TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 40. NEW YORK, JANUARY 5, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS

CAPITALIST GIFTS AND WORKINGMEN'S PRIVILEGES.

The papers have been full of accounts of "Christmas gifts" from employers to their "hands"—some of them in the form of advances of wages or of infinitesimally small shares of the profits their labor had created. Two or three of these cases are worth noticing, more particularly.

M. C. D. Borden, cotton-mill owner of Fall River, Mass., restored to his employees the amount that they had lost since Nov. 16 through his cutting wages 10 per cent. on that day. In his notice Mr. Borden said:

"This is in no sense an increase of pay, but a Christmas offering to which the help, under the circumstances, are reasonably entitled."

He admits that the employees are ENTITLED to this money. Yet, after witholding it from them so long, he adds insult to injury by calling it "a Christmas offering."

From Cleveland, Ohio, it is announced that:

"The managers of the Pittsburg Steamship Company (a part of the Steel Trust) is collecting names of engineers to whom it is proposed to give bonuses ranging between $150 and $200 on this year's work. It was at first proposed to make those bonuses applicable only on next year's business, but it seems that Mr. Wolvin has decided to reward the engineers who have held with him firmly through this year by paying such bonuses now. Such action on the part of the steel corporation it is believed will lessen the probability of labor disputes next year."

In plain words, the Steel Trust thinks, by the judicious distribution of presents, to secure scabs for the next strike that may arise.

Best of all is the phrase of the owners of the Bourne cotton mills in Fall River, in announcing a sharing of profits, say to their employees:

"You are to be congratulated that constant employment has been your PRIVILEGE during the past year."

The use of the word "privilege" is highly appropriate. A privilege is something that cannot be claimed as a right, but that is granted as a favor by the good will of some person having the right to withold it. Under the capitalist system employment—that is, the opportunity fo work and to live—is a privilege in the strictest sense. No man who does not own capital can claim the right to work and earn his living. He can enjoy the opportunity to do this only by the favor of the capitalist. But the workingman has no reason to be thankful to his employer for this privilege. It is a privilege granted only when it is well paid for. The laborer or mechanic ro factory operative is permitted, as a privilege, to work hard all day, using tools and machinery that other workingmen (not the employer) have created, and pays for the privilege of thus earning his own scanty living by leaving in the hands of his employer one-half, two-thirds, or even three-quarters of the value of his product.

And yet, the capitalists have the insolence to claim the gratitude, of the workers for allowing them to toil and live, even on these hard terms.

Socialists proclaim the right to work, instead of the privilege of employment, but they demand more than that. They declare the right of the workers to the whole value of their product. The time is coming when men will read in history of the so-called "privilege of employment" and wonder, as we wonder now when we read that chattel slaves used to be thankful when their owners condescended to give them some little present or allow them an occasional holiday.

Gratitude is a virtue—when it is the gratitude of a freeman to his equal for a kindness freely and disinterestedly done. But the workingman who is grateful for the "privilege of steady employment" neither shows respect for himself nor commands the respect of others.

THE ATTACK FAILS.

Attempt to Unseat Socialist Delegates in Hudson County Trades Council Ends in Defeat.

Lively sessions are becoming the regular thing in the Essex County, N. J., Trades Council. At last Friday's session the sensation was the report of a committee elected the week before to "investigate" Comrade E. T. Neben, President of the Street Railway Employers' Union.

Delegate Henry Hilfers, who represented the Council in the Scranton convention, charged that Neben, Billings, and Rubinow, the delegates of the union in question had no right to a voice in the Council. He said: "These men are the whole thing in that union. I have talked to several of the street railway employees, and they don't know anything about it. I tell you, Mr. President, these delegates are here to represent something else besides the Street Railway Union."

"What are they here for?" asked Neben, followed by others.

"I'll tell you, gentlemen," continued Hilfers. "I'm not afraid to speak. They are here to represent the Socialist Party and nothing else. There's a nigger in the woodpile"—but here he was interrupted with cries of, "Yes, the nigger was at Scranton!"

Neben charged Hilfers with having violated his instructions at Scranton and with having deliberately stirred up trouble for the local organization of car men. "You stand here," he said, "trying to get me and my co-delegates out of this Council and trying to smash the union that it took seven months of hard work to organize, simply because we are Socialists." He charged Hilfers with having carried false reports to International President Mahon in order to be able to throw out trade union delegates who are also Socialists.

The report of the committe appointed at the previous session showed that all the charges against President Neben were unfounded and recommended that International President Mahon be requested to come to Newark and explain what passed between himself and Hilfers at Scranton and why he sanctioned the attack upon Neben. They further reported that the delegates withdraw till the matter was settled.

The opposing faction evidently did not know whether to accept this report or to oppose it. Comrade Neben challenged the fullest investigation and demanded that Mahon come to Newark and that all communications between Mahon and himself be laid before the Council. He did not believe Mahon would dare to come.

The controversy ended with a motion that the matter rest as it is until President Mahon comes. Thus the attack on the Socialist delegates was once more unsuccessful.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

"Bradstreet's" reports 225 failures in the United States during the week, against 262 for the previous week and 213, 220, 218, and 226 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

——Many have lived on a pedestal, who will never have a statue when dead.—Beranger.

A BUNCO GAME BY "FRIENDS OF LABOR."

Chicago's Democratic Administration, to Save Money for Taxpayers, Adopts Worst Schemes of Private Corporations in Dealing with Injured Laborers.

The present city administration in Chicago has somehow got a reputation of being "progressive" and "friendly to labor." How little this reputation is deserved will be seen from a careful reading of the following press report of the newly adopted system of providing for laborers injured on public works:

"Chicago has tried an interesting experiment in assuring its own accident risks, in the Department of Public Works. In constructing the Thirty-ninth street sewer, the city has declared its independence of the insurance companies, effecting thereby a large saving. Commissioner Blockl reports that money spent on injuries has amounted to but 2 per cent. of the pay-roll. This is 4 per cent. less than insurance companies would have charged.

"Under the new arrangement, when a laborer is injured he is taken to the hospital, where he is treated. The city pays him his wages while he is there, and takes care of him. WHEN HE IS ABLE TO GO BACK TO WORK HE SIGNS A RELEASE, RELIEVING THE CITY FROM FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY. THIS DOCUMENT IS IN THE HANDS OF THE CITY OFFICIALS BEFORE HE GETS HIS WAGES FOR THE TIME HE HAS NOT WORKED. HE IS CONSTANTLY WATCHED BY THE CITY PHYSICIAN SO THAT HE CANNOT 'PLAY SICK' ON THEIR HANDS. Opportunity for this is not offered in the hospital, but it is when the laborer is taken ill at work and is sent home. In case a man is killed the city assumes the risk which heretofore has been shared by the insurance companies having the contract."

The words which we have put in large type show the purpose of the whole plan, which is not at all to give give better protection to the laborers who do the city's hard and dangerous work, but purely and simply to save expenses to the taxpayers.

The scheme of compelling the injured workingman to sign a paper relieving the city from all further responsibility, before his wages are paid for the time he is in the hospital, is on a par with the worst practises of railway and mining corporations.

A Socialist administration would institute quite a different plan. Representing the working class instead of the taxpayers, its first concern would be to take the most effective measures to prevent accidents, whether on public or private work, and then to assure to the victims of unavoidable accidents the amplest possible compensation for their loss and suffering. But from Mayor Harrison and "friends of labor" like him the workingmen had no right to expect anything but a bunco game such as is now being practised on them.

——I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice.—Wendell Phillips.

FARMING BY MACHINE.

How the Methods of Great Capitalism Are Invading the Field of Agriculture in America.

The following dispatch, published in the New York "Evening Post," will be interesting reading to those who think that the methods of large capitalism can never be applied to agriculture in America:

"LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 18.—Farming is conducted upon a large and economic scale in many portions of southern California. In no locality has modern steam farming machinery been applied with such effectiveness as upon the grain ranches in southern California. On one ranch the engine used to draw the machinery is of fifty-horse-power, and has drive wheels eight feet high. It consumes twelve barrels of oil every day, and its operation requires the services of seven men. In ploughing, fifty-five furrows are turned over at one time, covering a breadth of forty feet. Eight horses are needed to keep the machine supplied with water and fuel. The best record made so far in ploughing is seventy-five acres in four hours and forty-five minutes. The field was five miles around, giving the great engine a straightaway course, with few turns, in making the record. In operating this though to the best advantage a water station is maintained at one corner of the field, from which the engine is supplied as needed. The average capacity of the machine is the ploughing of 110 acres per day.

"The use of this machine is not an experiment. Last year 6,000 acres were harvested by it. On a ranch of 1,000 acres it is an economic investment, but a smaller acreage would not warrant the outlay. Last season a combined harvester was drawn by the engine, and averaged over 1,000 acres of wheat in a day, cutting, thrashing, and sacking the crop. One of these great field engines is at work this season near Covina, displacing seventy mules."

LUMBER TRANSIT TRUST.

The Lumber Transit Company, a vessel-owning trust of the great lakes, is in process of formation. Its capital is $2,500,000, and application for a charter has been made in Maine. The boats to be purchased will be paid for partly in stock and partly in bonds.

All vessel owners interested in the carrying of lumber on the great lakes will meet in Detroit in about a week, immediately after the meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association. Every owner of tonnage carrying lumber will be invited to this conference, when plans for the trust will be laid before them, and they will be asked to come into the organization.

If the promoters succeed in getting from fifty to sixty vessels enrolled on the trust's books they will consider themselves masters of the situation. The movement for the consolidation of lumber carriers began a year ago.

PLASTER MAKERS COMBINE.

The plaster manufacturing plants of the country are to combine, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, says an officer of one of the Omaha concerns. All the details of the consolidation have been practically settled and the papers are now going the rounds to receive the signatures of the managers of the different plants. With the exception of three, every one of the plants in the country has entered the pool. It is expected that the three remaining concerns will be secured within a few days.

OTHER TRUST NOTES.

The Merchant's Association of Berlin, Germany, has sent a memorial to the Federal Council of the Empire advocating a law to permit and regulate trade combinations.

The American Sewer Pipe Company has been successful in forming a pool that will control the sewer pipe trade east of the Mississippi, including all the twenty-two independents. Uniform prices will be established, and agencies will be established in the principal cities. Arrangements are now pending to reach an agreement with the concerns west of the Mississippi.

A $10,000,000 hardware combination has been formed by San Francisco capitalists and incorporated in New Jersey under the name of the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company.

The Market Street Railway system of San Francisco has passed into the hands of the "Baltimore syndicate," which controls street railway systems in many other cities.

Two more national banks in Boston will merge; also two in Newark, N. J.

The Everett-Moore syndicate which has, within the last few months, acquired great numbers of trolley lines in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, has just added the Toledo and Maumee Valley and the Toledo, Waterville and Southern to its inter-state system.

Dividends of the Panhandle railway system, now owned by the Pennsylvania, are increased from 2 per cent. to 3. No news of a corresponding advance of wages.

The Lake Shore Railroad has acquired the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, a short but very profitable line.

The Chicago, Iowa and Dakota Railroad has been absorbed by the Chicago and Northwestern.

The three national banks of Lowell, Mass., have combined.

Five of the largest importing and jobbing houses in Boston, handling toys, fancy goods, and druggists' sundries, have consolidated.

LABOR LAW NULLIFIED.

Pennsylvania Court Knocks Out Important Measure.

Law Against the "Pluck-me-Store" System Is Made Invalid—Infamous Practise by Which Mining Companies Keep Men in Dependence May Be Continued with Impunity.

The Dauphin County Court at Harrisburg, Pa., has found loopholes by which the mine owners and other capitalists may safely violate the "store order law" passed in the last legislative session.

The act imposed a tax, intended to be prohibitory, upon orders, checks, coupons, and pass-books representing wages in order to put an end to the "pluck me" system so largely in vogue in the mining regions and so highly profitable to the companies.

The court holds that the act does not apply, in one case, to orders given by employees upon employers, which the employers paid in cash when presented and in others to the practise of paying employees with envelopes containing the cash balance after deducting certain items from the gross earnings for a given time. This amounts to a decision that the whole law is not worth the paper it was written on, and that the companies may go on with the store-order system without any fear of prosecution.

THE STORE-ORDER SYSTEM.

Many are the petty tricks devised by employers to fleece their employees to the skin and make it absolutely impossible for them to save anything out of their scanty wages, and thus to keep them in abject and perpetual bondage. Of all these petty schemes, probably the most infamous is the "company store" system, which is practised most generally by the coal-mining corporations.

Under this system the workingman, as an individual, is helpless, bound hand and foot. The coal company is the only employer in the neighborhood. He can work and live only by that company's consent. The same company is the universal landlord. So soon as he quits work without permission, he can be evicted from the shanty that he calls his home. Finally, to rivet his chains past hope of breaking, the company has its stores, at which every employee is expected—and virtually compelled—to trade. Here he gets food and clothing for himself and his family, at the most exorbitant prices. His store account is regularly balanced against his wage account in the company's office. And the officials of the company carefully see to it that his cash balance on pay day is never enough to carry him through to the next pay day, so that he shall be kept forever in debt to the corporation which his labor has enriched.

MOTIVE OF THE SCHEME.

The motive for this scheme is more than the greed for a few additional pennies. It is a deliberate plan to keep the miner in such a state of dependence that he cannot resist the tyranny of his bosses. If he has no money he cannot even leave the mine and go elsewhere to seek work—as a last resort—except by tramping it and leaving his family behind to suffer, perhaps, from hunger and cold.

At almost every session of the legislature laws are enacted ostensibly to put an end to this abuse. Generally the company pays no attention to the laws; but when an attempt is made, under pressure from the labor organizations, to enforce the law, the courts always come to the rescue of the capitalists, either by deciding the law unconstitutional or, as in this case, by interpreting it in such a way that it has no effect.

This decision adds one more proof to the contention of the Socialists that workingmen cannot expect to get labor laws honestly passed and enforced unless they will nominate and elect members of their own class, distinctly representing their own class and no one else, as legislators, judges, and executive officers.

ICE CONSPIRATORS PROSPER GREATLY.

The American Ice Company or Ice Trust, which last year so nearly succeeded in its conspiracy with the government of New York City, has organized another company, with the same directors and the same plant, to carry on a retail coal business throughout the city during the half of the year when ice is not greatly in demand.

Neither the officers of this company nor the city officials who accepted their bribes have been punished, although the crime was brought to light some eighteen months ago. Workingmen accused of unlawfully conspiring to raise their wages can be "railroaded" to jail in less than that many days; but the guilty capitalists are allowed to prosper and grow under the protection of the law. "The way of the transgressor is hard"—unless the transgressor is a capitalist; in that case it is broad and easy. And so it will be until the working class takes the political power into its own hands.

——"It is doubtful whether the use of machinery has yet lightened the day's toil of a single human being," said John Stuart Mill. Reason: Private ownership. The efforts of the trade unions have slightly modified the truth of Mill's statement.

CAPITALIST OR WORKINGMAN.

The Choice in the Seventh Congressional District.

Christopher Ward Is the Workingmen's Candidate — Underhand Attempt to Keep His Name Off the Ballot.

Whether Millionaire Belmont or Croker's man O'Grady gets on the ballot in the Seventh Congressional District, will not make much difference to the workingmen who form the majority of the population there. Nor can Republican Lawyer Lessler nor the "independent" Brewer Lindinger come any nearer to representing their interests at Washington. But one man will be on the ticket—or the Social Democrats will be much mistaken—who stands fairly and squarely for the working class in Richmond, in Washington, or wherever he may be. His name is Christopher Ward and the emblem over it is the Arm and Torch.

An underhand scheme has been attempted to keep Ward's name off the ballot. The Board of Elections threw out the Social Democratic nomination certificate on the pretext that the provisions of the Primary Law had not been complied with. What made the matter worse, the Board GAVE NO NOTICE OF THIS ACTION to the candidate or to the party officers. Only by accident did their decision become known in time to checkmate the scheme.

As soon as Organizer Gerber heard of this attempt to shut out the Socialist candidate he called on the Board of Elections to explain its action. By a reference to the Election Law he was able to force President Voorhis to admit that Board's decision was not in accordance with the provisions of the law. Nevertheless, he said the Board could not reverse its own action, and that redress could be had only through an appeal to the courts.

An application for a mandamus has therefore been made to compel the placing of Christopher Ward's name on the ballot under the emblem of the Arm and Torch, as the candidate of the Social Democratic Party.

Let every workingman in the Seventh go to the polls next Tuesday and put a cross under that emblem as his protest against the tricks by which millionaire politicians seek to hold control over the working class. Every vote for Ward is a vote for the emancipation of Labor.

CORRUPT DEAL IS COMPLETED.

Stolen Franchises Which Agitated Philadelphia Last Summer Pass Into Hands of Railway Trust.

It is asserted upon the highest financial authority that the Widener-Elkins syndicate, which controls the Union Traction Company and operates the street car lines in Philadelphia (as well as in many other cities, has secured possession of all the franchises and rights granted by the Pennsylvania legislature and Philddelphia city council last June to a group of capitalists headed by Congressman Robert H. Foerderer, Jr., for surface, elevated, and underground railways in that city. Thus all possible chance of competition for years to come has been killed.

The absolutely free gift of these franchises by the Republican administration, caused a great sensation last summer. Foerderer, to quiet the agitation, made a public statement that under no circumstances would the franchises be sold to the Union Traction Company. But the faith of capitalists is as bad as that of princes.

The people of Philadelphia have but one means of redress. The majority of them are working people. Let them vote the Socialist ticket and thus put workingmen in office on a labor ticket, who will annul the franchises, make the street railways public property, and run them for public service, not for private profit.

"FORERUNNERS OF SOCIALISM."

On Sunday, Jan. 5, at 2 p. m., Morris Hillquit will open the series of lectures to Socialists in Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place (Eighth street.) The subject will be "The Forerunners of Socialism," this being the first of four lectures on the history of the movement. The following lectures by Comrade Hillquit will be:

Jan. 12.—"Modern Socialism."
Jan. 19.—"Communistic Experiments in the United States."
Jan. 26.—"Proletarian Socialism in the United States."

The historical side having been covered in these four lectures, other speakers will treat other aspects of the movement in later lectures.

This course has been arranged by the City Executive for the especial benefit of party members, many of whom will doubtless be glad of the opportunity to hear a systematic treatment of the whole subject by our most competent speakers. Although the lectures are primarily intended for party members, others will, of course, be welcome.

STRIKE STILL ON IN SAN FRANCISCO.

We have received from the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco a communication stating that the strike of the pattern makers, boiler makers, iron ship builders and helpers, steam fitters and helpers, core makers, molders, ship joiners, machinists and helpers and apprentices of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast for a nine-hour day is still on, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and requesting all workmen in these trades to refuse to accept positions in that region in any capacity.

CHRISTMAS GIFT TO WORKINGMEN

Steel Trust Will Put In Machinery Which Will Displace Many Men, While Increasing the Output.

Among the much heralded "Christmas presents" from capitalists to workingmen, indicating the "brotherhood of Capital and Labor," there is one quietly announced in the daily press which must not be overlooked. Here is the dispatch:

"The United States Steel Corporation will at once take steps to reap the fruits of its victory over the Amalgamated Association of iron, steel and tin-plate workers during the great strike of the past summer. After the strike, all the important mills became non-union. In all of these, now that the opposition to labor-saving machinery has been overcome, new devices will be introduced, which are expected to result in a great saving, but which at the same time WILL THROW MANY MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. * * *

"The American Tin Plate Company will install processes for making black plate, which will be largely automatic. MILLS WHERE THE ASSOCIATION MAY OBJECT WILL LIKELY BE CLOSED OR ABANDONED. The new machinery process will do from two-thirds to three-fourths of the work now done by hand in the hot mills, and the output will be materially increased."

There is only one thing for the steel workers to do. It was never wise to resist the introduction of improved machinery; the only wise action on pure and simple trade union lines was to force a reduction of hours in proportion as machinery was put in. But things have now gone too far for the steel workers to expect to do this effectively by trade union methods alone. We repeat, there is only one thing for them to do now. That is to vote solidly for Socialism—to make the iron and steel mills public property, with a working-class government to administer them, to cut off the profits of the useless plutocrats and devote the saving thus made to reducing the hours of labor and increasing the remuneration of the producers.

LABOR'S TRIBUTE TO CAPITALIST CLASS.

According to the New York "World," the amounts to be payed out in dividends on stock and interest on bonds by large corporations in the four leading cities of the country during the month of January, may be conservatively estimated as follows:

New York	$150,000,000
Boston	25,000,000
Philadelphia	20,000,000
Chicago	10,000,000
Total	$205,000,000

This, of course, represents but a small part of the tribute which Labor pays to the monopolizers of the means of production, but it is large enough to be very impressive. In the face of such figures, the petty "Christmas gifts," which some employers have thrown to their workers as one throws a bone to a dog, sink into insignificance.

RIOTOUS DEFENDERS OF LAW AND ORDER.

"SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26—During a fracas in a saloon near the Presidio, William Ross, of the Coast Artillery, was stabbed by an unknown soldier. A riot followed, stones and bricks were thrown, and two shots were fired. About 1,000 soldiers, it is estimated, were in the crowd. The provost guard and police had to be called out to restore order. Fifty-nine soldiers were put in the guard-house and fifteen others taken to police station."—Dispatch in daily press.

That's all. If a thousand strikers, on the verge of destitution, had engaged in such a riot, what a hullabaloo the capitalist press would have raised. We should at once have had a circumstantial account of how a union man had made a murderous assault upon one of those "free-workingmen" commonly known as "scabs," and there would have been long editorials pointing out that the unions are dangerous and criminal organizations.

But these rioters were Federal soldiers, defenders of law and order, upholders of "Old Glory," and so the incident is passed over lightly. Soldiers are necessary to fight the battles of capitalism abroad and at home—abroad to win new markets or new supplies of cheap labor, at home to keep down the wicked fellows who go on strike.

The worst of it is that this is no isolated case. Many such riots, some much worse than this, have occurred among the soldiers within the last three years. It is a natural outcome of militarism, which, in its turn, is a natural outcome of the capitalist system. A Socialist state could get along without professional killers and destroyers, because it would have no incentive to foreign war and it would have no subject class to be kept under control within its own borders.

THE SPY SYSTEM.

The manufacturers of Ohio are now organizing an anti-Union Trust, one that dare not employ leaders or agitators. Spies and detectives have been employed to search out the meetings for evidence. Of course, it is the workingmen who do things unjustly. The bosses no doubt claim, they have a right to do so, but if the Union men made such an attempt they surely would be enjoined—and still the sun shines on.—The Tobacco Worker.

——The greatest of all calamities is the contentment that sits down at peace with a remedial evil.—William Smith.

THE SKELETON IN SOCIETY'S CLOSET.

Thousands Born and Buried by Grace of Capitalistic Charity.

Appalling Destitution Revealed by Charity Statistics—Families Living on Seventy Cents a Day—One-Tenth of New York's People Come Into the World and Go Out as Paupers.

The annual report of the Society of teh Lying-In Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30 has just been issued. The number of the society's patients shows a large increase over the services of last year, the number of applicants being 3,757, an increase of 739. Of these the society visited and relieved 2,723. The whole number of births in the Borough of Manhatan during the year was 50,288, being 244 LESS than a year ago. The extent of the society's work, according to the report, during the year, amounted to MORE THAN 5 PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS and an increase of 1 per cent. over the services of last year.

The report states that of the women visited, the average wages received by the husbands amounted to $28.26 per month, the average rent being $8.54 per month, leaving a total balance of LESS THAN SEVENTY CENTS A DAY TO PROVIDE FOR EACH FAMILY. These figures are published, the report says, to prove the destitute condition of the class cared for by the society and the absolute impossibility of their saving anything for medical attendance.

It must be remembered that this lying-in hospital is only one of a number of such institutions; that relief of all kinds is provided by hundreds of other charitable organizations; that thousands of people received aid from fraternal societies, trade unions, sick and death benefit organizations, and churches and that the amount privately given by individuals to those in distress probably far exceeds all the work of organized charities.

Yet more than 5 per cent. of the total number of women in child-birth are cared for by this society alone. And, as Jacob Riis has proved, 10 PER CENT. OF THOSE WHO DIE IN NEW YORK ARE BURIED IN POTTER'S FIELD, to say nothing of those buried by the charity of various societies and trade unions.

The Society of the Lying-in Hospital is to have a new hospital, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, who accumulates millions of dollars every year while thousands live and die in misery and destitution.

THE CHARITY OF CAPITALISM.

Capitalism, the system of individual greed by which one class in society fattens upon the labor of another, has reached a stage of development under which the disinherited classes are brought into life by charity, sustained by charity, and buried by charity—the charity of those who rob humanity, the charity of the slave-drivers who, by their private ownership of the means of life, are enabled to despoil the workers of the fruits of their toil.

It is not too much to say that if all charity, private and public, were suddenly and completely discontinued, there would be a bloody revolution within a month's time. Charity lulls the people to sleep, keeps them from resenting their wrongs and makes them forget to look for the causes of their misery. The charity of the blood-stained masters of bread, parading in robes of sanctity and benevolence, is the surest guard of their safety.

UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY.

And while people are born, by the grace of charity, into a life of misery, to slave for the charity mongers and be buried in a pauper's grave, the festivities of Fifth Avenue and the revels of the rich are unparalleled in all the annals of ancient Rome. Last summer the papers gave glowing accounts of a banquet to the dogs of the rich at Newport, while children were starving in the streets of New York. This Christmas we read reports of the thousands of dinners given away to the poor—more than ever before. If these people cannot get a decent dinner on Christmas, the merriest holiday of all the year, how much of a dinner do you suppose they get on the other 364 days of the year? But these Christmas dinners are an evidence of P-r-o-s-p-e-r-i-t-y. Has not Senator Depew told us that we must find a foreign market for the two billion dollars worth of merchandise which we cannot use in this country?

SOCIALISM THE REMEDY.

In Socialism will be found the only remedy for these terrible contrasts of rags and riches. The Socialist sees through all the mockeries of this charity necessitated by social injustice, and doled out by those who are the beneficiaries of an industrial system which enriches the few at the expense of the many. Socialism is here to educate and organize the victims of the vampire, Capitalism; to unite them for the capture of the powers of government for the purpose of doing away with the system which enables the plutocrats to plunder the people, and bringing in, in its stead, the common ownership of the means of production, whereby each will receive the opportunity to work and enjoy the fruits of his toil. And in the glad time of its triumph, misery, the mother of Charity, will disappear and the reign of real prosperity for all will begin.

THE VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Official Report Gives S. D. P. 957 for Mayor of Boston—S. L. P. Lost Half Its Vote—Additional Figures for State Election.

The Social Democratic (Socialist Party) vote for John Weaver Sherman for Mayor of Boston, in the late city election, as given out by the Election Commissioners, is 957. In 1900 he received 967 votes for the same office, The S. L. P. candidate, Raasch, has 426, as against 978 cast for Stevens, their candidate in 1900.

For Street Commissioner, Stephen O'Shaughnessy, S. D. P., had 1,983; John W. Johnson, S. L. P., 1,150.

For School Committee, three-year term, eight to be elected, the S. D. P. nominated seven, who received the following votes: Martha Moore Avery, 11,530; Patrick Mahoney, 9,785; Stephen O'Leary, 9,461; Jacob Epstein, 7,574; David Taylor, 7,004; Moses Koulkow, 4,944; Samantha Merrifield, 4,852; average vote, 7,879.

The S. L. P. nominated six candidates, whose votes ranged from 1,708 to 4,354, with an average of 2,548.

Figures may now be given for the votes cast for the various district offices in the state election.

For Executive Council we had candidates in all of the eight districts and cast 17,985 votes; in 1900 we nominated in but two and cast but 4,316 votes. The S. L. P. in 1900 had candidates in six districts, who received 9,156 votes; this time they had none.

We had candidates for District Attorney in five of the eight districts and polled for them 23,813 votes. The S. L. P. made no nomination.

For Sheriff we had candidates in six of the fourteen districts and cast 33,735 votes. The S. L. P. had no candidates.

For Clerk of Court we had candidates in five of the sixteen districts and cast 37,082 votes. The S. L. P. had no candidates.

For Senators we had candidates in twenty-six of the forty districts and their aggregate vote was 13,497. In the previous year we nominated in fifteen districts and cast 9,011 votes. The S. L. P. had but three candidates, instead of sixteen as in 1900, and cast but 907 votes, instead of 3,929.

Squire E. Putney, State Secretary for Massachusetts, writes:

"The results of the last election indicate the great need of educational work for Socialism in Massachusetts. Whereas we expected a large gain in our vote, we lost votes. It is certain that we have many who, from various sentimental reasons, vote a Socialist ticket now and then, but who, not really well grounded in the principles of our movement, cannot be depended upon for continuous fealty to our cause.

"To hold these people with us, and to gain further numerical strength, we must at once commence our work for education. This is imperative, pressing, and must be at once attended to.

"It would seem that too much effort had been made to take advantage of some local distemper in various places, to elect some one to office, rather than, by education, to build a large, universal power for Socialism throughout the state.

"I therefore urge our comrades throughout the state at once to arrange a tour for Chas. H. Vail during the month of February. Comrade Vail cannot be excelled for the work he has been selected for. An excellent speaker, having a complete knowledge of the practical and scientific sides of Socialism, he is well equipped to do the work we need so much in this state. And now, during the winter season, is the best time to make use of his talent.

"Do not put off the work to the hubbub of an election time. Then the capitalist parties have all of the advantage; for education, such as ours, now is the best time.

"The expense will be $10 for each lecture, to be paid to Comrade Vail at time of lecture; he to pay all of his own expenses. The dates of Feb. 7, 8, 9, 10, and from the 15th to the last of the month are now open.

"To work, comrades. The harvest is great, but the workers are few."

Communications in regard to this matter should be addressed to Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.

EXTENT OF RAILWAY COMBINES.

The extent of recent railway combinations is hinted at by the following published statement in regard to the Baltimore and Ohio:

"A notable result of the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company under the direction of the Pennsylvania is the doubling of the former system's mileage. The consolidation of recently acquired properties with the main system has increased the total mileage from 2,600.97 to 4,357.15. The great growth is the result of uniting the Baltimore and Ohio proper with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Ohio River, Pittsburg and Western, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and other acquired lines."

The B. & O. thus absorbs independent lines aggregating 65 per cent. of its own former mileage, and is itself, with all these acquisitions, made a dependency upon the Pennsylvania.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.—
25 per week, one year	7.00
50 per week, one year	12.50

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR SOCIALIST EDUCATION.

Party members in New York City and vicinity cannot do better than to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the City Executive for a systematic and general survey of the subject of Socialism in its various phases, by regularly attending the course of lectures to be held in Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, on Sunday afternoons, beginning on Jan. 5.

We have many party members, especially among the newer recruits, who desire a thorough understanding of the movement, but who have little time for reading and who do not know how to begin or how to guide themselves in such a study. Their Socialist education, aside from the hearing of mere propaganda lectures (unavoidably disconnected, if not more or less superficial), and from reading occasional pamphlets and the casual discussions in the party press, is necessarily very incomplete.

Now there is no movement which so imperatively requires in its members a clear understanding and a thorough knowledge in so wide a field as does the Socialist movement. Every comrade is—or should be—a propagandist of our principles and an educator of his fellow workingmen. In order that his work should be done well, he must himself be well trained in Socialist principles.

With these considerations in view, the City Executive has arranged for a somewhat extended course, in which different aspects of the movement will be taken up in order by the best qualified lecturers that can be had. Morris Hillquit will give the first four lectures, taking up the history of the movement as an introduction.

In order to get the fullest benefit from these lectures, the comrades should take especial pains to attend them regularly and to be at the hall promptly at 2 p. m., so that there shall be no delay. Persons who are not party members, but are interested in the subject, will be welcome and will find it worth their while to attend.

We are glad to see that our Massachusetts comrades, in arranging for Charles H. Vail's lecture tour in February, recognize the same need which the City Executive of New York is seeking to fill with the Happy Day Hall lectures—the need for Socialist education, as well as Socialist propaganda. In Boston and in Haverhill, and probably in some other cities, Comrade Vail is to give four lectures instead of one, giving a more thorough and systematic treatment of the subject than is possible in a single lecture. The idea is an excellent one and should be put into practise wherever possible.

The supporters of the "industrial peace" scheme are rejoicing in the fact that Grover Cleveland has accepted a place on the Committee of Thirty-seven. He will be one of the representatives of "the public" (whatever that is), who are to hold the balance between the representative capitalists and the labor leaders. Railroad men who remember how he sent Federal troops to crush the A. R. U. strike in 1894 will not have much faith in his impartiality and his presence on the committee will not strengthen their confidence in it or their respect for the labor leaders who have gone into it.

EXTENDING THE PREROGATIVE.

Those who hoped that the change in the office of Postmaster General would mean a check to Madden's outrageous course are doomed to disappointment. Representative Loud, who has been trying for years to get this same policy enacted into law by Congress, called on President Roosevelt to ask whether Madden would be sustained. "This is my policy," said the President. "It is the policy of my message, and it embodies the desire of the Post Office Department for years. There will be no change in it and no retreat."

This means more than that the Administration is committed to Madden's illiberal policy in this particular matter. Its larger meaning is this: Year after year Congress has considered Loud's proposals and voted them down; now the executive branch of the government, without consulting Congress, proceeds to put into effect the policy that Congress has repeatedly repudiated; and the strenuous President defiantly declares that "there will be no backing down." It is a part of the general tendency to enlarge the arbitrary prerogative of the executive branch at the expense of the legislative, and is quite in line with the world-wide policy of imperialism, dictated by the commercial interests of the capitalist class.

Another significant piece of news relating to the same matter comes from Washington simultaneously with this. The dispatch says:

"Representative Loud, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, had a talk with the President to-day about postal legislation. Mr. Loud says that one-cent postage is out of the question. Under present conditions," said he, 'penny postage would result in a deficit of $35,000,000 annually.'"

The great argument in favor of Loud's bill for restricting newspaper mail privileges has been that penny postage on letters would thus be made possible. Now that the restriction has been established by executive power, over the heads of the legislators, that pretense is abandoned and we are told that "penny postage is out of the question."

Of course it is. With a great railroad capitalist as Postmaster General, representing the gang that gets tens of millions of dollars of loot every year on the mail-carrying contracts, nothing else is to be expected. And this shameless abandonment of the old pretext for the Loud Bill is only one more of the many examples of capitalist hypocrisy that current history is giving us.

The appointment of Railroad Capitalist Payne as Postmaster General is quite in keeping with the whole capitalist policy of the administration. Mr. Payne will see to it that the railway corporations continue to be overpaid for carrying the mails and Third Assistant Flunkey Madden will make the resulting deficit an excuse for shutting out Socialist and trade union papers.

THE MOTIVE OF PROFIT-SHARING.

Socialists have repeatedly pointed out that "profit-sharing" schemes are based on the self-interest of the employers and that profit-sharing is one of the most scientific and effective forms of exploitation. By offering his employees a small share in the profits which they create for him, the capitalist is safe-guarded against strikes and other expensive annoyances arising from discontent. Moreover, in order to make their tiny share in the profits as large as possible, the wage-slaves work harder and render much larger profits to their masters, so that by paying a little more to his employees the capitalist greatly increases his own unearned income. "Benevolence" pays. If it didn't, you wouldn't find the capitalist engaged in it, for "business is business."

All of which is admitted in a circular recently issued to the employees of the Bourne Mill, in Fall River, Mass., which reads as follows:

"After an eighth of a century of trial, the board of directors has voted to continue profit-sharing another year. By a special vote, the limit of your participation has been doubled.

"I wish to say that the advanced schedule will be maintained here AS LONG AS THE MANAGEMENT CONTINUES TO BELIEVE THAT THE CORPORATION RECEIVES AN EQUIVALENT FOR THE EXTRA MONEY PAID TO YOU, BUT NO LONGER. Aside from any sentiment of philanthropy which may lurk in the motive of a broad-minded employer of a large number of workmen, it seems to me there is good business reason for high wages PROVIDED A MINIMUM COST IS SECURED BY A MAXIMUM WAGE. We have the express purpose of securing improved products at lower cost with higher wage scales."

It is surely not necessary to add any comment. The capitalists' own words show that their boasted "philanthropy" is only a matter of dollars and cents for themselves.

A printer recently put the whole question of the relation of employer and employee to us in these words: "We know that we're sweating blood for them now and they want us to sweat more blood, and we've got to fight them." That is the simple fact and no profit-sharing schemes or "industrial peace" conferences can permanently obscure the issue. It is a class war, and it must be fought out to the end—to defeat for Capital and victory and emancipation for Labor in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

To match the appointment of Railway Capitalist Payne as Postmaster General, Oil Capitalist Shaw has been chosen to be Secretary of the Treasury. Wall Street, it was reported, was alarmed to hear that Gage was to retire and give place to Shaw, but on being assured that Shaw had become a millionaire without having done any work, Wall Street recovered its good humor. Shaw is a "safe" man. Let the workingmen rejoice that a trusty millionaire is still to be at the head of the Treasury Department and that their "prosperity" is safe.

The heavy losses of stockholders in the Asphalt Trust do not at all indicate that trustification is unprofitable or that the asphalt workers got the full value their labor produced. They merely indicate that capitalists are just as dishonest in their dealings with each other as in their dealings with the working people, and that when some big "promoters" get a chance to fleece the innocent lambs of "investors" they shear as close as possible. It is no new story.

OFFICE-SEEKERS? OH' NO!

The New York "Times," one of the most active supporters of the "reform" ticket in the late campaign, publishes the following interesting bit of news:

"Dissatisfaction is reported in the ranks of the Citizens' Union regarding the patronage given the organization by Mayor-elect Low and his appointees and it is expected to manifest itself at a special meeting of the Executive Committee, which has been called for next Monday at the headquarters, 31 Union Square East.

"Members were saying yesterday that R. Fulton Cutting, the president of the organization, would hear some unpleasant things, notwithstanding the fact that very recently the Union unanimously adopted resolutions heartily commending Mr. Cutting for his management of its affairs. Mr. Cutting has readily indorsed applications for appointments addressed to Low, and his closing sentence in his letters almost invariably was: 'If the bearer is not appointed, I shall not be displeased.'

"Many members think that active members of the Union should not be office-seekers; and they are very much displeased to learn that of the Executive Committee of Twenty, 50 per cent. have secured positions, viz.: E. R. L. Gould, James B. Reynolds, Arthur F. Crosby, John B. Eustis, George E. Blackwell, J. Hampden Dougherty, Homer Folks, W. A. Coggswell, Willis L. Ogden, and Alexander C. McNulty."

Of course, these gentlemen are not office-seekers. They are disinterested "reformers," and greatness has been thrust upon them.

It is not clear just what is the ground of the dissatisfaction in the Citizens' Union. Is it because these ten leaders got offices? Or is it because the others get none and because President Cutting did not insist on enough plums to go round? We wait to be informed.

While Connecticut people are learning to raise Sumatra tobacco, the growing of wheat is being introduced with good success in Sierra Leone and the Upper Niger region. The natural differences between different countries—even between torrid and temperate zones—are sinking into insignificance before the achievements of modern science. This is one more illustration of the internationalism of the present, and still more of the coming times. Upon differences of soil, climate, etc., have rested chiefly the social and political distinctions and the differences in economic interest which have in the past separated the nations of the earth and kept them apart. The Socialist, therefore, in disregarding national divisions and proclaiming the international solidarity of labor, is only recognizing the tendency of industrial progress and striving to adapt political and social institutions to new economic conditions.

It is announced that fortifications around London are being hurried to completion and that those finished are being armed with modern guns and got ready to receive their garrisons. In the old days the British used to boast that

"Britannia needs no bulwarks, no towers along the steep;
Her home is on the mountain wave, her march is on the deep."

The change is significant, both of the relative decline of Great Britain before the general advance of international capitalism and of the growing fear that the fierce competition of all the capitalist nations for control of the world market may at any moment result in the outbreak of new wars upon a large scale. Capitalism is war, and war is hell.

THE PLUTOCRAT'S DREAM.

$1000000000000000000000000000000000

—The Whim.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

THE OYSTERS AND THE STARFISH.

The inhabitants of Oyster Village had lived contentedly for a long time on their rich Mud Flat, and, as food was abundant, they increased in size and numbers. Then, one day, along came a swarm of curious, little, five-armed creatures, who settled down on the village and began sucking the oysters from their shells. Whereupon the villagers called a meeting to discuss the strange visitors and their peculiar tastes.

"This is evidently a Dispensation of Providence," said a Venerable oyster, "we must submit in patience to the Divine Will."

"Simply the operation of Natural Laws," said the Scientific oyster. "You know those soft, slimy creatures are much better fitted to survive than we Hard-shells."

"The starfish own this mud-flat, and the oysters they eat are merely Rent for allowing us to live on their Property," put in an oyster who had studied political economy.

"Fighting starfish develops the highest characteristics of a true mollusk," said a Strenuous oyster.

"W mustn't say anything harsh against these Gentle Blood-suckers," murmured a Dub oyster, "for fear a Star-fish might get killed, and then we would all be called Anarchists."

"I have heard of a good many Mud Flats, and am told that wherever there are oysters there are always starfish, so it is evident that if it were not for the starfish there wouldn't be any oysters," remarked a Philosophical oyster.

"Yes, it's sad that so many of us are sick and dying because of the starfish sucking up their substance," said the Charitable oyster, "but see what an opportunity it gives the fortunate ones to show their Benevolence to the poor."

"I don't see why we should allow ourselves to be devoured by a lot of Parasites," protested a young oyster. "I don't care if it is the Will of Providence, or the law of the Survival of the Fittest, I object to being eaten."

Whereupon all the other oysters joined in a chorus of "Agitator," "Disturber of Society," "Socialist," "Anarchist," and a resolution declaring that the people of Oyster Village were law abiding citizens was unanimously adopted, while the radical young oyster was so frightened by the result of his protest that he wandered out of the parental bed and was washed ashore on the beach and drowned.

MORAL: Don't be discontented. Be a Clam.—By Whidden Graham, in the Mirro.

THE ROBBER BARONS.

Money is now exactly what mountain promontories over public roads were in old times. The barons fought for them fairly; the strongest and cunningest got them, then fortified them, and made everyone who passed below pay toll. Well, capital now is exactly what crags were then. Men fight fairly (we will, at least, grant so much, though it is more than we ought) for their money; but, once having got it, the fortified millionaire can make everybody who passes below pay toll to his million, and build another tower of his money castle. And I can tell you, the poor vagrants by the roadside suffer now quite as much from the bag baron as ever they did from the crag-biron. Rags and crags have just the same result on rags.—John Ruskin.

THE MODERN SLAVE

Civilized man has not outgrown his barbaric ideas. In his savage state he thought the strong men had a right to make the weak men their slaves. His idea of freedom was that all men should have the liberty to fight, and that the weak men forfeited this right when they were conquered by the strong. We still believe in fighting. Our industrial competition is a continual warfare. The modern weak men are those who have neither land or machinery. They have nothing to sell but their labor. They have to sell it to the men who own the land and machinery. The owners of land and machinery are the masters of the men who have to sell their labor for wages, and we believe this system is right because we all have the freedom to fight for the right to work. In olden times the physical strength of the strong men gave them the power to make the weak men their slaves; now the owners of land and machinery make the propertiless men their slaves. The ancient slaves had to meet and conquer their masters in battle before they could free themselves. The modern wage slaves can free themselves by voting for Socialism. Under Socialism there will be no masters and no slaves. Men will not fight to get work to make profits or wages. They will co-operate with each other to make life happy for all.—The New Era, Philadelphia, Pa.

STAY ON THAT BOX.

If the class-conscious worker, with his "rough apeparance and uncouth manners," perched upon his soap box, using "such bad English," has brought the Socialist movement to its present success, he is perfectly able to handle it still. He must not get down off that box; if he does, he abdicates his throne to the middle class reformers just as sure as he is a foot high, and don't you forget it. The wage workers have not become so well educated, within the short period of a year or two as to require perfect grammar and brilliant oratory to make them understand the class struggle and how it affects them.

If it is the wage worker who must rise to the positions heretofore occupied by his teachers, preachers, and bosses, then he must force his way into those positions in spite of the fact that the present occupants will attempt to hold onto them by shouting for Socialism in the abstract and nothing more.

For thousands of years the workers have listened. It is now time they did a little talking and acting for themselves.

It is all right to "lift Socialism out of the mud," but unless the wage workers do the lifting, by raising themselves in the economic and social scale, we fail to see how the wage workers will be benefited by Socialism! Keep your places on the box, boys!—Wage Worker.

—It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy. —John Ruskin.

Current Literature

THE PHILISTINE. December, 1901. East Aurora, N. Y.

H. Gaylord Wilshire has roused the ire of the "Philistine," a journal of art and Advertising, which is published for the elect few and has a circulation of only 110,000. The "Philistine" is got out by Elbert Hubbard, alias Fra Elbertus, alias The Pastor. From time to time there are to be found therein many preachments on the joy of minding your own business and being kind, in which the Pastor admonishes the faithful to surround their respective Egos with an aura of love and send out vibrations of loving kindness to all humanity. But when any brother scribe displeases him, the gentle Hubbard sits down to write with a Dictionary of Billingsgate at one hand and a copy of the Libel Laws at the other and uses as much of the former as he can without violating the latter. Hubbard has done some good things in this line—we remember particularly the rhetorical roasts of the prig Professor Peck and a certain Holy Hills—but his present attack on Wilshire is merely a series of shrieks and squeaks, with but faint fat etiousness.

Hubbard's objection to Wilshire seems to be based on the fact that "Wilshire has Van Dyke whiskers, check pants, a hot vest and tan shoes." Shades of Philistia! Hubbard wears a hat of dimensions which necessitate its removal whenever he passes through a doorway, and a Chinese silk necktie which strikes him in the solar plexus. This necktie was once worn by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne as a sash. Hubbard has no hair on the top of his head, the place where the hair ought to grow, but a fringe of locks which the scythe of Time, like the scissors of the barber, has spared, falls to his shoulders, done into beautiful hand-made curls. He also sports a Soulful Gaze and a Seraph Smile. This Large, Luscious Personality is one of Hubbard's most valuable assets. And yet he bases his criticism of Wilshire on personal peculiarities! Hubbard's singular Get-up is doubtless more artistic than Wilshire's Glad Raiment—but is it not strange that a man of his fearful and wonderful appearance should criticise the personal peculiarities of a brother Unconventionalist? As a vaudeville team Elbert and Gaylord would make a notable hit.

As an advertiser Fra Elbertus is an artist. Hubbard is probably the greatest self-advertiser in the land, with Wilshire a close second and Mr. Bok a winded third. The Pastor's show of spleen savors of professional jealousy. The December number of the "Philistine" shows too many of "the loving marks of the Hammer." The Hammer and the James seem to be the only tools left in the Roycroft kit. The Roycroft Roaster should re-read a certain preachment of his own on Knocking, known as "Chicago Tongue." We admire the wit that withers or the rage that roars, if it roars effectively; but we do not enjoy the back-fence acrimony of a common scold, and it is this quality which characterizes the Pastor's recent regrettable effort.

We do not write these lines in defense of Wilshire, nor because we approve of his methods. Wilshire says so much about himself that it is unnecessary for anyone else to add anything. But there is a principle involved. Wilshire has been made the victim of Edwin Czar Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General, the fatuous flunkey who is trying to suppress Socialist and labor papers by a denial of second class rates. Wilshire has been denied the right of petition and his magazine has been driven to Canada, but he is not the only one who has had to suffer the persecutions arising from class rule. These outrageous violations of the constitutional rights of a free press should meet with universal and indignant protest. Hubbard thinks that Wilshire taunts Madden with having been a locomotive fireman. He errs. Madden is one of the species known as "Labor Fakirs," who used his position in the labor movement to boost himself into office under a capitalistic government. That such an individual should now be endeavoring to suppress Socialist publications is the cause of Wilshire's sarcasm.

We are sorry that Hubbard has gone grievously wrong in this matter, for he has written many strong and beautiful things—and stolen some others which are even better. It is reported that Madden is going to get after the "mail order journals" next and there are those who think this might include the "Philistine"—so Fra Elbertus had better keep mum. If the "Philistine" should be suppressed, whether by Madden or Anthony Comstock, we should all mourn, for many good things have appeared therein. Wilshire's magazine was suppressed for the remarkable reason that it was published to "advertise his ideas." Now if Hubbard has any ideas he is in danger. At least he "advertises" other people's ideas, and Mr. Madden isn't likely to distinguish. For the ideas which Wilshire advertised were the ideas of Karl Marx, just as the ideas which Hubbard advertises are part of the ideas of William Morris. And by the way, William Morris was also a disciple of Karl Marx, and a Socialist agitator and member of the same Social Democratic Federation in England as was Wilshire.

Fra Elbertus has a great deal to say about Morris' ideals of work and art but nothing to say about Morris as a revolutionist. Morris knew that work would become art and life be free and joyous only under Socialism, and he worked for Socialism as the only state of society under which the fulfillment of his ideals would become possible. But his disciple at East Aurora hobnobs with the plutocrats, and writes such things as "The Message to Garcia" for the use of the plutes who are looking for docile slaves. Hubbard doesn't want any social change. Oh no, the present Graft is good enough for him, thank you.

Fra Elbertus should take a Little Liver Pill and return to the spirit which animated his earlier days, before Success had soured his style and stultified his soul.

COURTENAY LEMON.

With "The Era of Exclusiveness Is Past" for a text, "The World's Work" for January devotes its space largely to the political and commercial expansion of the country. In "Our New Horizon" Frederick Emory gives a broad view of America's new international activities. Chalmers Robert relates stories of American ministers abroad, and Gaillard Hunt, in a well illustrated article, tells how the consular service should be reorganized. The rapid growth of Pacific Coast trade is vividly shown in "The New Pacific Empire," by George Hamlin Fitch, and a striking incident in it is told by Arthur Goodrich in his description of the building of the biggest ships in the world, "Merchantmen Twice as Big as Men-of-War," to ply between Seattle and the Orient. The so-called American invasion of England is discussed by Ulysses D. Eddy in "Our Special Partner—England," and in "More Stories" by an American in England. Remarkable developments in the trade with Spain since the war are related by Edward Lowry, and Henry Harrison Lewis tells of the adventures of American goods abroad. The new relations with the people of our own continent are interpreted by Oscar King Davis, writing from the Pan-American Congress in Mexico, and W. Woodville Rockhill, the Director of the Bureau of American Republics. Handsomely illustrated articles of the famous Briarcliff Farm in New York, by Mary C. Blossom, and a "Day's Work on a Cattle Ranch," by Earl Mayo, give variety to this special "looking outward" number. Many stories and interesting facts about our foreign trade are told in "Among the World's Workers," in which appear, also, letters from consuls stationed in various lands. The magazine will be found quite as valuable to those who do not sympathize with its apotheosis of commercialism as to those who do.

STEPHEN THE BLACK. By Caroline H. Pemberton. Philadelphia: Geo. W. Jacobs & Co. Cloth, 252 pages. Price, $1.

"Stephen the Black" is a social problem novel—a story dealing with or, at least, illustrating the negro question—but that does not prevent it from being a good novel. The author's sympathies and her opinions are plainly in evidence, but the narrative is directly and interestingly told and not overloaded with comment or discussion.

The story is a sad one—though not without its relieving or contrasting scenes of humor and of beauty—and presents the tragedy of the negro race in more than one of its aspects: In Stephen's devotion to the task of educating his people—his unavailing hope that by this means they could be really emancipated; in Theresa's struggle between love, honor, and loyalty to the race to which she but half belonged; in the internal conflict in Ralph Aikens, her white lover (or suitor), too, between his generous impulses and the class morality to which he had been trained. Doubtless the characters are more or less idealized; but they are nevertheless real types.

When we speak of the tragedy of the negro race, we use the word tragedy strictly, not in its cheap and common sense. The essence of tragedy is that its sad and terrible catastrophes are not accidents, do not arise from the arbitrary good or bad will of individuals, but follow inevitably from the operation of some great force, whose workings we, the onlookers, can trace, though often the actors and victims cannot. Such a tragedy is the life of the colored people in this country. It is as idle to impute the blame for their sufferings to the wickedness of their white masters as to impute it to their own depravity. Both act and both suffer under the compelling force of the developing economic system. Doubtless wisdom and good will on both sides may do much to shorten the process and to ameliorate its evils, as folly may impede and aggravate it; but the cause and law of the process is to be found in the economic system, not in individual morality. Although the author was not a Socialist and probably knew little of Socialism when she wrote "Stephen the Black," she seems to have got already a pretty clear perception of this fact.

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.

There's a haunting horror hear us
That nothing drives away—
Fierce lamping eyes at nightfall,
A crouching shade by day;
There's a whining at the threshold,
There's a scratching at the floor—
To work! to work! in heaven's name!
The wolf is at the door!

The day was long, the night was short,
The bed was hard and cold;
Still weary are the little ones,
Still weary are the old;
We are weary in our cradles
From our mother's toil untold;
We are born to hoarded weariness,
As some to hoarded gold.

We will not rise! We will not work!
Nothing the day can give
Is half so sweet as an hour of sleep;
Better to sleep than live!
What power can stir these heavy limbs?
What hope these dull hearts swell?
What fear more cold, what pain more sharp,
Than the life we know so well?

To die like a man by lead or by steel
Is nothing that we should fear;
No human death would be worse to feel
Than the life that holds us here.
But this is a fear that no heart can face—
A fate no man can dare—
To be run to the earth and die by the teeth
Of the gnawing monster there.

There's a hot breath at the keyhole,
And a tearing as of teeth!
Well do I know the bloodshot eyes
And the dripping jaws beneath!
There's a whining at the threshold—
There's a scratching at the floor—
To work! to work! in heaven's name!
The wolf is at the door!

GET OFF THE EARTH.

Every Englishman may claim a right to abide in his own country so long as he pleases, and not to be driven from it except by sentence of the law. But if one landlord has a right to drive all the people from his estate, every other landlord has the same right; and as every piece of the land in the island is held by one landlord or other, and as all would have the same right as the first driver, all the people, except the landlords, might be driven into the sea.—Blackstone.

FROM THE "APPEAL."

In the "Appeal to Reason" of Nov. 30, among many communications from Republican and Democratic readers who are indignant at the policy of suppression attempted by the Post Office Department, we find the following:

"Have always voted the Republican ticket, but if your paper is not done justice in the postoffice department, I will vote STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC hereafter."—S. Hartellus, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'Nuff sed!

—If you will make a man of the working creature, you cannot make him a tool.—John Ruskin.

Over the Water

A second Socialist member has been elected to the Swedish Chamber, Larsen, the candidate of the party, having been returned with a majority of 90.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" of Vienna, the chief organ of the Austrian Socialists, has been forbidden to circulate within the limits of the German Empire for two years, this being the official punishment after two convictions for lèse majeste.

Since the death of Richard Wagner, the eminent composer, his widow has had practical control of "Parsifal," one of his greatest productions and which has never been presented outside of Bayreuth. The copyright expires in 1903 and the Wagner family is seeking an extension. To this there is great opposition, which is being led by Bebel and Richter, Socialists, Herr Strauss and other musicians, who contend that "Parsifal" is a great heritage of which the people of the world should not be robbed. The present owners will petition the Reichstag, but Bebel and Richter are supported in their opposition by the musical profession, including Wilhelm Tappert, Richard Wagner's intimate friend.

By the passage of an industrial arbitration bill Australia has placed a law upon the statute books which not only compels reference of all disputes between employers and employees to a competent court, with power to enforce its orders and award, but makes a strike or a lockout, before or pending such reference, a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment. The court which will pass upon these disputes is to be presided over by a judge of the supreme court, and will have most extensive powers, including the power to declare a standard wage and to direct that, other things being equal, an employer shall give preference to unionist over non-unionist laborers. There is no appeal from the decisions of this court.

The Socialist Party of British Columbia has new branches at the following places in this province: Victoria, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, South Wellington, Vancouver, Port Moody, Ferguson, Slocan, Revelstoke, Nelson, Silverton, New Denver, Sandon, Kaslo, Grand Forks, Rossland. Organizer Cameron is hard at work organizing two or three branches every week. The executive officers of this organization are: O. Lee Charlton, Victoria, president; Ernest Burns, Vancouver, secretary.—The Independent, Vancouver, B. C.

British municipal elections show splendid gains for the Socialists and trade unionists all along the line. Victories were achieved in Bradford, Ossett, Halifax, Wolverhampton, Glasgow, Govan, Grimsby, Huddersfield, Leeds, Leith, Middlesborough, Musselburg, Poplar, Rochester, Southampton, Stalybridge, Workington, and other places. Besides winning seats in the foregoing municipalities, marked gains were made in a score and more places in the vote cast compared with former elections. Only in a few places were losses recorded.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

The New Era, Sargent, Neb.

The Custer County "Beacon" says "government ownership of railroads will solve the trust problem." Yes, it will—in a pig's eye! We gave the "Beacon" credit for having more sense than the above statement would indicate that it possesses. The "Beacon" should know that in European countries where the railroads are under government ownership, that the trusts flourish and grow, just the same as in this country. The "Beacon's" remedy for the trust problem is on a par with the remedy a man one time advanced for the cure of a mad dog—that its tail should be cut off. The "Beacon" imagines that by cutting off the tail of the mad dog (capitalism) it will cease its depredations! The Socialists would also cut off the tail of capitalism—but they would cut it off right behind the ears, by the inauguration of public ownership of the means of production and distribution. The trust problem will not be solved and the people will get no real, permanent relief until this is done. We challenge the "Beacon" editor or anyone else to demonstrate to the contrary.

Saginaw Exponent.

The conference between the representatives of labor and capital closed in New York Tuesday with a decision to give the plan to harmonize their divergent interests a practical test, the details of the scheme to be worked out by a committee composed of thirty-six, chosen in equal numbers from the ranks of organized labor, the great industrial and financial interests, and representatives of the "disinterested public."

In the last category are placed such "disinterested" persons as Grover Cleveland, who sent federal troops to suppress the A. R. U. strike; Archbishop Ireland, millionaire and street railway magnate; Charles Francis Adams, Franklin McVeagh, John J. McCook and John G. Milburn, trust lawyers; Cornelius N. Bliss and Jas. A. Eckels, banker capitalists; Chas. A. Bonaparte, street railway magnate; Bishop Potter, "friend of labor" and crony of capital; and Chas. W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, supported by private capital.

Then there are the twelve acknowledged representatives of capitalism, including several whose hostility to organized labor is known all over the land. The twelve labor leaders are of marked conservative views, men who in the main hold to the idea that the "interests of capital and labor are identical."

The program of the committee declares that it "will not consider abstract industrial problems." In other words, the basic principles underlying the struggle between the capitalist and working classes must not be touched upon, a proposition that surely should delight the hearts of the representatives of wealth and privilege.

Cleveland Citizen.

We are not alarmists, but we do wish to issue a note of warning to the trade unionists of North America.

We believe it is timely in view of the action of the so-called conference between leaders of capital and labor in New York this week.

After innumerable speeches by men who are sapping the strength and vitality of the working class, and piling up millions of wealth while thousands are annually driven to commit murder, suicide, prostitution, robbery, and all the crimes of the calendar, in which it was shown, in honeyed phrases and meaningless platitudes, that "the interests of capital and labor are identical," a committee of thirty-six—twelve members to represent organized labor, twelve to represent capital, and twelve to speak for "such of the public who are not identified with either of the other two interests"—was selected to work out the details to "harmonize" the differences that exist between labor and capital. * * *

The National Civic Federation has promulgated and is fostering this scheme to make labor and capital brothers. It appears to be a self-appointed organization composed of meddling and notoriety-seeking individuals. It is the same body that fathered a scheme last year to entrap the trade unions into an agreement to allow themselves to be shackled by a compulsory arbitration law. * * *

Despite their sweet sounding phrases, the capitalist brethren will stand up for the employers and the labor brethren will stand by the workers. But does any sane man believe Grover Cleveland, Archbishop Ireland, MacVeagh, Eckels, Milburn, and the rest will take the side of the employees? The very thought of such a situation is sufficient to awaken the risibilities of a brass monkey.

Cleveland and his colleagues will protect the dear public, although the public is constituted almost wholly of the working class—by taking sides with Hanna and Schwab on all important questions, and they will show how unjust Brother Labor is in making demands of Brother Capitalist, how prices would be raised "arbitrarily" by forcing wages upward, how industry would be injured, how capital would be driven away, and similar gush that we have heard for many years. In a crisis the capitalists will have a majority and use it to cast odium upon the unions, arouse the prejudices of the ignorant, and sow the seeds of dissension. They have done it before.

San Francisco Call (Rep.)

Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall, applies to the pride of nations and of men alike.

Up to eighteen months ago Germany was enjoying the greatest period of prosperity she has known in all her history. Profit was high, her staples found a ready market, her labor was employed, its wages were greater than ever, and speculation, which is an inseparable attendant upon national prosperity, lustily rioted on the Berlin bourse. Bankers had to enlarge their premises to accommodate customers, and the Paris edition of the New York "Herald," in its Berlin correspondence, says, the brokers became so suddenly affluent that they bought estates for themselves and set up establishments that rivaled the nobility.

In the general exuberance, this thick buttering of bread on both sides was attributed to Germany's appearance in "welt-politik"—to her springing into the ring as a world power. She has seated herself, without let or leave in a Chinese seaport and had blandly assumed the head of the table in Asia, ready to ask Russia and England whether they preferred white or dark meat at the feast of partition of China.

Now it has all faded like the mirage. By the subtle operation of that law of reaction which nothing seems able to exclude from human affairs, the tide stopped, stood still and began to recede, carrying ruin off its ebb.

Bankers are left loaded with stocks that are shrinking to nothing. Brokers, find themselves with no money to support the state and circumstance of their estates. Manufactories are closing down, shipping is idle, and in Berlin alone nearly 50,000 laborers have no work and the harsh winter is piercing their rags. Men marvel at it and seek the cause. One says over-speculation, another over-production, a third "welt-politik."***

We underwent our experience in 1893 and Germany is getting hers now. However, let no man think that our turn will not come again, for it will. No fiscal nor financial system, no statute nor decree, can prevent these perfods.

***We sympathize with Germany. We have still the taste of sauerkraut and bouillon in our mouths, and before we forget it altogether we may be swallowing it again.

UNDER SOCIALISM.

There will be leisure for everybody, but not idleness.

Armies will produce wealth and not destroy it.

Everyone will love his own country without hating any other.

Brotherhood will prevail, because all will be just and lovable.

There will be no element of chance in the matter of earning a living.

There will be no debtors and creditors—no rent, interest, or profit.

There will be no unsanitary homes for the people to live in.

The people will all be rich enough to purchase everything they need.

Crime will disappear, because there will be no incentive to commit crime.

Men and women will be free, industrially and politically.—Ex.

THE WHIM

is a little monthly magazine which is likely to appeal to unconventional people. It is not the organ of any one class, but is published in the interest of men and women who are in search of Light and Truth. It is handsomely printed in two colors on deckle edge paper, and costs five cents per copy, or 50 cents by the year. It is edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedict Prieth. Send ten cents for a three month's trial subscription. THE WHIM, P. O. Box 288, Newark, N. J.

A QUESTION OF TACTICS.

A question recently arose in Local St. Louis which, as it occasioned the withdrawal of half a dozen members and may give rise to some misunderstanding through exaggerated reports, may be explained here.

Comrades Hildebrand, Putnam, and Dunn, who are members of the National Committee, are also delegates in the Central Trades and Labor Council.

At a recent session of the Council a request was received from the Vallejo, Cal., central body asking the St. Louis organization to endorse a petition to Congress that war ships be built in the navy yards, instead of being let out to contractors. Dunn moved that the communication be filed and the Vallejo union informed that the St. Louis Council could not join in a petition in regard to war ships. Putnam supported this motion.

Hildebrand, however, spoke and voted in favor of acceeding to the request of the Vallejo union, taking the ground that, as the war ships were to be built anyhow, we should endeavor to secure the best conditions for the men employed in building them.

This incident was seized upon by a small group of members in the Sixteenth Ward Branch of Local St. Louis to raise a fight. These men are ardent haters of trade unionism and should, in order to be consistent, never have joined the Socialist Party, as their proper place is with DeLeon.

They introduced a motion demanding the resignation of Hildebrand from the National Committee. Hildebrand, in order to bring the matter up immediately, offered his resignation as treasurer of Local St. Louis and a special meeting was called, at which the question was fully discussed.

The discussion resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Socialist movement of America has grown beyond that stage when the preservation of its integrity as a class-conscious labor movement depended upon a strict discipline of all members and officers in regard to all their utterances and actions and has reached the period when its adherence to the fundamental principles of Socialism can be secured only through the elimination of error from our midst by the heat and fire of intelligent discussion, instead of by the summary punishment of those in error, and

"Whereas, It has been the policy of the present Socialist Party, and of the former parties which have given birth to it, not to follow the methods formerly in vogue, of removing officers and "disciplining" members on slight provocation, but to resort to measures of removal or expulsion only in extreme cases, such as deliberate betrayal of the party, and

"Whereas, Such policy has been proven by experience to be the wisest and safest for a growing Socialist Party;

"Be it therefore resolved, that the resignation of Comrade L. E. Hildebrand as treasurer of this club be not accepted, and that in our opinion the action of the Sixteenth Ward Club was hasty and ill-advised and not in accordance with the policy of the party.

"Be it further resolved, That the following be declared as the sense of this meeting upon the subject in controversy:

"That it is unwise for any labor organizations to encourage or assist any agitation in favor of the enactment of "public ownership" laws by legislative bodies controlled by capitalist parties, for the following reasons:

"1. Even though the petitions, demands or resolutions of the said labor organizations contain most explicit declarations that public ownership by and for the benefit of the working class is desired, the said capitalist legislature, if it does act, will inaugurate public ownership for the benefit of the capitalist class instead, and will take advantage of the prevailing ignorance as to the distinction between capitalist public ownership and Socialism to hold up the agitation of the labor organizations as an endorsement of their action.

"2. That such agitation, or appeals to, or demands of legislative bodies controlled by capitalist parties tends to confuse the minds of the workingmen as to the class struggle and as to the method by which, according to the teachings of scientific Socialism, they are destined to achieve their own complete emancipation.

"3. The greatest danger to Socialism is that the capitalist class will, upon observing its increasing strength, attempt to defeat the aims of the Social Revolution by instituting a compromise, or a form of state capitalism while they are still in power, and such agitation helps to pave the way for such a strategic move by the capitalist class."

Six of those who had opposed the resolution announced their withdrawal from the party, and it is said that three of these will join the S. L. P.—which is quite proper, though it is rather late in the day.

IN WASHINGTON.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party in Washington has passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, Local Whatcom has placed a municipal ticket in the field, and adopted a platform distinctly capitalistic, and pledged to conduct an administration, if elected, in the interest of the taxpayers, rather than the working class;

"Resolved, That a special meeting of the State Committee be called on the 22d day of December, at 220 Union street, Seattle, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed proper, and that any member of the Socialist Party in the state is invited to attend and take part in the discussion."

The municipal platforms of the party in Whatcom and the leaflets issued there were certainly of a nature which necessitates decisive and emphatic action.

The vote for the city ticket of the Socialist Party in Port Angeles, Wash., ranged from 64 to 149.

—The professors at Rockefeller's Conscience-sop are necessarily mental prostitutes. To model philosophy according to the wishes of John Rockefeller, and make it the instrument of their plans, so as to obtain money and appointments, seems to me as if a person should receive the sacrament to satisfy his hunger and thirst.—The Goose Quill.

PARTY NOTES.

JOHN SPARGO WILL SPEAK ON "Our Position, Ethical, Economic, and Political," at the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Jan. 5. This lecture is well worth hearing.

THE LADIES OF THE SOCIALIST Club of Brooklyn will hold an entertainment for the benefit of the Club at its headquarters, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, on Wednesday, Jan. 15. There will be a musical and literary program, followed by refreshments and dancing. Admission is 10 cents at the door.

N. I. STONE WILL LECTURE AT Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on "The Trusts in the Light of Latest Developments," Sunday, Jan. 5. Comrade Stone's lecture will be very interesting and full of valuable information, particularly to comrades who wish to become speakers. Everybory is welcome.

THE COMRADES OF THE 6TH and 10th A. D. are planning to give an entertainment with Krafft's play, "Now and Then," as the main feature, if the 14th and 16th decide to co-operate as invited. Miss Theresa Fox, W. J. F. Hannemann, S. Raines, and H. L. Slobodin have been elected delegates to the General Committee, and F. Seits, Slobodin, and P. H. Schmitt as delegates to Second Agitation District.

HUGO PICK IS VIGOROUSLY pushing the circulation of The Worker on the West Side.

DR. C. L. FURMAN WILL SPEAK Sunday afternoon at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. A concert will precede the lecture, beginning at 2:30 p. m.

THE COMRADES OF THE 16TH A. D. have decided to give up their clubhouse. While the club was financially successful, they found that it occupied the time of the comrades too much and prevented their doing agitation work. They will hold lectures and distribute literature vigorously hereafter.

THE 18TH AND 20TH A. D. ARE now organized together, but will probably separate soon, as it is thought the German speaking and English speaking members can work better in separate organizations.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB OF Yorkville, which is already taking ten copies a week of The Worker, took five copies of the "Comrade," and if the experiment is successful will continue it monthly. The Club has decided to co-operate with the Yorkville Agitation Committee to make its Commune Festival a success.

THE 24TH A. D., BRANCH 2, meets regularly every Thursday evening, at the club rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street. At the last meeting two new members were admitted and one proposed. Every Socialist in the district is invited to join and attend regularly, as there is work waiting for heads and hands to do it.

THE 1ST, 3D, and 5TH A. D. WILL meet Monday, Jan. 6, 8 p. m., at Comrade Mayes' house, 249 W. Eleventh street. A delegate to the General Committee is to be elected and other important business to be transacted. Every reader of The Worker living in these districts who believes in the principles of the S. D. P. or is in sympathy with its aims is invited to come and join.

JAS. N. WOOD SPEAKS SUNDAY evening, Jan. 5, at 102 Court street, Brooklyn. We made the mistake of announcing him under the name of "Leo" Wood last week.

LOCAL NEWARK has arranged a series of Sunday evening lectures, beginning Jan. 5, at the headquarters, 124 Market street. Algernon Lee will be the first speaker, taking "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" as his subject. Among those who will speak later in the season are Jas. E. Billings, Charles Ufert, Fred. Krafft, C. L. Furman, Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, N. I. Stone, F. McIntosh, and E. C. Wind.

LOCAL PASSAIC COUNTY WILL hold its semi-annual meeting Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, at Helvetian Hall, 54 Van Houten street, Paterson. The report of the financial officers will be received and the organizer will be elected for the ensuing year. Every comrade is expected to attend.

CHARLES H. VAIL WILL GIVE a course of four lectures in Haverhill on Feb. 3, 4, 5, and 6 and in Boston on Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14. Brockton and other cities will probably arrange similar courses.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE CONvention, which was to have been held Dec. 15, was postponed to Jan. 1.

JAMES S. ROCHE OF LOS ANgeles has been chosen to represent California on the National Committee.

LOCAL WILKES BARRE, PA., changed its headquarters to the second floor of the new Simon Long Building.

OKLAHOMA CONVENTION.

The Oklahoma Territorial Convention was held at Kingfisher, Dec. 27. Nine locals were represented by twenty-seven delegates. The old Territorial Committee made its report, turned its work over to the convention and disbanded. The convention adopted a constitution, with Oklahoma City as seat of the new Territorial Committee. Dr. H. R. Dean was elected Secretary-Treasurer and G. G. Holbrooks as National Committeeman. The Territorial Committee will consist of one member from each organized county and a local quorum to be elected by Local Oklahoma City. No official organ was designated, but the "Oklahoma Socialist" will be used, as it is the only Socialist paper in Oklahoma. A Territorial Organizer will be put in the field and funds raised for an aggressive campaign during the coming year.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Algernon Lee and L. D. Mayes presided at last Saturday's session of the General Committee of Local New York. On the reading of the minutes a correction was made, it being pointed out that no resolution of censure upon the editor of The Worker had been introduced, but merely a question raised.

Charles Fernkas was seated as delegate from the 15th and 17th A. D., and nine new members were admitted to the local.

It was decided not to engage either Father McGrady or Ben Tillett to speak in New York.

The resignation of I. Phillips from the Grievance Committee was accepted, and the election of a successor laid over to the next meeting.

The roll call showed the following subdivisions not represented: Seventh, 11th, 19th, 23d, 24th, Branch 1, 26th, 26th, Bohemian, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th Branch 2, Annexed Districts. These subdivisions should see that their delegates attend.

Several districts reported that it had been decided to hold regular lectures or do other agitation work, while some reported apathy among members.

The City Executive reported having ordered 25,000 copies of a special leaflet for the Seventh Congressional District and appropriated $25 for the district campaign; this was concurred in.

Other recommendations concurred in were: To assess districts for expenses of sending out circulars to enrolled voters in proportion to the number sent out in each; that the financial report of the Campaign Committee be printed next week; that Local New York appropriate $15 to be sent to the National Committee as its share of the expenses of the International Socialist Bureau, and that other locals do likewise; that a leaflet be printed to be distributed among railroad men.

The proposed meeting in the Iglesias case was postponed pending the decision of his appeal.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee having initiated a plan for a May Festival for the benefit of the local and the English daily press fund, the plan was approved and Comrades Berlin, Mayes, Paulitsch, and Wood elected as a committee to co-operate in the preparations.

The subdivisions were called upon to make especial efforts to extend the circulation of The Worker, as being the best means to make an English daily possible; each subdivision should have a standing committee for the purpose and should also see that its delegates attend The Worker Conference.

Financial secretaries of subdivisions who have not yet sent in their membership reports were called upon to do so at once.

The Entertainment Committee reported that tickets were still outstanding from the 4th, 16th, 24th, 28th, and 31st A. D. and that they would report as soon as these tickets were accounted for.

Comrades Josephson, Goldberg, and Penzer were elected as a committee to take charge of the Happy Days' Hall lectures.

It was decided to submit the following names to the general vote as delegates to the International Bureau, two only to be chosen, the two receiving the highest vote to be the nominees for Local New York: Herron, Jonas, Greenbaum, Hillquit, Spelman, Ingerman, Feigenbaum, Max Hayes, Harriman, Simons, Liess, Hanford, and Untermann.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The new constitution and by-laws of Local Kings County have been adopted by a practicaly unanimous vote. Several branches have not yet sent in their returns, but as the vote of eight branches shows 78 in favor to none against, it seems reasonable to suppose that their vote would not have altered the result. Amendments will now be in order, and in a short space of time all rough edges will be smoothed down, and all the weak portions found out and strengthened. At the next meeting of the Local on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, 1902, nominations will be made for officers for the ensuing term. It is the positive duty of every branch to be represented at this time, so that the selection of candidates be made by a thoroughly representative meeting. Several of the present officers will be forced to retire because they cannot find time to properly attend to their duties, and comrades who are better situated in that respect should come forward and assume the burden.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

The "Industrial Peace" Farce.

Editor The Worker.

The millenium has arrived at last. Capital and Labor, the long separated brothers, have at last embraced, and all is forgiven. In the words of Archbishop Ireland, "May the winds of Heaven carry across continents and ocean the news that in the great city of New York there has been such a meeting as this in which we have taken part."

I wonder did Brother Mitchell see in his mind's eye, when he addressed the brother capitalists, the thousands of widows and orphans, made such by the greed of mine owners?

Or Brother Sargent of the railroad firemen, did he see a vision of the maimed and murdered railroad workers who have been sacrificed on the altar of profit?

Did Mitchell remember Hinton? Did Sargent remember Chicago or Buffalo? Did each and every representative of Labor remember the many times the capitalists have thrown off the mask of hypocrisy they wear when convenient and have stood out in their true colors as smashers of the trade unions and as political dictators?

Surely these men know that the interest of the thousands of wage earners they are elected to represent is, and always will be, diametrically opposed to the interest of these monopolizers of the means of existence. Why so many years of the hard earned money of the trade unions seeking a dishonorable compromise with these men, whose whole lives are spent in scheming how to further exploit those dependent upon them for a chance to earn a living?

What has been the result of all this oratory and phrase-mongering? A committee has been appointed to arbitrate the "grievance" between the brothers. Seven of these are to represent Labor, twelve to represent Capital, and twelve to represent the general public—or, in other words, those not directly interested.

Now, if we think for a minute we cannot fail to come to the conclusion that there can be no disinterested persons. The people—the general public, if you like—are divided into two classes, the working class whose labor creates all value, and the capitalist class, who by their ownership of the land and machines, are enabled to live off the value produced by others, by forcing from Labor the major portion of its product, as a toll for the use of the tools of production. There can be no middle ground. Either I earn my living or some one earns it for me by forcing it as a rich man and I take no active part in production, my living comes from interest or dividends and my interests are bound up with those who are to it that those dividends are as large as possible. When stock I hold pays a small dividend, my pleasure is curtailed in like manner as my income falls.

Now high dividends, means that running expenses of plants must be minimized by wage-saving machinery and by getting as much work as possible out of those employed for as small wages as possible. My interest, then, as a capitalist is bound up with the interests of all other capitalists—that is, of the capitalist class.

Now let us look at the personnel of the "disinterested" portion of this committee. There is not a workingman among them. From Grover Cleveland, the hero of the Chicago railroad strike, all down the list they are all social parasites and skinners of the working class. So our committee resolves itself into this: Two-thirds from the capitalists' side, and one-third from the workers' side. Poor Labor, your puny and simple unionism has left you in the mud. Once again you are off your trolley.

The whole affair reminds me strongly of another peace conference, that of the Hague, where I suspect the hardest work of the delegates was to keep from laughing outright in each other's faces. Only this time the laugh was on one side only—the capitalist side.

T. N.

New York, Dec. 19, 1901.

From a Railroad Man.

Editor The Worker.

A large number of railroad men, including myself, voted the straight Socialist ticket this year in both the state and city elections. We did this with great satisfaction, as we realize that we have at last found a way to vote for what we want even if we do not get it right away. As another railroad man said to me the other day: "We have been voting for conditions we do not want, and we have been getting them, now we must change and vote for what we do want even if we don't get it right away."

Thanks to the Socialist Party we are finding out that our union and brotherhoods are good things in so far as they keep us from being dragged down out of sight entirely, but as for progress we must vote for that at the polls by voting for public ownership.

There are many grumblings going up from the New York Central (Boston and Albany division) employees, as to their treatment under the new regime; and what seems destined to turn into a positive howl is the protest of the freight crews as to the way they are used at present. Conditions upon the Fitchburg division of the Boston and Maine are very bad, but the boys on the New York Central (Boston and Albany division) claim that they are used worse than the employees on any road in New England. The various brotherhoods of railway employees hold their elections this month, and then these grievances will be taken hold of on the different roads by joint committees that will try to have things straightened out more favorably for the men.

It would not be surprising if Boston and vicinity had a great railroad strike this spring in view of the tyrannical way the officials of the roads are using the trainmen and other employees.

"Retrenchment" is the word, all along the line and the consequence is that men are being discharged right and left and extra labor put upon the employees remaining, without giving them any extra pay.

On the Plymouth division of the New Haven road a reorganization of passenger service has just been completed that reduces the number of crews from 65 to 52. That is, what it has taken 65 crews to do before has been shoved onto 52 crews to do now.

The runs have been lengthened, the men have been given more trips on the short runs, and this has occasioned the dismissal of a large number of brakemen and firemen, while conductors and engineers have been set back from their former positions to lower ones.

The same thing is being done on all the divisions of the New Haven road, and there are other things that are tearing us railroad men to look to our own interests and vote for Socialism. This method of doing business is now becoming a regular thing for the companies, and they have a large number of clerks at work about all the time figuring out these changes for economy in operation of the roads. On the New Haven road alone in the past few years the management have arranged it so that they haul 70 per cent. more traffic with 39 per cent. less train mileage than was the case five years ago.

In the case of freight trains the New York, New Haven and Hartford ten years ago hauled trains that averaged 7.85 tons to a car and 204.61 tons to a train; whereas for last year the average carload was 10.29 tons, and the train load was 208.13 tons, practically doubling the hauling capacity of the trains.

Ten years ago the New Haven lines ran the freight trains 6,794,357 miles altogether and hauled 741,372,496 tons of freight, while last year the New Haven only ran its freight trains 6,239,617, or about 600,000 miles less than ten years ago and notwithstanding that great reduction in mileage the road hauled practically twice as much freight, or to be correct, 1,292,378,364 tons. Has the wages of the men been increased in any such proportion in that time? Not on your life. Have the freight rates been reduced in anywhere near an equitable proportion? Not much.

The road is run for PRIVATE PROFIT, and not for any benefit or convenience of the employees. There is another idea of economy being arranged by the New Haven and other roads.

This idea is to bring up the average load of a car from 10.29 tons as at present to 17 tons. If this is done it will effect practically a 33 per cent. reduction in train mileage, and save the New Haven company in round numbers $665,000 a year in the running of freight trains. The Boston and Maine are working along the same lines, and have increased the average load of freight trains from 125.04 tons to 203.59 in five years.

All these economies work adversely to us employees, and we receive no increase of pay for the extra burdens and responsibilities. The New Haven management got woke up a little bit by the strike in the Cedar Hill freight yards in New York City, and in consequence they are paying up just a little on the freight boys, but they are doing some heavy bearing down on the passenger crews to pay for it.

The Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Engineers, the Brotherhood of Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are all worked up over the poor conditions that surround us in the railway service, and we are commencing to ask where do we fit under this prosperity we hear so much about. The various brotherhoods are going to make a vigorous campaign at the State House this year, and knowing as we do that we have two able and noble champions in the Socialist members, Carey and MacCartney, we expect to pass legislation that will greatly benefit the railroad men of the state.

The New York Central has started in reducing wages contrary to the act allowing for lease, redistributions on that line have been reduced four cents a day, besides the 10 per cent. reduction they suffer on rearrangement of runs.

The shop and other repair men also have been reduced 10 per cent.

Well, they tell us prosperity is about so I suppose we must believe it; but this I do know, that railroad men are beginning to appreciate more and more the advantage of public ownership and every day sees new converts to Socialism among the railroad men.

HURRICANE DECK.

Allston, Mass.

As to Buttons.

Editor The Worker.

Inclosed please find sample of party button sold by the State Committee of Indiana. Sample can be had by mail for 10 cents; in quantities, 50 for $1.50, or 100 for $2.75. Would you kindly give notice of this in The Worker and send marked copy of the same to me? They can be had from me.

Indiana is forging to the front and promises a vigorous movement by the summer months.

JAMES ONEAL,
State Secretary.

311 N. Third street, Terre Haute, Ind.

(Note—The sample button epclosed shows a globe with hands clasped across it; on the red border are the words "Socialist Party," above, and "Workers of the World, Unite!" below.—Ed.)

Objects to the Phrase.

Editor The Worker.

Coming from a little trip, I haste to send you the opinion of some of the readers of the paper. They all like your editorials, but Comrade George E. Brittain's "Reply to Archbishop Corrigan," in the issue of Dec. 22, is severely criticized on account of the language he used, for instance, "Catholic garbage" and other words I appeal to and through you to all senders of articles to refrain from attacks on religion or church, as no religion or church attacks us; but to talk about Mr. Corrigan as the bigoted, stupid ass he is. You will hinder the propaganda for our party and the enlargement of the circulation of this paper by such method.

HUGO PICK.

Letter Box

GEO. H. GOEBEL, Newark, N. J.—Your notice for meeting was mailed on Dec. 24, and did not reach us, of course, until the paper was printed.

HUGO PICK, City.—We do not exactly see why the phrase in Comrade Brittain's article should have seemed offensive to the best of Catholics. What he wanted to point out was that it is a mistake for any man to attempt to measure all others by his personal or sectarian "prejudices." We have no desire to injure anyone's feelings,

We Wish You

A Happy New Year

AND ASK

Have You Seen

THE WORKER CALENDAR?

A Work of Art.

The Rising Sun, Reproduction From Famous Painting by Peret, Famous French Artist.

Every Comrade should get one. — Send Now.

5 Cents at office. 7 Cents postpaid.

"THE WORKER", ... 184 William St.

but don't you think it queer that people who do not hesitate to ridicule and abuse all who are outside their own sect should yet be so sensitive to the slightest criticism from us?

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emile Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Sutter street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary 478 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, R. A. Morris, 56 N. Clark street, Chicago. Meets first and third Friday evenings of the month at 79 Dearborn street.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. Haskell, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Robers, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary pro tem., Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville; Assistant and Financial Secretary, Albert G. Clifford, Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. H. Leonard, Room 535, Amlrus' Bldg., corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary George E. Baird, 810 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, 6229 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, C. V. Dansky, Brunswick House, Rutland.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 647, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

The subdivisions are hereby called upon to elect new delegates to the General Committee of the Local for the ensuing term, beginning on the second Saturday in January (January 11), 1902.

The basis of representation, according to the new by-laws, is: One delegate for each subdivision and one additional for every ten members in good standing as shown by the membership report filed with the Organizer.

J. GERBER, Organizer.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, and in Massachusetts, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

—The class struggle will prevail so long as there are employing and employed classes. Their interests are antagonistic and will ever remain so, while the competitive system exists. Capitalistic competition means degradation of the working class. The solution? you ask. Socialism in our time! —Cleveland Citizen.

COFFEE—SPECIAL SALE

To the Working Class in 5-lb. Lots and upwards at Wholesale Prices.

25c. Grade, Mocha and Java, at..25c.
30c. Grade, Mocha and Java, at..20c.
25c. Grade, Mocha and Java, at...15c.
25c. Fancy Maracaibo, at .....15c.

You save the profit of 10c. per pound, or 50c. profit saved on every 5 pounds.

We believe in placing our goods direct to the consumer. We are importers. You make the profits of the middlemen.

All mail orders filled at these prices. You save from 10c. to 25c. per pound on all teas bought from us.

BURNS & REED,
FROM IMPORTER DIRECT TO CONSUMER.
209 HUDSON ST., N. Y. CITY.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lacern, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 239

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER. PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

READ "THE ADVANCE."
A 16-PAGE SOCIALIST PAPER.
Uncompromising advocate of class conscious political action in the interests of the working class as against those of the capitalist class. Send for sample copy. Subscription price, per year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents. Three months, 25 cents. 124 Murphy Building, 1236 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SOCIALIST PARTY LITERATURE.
Issued by National Committee, will be sent prepaid at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions, adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

	Price per 100.	Price per 1000.
National Platform	.10	.65
National Constitution	.15	1.00
Negro Resolution	.10	.65
Trade Union Resolution	.10	.65

Address orders for above to
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary,
427 Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

H. B. SALISBURY.
Counselor at Law. 320
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY
Real Estate, Mortgage Loans, Long Island Investments.

PATRONIZE FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM. 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th Sts. N. Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

BERNARD STOLLMACK,
Dealer in Gent's and Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Etc.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
149 E. Broadway, N. Y. Open Evenings.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
—SUCCESSOR TO—
'CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
TORONTO, CANADA.
Five Postals for $1.25; each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.
For Sale on all New York News-stands.

EMILE ZOLA'S
POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS.
Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.
"The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "Human Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother, Germinal," "Rush for the Spoil," "Therese Raquin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Plassans," "Pot Bouille" (Piping Hot), "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."
Any volume sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.
Send for catalogue of Socialist publications, sent gratis to any address.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

Wives, Mothers, Sisters, Sweethearts
OF UNION MEN
—SHOULD—
Join the American Federation of Women.
Many a battle has been won because of the support of the women and many battles have been lost because that support was lacking. Every merchant realizes that the women spend the money and every man knows that without their favor his business will suffer. It behooves every one of us to aid our husbands and brothers, for their fight is our fight, and their welfare our welfare. Every woman in the American Federation is equal to ten men in their organizations, and we can do more to spread the union label, to carry on boycotts and to advance the cause of unionism generally than you realize until you attend our meetings.
New York Branch meets every Thursday evening at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.
Brooklyn Branch meets in Johnson Building, Flatbush avenue and Nevins street, every second and fourth Monday.
For information address
MRS. J. SYNNOTT,
1644 Park avenue, New York.
You are cordially invited and urged to attend our meetings.

SLEEPING?
PLEASANT DREAMS?
DIDN'T YOU HEAR
THE ALARM?
The Trusts are in possession of the country! Capitalists are smashing labor unions! Capitalist Judges are issuing injunctions against workingmen!
Our liberties are being stolen! Men and women are starving! Millions are unemployed.
WAKE UP! WAKE UP!
We are not in this world to slumber. We Socialists have a mission. We must
EMANCIPATE HUMANITY.
Start to work now to get subscribers for THE WORKER. Don't forget to work for the daily.
FIVE YEARLY POSTALS, $2.00.
THE WORKER, 184 William St., New York.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L SHIRT, WAIST, LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION Registered
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

R·I·P·A·N·S
I had been troubled with the sick headache for years until I started taking Ripans tabules. I have experienced such relief from their use that I would not be without them. I find them good for sickness at the stomach and dizziness in the head.
At druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.
When ordering mention THE WORKER.

LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN
Sent on Approval to Responsible People
We do not know of anything (within the price) that will make as appropriate and useful a Christmas gift, and reflect such memories of the giver. We will send you postpaid, this high grade lasting and so many pleasant 14k. Gold (Diamond Pointed) Fountain Pen, which is well worth $2.50, for only
$1.00
You may try it a week, and if not pleased with your purchase, we will pay you $1.10 for the Pen, (the ten cents extra we allow for your trouble.) You run no risks, we take all the chances. If you do not consider this Pen the best you ever saw or used, send it back. Holder made of finest grade hard Para Rubber, either pointed or black finish, 14k. Gold Pen of any desired flexibility, in fine, medium or stub, sent postpaid on receipt of $1. (By registered mail for 8 cents extra) one of our Safety Pocket Pen Holders free with each Pen.
Ladies, if you are looking for a Christmas present for your husband, father, brother or gentleman friend, that is sure to be appreciated, do not overlook this special opportunity to secure a strictly high grade guaranteed Fountain Pen at a price that is only a fraction of its real value. Remember there is no "just as good" as the Laughlin.
When ordering, state whether ladies' or gentlemen's style is desired. Illustration is full size of gentlemen's style.
Write for Catalogue.
ADDRESS
LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.,
410 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.
When ordering mention THE WORKER.

THE COMRADE
An Illustrated Socialist Monthly.
$1 A YEAR. 10 CENTS A COPY.
We have issued an illustrated agitation leaflet. Send 10 one-cent stamps to help cover postage, and we will mail to you 100 copies of this four-page leaflet.
COMRADE PUBLISHING CO.,
23 Lafayette Pl., P. O. Box 234, New York.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
60 Second Ave., Between Third & Fourth Sts.

F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST. New York City.
Use this Label and get Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.
Union Printer

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meetings.

BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 34th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 3309 Third avenue.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brooklyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1328 Bushwick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I. (Bohemian), 321 East 71st street; every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 434 East 5th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1422 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE.—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death endt Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 180 local branches with more than 27,500 male members is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $8.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of 90, 67, and 18 cents respectively. Members

IN EUROPE AND IN AMERICA.

There, Labor Speaks in Parliament---Here, Labor Sneaks in Conference.

When the coal barons decide to add a few millions to their meagre incomes they raise the price of coal, thus exacting a tribute from every fireside in the land. And the people? Well, they grumble, they growl (to themselves, of course), and then humbly pay the bill. If the farm products are allowed to rot on the ground, if the grain is thrown into the great lakes, in short, if each and every dastardly method known to "business" is employed to raise the price of everything necessary to life and happiness, in order to increase the profits of those who profess to be somehow divinely ordained to manage the wealth of this country for those who produce it, the great sovereign American, infantlike, pouts and then meekly pays the bill. This is, of course, a great country, its people are great, and great are its institutions.

But let us take a look at effete Germany. How the American pities the poor Dutchmen, especially the Dutch workingmen. Those workingmen, ignorant fellows that they are, do not send millionaires into their parliaments, in grateful acknowledgement of the many virtues practised by capitalists as mentioned above, but actually nominate and elect ordinary workingmen, men of their own class, to represent them. One of these, August Bebel, has been a Socialist representative in the Reichstag for over thirty years—and has not even acquired the wealth of an ordinary police captain in this land of the free-to-help-yourself. This Rebel is the greatest orator and ablest debater in that body and extracts of his recent speech upon the contemplated grain tariff in the interest of the German landowners will be worth reading.

Rebel said: "The imperial Chancellor has asked us to consider that whatever we say here is heard by other nations. Unhappily there are in Germany, as in all civilized countries, only two nations, a nation of exploiters and oppressors and a nation of the exploited and oppressed." (Stormy interruption on the Right.) "The imperial Chancellor has spoken in the name of the former; I shall speak in the name of the latter." (Continued disturbance and interruption on the Right.) "We shall represent the interests of the oppressed wage-earning class with a determination commensurate with the importance of the case and the misinterpretation of foreign powers will not disturb us in the least. You shall never be left in the dark about our position on the matter of taxation, and we shall always do our utmost to define our attitude. * * * * * *

"The entire industrial development of agriculture, as of other industries, of the soil, benefits the landowner and not the consumer. It may be that the sale of food products is controlled by you principally, to the disadvantage of the consumer. Your motto is: Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost. But the others may have something to say in the matter, and I do not hesitate to say that strife, insurrection, and revolt will necessarily follow these measures, if adopted as submitted in the bill before the house. * * *

"One landowner admits that the introduction of electrical machinery has reduced the cost of production 48 per cent. and increased the profits per acre 55 per cent. The 'Deutsche Tageszeitung' tells us that the country seat of Count Mirbach is an 'ideal hunting ground. Indeed! That our gentlemen may enjoy the chase, that their sons, as gaily dressed army officers, may keep horses and support mistresses, that they may squander more in one night than a diligent workingman's family can earn in a year, therefore this usurious tariff shall become a law." (Noise on the Right, cheers on the Left.) "At a recent meeting of landowners, Representative Dr. Rösicke was heard to say: 'Like the Boers, conscious of the justice of our cause, trusting in God, we shall fight for German soil, for our existence, for our homes! God help us to victory.' Here, then, God is called upon to protect the breadusurer. I must say, that beats hell." (Great disturbance on the Right; interrupted by chairman, who rules "that beats hell" to be out of order.) * * *

"There is no doubt that there is a lack of farm hands. From 1882 to 1895 their numbers sank from 5,815,000 to 5,627,000. In industrial and commercial branches the number of laborers has increased from 4,000,000 to 5,155,000. This increase of industrial laborers and decrease of farm laborers proves that we are already an industrial community." (Contradiction and disturbance on the Right.) "It is the duty of the government to provide for the laboring class, as you have done for the peasant class, according to the mass of evidence which I have laid before the house.

"Recently a teacher, referring to the burial of one of his scholars, told the pupils that the child is now in Heaven. 'Who of you would like to be in Heaven?' he asked. One little youngster among several others raised his hand and replied: 'I would, because I would not shuffer from hunger there.'" (Commotion.) "Can there be a stronger condemnation of present society than the shipple words of this starving child?" Count von Arnim laughingly interjects: "Perhaps its father had spent all for drink." (Cries of "shame" from the Socialists, uproar lasting several minutes.) "Gentlemen," replied Bebel, "this is an infamous insult. His laughter betokens brutality of sentiment." (Pandemonium.) * * *

"It is a sad fact to note that so many clergymen advocate increased tariffs upon grain and the most necessary articles of life. (Disturbance on the Right and Center.) These are the same gentlemen who teach the people to pray 'give us this day our daily bread,' and thereupon seek to make bread dearer." ("Hear, hear," from the Socialists, protests on the Right and Center.) "Present society is the most pharisaical in history. A large part of the members of this house are very much interested, owing to their real estate holdings, in the increase of grain, cattle and agrarian duties. I am exceedingly sorry that parliamentary law does not force any member who is personally interested in a measure to leave the room when it is put to a vote."

Such a rule would knock the bottom out of the United States Senate pretty quickly.

After a masterly description of the evils following every measure introduced by present society to prevent its inevitable collapse, Bebel concluded:

"And what will be the outcome of this chaotic state of things. Social Democracy will reap the harvest. Dissolve the Reichstag, it will please none more than the Socialists. The subsequent election will give you an answer such as you have never heard before. The word of Marx will be verified, that 'every ruling class provides its own gravediggers.' We shall do our utmost to send this bill to Hades and we are sorry that we cannot send its fathers and champions to Hades also. In the name of justice, in the name of the welfare of the people, down with this infamous bill." (Long applause.)

When the fearless tribunes of the people, the Socialist representatives in the parliament of Europe, hear of the "harmony conference" between Capital and Labor, will they not shrug their shoulders at the stupidity of the American wage-earner?

FREDERICK KRAFFT.

—In the German Reichstag as in all the European parliaments, the Conservatives sit on the Right. The Socialists form the extreme Left, with the Radicals or Liberals between. The Center, mentioned further on, is the Clerical party in the German parliament.

CAPITALISM IN COTTON TRADE.

Analysis of Statistics Published by Census Board.

Result of Ten Years' Progress—Number of Wage-Workers Largely Increased, but Average Wages Reduced—Capitalists, However, Get Larger Profits.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin giving comparative statistics of the cotton manufactures of the United States for 1890 and for 1900. The following table shows the increase per cent. in different items:

	Increase per cent.
Number of establishments	.16
Aggregate capital	.32
Number of officials	.84
Aggregate salaries	.117
Number of wage-workers	.38
Aggregate wages	.36
Cost of materials	.14
Value of product	.25

Comparing the first two items, we see that the number of establishments has grown much more slowly than the aggregate capital, which partly shows the concentration of industry by the closing of small mills and the opening of larger ones. Unfortunately no figures are given to show the relative number of companies or of stockholders in 1890 and in 1900. We can safely suppose, however, that while the number of mills has increased in a small ratio, the number of corporations owning them and the number of stockholders—or, at any rate, of large stockholders—in the corporations have positively decreased.

Comparing the next two items, we see a remarkable increase in the number of salaried officials and a still greater increase in the aggregate salaries. A large part of this is rightly to be set to the account of capitalist profit, as the high-salaried officials are almost invariably large stockholders and their exorbitant pay is simply profit under another name.

WAGES REDUCED.

The fifth and sixth items in the table (taken in connection with the first two) furnish the most significant comparison of all. The number of wage-workers has increased much faster than the number of mills, faster even than the aggregate capital. But the amount paid in wages has not increased in the same ratio. That is, as the industry has become better organized and the employees have been brought together in larger and larger establishments, and as their number has increased, their average wages have positively decreased. And it should be remembered, too, that the prices of most articles of food have increased during this period.

In 1890 there were about 219,000 workers, with average wages of $303 a year.

In 1900 there were nearly 303,000 workers, with average wages of $298 a year.

That is how ten years' progress affected the working people in the cotton industry.

The last item—25 per cent. increase of gross product—does not, upon its face, seem a large one. But a more careful analysis will show that the capitalists in the cotton industry have enjoyed a sort of prosperity very different from that which their employees experienced. The subjoined tables, showing the actual figures for cost, value of product, and net product, and profits in 1890 and in 1900, will make this evident.

1890.	
Gross product	$269,570,904
Cost of materials	154,809,760
Net product	$114,710,144
Wages and salaries	69,931,624
Profits	$44,778,520

1900.	
Gross product	$336,974,882
Cost of materials	176,551,527
Net product	$160,423,355
Wages and salaries	97,919,661
Profits	$62,503,694

PROFITS INCREASED.

A comparison of the two tables will show that—

The value of the gross product increased 25 per cent.

The cost of materials increased 14 per cent.

The net product increased nearly 40 per cent.

The amount paid in wages and salaries increased 36 per cent.

The profits remaining to the capitalists increased over 39 per cent.

And as the number of capitalists certainly did not increase greatly and probably was actually reduced, the reduction in average yearly earnings of the "hands" was balanced by a large increase in the average profits of the various employers.

Finally, dividing the amount in profits in each year by the number of employees for the same year, we find that—

In 1890, the average wage-worker contributed $204.47 to the capitalists who "gave him employment."

In 1900, the average wage-worker contributed $206.38 to the same benevolent gentlemen.

TEN YEARS' NET PROGRESS.

The net result of ten years' development of capitalism in this great industry is, then, that the average yearly earnings of the people who did the work were reduced by $5 a year, while the average amount of profits extracted from each was increased by more than $2 a year.

We do not, in general, insist upon the absolute truth of the latter half of the saying that "The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer." We insist only that the working class is growing relatively poorer—receiving a smaller share of its product, if not an absolutely smaller amount—while the capitalist class is growing both relatively and absolutely richer. But the official statistics for this manufacturing industry—one of the largest in this country—indicates the truth of the saying in its strictest sense.

To what has been said above, it must be added that about a quarter of the wages of the working people must be paid out in rent, thus going directly back to the capitalist class, which owns the land and the tenements as well as the factories.

WHAT SOCIALISM WOULD DO.

Socialism, then, by cutting off the unearned income of the capitalists, whether in the form of dividends, interest, or rent, would, on the most conservative estimate, practically double the income of the workers in the cotton industry without adding a minute to the daily labors; it would organize the industry in such a way that steady work, at reasonable hours, the year round, would take the place of the present alternation of overwork with miserable idleness; and then, by eliminating the various forms of waste incident to competition and wage-slavery, it would still further increase their remuneration or reduce their hours of labor. It is worth working for, as a simple bread-and-butter proposition, even if it were nothing more.

VAIL IN BOSTON.

To the Comrades of Boston and Vicinity:

The Boston Socialist Club has engaged Charles H. Vail for a series of four lectures on Socialism to be given Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14 at Every Day Church, 397 Shawmut avenue, between Canton and Brooklyn streets.

The necessity and importance of such lectures is clear. In hunting after political successes we have unfortunately neglected in the past the most essential feature of our work—the educational. Let us therefore begin the work at once. It lies with you, comrades, to make this undertaking a success. This series of lectures is not intended for strangers only. It is the duty of every Socialist to avail himself of the opportunity to study the subject in order to be able intelligently to defend the principles of Socialism.

Comrade Vail, being one of the foremost theoretical exponents of Socialism in this country, will treat the subject in his four lectures from all sides, as seen from the following synopsis:

Feb. 11.—"The Economic Evolution."
Feb. 12.—"The Socialist Movement."
Feb. 13.—"The Abolition of Poverty and Realization of Plenty."
Feb. 14.—"The Solution of Modern Social and Industrial Problems."

Doors open at 7:30 p. m.; lecture begins at 8 p. m.

Admission: Single lecture, 10 cents; full course, 25 cents. Apply for further information and tickets to the undersigned.

For the Committee,
DR. M. J. KONIKOW,
330 Shawmut avenue.

TO TOUR NEW YORK.

Comrade Vail to Spend a Month in Socialist Agitation Throughout the State.

On Jan. 7 Comrade Charles H. Vail and his wife will begin an agitation tour of the state of New York. Their dates are not all fixed positively, but the first week, it is understood, will be taken up as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 7, Peekskill.
Wednesday, New Rochelle.
Thursday, Mount Vernon.
Friday, Yonkers.
Saturday, Pearl River.
Sunday evening, Jan. 12, Brooklyn, Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street.

After filling these dates they will visit, in order, Cold Spring, Troy, Schuylerville, Ticonderoga, Fort Edward, Schenectady, Johnstown, Gloversville, Frankfort, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Syracuse, Corning, Hornellsville, Buffalo, Rochester, and Watertown, after which they go to Massachusetts.

It is hoped that the comrades in all of these places will exert themselves to the utmost to make these meetings thoroughly successful. Comrade Vail's tour should have the effect of bringing new life into the organization throughout the whole state.

All communications regarding Vail's dates should be addressed to the State Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 East Fourth street, New York.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties.

2. The officers to be elected are:
   a. A Chairman at each meeting.
   b. Recording Secretary.
   c. Financial Secretary.
   d. Organizer.
   e. Literature Agent.

2. Order of business—
   a. Reading of the minutes.
   b. Admission of new members.
   c. Communications and bills.
   d. Report of Organizer.
   e. Reports of Committees.
   f. Unfinished business.
   g. New business.

4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.

7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, inclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

BERNSTEIN AS HE IS.

The following extract I lift bodily from Comrade H. M. Hyndman's London letter in the current number of "Wilshire's Magazine." A careful perusal of it is earnestly urged upon a number of persons whom I suspect of having forgotten the Tenth of July in the year Ninety-Nine and the lesson of that glorious day:

"As to the Bernstein episode in itself, it has attracted far more attention than, from most points of view, it deserves. Bernstein has no influence whatever among the rank and file of the Social Democratic Party in Germany. As a matter of fact, he is by no means a strong man, and even when he was editing the 'Social Demokrat' in Zurich he was not its real editor at all. He was merely a conduit pipe through which the ideas and tactics of Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, and others reached the world at large. So long as Bernstein had these men at his elbow, so to say, he kept pretty straight, but when Engels died, and he was left here in England, floating about on the fringe of third-rate English middle-class society, his mind became gradually saturated with the fallacies of English middle-class opinion. He became a sort of capitalistic radical, always apologizing for any defects in the capitalist system and declaring that there is at bottom none of that class antagonism which we Social Democrats know to be inevitable under existing conditions. Not only so, but he has throughout supported the shameless policy of the Rhodes-Belt-Chamberlain gang in South Africa; has declared that English rule in India, which is manufacturing famine for 230,000,000 of people, is a beneficent government; has never lost an opportunity of sneering at and injuring the Social Democratic Federation; and, in point of fact, has done everything which a paid agent of the capitalist class could do to injure the principles of Social Democracy in Great Britain. He has done this, not only by his action while he was in England in connection with Englishmen, but by deliberate lies which he sent to the 'Vorwärts' as to the events which were passing in this country. This got to such a point that Liebknecht, not long before his death, gave me formal authority to repudiate Bernstein as representing in any way whatever the Social Democratic Party of Germany, in England or elsewhere. This authority I made use of and formally repudiated Bernstein in a letter to the 'Daily Chronicle,' after some more than usually flagitious misrepresentations of his in that paper. Of course, I do not say for a moment that Bernstein has derived any personal or pecuniary advantage from his mean and treacherous methods; but I do most distinctly say that no man, if he had received £10,000 a year from the capitalists, could have served them better of late years than Bernstein has done."

Thus the Bernstein pelt is nailed up as a caution to vermin. It might smell better if it were tanned. There are several large tanneries in Milwaukee.

FRED W. LONG.
1316 So. 13th street, Philadelphia.

SANE AND INSANE IN IRELAND AND ELSEWHERE.

It is a great mistake for a man in Ireland to be sane, because he is allowed to live in a wretched hovel and starve; while, if insane, he has four meals a day, port wine, a magnificent garden, and three hundred inspectors to feel his pulse. Ireland is overrun with officials whose principal business it is to keep the Irish people from doing something they want to or forcing them to do something they do not want to.—The Expansionist.

What is here said of Ireland is also true, with only a difference of degree, in every civilized—that is, capitalist—country. The question in Ireland is not merely a race question, between Celt and Saxon. It is essentially a class question: between tenant and landlord and between wage-worker and employer. As the tenants and wage-workers learn to make a sane use of their reasoning faculties, they will unite as a class and establish a saner social system. The luxuries now confined to the asylums will then be accessible in the people's homes and the need of asylums will be so much the less.

CLASS RULE AND DEMOCRACY.

The political system of a given social order is simply the expression of its economic form, and when the latter changes, a corresponding transformation occurs in the former. * * * The question of democracy, like that of plutocracy or aristocracy, is one of social evolution, and not of the passing political phases incidental to the process. * * * We may, if we choose, describe the governments of England, France, and America as "democratic" in view of the suffrage, but if we believe them to be so, we are mistaken. There can be no possibility of a really democratic administration where class monopoly in the land and capital of the community exists, for political power invariably accompanies control of the revenues. Democracy is therefore impossible so long as the economic conditions of society allow of such monopoly. But those conditions are rapidly changing, and the decomposition of the present system which is going on under our very eyes, obvious enough even to the most careless observer, is facilitating the political expression of those tendencies toward the new system which will succeed it. * * * When this transformation is complete democracy will be established, and not before.—John E. Ellam, in the London Westminster Review.

WANT WAGES, NOT TIPS.

Pullman car porters running out of Chicago have perfected an organization under the name of the Colored Men's Railway Mercantile League. The project was started last fall, when it was said the custom of tipping had died out and that operators' salaries were not enough to live on.

The league is practically a union of the men who have the duties of making railway passengers comfortable. One of its objects will be an agitation for higher salaries, so that the men will not be dependent in part upon stray pieces of silver.

—"We the people" entered upon the "pursuit of happiness" in 1776, and we have been pursuing it ever since.—Whidby Islander.

CAPITALIST TOOLS IN OLD VIRGINIA.

Mother Jones is at present in old Virginia, organizing for the United Mine Workers. As usual she finds labor conditions in that state as deplorable as elsewhere, more so perhaps, because modern industrial methods are comparatively new there and the capitalist exploiter has unrestricted sway. That Mother Jones has anything but a "soft snap" is shown in a private letter, recently received. She says:

"This is an American Siberia if one exists anywhere on the continent. Let me tell you what happened me yesterday. I had a meeting scheduled several miles from here. The federal judge located here got on the train and went down ahead of me. I had the meeting billed for the colored church, but before I arrived the company served notice on the trustees that if they allowed me to speak they would annull their deed. The poor negroes got scared and begged me not to talk. When I arrived the federal judge was waiting to arrest me if I spoke.

"I fooled both him and the company, however, for I called the meeting in a secret place, and had a fine crowd of the boys. The company officials are trying to find out where the meeting was held, but none of the boys will give it away, and so they cannot arrest me.

"Nevertheless, they tried to bluff me and sent a company policeman up to serve notice on me not to speak or they would put me in jail. I sent back word, 'Jail be hanged. I am going to hold that meeting.'

"The company policemen have no bondsmen, are responsible to no one but the company, and they can put you in jail without a cause, and there is no redress. This fellow who spoke to me was a dandy.

"He said the company hired him for $35 a month, twelve hours a day, and night work besides. He boasted of working seven years for one man for $3.50 a week, took care of a wife, paid house rent, bought fuel and clothes and fed, themselves, and when he quit he had $37.67 saved up. He thought I should not come in there and 'bother the company.' In our conversation it developed that he did not know who Thomas Jefferson was. He asked me if Jefferson was a miner. When I spoke of George Washington he asked me if I meant the company doctor. And this fellow is an officer of the law in the state of Virginia!"

MORE COMPLAINTS IN THE C. F. U.

Hardly a meeting of the New York Central Federated Union passes that does not record some complaint from delegates of different unions regarding the action of city officials against Labor. Delegate McConville, on Sunday, protested against the treatment received from that good old "friend of Labor," John D. Crimmins. McConville and Stuart, representing the Safety Engineers, went to see Crimmins on some business for the union. As McConville reports, they saw Crimmins and knew he was in his office; but as soon as he saw them he retired to his private room, made his exit through a rear door, and by taking a cab around the corner, avoided them.

McConville asked the support of the C. F. U. and other unions in bringing Crimmins to terms. He also wished to have this man's actual position toward organized Labor made known because Crimmins pretends to be Labor's "friend."

If McConville and the members of his union and others who ought to have learned their lesson by this time would unite with the Social Democratic Party and elect men of their own class to office, we'd soon see a big change. Union men must go into politics—class-conscious Socialist politics. Only by this means can they command respect and ordinarily decent treatment as men; and by this means they can secure much more—namely, the full product of their labor.

CLOTH SPONGERS WIN.

Tiedeman, who has so long fought the Cloth Spongers' Union, has at last surrendered and agreed to run a union establishment. This last victory puts every cloth sponging establishment in the city under the union's jurisdiction. This young organization has made a winning fight and in three short years from its inception has vanquished every opponent. The credit is largely due to comrades who are active Socialists as well as trade unionists, and thus show that they understood the real economic aims of the working class. We congratulate our boys on their success, and hope that they will be as successful in getting the cloth spongers together in making a united stand at the ballot box against the larger and still unvanquished enemy—the capitalist class as a whole.

THE BLESSINGS OF POVERTY.

The defenders of capitalism and critics of Socialism often talk of "the blessings of poverty"—though they seldom show a desire to enjoy those blessings. They tell us of the men of genius who have struggled with want, and would have us believe that their poverty was the cause of the genius. On this point we may take the evidence of a man of very considerable genius, Robert Nielson Stephens, the playwright. Speaking from personal experience of the blessings of poverty, he says:

"They may say what they please, those who have never been poor; I would rather be ill and well-to-do, as I am, than poor and in good health, as I was for many years. I have had many sorrows, but hardly a sorrow that was not aggravated, if not caused, by poverty, or that very moderate wealth would not have ameliorated or prevented. The difference between pecuniary ease and poverty is often times simply as the difference between heaven and hell."

—You may resolute till the cows come home. You may petition till our heads are gray, aye till our hair falls out and leaves us with shining scalps. You may strike and boycott until you are all starved to death and laid away under the sod, but until you learn to strike at the ballot box you will go down in ignominious defeat.—Bret Harte.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor, and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

WILL YOU WIN IT?

A HANDSOME PRIZE.

A Handsomely Bound Volume of Karl Marx' "Capital,"
Only Authorized Edition by Frederick Engels.

Published by Swan, Sonnenschien & Company, London.
PRICE, $4.20, and twenty-five other Publications.

A Prize Every Socialist Wants. Start a Handsome Library.

To go to the Comrade who secures the largest number of Yearly Subscribers to THE WORKER by Feb. 1, 1902.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

IN ADDITION

For every yearly subscription you send us before Feb. 1, 1902, we will send you free any three of the following:

"Now and Then" (Socialist Play) ..... Frederick Krafft
"Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science." Frederick Engels
"The Capitalist Class" ..... Karl Kautsky
"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics." ..... Algernon Lee
"The Attitude of Socialists Toward Trade Unions," ..... N. I. Stone
Debate—"Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Toward Trade Unions." Job Harriman and Daniel DeLeon.
Also a copy of "Why Workingmen of New York Should Join the Social Democratic Party."

THE WORKER,
50 Cents Per Year. 184 William Street.

(The prize will not be given for less than ten subscribers, and should there be two or more winners who secure the same number each will receive the same prize. These offers do not apply to regular agents, but to subscribers only.

HELP THE ACTORS.

The Actors' National Protective Union has adopted a label. Union theaters will display it on their bill-boards and union actors wear it as a button on their lapel. The actors have shown themselves ready to lend their aid to other organizations in fighting for Labor's cause, and it is but right, not only on this ground, but as a matter of principle, that others should lend them all assistance possible. They are making energetic efforts to build up their union, and so far have met with great success. They ask that when we go to the theater we "ask for the label." It will help them if we can make the theater managers understand that working people who wear union-made clothing, shoes, hats, shaves, and haircuts, etc., also prefer to wear union-made smiles at a union theater.

The actors hold a smoker at 8 Union Square on Jan. 11, and their annual benefit will be at Murray Hill Theater on Feb. 2. The best talent will be provided on both occasions.

The second anniversary of the Hebrew Actors' Protective Union, recently held at the Manhattan Lyceum, was presided over by Comrade Joseph Barondess, who organized the union, and was a celebration of some good results for the past year's work.

It matters not whether the work be that of brains or brawn, whether it be that of talent and skill or of the laborless and unskilled sort, it is labor, and the laborers are being deprived of their just recompense. So long as there is a capitalist class to drain profits from Labor, so long must the workers—whether they be musicians or actors or printers or hod-carriers or street sweepers—unite to defend themselves. To do their full duty, the actors and all others must behave like union men 365 days in the year, true and loyal to their class, by presenting a solid front to the enemy on Election Day as well as in strike and boycott, in a united effort to emancipate Labor from its capitalist parasites and to gain for every man the full product of his toil.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business before the expiration of this year. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes, quarters, and dollars are preferred, but we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street.

Previously acknowledged	$2,171.90
Arb. Kr. K asse, Br. 17, donation	10.00
List 5056, Arb. Kr. K asse, Br. 17	1.10
List 43, E. Boehme	1.00
List 2313, C. M.	.25
List 242, K. Kirschner	.75
List 5447, Soc. Liedertafel	.75
List 5174, Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 180	.50
List 5262, Bakers' Union No. 50	3.80
List 5263, do	7.15
List 5265, do	2.50
List 83, Paul Drescher	2.00
List 220, Nic. Kissel	1.00
List 383, Leo Schmitt	.50
List 572, H. Blum	.75
Total	$2,203.95

—Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding, by experience; the most ignorant, by necessity.—Ex.

—Carnegie couldn't quite carry his point of having Uncle Sam underwrite his ill-gotten steel bonds.—Vineland Independent.

STEEL WORKERS' SCALE.

It is reported that the adjourned conference between President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association and the officers of the Republic Iron and Steel and the American Steel Hoop Company, regarding the construction of a clause in the finishing scale, after a few hours' session last Thursday night, reached an agreement. The details of the agreement were not made public.

FACTORY TO POCKET

P. S. BARTLETT WALTHAM, 1846. WATCHES, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00, at $9.75 each. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

—Mankind, without any common bond, has sought, each and all, to tread their own paths, little heeding if they trampled on the bodies of their brothers in name, enemies in fact. This is the state of things which we have reached to-day.—Mazzini.

HELP THE BARBERS.

UNION SHOP

A new Emblem Feb. 1, 1902.

You wear a Union Label Garment,
And a Union Label Shoe,
Why not wear a Union Haircut—
Have your face shaved Union, too?

THESE ARE UNION SHOPS—PATRONIZE NO OTHERS.

Harburger, 8 Chambers st.
Marothi, 47 West st.
Speh, 196 William st.
Shop, 231 William st.
Kissel, 87 E. 3d st.
Charles, 97 E. 4th st.
Sonnenschein, 84 E. 4th st.
Hippler, 406 E. 5th st.
Schmidt, 250 E. 9th st.
Katle, 645 E. 9th st.
Cluster, 638 E. 16th st.
Grisler, 105 W. 26th st.
Dietrich, 206 E. 38th st.
Stapsek, 338 W. 39th st.
Marth, 365 41st st.
Diggleman, 431 W. 41st st.
Drihun, 167 E. 106th st.
Feuerstein, 150 E. 107th st.
Peter & Paul, 216 Ave A.
Shop, 1079 Ave A.
Schlamp, 827 1st ave.
Murges, 2030 2d ave.
Loeb, 3457 3d ave.
Floch, 3295 3d ave.
Brand, 465 3d ave.
Koening, 3704 3d ave.
Noll, 393 3d ave.
Hilderbrand, 94 8th ave.
Georges, 336 8th ave.
Leder, 103 9th ave.
Patru, 504 11th ave.
Byrne, 1 Madison ave.
Cerbona, 749 St. Ann's av.
Petrolo, 1227 Webster av.
Schwing, 21 (Mt. Vernon)

If your regular Barber is not on this list ask him why he is not. Patronize union men only.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 41. NEW YORK, JANUARY 12, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

GOV. ODELL ON LABOR.

It Gets Little Attention in His Message.

Four Hundred Words Out of 19,000 Are Devoted to Labor Interests — An Ambiguous Reference to Employers' Liability and a Recommendation for Compulsory Arbitration.

Governor Odell sent to the Legislature last week an annual message of some 19,000 words, of which he deigned to devote about 400 to "labor interests." The proportion is very suggestive.

But the quality is even more unsatisfactory than the quantity. Only two recommendations are made, one of which is so indefinite that we cannot tell what it may result in, while the other is decidedly opposed to the interests of the working class.

What the Governor has to say on the subject of labor interests in connection with proposed legislation is this:

TWO RECOMMENDATIONS.

"The repeated demands made by those interested in labor for a uniform law in relation to the employer and the employee is again presented to you, with a recommendation for favorable action. While it is true that the courts have deceased and laid down rules which cover almost every possible contingency in negligence cases, yet it would be more satisfactory if these findings and such other provisions as might be considered desirable for the protection of the interests of both the employer and the employee were enacted into law at the present session of the legislature. A bill covering some of these points was passed at the last session, which contained a provision as to the limit of time in which an action for damages could be brought, which seemed to render it undesirable and it failed for want of executive approval.

"The consolidation of the various labor bureaus has been in the main satisfactory. It could not be expected that such a radical change would produce in a short time the results aimed at. I am convinced, however, that the department is in fair working order, and that every right, legally and morally, can be accorded to the toiler so far as it is within the powers of the present laws to do. A consideration of the disagreements which arise between the employers and employees should receive attention. It has been suggested that if labor organizations were incorporated they would be in a position to enforce agreements with employers, and themselves be amenable to the mandates of the courts. However, whether this suggestion would be satisfactory or not it is impossible to tell. If a court of arbitration were created, consisting of one representative selected by the labor interest, one by the employer, the two thus selected to choose a third, giving to such board of arbitration the power to cause the attendance of witnesses, determine the questions at issue and when approved by a justice of the Supreme Court by judicial mandate compel compliance with its findings, such a law might solve the question. This is proposed to you with the hope that your investigations may lead to such action as will be satisfactory to all interests concerned."

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

It is a pity that the Governor could not speak a little more definitely on the subject of an employers' liability law. This is a subject of the utmost importance to the working people and the actions of the last legislature in the matter were not such as to inspire confidence in honest intentions of the old-party politicians.

A bill was introduced in the legislature last year, the readers of The Worker will remember, at the instance of the labor organizations of the state, which, if passed, would have given the wage-workers somewhat better protection from accidents at their work than they now have. The unions, in accordance with their old policy of begging for legislative favors from capitalist politicians, instead of electing their own representatives to enact and execute laws in their interest, made a great effort to lobby this bill through. Positive assurances were given that the bill would pass as desired. But what happened was far from pleasing to the unions.

The bill was sent to a committee and kept there almost to the end of the session. Then it was reported in an amended form, passed, and sent to the Governor for his signature. The amendments made to the bill in committee entirely destroyed all its original good features, and made provisions in regard to the time limit within which a damage suit for injuries could be instituted such that it would be practically impossible to collect damages from an employer, even in the most outrageous cases. In a word, the old-party politicians answered the petitions of the unions by exactly reversing the effect of the bill they asked for and then passing it.

The unions were then obliged to repeat the whole performance of pleading and petitioning, in order to get the bill vetoed. Thus they came out with nothing gained and a great deal lost in time, money, and self-respect.

ODELL NON-COMMITTAL.

The Governor does not, in his present message, indicate what kind of a bill he would recommend, further than to say that it should "protect the interests of both the employer and the employee." Of one thing we may be sure: Governor Odell and the present legislature will not fail to protect the interests of the employers.

He remarks that "the courts have laid down rules which cover almost every possible contingency in negligence cases," and seems to think that nothing more is to be desired than the compilation of these rules into statute.

Inasmuch as almost every rule established by judicial decisions in cases arising out of injuries sustained by employees at their work is carefully framed in such a way as to give the least possible protection to the employees and the utmost license to the employer and to throw the responsibility for accidents so far as possible, upon the workingmen who are the victims, a law embodying these rules might be of great service to the capitalists, but would do the workingmen no good whatever.

The railway and manufacturing companies have too much influence at Albany for the workingmen to have any ground for even a half-way just employers' liability law until they begin to elect class-conscious workingmen to the legislature to look after working-class interests.

DANGEROUS PROPOSITION.

The Governor's recommendation of a compulsory arbitration law has already evoked a protest from the New York central labor body. Such a law would be nothing less than a legal recognition of class slavery.

It is proposed that the board of arbitrators be given power to decide questions of wages, hours, shop rules, etc., out of which strikes may arise, and, when approved by a single justice of the Supreme Court, to compel employees to continue to work under the rules so established.

The workingmen of this state have had a good deal of experience with the Supreme Court. It has issued injunctions against them, and it has declared labor laws unconstitutional, but it has never defended their interests against the aggressions of the capitalists.

The Legislature will probably be too wise to follow the Governor's recommendation. Should it do so, it would do much toward overthrowing capitalism by the indignation such an outrage would arouse in the working class.

At the last state election the workingmen had a chance to put one of their own class—Benjamin Hanford, candidate of the Social Democratic Party—in the Governor's chair. Had they done so, we should have heard very different recommendations in regard to labor legislation—and even a capitalist legislature would have feared to disregard them. That opportunity was lost, but another election is coming and a workingman will again be in the field. Labor's voice will yet be heard, and with a Social Democrat in the State House at Albany it would be heard around the world.

HUDSON COUNTY, ATTENTION.

Regular semi-annual meeting of Local Hudson County for the election of officers and perfecting organization, will take place at Central Hall, 344 Central avenue, Jersey City Heights, Sunday, January 12, at 9 a. m. All members of the local must attend.

C. KRONENBERG,
Organizer.

HOBOKEN LONGSHOREMEN.

The Longshoremen's Union has arranged to hold a series of lecture meetings on the second and fourth Sunday evenings of each month, at the Hoboken Labor Lyceum, 110 Grand street. The first meeting in each month will be addressed by an English speaker, and the other by a German. Algernon Lee will be the first speaker, on Sunday evening, Jan. 12.

THE LOW CROWD.

The public is told that it was a good job which the Low crowd did in New York at the recent election when they overthrew Tammany. This brings to mind a brief colloquy heard on a race track. "I'll bet a hundred on the gray," said one man. "I'll take that bet," said a second man. "All right; who'll hold the stakes?" answered the first man. "My friend here," replied the second man. "Yes," said the first man, "but who'll hold your friend?"

The Low crowd overthrew Tammany. Now, who's going to overthrow the Low gang? They may be a little cleaner than Tammany, but they belong to the same system, and can't keep out of the old competitive rut. It will be the task of the Socialists to solve this question.—Los Angeles Socialist.

LADIES' WRAPPER MAKERS STRIKE.

The wrapper makers have been on strike at the shop of Michael Cooper, 20 and 35 Houston street, for nine weeks past, and are now said to be in a fair way to winning. The union demands the adoption of its scale of wages and recognition.

They have been hampered in the fight by the Baron Hirsch shop in Bayonne, N. J., an alleged philanthropic institution, maintained by the Baron Hirsch Fund to aid poor girls, which acted as a scab agency in doing Cooper's work. The girls of the Hirsch shop, however, after being used as scabs for Cooper for some weeks, made an effective protest by going on strike themselves last week and compelling the Hirsch shop to refuse Cooper's work.

Cooper has another factory at Cooper, N. J., where the girls are also on strike for higher wages and to secure the union's demands. Now that the Hirsch shop has ceased scabbing for Cooper prospects are favorable to an early victory for the girls.

—There shall be sometime a division of labor that will mean a distribution of life.—Wm. T. Brown.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Continued Discussion in the C. F. U.

Gompers' Reply Received, as Also Condemnatory Resolutions from Painters' Union—Socialist Delegates Secure Referendum Vote of Unions.

The question of the "industrial peace conference" and of the participation of prominent labor leaders in it will not down. It came up once more in last Sunday's session of the New York Central Federated Union. Two weeks before, it will be remembered, the Federation adopted a resolution, introduced by Comrade Brown, delegate of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144, calling on President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to explain his position at the conference and submit the agreement made there. President Gompers' reply was read at last Sunday's meeting, and along with it came resolutions introduced by Delegate Wm. Lott of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators No. 499, condemning the conference and calling upon the working class to use its economic and political power to abolish capitalism instead of making compromises with the capitalists.

GOMPERS' REPLY.

President Gompers sent a synopsis of the proceedings of the famous conference and also a lengthy personal statement of his own position. He wrote, in part:

"By the very order of things the workers have but little materially to concede. They get too small a share of the products of labor to be able to make many concessions. Their share in the product must of necessity be continually larger and larger; but the desire for industrial peace—that is, the avoidance of strikes and lockouts—is just as intense as it is among the employers.

"Much as absolute industrial peace may be desirable, not even the most sanguine friend or participant in this new effort entertains the belief that strikes and lockouts will be entirely eliminated from our industrial life, but that it will act for the better recognition by each of the RIGHTS TO WHICH THE OTHER MAY BE ENTITLED no sane or reasonable man will dispute."

The statement goes on to say that mistaken friends of labor have urged the legislatures in the states of this country to enact laws for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. None, it says, have gone so far, however, as to insist that the state should enforce arbitration unless the employers and workers both consented to compulsory arbitration.

"This conference," he continued, "and the establishment of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation is the effort to do so by the initiative of both parties in industries: the workers and employers. It is an effort to bring about peace when a strike or lockout has occurred, and to voluntarily arbitrate matters in dispute when both parties in interest agree thereto without the interference of the politician and the courts.

"The influence of the conference, the declarations made, and the personnel of the executive committee have already had a splendid influence upon the public mind. It is a recognition of the great services rendered to the cause by organized labor. It is also a practical acceptance by employers generally that there is something to concede, discuss, and adjust."

PAINTERS CONDEMN THE CONFERENCE.

It was moved to have President Gompers' statement and the accompanying matter printed and sent out to the affiliated unions; but the Socialist delegates objected to this manner of getting rid of the question. Delegate Lott introduced the resolutions from his union and spoke warmly in favor of them, severely criticizing both the capitalists who had planned the conference and the trade union officials who had fallen into the trap. The resolutions of the Painters' Union are as follows:

"Whereas, The conditions of the working class to-day differ radically from those of all former categories of labor; and

"Whereas, The product of the worker does not belong to him, but belongs to the capitalist, to the purchaser of his labor-power, to the owner of the instruments of production; and

"Whereas, The working class is paid for their labor by the capitalist, but the value of their wages is far below that of the product; and

"Whereas, The difference in the wages and the value of the product is the profit of the capitalist; the longer the time is extended during which the workmen labor in the service of the capitalist over and above the time needed to cover their wages, the larger is the value of their product, the larger is the surplus over and above the capitalist outlay of wages and the larger is the quantity of exploitation to which these workmen are subjected; and

"Whereas, This state of affairs plainly shows that there is to-day a division of society, into one exploiting class and one exploited class; and

"Whereas, It is found to be impossible to reconcile the two classes in the present state of society unless the exploiting class cease its work, which the sincerest will not imagine; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we condemn such proceedings as the conference held by Hanna, Schwab, and others; and instead, appeal to all workers to use all efforts economically and politically to secure a state of society, where exploitation will cease and labor will get the full value of its product."

Comrade Lott denounced the conference as a farce and a trick. "Between Capital and Labor," he said, "there can be no harmony: The interests of the workers are altogether different from those of the capitalists. Think of the composition of the 'harmony committee'—twenty-four capitalists and twelve workingmen. There is not one of the capitalist members from whom we can expect any help. There is Schwab, who has crushed the steel workers; there is Hanna, the representative of the monopolists; there is Cleveland, who sent troops to Illinois, against the protest of Governor Altgeld, to shoot the railway strikers. Do you expect any consideration from such men? And how can strikes be prevented? So long as there are wage-workers suffering from poverty and hunger, so long strikes will continue to break out—even over the heads of our 'leaders.' We cannot grasp the blood-stained hands of capitalists who have murdered our brother workingmen. We have to fight them and conquer them."

Lott's remarks were loudly applauded.

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Marble Workers wanted to smoothe matters over, but insisted that "lack of confidence on the part of wage-workers in their leaders was the greatest failing of organized labor."

This sentiment was evidently not generally concurred in. Delegate Maisel of the Bartenders supported Lott's resolution, and moved that it be printed along with Gompers' communication, and that the whole be submitted to a referendum vote of affiliated unions. This motion was finally adopted.

AGAINST COMPULSORY ARBITRATION SCHEME.

Delegate Barr of the Sheet Metal Workers called attention to that part of Governor Odell's annual message suggesting a State Board of Arbitration with power to enforce its decisions against employers and employees and warned the unions against allowing such a measure to be enacted. He introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, in these words:

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union emphatically protests against any legislation that would curtail our industrial liberty, believing that under no circumstances ought we to be compelled to labor against our free will, and that such legislation (as proposed by the Governor) would tend to enslave men who ought to be free."

The distribution of patronage by Sheriff O'Brien occupied considerable attention. John Henry of the Wood Carvers, having been appointed as secretary to the Sheriff, resigned as Financial Secretary of the C. F. U.

Philip Weinseimer of the Plumbers, who wanted to be a deputy sheriff, was endorsed.

In a report made by Robert Campbell, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, it was said that, through the efforts of his union, the City Record had been set up by hand under the Van Wyck administration. This gave employment to more printers than if machines had been used. A committee of three was appointed to see Mayor Low and ask that when bids were invited for printing the City Record in future a proviso should be inserted calling for hand-composition.

At the request of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, a boycott was put on the shop of Citron Bros., 1-3 Bond street, where a strike has been on for nine weeks. The boycott on Theo. Tiedeman was raised, the shop having accepted the scale of the Cloth Spongers' Union.

Mathew Barr and Eugene Johnson were nominated for President of the C. F. U.; Jos. Wm. Dooley for Vice President; and Jas. P. Archibald and Edward Hanna for Financial Secretary.

VAIL IN BOSTON.

To the Comrades of Boston and Vicinity:

The Boston Socialist Club has engaged Charles H. Vail for a series of four lectures on Socialism to be given Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14 at Every Day Church, 397 Shawmut avenue, between Canton and Brooklyn streets.

The necessity and importance of such lectures is clear. In hunting after political successes we have unfortunately neglected in the past the most essential feature of our work—the educational. Let us therefore begin the work at once. It lies with you, comrades, to make this undertaking a success. This series of lectures is not intended for strangers only. It is the duty of every Socialist to avail himself of the opportunity to study the subject in order to be able intelligently to defend the principles of Socialism.

Comrade Vail, being one of the foremost theoretical exponents of Socialism in this country, will treat the subject in his four lectures from all sides, as seen from the following synopsis:

Feb. 11.—"The Economic Evolution."
Feb. 12.—"The Socialist Movement."
Feb. 13.—"The Abolition of Poverty and Realization of Plenty."
Feb. 14.—"The Solution of Modern Social and Industrial Problems."

Doors open at 7:30 p. m.; lecture begins at 8 p. m.

Admission: Single lecture, 10 cents; full course, 25 cents. Apply for further information and tickets to the undersigned.

For the Committee,
DR. M. J. KONIKOW,
330 Shawmut avenue.

ACTORS' UNION LABEL.

The Actors' National Union has added a design to the gallery of union labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor. It is worn on a lapel button and also occupies the center of a blue-and-white poster which is displayed in front of theaters employing performers who are members of the union.

FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE.

"Industrial Peace Conference" Schemers Fail to Entrap the Working People—Socialist Comment.

The "industrial peace conference" farce—or confidence game, whichever it may be termed—continues to arouse lively discussion in all labor circles. It is evident that the capitalists who planned the conference have failed utterly in their main purpose—which was, undoubtedly, to commit the trade unions, through a few chosen leaders, to a policy of compromise, before the rank and file should awake to what was going on, and then, when the supposed agreement was repudiated by the workers, to turn "public opinion" against them on the score of "broken faith." It is evident that the rank and file of the unions are wide awake, more thoroughly awake, perhaps, than the leaders.

In another column we report the discussion in last Sunday's session of the New York Central Federated Union. Here we may present the comment of the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party upon the subject:

"Trading under the name 'Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation,' twenty-four capitalists and twelve labor union leaders, meeting recently in New York City, have constituted themselves a committee. Their purpose, according to the prospectus is 'to prevent strikes and establish harmonious relations between capitalists and laborers, employers, and employees'—in other words, to harness once more the good natured and thoughtless giant, Labor.

"This peace tribunal has been created with Senator Mark Hanna as the high priest. Verily we may ask, What good can come out of Nazareth?

"Mark Hanna, the personification of capitalist brutality, greed for power and wealth, political trickster and famed union-wrecker until halted by his political ambitions, steps upon the stage as the best friend of Labor, the promoter of justice and defender of the oppressed!

"The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, representing the class-conscious toilers, consider it their duty to divest this farce comedy of its tinsel and glamor and reveal its tragic significance to the working class.

"There exist the class of the exploiters and oppressors and the exploited and oppressed class. Between these two there can be no peace.

"Any measure for emancipation of the subject class short of political revolution will be utterly futile. Arbitration at best is an armistice in which the opposing forces of Labor and Capital confer about the terms upon which Labor surrenders to Capital.

"The price at which Labor should be bought and sold is an inherently irreconcilable issue that cannot be eternally arbitrated. The difference between voluntary arbitration and compulsory arbitration is the difference between being robbed according to agreement and being robbed according to government—and the capitalists are the government.

"Prepare to abolish capitalism and, in proportion to the power demonstrated, concessions will be given. When proletarians leave the economic basis of society undisturbed and plead for petty measures of relief, promises are the reward.

"The interests of the capitalists cannot be considered without interfering with the interests of the working class.

"Capitalism has only to defend the existing conditions; is solely the gainer, if the severity of the class-struggle is tempered, if the opposition against its ruling attitude relaxes. This explains the longing of the capitalists for social peace.

"If we were to consider capitalist interests, we would never get out of our misery. Therefore we oppose human interests to the interests of capitalist accumulation.

"The commodity labor-power lifts its human voice and protests against this transformation of men into economic puppets; protests against the whole economic structure, the indispensable factor of which is the commodity 'man.'

"The class-conscious workers fight capitalism from the standpoint of the necessary social revolution for the emancipation of their class. If they sacrifice this point of vantage they have no choice but to accommodate themselves to the structure of capitalist society with all its concomitant horrors. The proletariat can either be the grave diggers or the subjects of capitalism.

"The same papers, upon the same day, that informed us of the peace conference of the Civic Federation in New York City, informed us that there was thousands of blacklisted steel strikers roaming our country, their wives and little ones destitute.

"Away with those who cry, 'Peace, peace,' when there is no peace! Workingmen, forward to the conquest of the public powers!"

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

Every subdivision should see that its delegate attends the next meeting of The Worker Conference, Monday, Jan. 13, 8 p. m., at 64 E. Fourth street, top floor. The Yorkville districts are making an earnest effort to push the circulation. There is work for every member of the party, and this work must be attended to. Don't think you are going to lay a field for a daily by staying at home and leaving all the work for others. The campaign is on and you should enlist now.

—Capital is dead labor, which lives, vampire-like, sucking in living labor, and lives the more, the more it sucks in.—Karl Marx.

MILITARISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

Rebuked by Socialists and Trade Unions.

Yonkers Board of Education Arming High School Students—Local Yonkers, S. D. P., Raised the Alarm and Labor Organizations Join in Vigorous Protest.

The fall campaign over, Local Yonkers started in on the next campaign and with a good opportunity to show to the workingmen of Yonkers what their capitalist friends are getting ready for. The Local seems to be full of life, encouraged by our gains and the heavy losses of the S. L. P.

Things are getting pretty interesting in this little town, what with raiding poolrooms, shortage of Board of Health funds, and the latest scheme of the Board of Education. What started this last trouble will be seen from the subjoined address to the trade unions of Yonkers. The latter have responded in good numbers and sent in their protests to the Common Council. The Plumbers, the Carpenters and Joiners, the Machinists, the Building Trades Council, and the William Morris Club (a society organized for the study of political and social economy), have joined in our work, the result being that one of the aldermen remarked that he never saw such an array of protests against any official action, and the Common Council referred the matter to the Board of Education for a public hearing for which we are getting ready now.

LOCAL YONKERS' ADDRESS TO THE TRADE UNIONS.

This is our letter to the trade unions:

"Brothers:—The Social Democratic Party of Yonkers addresses you and calls for your co-operation on a subject which this party of the working class considers to be of utmost importance to the welfare of the city and especially its working population.

"As is well-known to you, the Board of Education of this city has, at its last meeting, on Dec. 10, decided to appropriate $1,100 for procuring guns for the High School Cadets, in order to improve the military standing of these boys. With the lavish expenditure of money in a city department the public has become so thoroughly familiar that in itself the throwing out of this amount of money would not attract any particular attention; but in the light of some recent events this item of expense becomes extremely significant.

"You will remember the case of the students of Columbia University taking the place of striking machinists in New Jersey, and succeeding in breaking the strike. This was done with the consent of the authorities of Columbia University, and, nobody except the workingmen's press took any notice of it. It is only The Worker, the official organ of the Social Democratic Party, that has correctly understood and explained the significance of this new move on the part of the employers. This warning should suffice. The significance of the other move of instructing high school boys in military drill should be another warning to the workingmen.

"This unexpected use of public money for guns should be considered by you in conjunction with the fact that organized labor all over the country has lately expressed deep disapproval of the actions of the militia in time of strikes. You know that trade unions all over the country recommended to their members to withdraw from the militia in order that one workingman should not shoot another workingman.

"The capitalist class is frightened. The oppressors know that the hour of their domination is gone, the moment one workingman refuses to murder another one. And the capitalists rose to the occasion. If they cannot array one worker against the other, why not under cover of patriotic sentiments arm high school boys, and when in time of strike the militia, depleted of its sturdy element of workingmen, should refuse or be unable to murder enough workingmen to break a strike, a new military element will be brought in play and used against you. Your own gallant Fourth Separate may some day think better than to shoot defenseless men, women, and children, although they have not refused to march to Croton Dam last year, ready for action and waiting for orders. If they should one day have their eyes open and you will be on the point of success in a time of strike, what difference will it make to you whether you will be shot by the militia or by high school boys who will be mustered to keep order?

"In the industrial warfare, where the children are competing with their parents in the factories and where child labor is displacing adult labor, do not be afraid to look the situation square in the face, and do not forget that your own children in the high school will be ordered to shoot their fathers.

"At the same sitting of the Board of Education when the Committee on Sites reported the question of a suitable site for a new school near Yonkers Park, the Board decided to ask the Common Council for the appropriation of $3,100 for buying a certain piece of property. It should be the duty of the Common Council to censure the Board of Education for throwing out the $1,100 for guns instead of using it for a new site. If the Board of Education has a surplus that it does not know how to spend in a hurry, why ask for more money? They have a balance of $24,413.85 and are willing to spend it any old way, but when Eugenia M. Cassen of Bryn Mawr Park asks that a conveyance be provided to take children to and from School No. 4, they refer it to a committee, for they do not have enough surplus to accommodate the children of the workingmen. They can, though, afford $1,100 to spoil the morals of the children by instructing them in military practice contrary to the teachings of Christianity, and universal brotherhood.

"Brothers, you have now the opportunity to register a vigorous protest. Do not hesitate a moment to join us in our attempt to overthrow the outrageous attempt of the capitalist class on your life and liberties. Do not delay to sign the enclosed petition to the Common Council and show to the city at large that organized labor is always ready to lift its voice for right and justice.

"Fraternally yours,
"LOCAL YONKERS, S. D. P.,
G. LEHNER, Secretary."

Dec. 16, 1901.

LABOR'S PROTEST.

Jointly with the trade unions, we sent to the Common Council the following protest:

"To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Yonkers:

"We, the undersigned, representing our respective organizations, by their authority and order, hereby appeal to the Common Council of the City of Yonkers and request them to pass a vote of censure on the Board of Education of the City of Yonkers for their decision to buy guns for the High School Cadets, thereby diverting $1,100 of money appropriated by the Common Council for the purpose of education to purposes entirely outside of the scope of an educational institution, while at the same time deciding to ask your honorable body for a new appropriation of $3,250 to buy property for a new school.

"We also petition the Common Council that they direct the Board of Education to use their surplus money, if any, for improvements in the schools already existing, as well as for the opening of new schools, instead of throwing away the city's money on military supplies, thus imbuing our children with the spirit of militarism in opposition to the teachings of Christianity.

"And we further petition your honorable body to recommend that the surplus of the Board of Education, if any, be used for the purpose of giving free meals at noon hours to the children, in order that they may not be compelled in cold winter to walk at times a considerable distance to and from school four times a day, and that warm clothing be given free to the children of the poor.

"And we further petition your honorable body that unless the Board of Education rescind its decision to buy guns, no further appropriations be granted to that body until the surplus fund be exhausted."

The ball is started a-rolling and people know that the Social Democratic Party was instrumental in bringing about the agitation of the gun question and they are in sympathy with the movement. We do not know whether the Board of Education will accede to the demands of the working people. It is rather doubtful, for it would be a confession that they were caught red-handed; but we will be satisfied if the workingmen of Yonkers find out who are their friends and who are their enemies. We will be satisfied if a number of workingmen become enlightened by next election and cast their ballots, not for their oppressors and lords, but for their own liberation from the slavery of capitalism, voting a straight ticket of the Social Democratic Party.

VAIL TO SPEAK.

Charles H. Vail and Mrs. Vail are coming to Yonkers on January 10 for a lecture. One of the best halls in town, the Hollywood Inn Assembly Hall, is engaged for the night and excellent arrangements made to ensure complete success.

Special efforts will be made to spread the party press, as we consider the Socialist papers the best propaganda material.

P. J. B

VOTE IN THE SEVENTH.

The Social Democratic vote in the special election in the Seventh Congressional District, last Tuesday, so far as reported, is 707. The same district gave us about 100 votes in November. The total vote was light, the two old parties casting only about half as many votes as in November.

HILLQUIT WILL LECTURE.

Morris Hillquit's lecture on "The Forerunners of Socialism", the first of the series at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, was very well attended. The second lecture will be on "Modern Socialism", this Sunday, Jan. 12th, beginning at 2 p. m. No comrade should fail to attend this Sunday course, as the lectures will give an excellent systematic treatment of the movement in its most important phases.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of Local New York holds its regular meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, Jan. 11. Nomination of officers for the ensuing term of six months is a special order of business.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

WHOLESALE CHILD-MURDER.

WHY NOT PUT A STOP TO IT?

From a report of Ben Tillett's speech in Toledo we take this passage:

"Speaking of the conditions in the congested sections of the large cities, Mr. Tillett said that out of every 100 children born in the congested districts of New York and London, 60 died under a year old. Of the children of the rich but 12 out of 100 died under that age. 'The difference between 12 and 60,' said Mr. Tillett, 'is the proportion of murder we are organized to stop. This sore on the body politic must be removed and we are organized to remove it.'"

Those were the words of a trade unionist who is also a Socialist. Trade unionism may somewhat reduce the frightful ratio of child-murder which the capitalist system involves; but trade unionism alone cannot put an end to it, because it cannot secure to the workingmen the full product of their labor, the full power to which their toil entitles them to care for their wives and children and guard them from hunger and cold, from disease and accident.

The working class builds and furnishes and equips the factories and workshops, the palatial mansions and the tenements and hovels. But because the working people do not own the factories and workshops, the tools and machinery, the means of production with which they work, they are doomed to inhabit the tenements and hovels, while others, who need do no useful work, dwell in the mansions.

Because one class of society owns the land and mines and railroads and mills and shops and factories, the people of the other class cannot work except by their permission. And permission to work is granted only on condition that the owning class, the master class, the non-producing capitalist class, shall get, in the form of dividends and interest and rent, the greater portion of the wealth that is produced by the toilers. So long as this private ownership of the means of production continues, so long will the power of one class over the other be perpetuated and luxury and poverty continue to exist side by side. So long as we have private ownership of the means of life, the workers will be compelled to give up a part of the value of their product to the capitalists. The efforts of trade unions may slightly reduce the degree of this exploitation, but they cannot put an end to it and to all the horrible consequences it involves.

"You take my life when you do take the means by which I live." Every dollar of profit pocketed by the capitalist class out of the product of labor means so much overwork for the toilers, so much anxiety and hardship for working class mothers, so much want and suffering for their children. Whenever the organized capitalists reduce wages, whenever they raise the price of food and the rent of the people's dwellings, whenever they discharge a part of their "hands" instead of reducing the hours of labor in proportion to the improvement of methods of production—whenever they do these things, which they are doing every day—they are driving so many men to crime or suicide, dooming so many women to starvation or to shame, consigning so many babies' bodies to the Potter's Field. Every act of capitalism is an act of murder.

And yet the capitalist cannot help this, if he would. (Few of them would if they could—but that is beside the question.) The individual capitalist is almost as completely a victim of the private-ownership system as is the individual workingman. He cannot exist as a capitalist without keeping pace with his brother capitalists in exploiting the workers. And even if he resolves to cease to be an exploiter, if he gives up his business and sells all that he has and gives to the poor, according to the Biblical injunction, he has done no permanent good. He has only turned over his wage-slaves to other masters and the system of social robbery and social murder goes on just as before.

There is only one way out. "The emancipation of the working class," as Marx has said, "must be achieved by the working class itself." United political action of the exploited working class, to put an end to private property in the means of production, which gives rise to class rule, poverty, and oppression, and to establish social or collective ownership in its place—that is the only course that can put an end to evils of which we complain, because it is the only course which removes their cause.

Your duty—YOU, every workingman and every sympathizer with the cause of Labor—is to join in this organized movement to stop that wholesale child-murder of which Ben Tillett spoke and all the other forms of social wrong which go along with it. There is work for you to do, right now. If you are willing to do it, join the nearest local organization of the Socialist Party* and take your full part in its activities.

*The Socialist Party, called in the state of New York by its old name of the Social Democratic Party. If you do not know where your nearest local organization is, write to the editor of this paper and find out.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.25
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

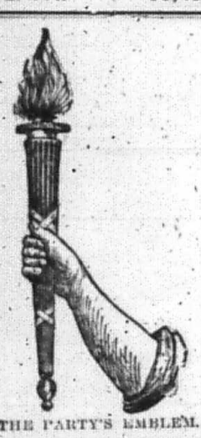
As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

THE POSTAL SERVICE AS "AN EXAMPLE OF SOCIALISM."

Louis F. Post, in "The Public," prefaces an article on the suppression of Socialist papers by the Post Office Department, with the following statement:

"The American postal service is a favorite and favorable illustration with our socialistic friends. It is characterized by them as being, so far as it goes, a practical application of their program."

It is lamentable that any who call themselves Socialists have given the opponents of Socialism the opportunity to fling this statement in their faces. But the Socialist movement cannot fairly be judged by the expressions of the muddle-heads who point to the postal service as an "example of Socialism." The Socialist movement is a political movement and all fair-minded people must accept the attitude of the Socialist party and of its ablest members as representing the position of real Socialists.

We point out the fact that the postal clerks are overworked and exploited, while the mail service is a mine of profits for the railroads; and we particularly emphasize the fact that no industry owned or operated by the government can be Socialistic until the governmental powers have first been captured by the working class as such. Moreover, by reason of the interdependence of all industrial and social activity, no one publicly owned industry can be an "example of Socialism." Socialism calls for the common ownership of ALL the means of production and distribution—there can be no "example of Socialism" save Socialism itself, and there can be no "step towards Socialism" except as the working class elects Socialist officials to local offices and brings about public ownership by and for the working class.

That the "Appeal to Reason," one of the few papers which has pointed to the postal service as "an example of Socialism," is now suffering persecution, through the Post Office Department, at the hands of a government whose actions are determined by the spirit of class rule, is a new instance of the irony of fate. Socialists have refrained from attacking the "Appeal" and specially repudiating its errors, in the present crisis, for the reason that it has trouble enough on its hands, and support rather than condemnation is necessary in its conflict with that branch of a capitalist government which it has been pleased to term "Socialistic." Experience should be a sure teacher, and it is to be hoped that all who call themselves Socialists will learn that there can be no "example of Socialism" under a capitalist government with its consequent class rule. Those who choose to espouse the cause of Socialism should not lay themselves open to the jeers of opponents and confuse the public mind by ridiculous statements which the recognized exponents of scientific Socialism know to be preposterously inaccurate and entirely opposed to the fundamental principles upon which the Socialist movement is based.

C. L.

Nothing could be more appropriate than the suggestion that Grover Cleveland be appointed to represent the Court of Teddy the Strenuous at the coronation of Edward VII. It would fall in so nicely with his recently assumed function as Grand Arbitrator between Capital and Labor. Let us hope the President will be "broad and non-partizan" enough to make this appointment.

The Reverend Dr. Hillis is getting some unpleasant free advertising these days through the revival of the exposure for plagiarism which vexed him so three or four years ago and for which, it is alleged, he has sought personal revenge with quite diabolical and unChristlike pertinacity. It may be timely to recall the fact that Hillis was the chief among the Pharisees who heaped their foul abuse upon George D. Herron last year because he openly avowed himself a Socialist. We sometimes have a right to be proud of our enemies, and Comrade Herron assuredly has a right to rejoice in the enmity of such a man as Hillis.

OUR LABOR SHERIFF—A USE LESS LUXURY.

Now that a distribution of "plums" from the office of the Sheriff of New York County among the "faithful" in the trade unions is taking place, it is pertinent to ask: When the "reformers" were deciding which nomination to give to the trade union contingent in their wonderful coalition, why did they select the office of Sheriff? Why did they not, instead, nominate at least a few staunch trade unionists for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen?

The answer is not hard to find, if one will consider the peculiar character of the office of Sheriff in this county. In all but four of the sixty counties of this state the office of Sheriff is one the control of which might be of real value to the working class in time of trouble. In the rural counties the Sheriff is the officer charged with the maintenance of "law and order," and when labor troubles arise it is the Sheriff and his deputies who are first called upon to "protect" the capitalists and their property against "mob violence"—or, to drop the hypocritical phraseology of the capitalist press, it is the Sheriff and his deputies who are first called upon to disperse meetings of strikers, to arrest pickets and agitators, and to enforce injunctions against the trade unions. In such a county, it would be worth while for the unions to have in that office a man of their own, who could be counted upon, in time of trouble, to put his loyalty to his class above the false pretenses of capitalist society—who would use his official power to protect pickets rather than to help smuggle in scabs, who would arrest law-breaking capitalists rather than law-abiding workingmen, and who would, even at the risk of being ousted from his office, refuse to serve or enforce tyrannical injunctions issued by corrupt or time-serving judges. Such a workingman Sheriff as that would be worth having—in any county of this state except New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

But in these four counties, which form parts of the city of New York, the duties and powers of the Sheriff are quite different. Here, the enforcement of law and order is assumed by the city police. It is the Police Commissioner and not the Sheriff to whom the capitalists look for aid in crushing strikes, and the chief business of the Sheriff is to draw his pay, appoint deputies, and sell out the numerous small business men whom the capitalist system drives into bankruptcy.

It is no reflection upon Sheriff O'Brien to say that he is of not one iota more use to the working class in office than he was as a private citizen. If the cigarmakers' lockout of 1900 were to be repeated this year, Sheriff O'Brien would not be called upon to help the Tobacco Trust defeat the Cigar Makers' Union. Police Commissioner Partridge would attend to that. And, on the other hand, Sheriff O'Brien could not, if he would, so much as raise his hand officially in defense of his fellow unionists against the Trust, the courts, and the police.

In a word, so far as the labor question is concerned, the office of Sheriff of New York County is absolutely useless to either side—and that is one reason why that office was assigned to the trade unionists by the "reform" managers.

The other reason is even simpler. The office of Sheriff of this county has a great deal of patronage attached to it. There are many good-sized "plums" to be given out by the Sheriff; and in giving this position to a prominent trade unionist and leaving him free to divide these "plums" among other prominent trade unionists, the "reform" managers believed that they saw the best way to secure the continued support of a number of influential men in the unions and so to make the "reform" administration "solid" with the trade unionists as a body.

Be it clearly understood, we do not charge Mr. O'Brien or his appointees with consciously selling their influence for the sake of office. We do not deny that all of these men may be perfectly sincere in their attachment to the Republican party or to the "reform" combination.

What we do point out and insist upon, what we have proved, and what we challenge anyone to controvert, is simply this: That Mr. O'Brien and his appointees do not represent the trade unions in their respective offices; that their being in office is of no advantage to the working class; and that the "reform" managers, in allotting them these offices, conceded nothing to the trade unions as a body, but simply conferred favors upon them as individuals, for which no one but themselves as individuals owe the "reformers" any thanks. Even from the standpoint of what is commonly called "labor politics" (as distinguished from Socialist politics)—the policy of lobbying to get as favors what ought to be demanded as rights—even from that standpoint, Sheriff O'Brien is, for the working people of this city, an entirely useless luxury.

Police Commissioner Murphy, just before going out of office, promised a committee of the Central Federated Union, who came to complain to him, that there should be no further police persecution of the girl waist makers who are on strike. Is it not a shameful thing that such persecution should have been begun, that there should have been any occasion for such a request on the part of the organized workers? Is it not a disgrace to the workingmen of this city, who have votes enough to control its government, if they would use them intelligently, that persecution of strikers by policemen should be considered perfectly natural, and that the Commissioner's promise to stop it should be considered as a favor? When the workingmen get class-conscious enough to elect a workingman as Mayor, on a labor platform, we shall see sweatshop bosses, instead of working girls, begging for mercy—and getting nothing but cold justice, which is better than the working girls get now.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZER'S "PRINCELY SALARY."

Some caustic and wholly unwarranted criticisms have recently found their way into the party press concerning the salary paid to our National Organizer, Comrade Vail. The authors of these criticisms seem to think that Comrade Vail is getting rich out of the movement. "Two thousand dollars a year!" they exclaim and hold up their hands in holy horror. "Princely salary" is one of their forcible expressions.

We must assume that the criticisms are made in good faith. But they certainly have not been made in a fraternal manner; they are rather "previous," inasmuch as Comrade Vail has not yet made his report (or else, on the other hand, rather tardy, as coming in the eleventh month of his year's term of service); and finally, they are entirely misleading as to matters of fact.

The facts are these: Comrade Vail was engaged (by the Springfield Executive, before the final union), with the agreement that he should be paid $2,000 a year and his railway fare. Hotel bills and incidental expenses he was to pay out of his salary.

Now $2,000 a year sounds large. Perhaps $5.48 a day would not sound quite so large; but it is the same thing. In former days, the party regularly paid to its traveling organizers, either $3 a day and all expenses or $5 a day and railway fare. Comrade Vail's salary is therefore not unprecedented. Nor is it at all exorbitant.

If a man is to do proper work when on a tour, he cannot well get along with less than $2 a day for hotel bills. Moreover, there are many small incidental expenses which cannot be avoided by a travelling speaker. It is doubtful if $3 a day would remain when these have been deducted.

Moreover, Mrs. Vail accompanied her husband. She spoke at many meetings specially arranged for her and evidently gave good satisfaction, as she was repeatedly invited to return and offered payment for so doing. In other cases, she spoke from the same platform with Comrade Vail, and reports indicate that her services were welcomed. She received no payment whatever, whether as salary or for expenses.

If the receipts for Comrade Vail's tour be considered, it must become evident that the many locals for which he spoke considered his services worth more than the National Committee paid him for them. The arrangement made by the then National Secretary, Comrade Butscher, was that each local should pay $10. In many cases they voluntarily paid as much as $20. This money went into the hands of the National Committee and was applied to the payment of Comrade Vail's salary and expenses.

It must be remembered that the position of a man who gives his whole time to the movement is quite different from that of one who lectures occasionally, when he has leisure, without giving up his private occupation. If the party asks a man to leave his former employment and give all his attention to party work, it must expect, in addition to bearing the special expenses which his new duties involve, to pay him a salary at least not much below that which is paid to skilled mechanics. We do not expect to hire printers for less than $4 a day in this city. It is hard to see why $3 a day should be considered exorbitant for a speaker like Comrade Vail.

We have taken up this subject at this time and at this length for two reasons:

First, we observe a tendency in some quarters within the party to cry out against any party work which involves expense. "Penny wise and pound foolish" is a sound proverb. If we expect to accomplish anything, we must be prepared to pay for it. The more readily we bear the burden, the more promptly the work will be done; and the better the work is done, the more rapidly will our numbers grow and our strength to bear new burdens. In the second place, we think the matter worthy of attention because we observe—also, we are sorry to say, in certain quarters within the party—a tendency to keep up old lines of division and to stir up old disagreements which we had supposed to have been finally and irrevocably buried at Indianapolis last July. If any comrades feel that these lines ought again to be drawn and these differences revived, it would be wiser and fairer for them to say so openly than to take the method of misleading innuendo against individuals.

The "Vineland Independent," a New Jersey Populist paper, commented approvingly upon the article entitled "The Essential Point in Socialist Propaganda" which appeared in our issue of December 15, and then proceeded to use it as an argument for the Populist "movement." We are at a loss to know whether this is a case of colossal nerve or of monumental stupidity. Such extreme stupidity seems incredible—but then the stupidity of Populist editors is perhaps beyond the power of the finite mind to comprehend.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

THE COMMENTATOR. Monthly. Ten cents a copy. Published at 788 Broadway, New York.

"The Commentator, a magazine of non-conformity," is the latest addition to the little group of independent magazines, which take the place of the pamphlets of old, and wage war upon the social lie, the moral lie, and the political lie which form the miasmatic environment of our capitalistic civilization. "The Commentator" announces that it is published for the intellectuals—the aristocracy of intellect, and it takes up the fight against the conventionalities of capitalism from the literary and artistic standpoint. Periodicals of this nature, although they may have no definite purpose to hold them to a consistent course, are a sign of healthy revolt. Their vigor and brilliance are in striking contrast with the inanity of the picture-book magazines, and their fearless iconoclasm makes large amends for a sometimes amusing inconsistency.

In the initial number we find the following exquisite bit by Thomas Carlyle Hoadley, satirizing the advice of a capitalist to young men who wish to succeed:

"What advice would I give to young men who are beginning careers? Well, in the first place, I would recommend that they do as I myself have done, for of all examples known to me I am, of course, the most bright and shining. It never matters what a young man works at or what he gets for it. Let him get down to the office at five-thirty each morning, be at his desk while his companions are wasting their employer's time at luncheon and stay at his post until the janitor is ready to close up the building. Hard work of this sort is the whole secret. If he is faithful he will never lack something to busy himself with. We cannot all, of course, be capitalists, but there are other lines of endeavor.

"Life is full of opportunities. The trouble with most young men is that they are in too great a hurry to rise. After five or ten or fifteen years with one employer they look for a raise of salary. This is utterly wrong. Let the employer be the judge of their worth of him. I have found that young men who did more work for me than they were paid for were the most valuable employees I could have about me, and I have always prized them highly. Work—hard work is the only secret. Trust in Providence to reward honest endeavor. Every young man who is content to struggle along on a modest salary is adding his quota to the growth and prosperity of our great country. That he himself cannot see the result is a small detail. Let him never lose his enthusiasm. Though he should live to be a thousand years old and get no more salary he can have the satisfaction of knowing that somehow, somewhere, his life's work has accomplished its purpose in the great universe."

From a later number, we lift the following, found in "Symbols and Reflections," by Fluke McCoog, a name which, judging from the matter, might well be the nome de plume of a Socialist:

"That quality or virtue which is often termed 'Yankee ingenuity,' is mere common swindling. You can't cover it with a name—but you do and boast of it, desire it, envy the possessor because he makes money with it. Yankee ingenuity is petty larceny made plausible, that's all. Think of the sins it covers. Think of all the honest swindlers. They're not in jail.

"They're your brother, sister, friend, lover, employer, employee, neighbor, patron, customer, your storekeeper—all, everybody—everybody is at it—we are all at it all the time—we lie awake nights thinking how we can get the best of Jones, or of Mary the cook. And the man who does it successfully, the man who succeeds in piling up a solid balance at the bank, the man who sells you a piece of wood by calling it a nutmeg—that man is most divinely gifted with 'Yankee ingenuity.'

"That's the man who later in life, founds libraries, colleges, endows churches, buys memorial windows for his wife's memory.

"It used to be the rule for a repentant sinner during his last days to give his possessions to the church and save himself from damnation. Now he endows libraries or teaches a Bible class in a Baptist church. It's the same thing—the same thief. While his blood is hot and fast, he breaks men's backs and women's hearts in iron foundries, mills, and factories. In old age repentance flings the shadow of her mantle over his soul and, forthwith, the slave-driver has become a philanthropist."

Among other contributors are Joseph Dana Miller, Ernest H. Crosby and J. Batvers Batvers. The book reviews are good. We hope "The Commentator" will long live to continue its caustic comment.

C. L.

The January number of the "Arena" begins the twenty-seventh volume and the fourteenth year of that well-known review. It opens with a paper on "Anarchism," by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, in which the writer discusses the ethical, sociological, and political aspects of that question. "The English Friendly Societies," by Elwyed Pomeroy, is an interesting description of a recent visit to the scene of the "Rockdale experiment" in co-operation. Theodore F. Seward describes the "Spiritual Birth of the American Nation," and, in addition to his regular departments of "Topics of the Times" and "Books of the Day," Editor B. O. Flower contributes an essay on "The Rise of Photography and Its Service to Mankind." T. St. Pierre discusses "Responsibility in Municipal Government," and W. A. Curtis considers "Race Reversion in America." Other features are: "Corporations and Trusts," by Thomas Conyngton; "The Development of Brotherhood," by Prof. Eugenia Parham; "Ibsen's 'Peer Gynt,'" by Walter Leighton; "The Work of Wives," by Flora M. Thompson, and "What Shall Is Profit?" a New Year's story by M. P. Stuart. The editor announces that Dr. Newton will discuss the "Economic and Religious Causes of Anarchism" in the February number.

"CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM."

Yet I would go further than Herron. For I would not saddle a Christ on the movement any more than I would a Buddha or a Mahommed or a Confucius. Socialism, to me, is an international movement, and embraces people of every race, nationality, color, clime, creed, or sex, though there is one line of demarcation—the class struggle.

And in the thought of the class struggle we rub up against the emotional expression of brotherhood as found in the church; and also come into antagonism with some of the beliefs taught by the Christian theology which materialized on the physical plane of existence have proven bad in practise for the world. Why? Because of the false economic doctrine; and in this respect the Socialist has a right to criticize. What is economics? According to the Standard Dictionary this definition is applicable: "The science that treats of the development of material resources, or of the production, preservation, and distribution of wealth, and of the means and methods of living well, for the state, the family and the individual."

What is bad economic doctrine?

I answer, any doctrine of thought which if put into practise would prevent "the development of material resources or of the production, preservation, and distribution of wealth" so that the state, the family and the individual would not live well is bad and vicious economic doctrine—and when I say "live well" I mean in a physical material sense.

There are four grounds on which the Socialist as a teacher of economics has a right to correct the teachings of the Christian church to-day.

1. The Doctrine of Contentment.

2. The Doctrine of the Stewardship of the Rich.

3. The Doctrine of Individual Salvation.

4. The Vicarious Atonement as an Economic Factor.

* * * In its missionarying and revival work the church has universally appealed to the emotions. The Socialist propaganda is dependent upon the material necessity of a class and while the Socialist uses the emotional element in his work he does not base his propaganda entirely upon emotional and sentimentalism. His propaganda is based upon the cold-blooded logic of material interests and the expression of sentiment is a secondary consideration.

So when a preacher from the Christian church comes into our movement even though he may have a knowledge of Karl Marx; Bellamy, and Gronlund, he tries, for some reason or other, to combine the two. He tries to make the economic fallacies of his Christian faith square with the economic truths of scientific Socialism; and the result is a badly mixed Socialist. Sometimes he calls himself a Christian Socialist, but he finds himself an irritating substance in both camps. The Christians will not have him because he is too much of a Socialist; and the Socialists will not have him because he is not clear on the Socialistic proposition and wants to Christianize the doctrines of Socialism.

Again, in his propaganda of Socialism, he would use the same methods as he used in his religious revival work, viz., appealing in every way in his power to the emotions of his auditors. Though this may convert more people to sentimental consideration of Socialism it does not make clear-headed scientific Socialists. Hence, he is called a sentimental Socialist; and in time unless he becomes clear-headed his sentimentality will swallow up his Socialism.—John A. Morris, in Advance.

—Archbishop Corrigan says that Socialism is unchristian. If that be the case, we would advise him to substitute "my Father" for "our Father" the next time he says his paternoster.—The Labor Journal, Zanesville, O.

—I am ashamed to think how easily we capitulate to badges and names, to large societies and dead institutions. —Emerson.

THINGS I HAVE LOST.

The Wail of a Despairing Individualist.

Mr. Editor:

Once upon a time I could be, I will not say that I was, an original sinner. I could go to confession with a bank of distinctly personal abominations to tell the blushing priest in the presence of the shivering angels; but since machinery came in and all society has been jammed together into one mould the priest listens undisturbed. His reverence samples the city districts as each penitent comes on; he knows, when my tale is told, that I have merely come down through one of the Bowery sewers; then he smells in the mea culpas of the next self-styled exceedingly sinful wight, a poor sterilized solution which hath meandered through the subways of clubland. No man realizes more than my ghostly father does how flat, insipid and monotonous a creature it is that now stands in the shoes of the ancient sinner.

Mr. Editor, as a man passionately addicted to the charming distinctions of the individual life, I am mortified to see the immobile features of his reverence and the stony tired look of the angels when I go to confession now. There are no more distinctions for an ambitious soul like mine upon the highway of the transgressors. Every footprint which I see before me exactly fits my sole. They are all just alike. They all turn off for a little over the same fence to steal the same turnips. They all go up to the same farm house and run away from the same dog, leaving a posterior patch of the same dual garment on the same old bush. While on the other side of the road they all wear tall hats, turn into the same colleges, the same banks and the same churches; make similar wills and similarly go to heaven. Alas, therefore, what shall I do who am pining for the success of a distinguishable personality?

I have tried virtue only to discover that here, even more than in naughtiness, I had lost the initiative.

At first my free spirit forbade me to read the lives of other good persons in search of some hints as to how I might lead a distinctly private life of virtue. I put a nickel on a railing in front of a tenement rookery, resolving to be one man who would unCarnegiely distribute his charity, but I only saw Mr. Sage stop his carriage while he stepped out to pick it up, after a dozen of starving wretches had passed it by. I tried a dozen other solitary ways of doing good to my fellowmen only to find that the fellowmen whom I sought to benefit had themselves long ceased to look for pennies under stones and that woe no longer frequented the solitary way. And so I only wasted my goodness on the desert air. What shall I do?

Then I took to reading the biographies of great men, beginning, of course, on top with our own presidents. It is needless to remark that I was too good a man myself, and valued my soul too highly, to have any original personal aspirations of my own for the White House chair; but as all the other individualists of my acquaintance (and they were very strenuous) seemed to regard that honor as the greatest way of vindicating America and me, I trotted out my personality on the training ground for presidents, only to discover that before it were possible to get half way through that course all of me must be lost forever; that I must climb down more than ever I may climb up. And alas what shall I do?

I beheld all sorts of moral heroics in full blast in the great angelic war of the pure and holy upon Tammany Hall. I also beheld the authors there of elected to office, and the next day when I looked upon the elected officials behold they were all new, very new in the spelling of their names; but verily they were the same sort of sardines come to pack themselves cozily in the same old box; each and all resolved to promise as little about good behavior as it is possible for a man to promise who can do nothing of himself, and for a man of affairs to say who must not commit his party to mere opinions of his own. I found them all, like the president, swiftly climbing down from yesterday's strenuousness and ready to invite that dog to dine with them today, which, when they were themselves, they kicked but yesterday. As a strenuous individualist, as a strenuous reformer, as anything in which I ever was or could be individually and personally strenuous, I have lost my all.

On the heavenly side of my life, I could no longer maintain my self-respect for myself as a potential individual sinner of sins in my own proper person. In all my peccadilloes I found myself so mixed up literally with everybody else around me that I could no longer confess to the good old priest without confessing to him some of his own offenses. No, even the poor distinction of being an eminent sinner is lost to me since machinery came in and the world has resolved itself into the average man and a social day.

The pages of the Newgate Calendar can no longer inspire me. David Hogg, that brilliant highwayman, the hero of my youth, whose gallows' song I used to sing, was an economic determinism; it would be impossible to become such a hog to-day. As a private person I feel all my ego-ness, like Bob Acres' courage, slipping out of me, at the tips of my fingers. And, oh, Mr. Editor, what shall I do?

I have lost the privilege I once enjoyed of pardoning people who have offended me, and this has been a grievous loss, depriving me of so much of the moral delight I once had in myself. It came about in this way. When I found that I could no longer support my reputation as a private sinner on my own account alone, I turned me around to find out how many people had offended me and how many of them I could forgive on a distinctly individual basis to-day. Tom Jones, who gave my sister the go-by a week before their marriage, seemed a hard case to begin with. I wrote to him, pointing out the enormity of his offense and frankly forgiving him. He replied in a stalling note telling me that he would have been an object of my pardoning grace if he had married my sister, but not for running away; that he had just learned the week before of the projected introduction of a new machine into their factory which would leave him without any skill or power to support a wife for years to come, and what would I have him to do? This discouraged me. Who else could I forgive if I could not forgive Tom Jones?

I made another start. Could I not allow a lot of people to offend me as things are now? I tried so many little ways, but people really would not take sufficient notice of me to be offended, to give offense, nor take a private pardon. And though I was slopping over with pardons for anything and for everybody, nobody was free enough personally to take notice of me, personally. Except I could manage to commit a public offense nobody would offend back. I was lost in an undistinguished mob of averages, and my heart with its hundred pairs of hands spread out to pardon all possible offenders was forced to creep back and try to put its two hundred hands into its one little pocket.

I stood on the way to a place in New York where ever so many hundred trains fly out of the depot per afternoon with ever so many thousands of passengers. I got in the way. I suffered them to tread on my toes and pardoned one and all as they did so. But they only stared at me, saying: "Oh, never mind forgiving me, old man, for really we cannot quite forgive you for putting yourself into such a ridiculous position that the public in its progress must needs hurt you."

Ah, what a fall was there! I could not even dispense forgiveness at the New York end of the bridge where it appeared to be so sadly needed.

And if I were to visit the tombs of the greatest offenders in modern times how I would feel the counts in the world's indictment of them dwindle away, and if I were to visit the prisons how few offenders I would find worthy of the whole punishment of their alleged crimes! In the hall of heroes and the temples of the saints how few are worthy of the honor of having done the deeds which are called their own!

It seems to me now when I hear some men speaking of forgiving this offense or revenging that, that they are using the language of a far gone age. When a man discovers himself in the act of forgiving people frequently, let him examine himself. He is probably in a false position. He has thrust himself on to some public depot where he has more need to be forgiven than power to forgive.

And revenge! Who to-day has any wrong of his own, or coming so exclusively from one other, that he can put his dagger point upon one heart and truly say: "Here Justice bids me strike."

We are in an hour of transition in which every moral factor is disintegrated from its kind. The laws are reeking with crimes of misdirected punishment. The prisons are full of victims or martyrs to the anarchy of an age that is neither of the heavens heavenly, of the earth earthy, nor of the waters under the earth fishy; but all is a conglomerate of neither one thing nor the other. Collective in his productive life, anarch in his appropriating life, co-operating for all that he really esteems, while running it alone for the source of good, the heaven he affects to prize, the man of this age puts his own virtues under his feet and sends the wrongs of everybody else to bar him out from the character and the heaven of his impossible expectations. The strong individualist of this capitalist age, in claiming everything, has lost all.

P. E. B.

SOUND PRINCIPLES.

Gather a mob of ethical, brotherly love, government ownership, step-at-a-time people into a Socialist organization by the means of backwoods paper or any other method and leave them uninformed as to the true basis of our movement and they are still a mob. A collection of people filled to the neck with contrary and antagonistic ideas cannot be expected to live in harmony. Every freak calling himself a Socialist is by no means a Socialist, and though joining an organization is usually a pretty fair evidence of a man's good intentions, it is by no means a measure of his intelligence or his power to assimilate scientific truth. Taking every supposed convert to Socialism into the organization is like swallowing an unlimited quantity of half baked dough. The dough clogs up the alimentary canal and forbids digestion. It refuses to be assimilated by the system. It keeps other food from being assimilated. So with the government ownership of the railroads platform man. He will not learn and he keeps others from learning. He thinks the Socialist who has been in the movement for years and who knows the needs and the mission of the working class, an intolerant bigot. * * * All this comes from not having men grounded in the fundamentals of Socialism. It is the duty of the Socialist press to teach truth all the time, whether success from a counting room standard comes or not. The Socialist movement rests upon the economic need of a great class. No emotional, sentimental or financial consideration should keep that truth from the men who require it most. If our movement is to ambunt to anything more than the populist or greenback or similar reform movements, it is the duty of the Socialist press to lay a strong and enduring foundation.—Advance.

THE CHURCH AND SOCIALISM.

The Socialist has always looked upon the organized church as but an arm of capitalism. And some form of union among the churches, both Catholic and Protestant, in defense of capitalism is something Socialists have long looked for and something that is inevitable. Priest and preacher can easily shake hands over their own "bloody chasm" in the face of a movement that threatens capitalism.

Socialism has no fight against the church, as such; its fight is with capitalism. But if the church gets in the way and loses some of its tail feathers—well, it's none of our funeral.—W. A. Corey, in Los Angeles Socialist.

—The bookkeeper who had worked twelve hours a day for thirty years paused to look at the capacity of a canary. "How pathetic!" he exclaimed.—Life.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

The Mirror, St. Louis.

Of all the funny farce fakes of a fakir age the Mark Hanna arbitration scheme, to settle the differences between Labor and Capital, is the finest. The names of the participants in the conference are imposing, but that is all that can be said in fairness. The arbitration scheme looks well upon paper, but it will not work, simply because the response of the employer to offers of arbitration is always "there is nothing to arbitrate." There is, on the other hand, no means of enforcing upon striking workmen the decrees of the arbitrators. The unions cannot be penalized for failure to submit to decrees. They cannot be fined. And individual workmen cannot be punished for refusing to work. While it is possible that some laws may be enacted to facilitate the settlement of strikes, it is everlastingly true that, so long as human nature remains what it is, there will be conflict between employer and employee and that compromises of such disputes will be only temporary in character. It is not to be wished that there should be an utter annihilation of differences between the hirer and the hired, for that could only be said continue through a condition of content that would eventually become stagnation. Life is and must be a fight and in the fighting the best things in life are developed. Labor will not get its dues in any other way than by fighting. Capital will take advantage when it can keep down wages.

Advance, San Francisco.

There was no antagonism, there was no memory of Homestead, Latimer, the Bull Pen, Lebanon, or any of the other places where the genuine fraternal relations between the capitalist class and the working class were especially emphasized. The whole thing went off with fine eclat. A court or committee of arbitration was established with some of the firmest friends of labor on it, including Grover Cleveland. No hint was given of Mr. Cleveland's fitness for the office as arbitrator between the workers and their exploiters as evidenced by his attitude during the A. R. U. strike. All harmful discussion and personal reflection and injurious conjuring up of past misdeeds were quietly, but emphatically forgotten. It was a love feast.

The economic necessity for struggle between the capitalists and the workers was ignored. The fact that everything the working class had received in the way of better pay or shorter hours was the result of the struggle, made no difference to the discussion. The fact the unions are in existence to resist the encroachment of the capitalist class and hold that class from taking ALL which is produced was overlooked.

Saginaw Exponent.

New wine requires new bottles, new conditions in industry require new methods, and the trust having demonstrated its ability to beat down the resistance of the trade union, by summoning to its aid the powers of government, the militia and the courts, to say nothing of the stress of hunger and the ever-threatening army of unemployed, nothing remains for the working class but to use their political power to take possession of the government, and use its powers to further working class interests, as the capitalists now use it for theirs. Neither Mr. Gompers nor any other leader can stem the tide flowing in this direction—its compelling force is industrial evolution, which in all history has been followed by political revolution.

The Socialist, Seattle.

Occasionally some economic idiot gets up and gleefully celebrates the fact that a new trust has arisen to fight the old one, hence the trust question will settle itself by fighting itself to death. It really makes no difference which one licks, one will survive to fleece us, and I never knew a black slave being particularly benefited by a change of masters. He always worked—for someone else—as the white slave does—and he never got—like the white slave also—more than a bare existence. A workingman who thinks a fight between two trusts has any interest for him, no matter who wins, is in sad need of a slight education on economic matters.

The I. L. P. News.

The egoistic habit that leads to the constant intrusion of oneself in one's sayings and doings is a vice for which the duty of spreading Socialism affords no justification whatever. It is indeed a characteristic that belongs to the individualist rather than the Socialist frame of mind. Mr. Wilshire's contention that any advertisement of himself is an advertisement of Socialism may be true, but the advertisement may be a very bad one for Socialism. It is a too perilous application of the "love me, love my dog" precept. And even if Mr. Wilshire be right in treating with indifference the abusive epithets of his enemies, he ought surely to regard with repugnance the vulgar appraisement of his friends. It is of importance that the public should be encouraged to respect the character and rely upon the sincerity of Socialist agitators. No amount of eloquence or brilliancy of exposition can overcome the blatus which the absence of that respect and reliance creates in the public mind. The people will never put trust in Socialist principles if they can not also confide in the men who represent those principles.

—Legally is a robust adverb. It bears the weight of many ill-gotten gains.—Balzac.

THE WHIM

is a little monthly magazine which is likely to appeal to unconventional people. It is not the organ of any one class, but is published in the interest of men and women who are in search of Light and Truth. It is handsomely printed in two colors on duckie chee paper, and costs five cents per copy, or 50 cents by the year. It is edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedict Price. Send ten cents for a three months' trial subscription. THE WHIM, P. O. Box 288, Newark, N. J.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

PARTY NOTES.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND best attended lecture of the Socialist Club of Brooklyn, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, was given last Sunday night by John Spargo on "Our Position, Economic, Ethical, and Political." Comrade Spargo is one of the most forceful and effective speakers of the Socialist Party, and the masterly manner in which he handled his subject drew much applause from the audience. The speaker for next Sunday evening, January 12, is Comrade Fraser.

JOHN SPARGO'S LECTURE BEfore the Socialist Club of Brooklyn, Sunday last, on "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political," having met with so much approval, the Socialist Educational League has prevailed upon Comrade Spargo to give the New York comrades in general a chance to hear this same lecture at the Socialist Educational League, 215 East Fifty-ninth street, this Sunday, January 12, at 8 p. m. Admission is free and all are welcome.

COURTENAY LEMON WILL speak at the Yorkville Clubhouse, 205 East Eighty-sixth street, New York City, this Sunday afternoon, January 12, at 3 p. m., on "Popular Misconceptions of Socialism." Strangers are specially invited to attend.

THE 31ST A. D. MEETS AT SANders' Hotel, northwest corner One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Park avenue, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14. Election of officers and other important business will come up.

HOBOKEN SOCIALISTS WILL give a "smoker" at Riendan's, corner of Ninth and Garden streets, Hoboken, on Monday evening, January 13, at which Courtenay Lemon, Frederick Krafft, and others will speak.

THE SOCIALISTS OF WEST HOboken have arranged a series of lectures to be held every Tuesday evening at the Socialist Party club rooms, 511-513 Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken, N. J. On Tuesday, January 14, at 8 p. m., Frederick Krafft will speak; having as his subject: "Is Our Country a Republic?"

LOCAL NEWARK HAS ARRANGed a course of lectures to be held every Sunday evening at 124 Market street, Newark. Last Sunday evening Courtenay Lemon spoke on "Popular Misconceptions of Socialism," in place of Algernon Lee, as originally announced. Comrades should bring their friends to hear the lecture next Sunday evening.

LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY TOOK in twenty-six new members at the last meeting of the County Committee. The resolutions of Branch 2, Hoboken, in regard to the "peace conference" were endorsed. Krafft, Ufert, and Kamps were elected a committee for The Worker Conference. A committee consisting of Hopkins and Pankopf, was elected to devise a more precise and harmonious method of bookkeeping for the various branches. The semi-annual meeting of the Local will take place Sunday morning, Jan. 12, 9 a. m., at Central Hall near headquarters.

THE STATEN ISLAND COMrades have arranged a series of popular lectures on Socialism to be held on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, Stapleton, Staten Island. This Sunday evening, January 12, at 7 p. m., Courtenay Lemon will speak on "Popular Misconceptions of Socialism."

LOCAL NEW HAVEN, CONNECticut, American Branch, will hereafter hold two meetings a month, on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month, at the new headquarters, 746 Chapel street, Room 8. The meeting held on the second Saturday will be an open discussion meeting and members are expected to bring their friends.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIALISTS opened the new headquarters at 1622 Arch street on New Year's Day. The rooms will be open every day from noon till 10 p. m. All Socialist publications are kept on file and for sale at the rooms and all Philadelphians who are interested in Socialism are invited to call and get acquainted, and then to lend their aid to the extent of their ability in making the undertaking a success.

BEN TILLETT WILL SPEAK IN Philadelphia, at St. George's Hall, Thirteenth and Arch streets, Saturday evening, Jan. 11, under the auspices of the United Labor League. His subject will be: "Labor and the Evolution of Capital." H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak on Jan. 22, probably at the same place.

SAYS "THE LOS ANGELES SOcialist" of December 28: "Quite a number of the comrades had a long 'heart to heart' talk with Comrades Wise and Wilson at the headquarters on Monday, at which tactical matters were threshed out, leaving a clear sky and good feelings as a result."

TOLEDO HAD A VISIT FROM Ben Tillett in the last week of December. He spoke under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. The house was packed and Comrade Tillett's address made a deep impression. A thousand copies of The Worker were distributed as the audience entered the hall—and when the hall was empty it was observed that not twenty copies had been left behind. This may serve as a suggestion to comrades in other places.

LOCAL ERIE, PA., EXPECTS TO have Comrades Hayes, Slayton, Wilshire, Barnes, Simons, and other well-known Socialist speakers, during the city campaign. Ben Tillett speaks there Jan. 30 and 31.

MAINE'S STATE CONVENTION will be held at Skowhegan, Jan. 15. Comrade Vail organized a new local at Madison, with thirty-five members, and one at Auburn, with eleven members.

BEN TILLETT WILL SPEAK UNder the joint auspices of Socialist Party locals and central bodies at Terre Haute, Springfield, O., Erie, Pa., and Saginaw, Mich.

ARIZONA NOW HAS SIX LOCALS of the Socialist Party.

GEO. E. BOOMER OF SEATTLE has been elected National Committeeman from Washington.

THERE IS A STEADY INCREASE in the volume of orders being received at National Headquarters for official party literature.

P. J. TROELSTRA, SOCIALIST deputy in the parliament of Holland, contemplates a lecture tour of this country.

CHARTER HAVE BEEN ISSUED by the National Committee in the last two weeks to locals at Yuma, Ariz.; Blackfoot, Medimont, and Bucke, Ida.; Helena, Mont.; Hennessey, Okla.; and East Belleprairie, Minn. State charter issued to Kansas.

MAX HAYES OF CLEVELAND has been elected as Ohio's representative on the National Committee.

THE CLARION CLUB OF CINCINnati has arranged a series of lectures to be given in the Auditorium, Seventh and Elm streets, on alternate Sundays, 2:30 p. m., beginning Jan. 12. Franklin H. Wentworth will be the first lecturer, speaking on "Socialism and Liberty." The other speakers on the list are Clarence S. Darrow, Samuel M. Jones, Marion Craig Wentworth, Frederick G. Strickland, and Louis F. Post. Admission to each lecture is 15 cents.

SOCIALISTS OF COVINGTON, Ky., will give a reception on Friday evening, January 24, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth and Madison. Music, dancing, and refreshments will contribute to the pleasure of the evening.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Through a misunderstanding the meeting of the County Committee of Local Kings County was called for the first instead of the second Sunday in the month. A number of the delegates showed up, but as only one of the officers was present, it was deemed advisable to postpone the meeting to its regular date, January 12. The nomination and election of officers, advertised for January 5, will consequently take place next Sunday. It is unfortunate that the mistake occurred, as this is about the most important meeting for some months to come, but it is hoped that delegates will take notice and make it a point to be present on the regular date, Sunday, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock.

TROUBLE IN UTAH.

Our Utah comrades have had an early experience of the bad results which are likely to follow from looseness of party organization. There are six or seven locals in Utah, with a State Committee elected by the National Committee in November.

A state convention was called to meet at Salt Lake City on Dec. 28. It was called as a mass convention; with the privilege of proxy voting and, it would seem, with provision for the admission of unaffiliated persons on the strength of their declaration that they accepted the principles of Socialism.

The result was that a number of individuals from various points, of which only one had a local organization, completely controlled the convention by bringing in proxies to the number of about 300. On the other side there were the delegates of six locals, regularly authorized by 76 members. This minority, seeing themselves outvoted, under the terms of the convention call, by men who do not belong the party, were obliged to withdraw and protest to the National Committee against the actions of the convention.

The matter was made still a little worse by the fact that the State Secretary, who was absent during the earlier part of the proceedings, but arrived after the regular organizations had withdrawn, did not clearly understand the state of affairs and gave over the state charter to the element who controlled the convention.

We assume that the National Committee will promptly recognize the regular party organization and take steps to assist it in organizing the state. If, as we hope, the comrades in other states will take warning in time from this unfortunate occurrence and check the tendency to laxity of organization, which has already gone too far, then the good effect of the experience may, in the long run, outweigh the harm done.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Carl Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. George Smith, 309 Examiner Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. R. Cornelius, Secretary 478 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first and third Friday evenings of the month at 79 Dearborn street.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 236 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Aldene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 222 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville; Assistant and Financial Secretary, Albert G. Clifford, Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 817 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 S. Baum street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Eidsness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, F. W. Quick, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 657, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee met at 746 Chapel street, New Haven, Jan. 1. All members present. The following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the National Secretary that he cut down expenses to keep within the income from dues.

"That a definite method of sharing expense of organizer between National and state committees be adopted.

"That, in view of the financial difficulties, we are opposed to the employment of a national organizer at the present salary; we believe that the remuneration of the organizers or speakers employed by the party should not exceed three dollars per day and actual railroad and hotel expenses.

"That we are opposed to the holding of a meeting of the National Committee until such time as the finances warrant."

Organizer reported that a branch would be organized at Derby, Jan. 4. Secretary reported receipts of $9.10. Expenditures, $8.60. Voted, that stamps be loaned to each branch to the amount of the receipts each month, equal to the number of members as shown by its last report of membership, and that a request for payment accompany each issue.

A. B. CORNELIUS, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A convention of Socialists of Essex County, N. J., is called for Sunday, Jan. 12, at 2 p. m., to carry out the form of organization as was laid out at the State Convention held at Paterson for the work of Socialism. It is the duty of all comrades to attend this convention and take up the work that we must do for the cause of Socialism. Do not fail to attend this convention; a) Headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark. By authority of County Committee.

EDW. C. WIND, Organizer.

NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

The subdivisions are hereby called upon to elect new delegates to the General Committee of the Local for the ensuing term, beginning on the second Saturday in January (January 11), 1902.

The basis of representation, according to the new by-laws, is: One delegate for each subdivision and one additional for every ten members in good standing as shown by the membership report filed with the Organizer.

J. GERBER, Organizer.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will be held on Saturday, Jan. 11, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Nominations for officers and other important business is to be transacted. Delegates should not fail to attend.

J. GERBER, Organizer.

7TH A. D.

At a meeting of the Socialists of the 7th A. D. of Kings County, held last Sunday at 1324 Forty-fifth street, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Socialists of other countries have succeeded in bettering the condition of their fellow wage-workers, to the extent of securing for them pensions for their old age; and

"Whereas, The countries where pensions are paid to old and decrepit workmen are in a far less dangerous economic condition than the United States of America;

"Resolved, That the Socialists of the 7th A. D. of Kings County, New York, recommend to the National Committee of Brooklyn Borough to suggest to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party that an active agitation be entered upon at once to place the Congress of the United States on record in the matter of pensions for aged and decrepit workmen;

"Resolved, That we consider such agitation as a means of greatly increasing the prestige of our organization and drawing to our ranks thousands of workmen who hitherto have refrained from participation in the political movement of their class;

"Resolved, That the National Executive Committee be requested to issue a proclamation upon the subject here suggested, calling upon the members throughout the country to hold mass meetings and circulate petitions which, bearing the signatures of millions of workmen, may be submitted to Congress as an evidence of the necessity for the United States at least to keep pace with the effete monarchies of Europe who have seen fit to show that they are commencing to appreciate the value of the services of the laboring class to their respective countries."

MASSACHUSETTS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Socialist Clubs held on Dec. 28, it was decided that the secretary urge the clubs to send in nominations for National Committeeman and for representative on the International Bureau. The matter of instructing Comrade Mailly with reference to his work of organizing was left to Secretary.

Regular order of business was suspended to allow of a hearing relative to the reorganization of Boston, in which twelve persons outside the committee participated.

At an adjourned meeting held on the following Saturday night, Jan. 4, charters were granted to Lynn, Beverly, and New Bedford, and it was also voted: "That a charter be granted Boston and be issued to a general committee composed of delegates elected by ward or district branches on the representative basis already suggested by the Executive Committee of Massachusetts clubs; and that the body represented by Patrick Mahoney and W. J. Corbe be recognized as a branch, if it so desires, with the right to elect its proper proportion of delegates to the general committee."

In reaching this decision Comrades David Goldstein and Wesley Sherman voluntarily withdrew voice and vote, on the principle that an interested party has no moral right to sit in judgment on a case in which said individual has a personal interest.

W. F. PORTER, Secretary.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRE-SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

The Industrial Peace Conference.

Editor The Worker:

While the article in the issue of Dec. 29 on the "Industrial Peace Conference" prompts me to say a few words on the subject.

There has been some disgust expressed by progressive trade unionists at the part taken in that conference by Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell, Duncan, et al., and the announcement of their acceptance of membership on an arbitration committee along with men like Hanna, Schwab, and Cleveland, has created disappointment among those who believed trade unionists were meeting the stage where they could be deluded by such performances. But while I may be somewhat disgusted, yet I am not disappointed at these occurrences.

In my opinion, the developments ensuing from the Civic Federation conferences are the logical outcome of the policy pursued by the conservative element, of which the labor officials above mentioned are the representatives, for several years, and to which events have been rapidly tending. This policy has been one of compromise, and it has reached its natural climax in Mr. Gompers and Mr. Schwab sitting together with their feet under the same table. Now, it should not be construed that this state of affairs is altogether agreeable to Mr. Gompers and his partners in conciliation. On the contrary, I believe if the truth were known, these gentlemen are keenly considering themselves in the most awkward position imaginable, and they doubtless wish themselves well out of it. But as they have no one to blame but themselves we can leave them to find a way out, and may heaven help them in the task!

The conservative trade union leaders do not take a direct, outspoken attitude on any question. They compromise on everything. They declare themselves against compulsory arbitration but in favor of conciliation. They are not opposed to Socialism. Nay, they are as good Socialists as we are, but they hesitate to let people know about it. They oppose going on record even for the abstract principle, and yet they favor independent political action outside the capitalist parties. They believe industrial organization must come and yet they dilly-dally with trade autonomy, evidently for fear of antagonizing a few organizations. They declare themselves for the referendum, but consider its adoption by the Federation as "inexpedient." They enumerate the advantages of a defense fund for trade unions, but balk at the adoption of a system that would guarantee such a thing. And so on down the line. This is what they call their sublime egotism, call "statesmanship," and it is this equivocating that has handed them this Christmastide into the welcome arms of Hanna & Co.

The opposition of the Federation of Labor to the compulsory arbitration bill in congress undoubtedly defeated that measure. Nevertheless, in order to placate that variable quantity, public opinion, Gompers & Co. had to declare themselves as favor, "able to conciliation." Up and down the land they went exhibiting their eagerness to meet the capitalist "half way" and to settle all differences "amicably to both sides." For this they received the applause of the masses, and they became known as "safe" leaders, and were so regarded by the public. And all went merry as a marriage bell, as it is supposed to go.

Meanwhile the Civic Federation came into being, through the efforts of busy-bodies: who are either too dense or too wise to accept the true industrial situation. Doubtless they were under the impression that the forces of organized capital and organized labor believed the Civic Federation would ever amount to anything. If anyone on either side attended the industrial peace conferences it was because they could not very well refuse. Public professions of desire to arbitrate had to be lived up to and public invitations had to be accepted or both sides had to stand convicted as public hypocrites. The Civic Federation was formed, that was all, and whoever wanted some free advertising, with their pictures thrown in, got it.

But the events of the past year were not pleasing to the capitalists of this country, as you point out. "Arbitration" would be much cheaper than hard fighting. Besides, with industrial development, the chances of union fighters becoming numerous, while Mr. Gompers and his friends were philandering over the country yawping about arbitration, Morgan, Schwab, and Hanna got their heads together.

There is no doubt in mind that when Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and their friends attended the recent Civic Federation meeting the idea of being made members of a labor peace commission had never entered their heads. It came directly from the Scranton convention to that meeting; and among all the gossip that floated around in and out of the convention hall, I never heard a word of discuss the appointment of such a commission. And it is worth noting that nothing was said in the Civic Federation conference about a commission until Gompers & Co. were on their way to the conference and had entered it.

Altogether, it looks very much as if the capitalists had laid a neat trap into which our labor leaders walked with the guileless ness of new-lambs. Once in the conference, having identified themselves with a public movement for arbitration, they could not very well withdraw. To do so, would be to forswear that much cherished public opinion they so carefully cultivated for years. They had to accept membership on the commission or stultify themselves before the world. The capitalists knew this, and they have practically brought about what the labor leaders most objected to—compulsory arbitration.

No one with any conception of the true relation existing between labor and capital under the present system assumes that the Civic Federation will accomplish anything, except perhaps put our esteemed labor leaders in a hole. The only arbitration that can be successful under existing conditions is that which is enforced by the strength and power, numerically, and financially, of organized labor. The membership of the peace commission already bespeaks failure. The twelve public spirited citizens, who hold the balance of power, are nearly all capitalists. What chance would labor have if Grover Cleveland had the deciding vote in a controversy?

What makes the situation more ticklish still for Gompers & Co. is the dual role they have to assume. As labor officials they have no right to pledge their organizations to representation on the peace commission. And yet it is only as labor officials that their presence is desirable. As Gompers or Duncan, the citizens, or even as trade unionists, they count for nothing. Therefore when the time comes that the members of the commission engage the trade union movement will be held responsible for their acts. If the labor members do not accede to the findings of the commission, they lose that valuable asset—public opinion. What the capitalists would gain in the matter of pensions for aged and decrepit workmen; what concessions they could force from Congress in the way of legislation as a means of greatly increasing the prestige of our organization and drawing to our ranks thousands of workmen who hitherto have refrained from participation in the political movement of their class; what degree of success the agitation for the initiative and referendum may be attended with in Colorado, Utah, Oregon, and Nebraska; what progress the Socialist Party may make in the coming campaign, are questions which the trade unions are organized, can we steer clear of an affiliation with the capitalists both pitiful and degrading.

I am therefore not discouraged or disgusted with this latest development. On the contrary, I look upon it as something which will strengthen the progressive movement inside the trade unions as nothing else has ever done, for I expect to see the commission illustrate the folly and futility of such schemes, as well as the absurdity of the policy now dominating the trade union movement.

That Messrs. Gompers & Co. are impaled on the horns of a dilemma, is little concern of ours. Let them extricate themselves as best they can. It is for us to take advantage of the situation and educate the workers to its true meaning and significance.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

New York, Dec. 30.

From Haverhill.

Editor The Worker:

While deeply regretting the circumstances that made the continuance of the publication of the "Clarion" impossible, I am greatly pleased to know that The Worker is to take up the work the "Clarion" was obliged to abandon and that the subscribers of the "Clarion" will receive for the balance of the term of their subscription a paper which is one of the ablest Socialist propaganda agents in America. Therefore I hope that all those comrades who have worked so untiringly for the "Clarion" will continue their efforts with renewed zeal for The Worker, which will cover in addition to its ground that of the "Clarion" also.

To those who worked for the cause of Socialism by supporting the "Clarion" I have this to say: You have the opportunity of more than doubling the results of your work by supporting The Worker. I would suggest to those comrades who have made the "Clarion" such interesting reading in the past, that they continue their good service by writing for The Worker. Let us continue to hear "FROM THE MAN ON THE WATCH TOWERS."

Regarding affairs in Haverhill, there is not much that I can say at present, except that there is a very large and healthy activity in trade union circles. This is of more than ordinary importance when it is taken into account that Haverhill for the past year has enjoyed one of the most depressed periods in her history; for workingmen are wont to forget the necessity of organization when they have plenty of work. Once after another of the different branches of industry are becoming organized, the latest to do so being the retail clerks. A union was started three weeks ago with twenty-eight charter members and several have added their names since that time. The organization takes in all kinds of clerks working in retail establishments. The object in view at present is to shorten the hours of labor, which is to this city also considerably longer than the average for New England cities. Several attempts to organize the clerks have been made in the past, which have failed, because of the fear on the part of the clerks to become connected with anything like a trade union. But the spirit of unionism has become so great in Haverhill of late and successful also that many of the clerks feel that with the great union organization of the city back of them they can organize and secure their rights.

An encouraging sign to Socialists is the growing tendency all over the country on the part of those working in the distributing industries to organize as have those in the producing industries. In my twelve years' experience as a clerk I have noticed a considerable feeling among clerks in general that their interests had nothing in common with their brother workers of the productive fields. In fact, they seemed to look themselves of a higher caste entirely. But during the past two or three years I have noticed a gradual breaking down of this feeling on the part of the clerks and a growing desire on the part of the distributive workers to unite in a common cause with their brothers in the productive industries. The complete union of these two great labor forces will be hastened just in proportion with the centralization of the control of the distributive industries, which is now so naturally beginning to take place, the centralization of the control of productive industries having set the example and been so clearly and successfully completed.

These are, indeed, encouraging signs to the Socialist, for he knows that when these things have come to pass the great trunk of class-consciousness will break in upon Labor and workingmen will then realize that the only step left for them is to carry the unity which they have developed in the economic field on to the ballot box and that the only vote that Labor can cast under those circumstances will result finally in the downfall of capitalism and the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

GEORGE A. KEENE.

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 30, 1901.

The Question of Comrade Hildebrand's Action.

Editor The Worker:

I must ask you for space in The Worker in order to enter my dissent as a member of the Socialist Party from the position taken by Comrade Hildebrand of St. Louis on the resolution of the central labor party of Vallejo, Cal., urging the government to patronize the home industry of warship building. Comrade Hildebrand advocated that the St. Louis central body endorse the resolution.

It is my humble but decided opinion that the resolution is opposed to the obvious interests of the working class, both economic and political, for the following reasons:

1. Economic: It is to the economic interests of the working class, as a whole, that the labor of every workingman should be applied to the production of such commodities of which the workingmen may, if they are not now, become consumers. It is self-evident that the larger is the share of labor-power, which is devoted to the production of things outside of the possible consumption by the workingman, the smaller becomes that share which is to be applied to the production of such things. Economically, it is therefore of supreme importance for the workingman, it is to his interest that his labor-power be applied to the production of commodities which minister to the necessities, comfort, and luxury of man. The workingman should not be an extensive application of their labor to the production of things which no man can use as an object of necessity, comfort, or luxury; which are calculated only to shield and protect the capitalist class in their position of exploiters, which are, therefore, antisocial. Warships are eminently so. This is the A B C of proletarian political economy.

2. Political: Because of the comparative social and political isolation, the men of the navy are the least susceptible to the potent influence of social progress. The navy will, therefore, constitute the last formidable fighter in the ranks of reaction. Everything that facilitates the growth of the navy is against the interests of the working class.

I read the argument: "Warships are to be built ANYHOW," etc. It is not the first time that "anyhow" has served in good stead to those who would trim their sails to all winds. Admitted that the growth of militarism is to be opposed, no cowardly "anyhow" should excuse the opposition. The American shipyard owners will attend well enough to the securing of the government jobs. It may be pertinently asked: "Warships are to be built ANYHOW, why then, this agitation?" The answer is: To enable the shipyard owners to hold up the government for higher rates. This is the "nigger in the woodpile."

It is difficult to imagine how Comrade Hildebrand reconciles his position with the most elementary principles of Socialism. Comrade Hildebrand has done a grave injustice and injury to the Socialist movement. He should either rectify the error by a public statement to that effect, if he can sincerely do so, or else resign from the National Committee. Certainly, Comrade Hildebrand can only not see the inevitability of the alternative. Then the members of the party through their locals should speak their minds.

Some may say: Let well alone; let us have peace. I say: We can have no peace, we should have no peace, on such terms.

Are we to assemble in conventions and solemnly resolute relentless war on militarism and then adjourn to our respective organizational conventions and proceed to militarism? Do we mean what we profess, or are our professions glittering generalities for the consumption of the unthinking? Until that we, the majority of the Socialists of the land, mean every word we say, The history of mankind presents no body of men who were more earnestly bent on achieving their purpose than we are. It is cowardly and never-ending to do wrong. It is always expedient to do right.

The attempt to saddle on the Socialist movement all the reactionary measures advocated by Gompers & Co. must be unsparingly be checked. The "Jack-in-the-Box" of Decadism will scare no one. The persons who label opposition to their reactionary tactics as "Decadism" will effect the opposite of what they intend. It may lead some people to think that Decadism may have some good features.

Equally foolish are the opponents of Comrade Hildebrand who base their opposition to the S. L. P. Even if we should happen to be in the minority, we must remember that decisions are not irrevocable. We must show faith in our party and not be prompt to abandon it on the first occasion.

It is idle to argue that Comrade Hildebrand did not act in his official capacity as a member of the National Committee when he advocated the resolution which would endorse warships. The Socialist world will spurn this quibble. If his trade union position compels Comrade Hildebrand to give public expression to such views, then he cannot hold a place in the National Council of the Socialist Party.

HENRY SLOBODIN.

New York, Jan. 5.

More About Stitt Wilson.

Editor The Worker:

I see a resolution passed by the San Francisco comrades, calling for the recall of Stitt Wilson. Ever since Socialism has been promulgated, it has called upon the wage earner to rise and free himself from the bonds of capitalism, with the result that the laboring class have done very little more towards obtaining freedom than the savage of uncivilized lands.

What, then, can be done towards obtaining the desired good? Speaking in, and trying to bring to our side, those who, although only slightly benefited by results still have the desire to help mankind, and others, and who will mostly be found in various Christian churches. Here is where Mr. Wilson comes in, not as an evangelist among the proletarian class, but as a missionary among the small capitalists.

The other charge, that he does not allow questions, is a minor matter. I do not think that he would be strong in debate and is therefore wise in confining himself to the main point of lecturing.

L. BYRNES.

Long Beach, Cal., Dec. 22.

(Note.—We cannot, of course, at all agree with our correspondent in his statement that the wage workers have done very little more toward obtaining freedom than the slaves in the days before the war. The statement is not at all accurate, even if applied to this country alone. And if our correspondent will look to Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, or Italy, where Socialism, in a strictly class-conscious form, has made greater headway than here, he will see that in those countries the working class has made very great progress toward freedom. The progress may be far slower than we could wish; but it is foolish to shut our eyes to the progress that has been made and to offer to give up the fight because it has not been so rapid as we had hoped. Neither do we at all agree that more is to be gained by appealing to the small capitalists in the churches. We consider the trusts as the most effective misery among the small capitalists.

After all, however, this is not the point. The point, as we understand it, is: First, the San Francisco comrades insisted that if a speaker is to be supported and authorized by the party, he should be a party member; second, that if he speaks in the name of the party he should correctly represent the avowed principles of the party; third, that he should not arrange his meetings in such a way as to conflict with the regular propaganda meetings of the party. Whether or not they were mistaken as a matter of fact in thinking that Stitt Wilson violated these requirements, we cannot, at this distance, assume to determine. But on the matters of principle we hold that they were entirely in the right; and if Wilson did violate these requirements, then we hold that he was entirely in the wrong.—Ed.)

Labor and the Church.

Editor The Worker:

About a year ago I sent letters to about 200 labor leaders, asking them to give me the benefit of their observations concerning the relation of the workingman toward the church. The answers received were published in the form of a composite letter in an eastern magazine, and served as the basis of a series of addresses, which attracted wide attention throughout the country.

The workingman's attitude toward the church was made clearer, and, I am sure, the whole matter created a more sympathetic feeling toward the workingman among thinking people. As a former machinist and a preacher with the interests of the workingman at heart, this result was gratifying to the writer.

It was stated almost unanimously by those who wrote to me, that the church, as at present constituted, does not appeal to the workingman. I have been prompted to send out the enclosed series of questions, hoping to find out, if possible, just what kind of an organization would appeal to the best instincts of the average workingman.

I sincerely hope that the response to this letter will be as cordial as that which followed the one sent out last year. Will you kindly help me in this matter? Replies will be considered.

CHARLES STELZLE.

Markham Memorial Church, St. Louis.

1. Do you think that a church managed exclusively by workingmen and for workingmen, would attract this class of toilers? If not, please state the reason.

2. What kind of a society, in your opinion, would accomplish the things for which the church is supposed to stand?

3. Please outline a creed or a system of belief, for the guidance of such a society, covering, as nearly as possible, the following points:

a. Its relation toward God.

b. The relation of its members one toward another.

c. The relation of the society to the world.

Letter Box

TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.—If you move and want the address of your paper changed, be careful in notifying the business office, to give your old address as well as your new one IN FULL. If you fail to do this there may be considerable delay in making the change, as it involves a great deal of work to find a name on our lists if the full address is not given.

JOHN C. DONAHUE, City.—You are not the only trade unionist who is disgusted with the action of the labor leaders at the "peace conference." Stick to your union and help to build up a correct opinion on the subject there.

GEO. E. BRITTAIN, Dayton, O.—Your request was overlooked; as you suggest, but is now attended to.

JOS. J. NOEL, San Francisco.—Thanks for your thoughtfulness.

JAS. S. ROCHE, Los Angeles.—Thanks for your correction. We had already discovered our error, as you will here see, and set it right right.

J. LAMBERTZ, City.—Comrade McGrady, himself a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, challenged Archbishop Corrigan to debate the question of Socialism, but the Archbishop declined.

C. HEYDRICK, Erie.—Statement could not be prepared earlier by the Fair Committee. As to announcing prizes, The Worker is as strictly law-abiding as the editor's occasionally nodding vigilance can make it in the matter of refusing to give Medden any legitimate ground for revoking his newspaper-mail privileges.

ANONYMOUS, Marion, Ind.—Matter unavailable. Anonymous letters never considered, anyhow.

A. Z. H.—As above, we do not consider anonymous letters. If you have anything to say against the comrade, say it openly, like a man.

JOSEPH CRONIN, City.—We will not get the emancipation of labor by asking for amendments to the constitution. Remember, the Thirteenth Amendment came as the RESULT of a revolutionary struggle. It was effective only because of the revolutionary struggle which preceded it. Moreover, the measure of detail which you propose, while it may be a proper subject for union regulations, would be a very reactionary measure if made into law.

A. HEINTZE, City.—See reply to C. Heydrick.

——Instead of continuing the fruitless swing of a political pendulum, now this way, now that, but always in the direction and for the interests of one vast system of exploitation and murder, we had better put our thought on the idea of getting rid of the whole iniquitous thing.—Wm. T. Brown.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth Street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lebanon, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch Bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 229

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER. PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

RE/D "THE ADVANCE."
A 16-PAGE SOCIALIST PAPER.
Uncompromising advocate of class conscious political action in the interests of the working class—as against those of the capitalist class. Sample copy. Subscription price, per year, $0.50; six months, 50 cents. Three months, 25 cents. 174 Murphy Building, 1256 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SOCIALIST PARTY LITERATURE.
Issued by National Committee, will be sent prepaid at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions, adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

	Price per 100.	Price per 1000.
National Platform	.10	.65
National Constitution	.15	1.00
Negro Resolution	.10	.65
Trade Union Resolution	.10	.65

Address orders for above to
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary,
427 Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2575 Franklin

H. B. SALISBURY
Counselor at Law.
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY
Real Estate, Mortgage Loans, Long Island Investments.

BERNARD STOLLMACK,
Dealer in Gent's and Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Etc.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
149 E. Broadway, N. Y. Open Evenings.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
—SUCCESSOR TO—
"CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
TORONTO, CANADA.
Five Postals for $1.25, each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.
For Sale on all New York News-stands.

YOUR UNION SHOULD SUBSCRIBE
—TO—
THE WORKER.
In New York City one comrade is devoting his time to work among the unions, and with encouraging prospects. If you wish to educate your fellow workmen to a true realization of their conditions and the cause and remedy and to a full realization of their class interests you can do it in no better way than by getting your union as an organization to take official action in the matter by subscribing to THE WORKER for its membership. Now is the time as around election they are always afraid of "politics." Other unions have done it, why not yours? THE WORKER gives the labor news of the world. It is the most fearless advocate of trade unionism and of all interests of the working class. It has been felt as a power in many strikes and boycotts and it deserves your union's support. If you can't get yearly get six or three month subscriptions for the whole membership.
Twenty per cent. discount on regular subscription rates to all unions subscribing in this way. For further suggestions address
THE WORKER, 184 William Street, New York.

We Wish You
A Happy New Year
AND ASK
Have You Seen
THE WORKER CALENDAR?
A Work of Art.
The Rising Sun, Reproduction From Famous Painting by Peret, Famous French Artist.
Every Comrade should get one. — Send Now.
5 Cents at office. 7 Cents postpaid.
"THE WORKER", ... 184 William St.

R·I·P·A·N·S
One day an old friend said: "Are you troubled with dyspepsia?" I said: "Yes, and I don't ever expect to be cured." He told me to go across the street and get a box of Ripans Tabules. After using Ripans Tabules for three weeks I was satisfied I

NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

Held in Elizabeth on New Year's Day.

The annual state convention of the Socialist Party of New Jersey was held on New Year's Day in the Columbia Turnverein Hall at Elizabeth. Paul Koch, as Organizer of Local Union County, welcomed the delegates in a brief address, after which the Elizabeth Singing Society gave the "Socialist March." State Secretary Strobell then declared the convention open. Nathan Cole of Hoboken was elected temporary chairman and E. C. Wind of Newark as secretary. The following committees were chosen: On constitution: C. Ufert, Glanz, Deyoe, McIntosh, Koch, Marten, and Havens; on Platform, Pankopf, Magnette, Kronenberg, and White; on Ways and Means: Hopkins, Krafft, Die, Rubinow and Kamps. A recess was then taken.

On reassembling the convention proceeded to permanent organization. Geo. H. Goebel and Frederick Krafft were nominated for chairman and the former was elected by a vote of 45 to 22. E. C. Wind was made secretary. The report of the Credentials Committee showed the following representation: Ocean County 2 delegates; Passaic, 2 delegates and 15 proxies; Camden, 2 delegates and 15 proxies; Hudson, 34 delegates and 109 proxies; Somerset, 5 delegates; Union, 10 delegates and 19 proxies; Bergen, 4 delegates and 16 proxies; Essex, 33 delegates and 22 proxies; in all, 88 delegates, with 201 votes. Some other delegates were seated later.

The auditing committee reported finding the books of the State Committee in good order. The report showed receipts in the last year of $746.75, with a present balance of cash in the Treasurer's hands of $26.51. On the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee it was decided to issue agitation stamps at 5 cents each; also that 10 per cent. of the proceeds of all party festivals go to the State Committee. It was voted also to hold a great state picnic on Labor Day, half the net proceeds to go to the State Committee, and a quarter to the National Committee. The Committee was authorized to spend not more than $2,000 for the next campaign.

On the report of the Committee on Constitution a lively debate arose on the proposition to have a permanent chairman for the State Committee. The proposition was voted down by 213 to 88.

Another point of difference was the use of the phrase, "wage and salary workers," in explanation of the word "proletarian class" in the platform. Some delegates opposed the inclusion of the word "salary." This was fully discussed and the phrase as reported was retained in the platform.

There was a conflict for the position of National Committeeman. Geo. H. Goebel, E. T. Neben, Charles Ufert, and E. C. Wind were nominated. After the voting began, Neben withdrew in favor of Ufert and the latter was elected by a large vote.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

A few weeks prior to the convention it occurred to several comrades to appeal to the locals for a referendum to revoke the former decision for a delegate convention. This referendum decided in favor of a mass convention with proxy representation. Now any attempt to reverse party decisions at the last hour is bound to excite anger and distrust. Anger, because repeated referendums upon the same question involve much vexatious loss of time and money; distrust, because a hidden motive is sought behind any attempt to evoke previous party decisions of recent date. This distrust is carried into the convention, and such a feeling pervaded the earlier hours of this convention, although it receded gradually before the frank and able treatment of all measures before the house, to disappear entirely before adjournment.

Although a mass convention affords every member an opportunity to speak, yet this has its bad side, as every novice feels himself called upon to air his views. With exasperating naivete, he advances ideas and suggestions which he innocently believes to be of his invention, although the odor of mildew is painfully perceptible. As a consequence, valuable time is wasted in discussion and argument to rebury these resurrected antiques. Oh, that new comrades were gifted with the desire to learn the history of the party organization before they venture to speak upon the floor of our conventions!

As an illustration, the proposal of a permanent chairman for the State Committee with powers to call meetings was defeated only after a long and unnecessary debate. Likewise the plan that the State Committee shall elect its own officers. One new recruit even advocated the demand for direct primaries, declaring that party organization should be abolished. It may not be out of place to advise new members to submit their views to a prior discussion within their respective locals, or through a party organ before attending a convention.

The sentimental, the Christian Socialist was also in evidence. One may recommend to him a diligent perusal of scientific Socialist literature, which ought to convince him that the call "Workingmen of all countries, Unite!" is equivalent to "Workingmen of all religions, Unite!"—for the overthrow of capitalism, supported by all organized religions. Some of our Christian brethren in the party, in their eager advocacy of "tolerance," entirely forget to practise tolerancy toward comrades who are not Christians.

An important plank appealing to the proletariat as "wage and salary workers" caused some dispute. The word "salary" was opposed as superfluous and misleading; but after it was ably demonstrated that an appeal to the wage earner is met with indifference by the salaried slave, whose allegiance is certainly desired, and that there is a well established difference in the common use of the two words, although there is no difference in the economic position of wage and salary workers, the clause was adopted by a large majority.

Branch autonomy was defeated after a lengthy debate. Chairman Goebel took the floor and with supreme effort championed autonomy in every form, and it is largely due to Local Hudson County, one of the best organized locals in the country, together with National Organizer Charles H. Vail, whose trip across the continent has taught him that state autonomy is a failure, that autonomy in any form, found its Waterloo in the state of New Jersey. Comrade Ufert was elected over Comrade Goebel as member of the National Committee by an overwhelmingly majority, largely upon this issue.

There are excellent and indefatigable workers in our ranks who, in a laudable desire to be of the utmost value to the party, set the machinery of organization in motion to obtain this or that office in the service of the cause. They invariably meet with defeat and to the honor of Socialists be it said, such defeat is accepted graciously. It is well so. Let the office seek the man and not the man the office, no matter how grievously unselfish ambition may suffer thereby.

The convention adopted an excellent constitution and platform and to the best of our belief ways and means have been found to further spread the cause of Socialism and strengthen party organization, so that New Jersey shall maintain her honorable place among the states of the Union from a Socialist standpoint.

FREDERICK KRAFFT.

CHILD SLAVERY IN OLD ENGLAND.

A return published by the Education Department in June, 1899, calls attention to a large class of children in our elementary schools, who, while nominally attending school full time, are employed as casual wage earners out of school hours, and who, both in large industrial centers and in remote agricultural districts, are leading lives of incessant toil. The return refers to 144,026 children in less than half of the schools, and it presents the following startling facts: 4,131 of these breadwinners are under seven, 1,120 under eight, 4,211 under nine, 11,027 under ten; and 22,131 under eleven; 8,778 work from 31 to 40 hours per week, 2,390 from 41 to 50, 576 from 51 to 60, 142 from 61 to 70, 59 from 71 to 80, and 16 over 80 hours a week, plus the time supposed to be spent in acquiring knowledge. It is no uncommon thing for newspaper boys, milk boys, and market boys to begin the day's work at 3, 4, and 5 a. m., first collecting the goods, and then delivering them till the school bell rings. We find two cases of children of six, a boy and a girl, who deliver milk—presumably before breakfast—one for 28 and the other for 35 hours a week. One boy combines two early morning jobs, starting at 4:30 every morning to call workmen, returning from his rounds at 5:30, and then delivering papers till 9 o'clock, when he goes to school. He is reported as regular, but often half asleep. The daily hours of three milk boys are from 2 to 4:30 a. m., or from 3 to 5:30. Another begins work for his father at 3 a. m., and works again after school till 9 p. m. He often goes to sleep at school from sheer weariness. Another, still more unfortunate, works four whole nights every week, from 6 p. m. to 8 a. m., in a dust yard. It is evident that girls, whose hours are returned at 70 and 80 hours a week, must be at work both very early and very late. It is equally evident that the practice of employing girls at the age of six and seven, in dragging about other babies, in staggering to and fro with parcels often far in excess of their childish strength; in scrubbing floors and door steps, or as street hawkers, is not strictly conductive to health or educational progress.—I. L. P. leaflet.

AS TO PATERNALISM.

A leading retail firm of grocers and provision dealers in Liverpool, has issued the following ukase:

"MATRIMONY—A WARNING."

"We fear that some of our assistants are entering into marriage contracts without realising the trouble they are getting themselves into. It is a most serious step for any man to take and especially so for one who hopes to be his own master some day. His first object should be to save at least £200, after that enough to furnish a cottage, as when marriage is entered into before these two objects are attained there is absolutely no hope of saving, as the whole earnings must go for housekeeping, etc. We ourselves have set our face against any man marrying before he is a manager and, indeed, we don't even then approve of it except that he has money saved; and so strongly do we feel this that we shall not in future retain young men who marry without OUR consent. We earnestly trust that our young men will lay this matter to heart and act upon our advice."

Britons, never, no never, shall be slaves.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business before the expiration of this year. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes, quarters, and dollars are preferred, but we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street.

Previously acknowledged	$2,208.96
List 979, A Comrade	.25
List 5275, Kr. Kasse Hilfe	4.60
Correction	.30
Total	$2,209.10

Correction.—List 5056 of the Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, acknowledged last week, should have been $1.40 instead of $1.10.

CIGARMAKERS ON STRIKE IN ONEIDA.

Fighting Bravely Against Heavy Odds in Defense of Their Dignity as Men—Deserve Support of Fellow Workers.

The cigarmakers at Powell & Goldstein's shop in Oneida, to the number of 142 men, have now been on strike for six weeks to compel the firm to keep its promise and discharge an obnoxious foreman, one Sanders, who used all the power that his position gave him to abuse the men, to persecute those who did not cringe before him, and in general, to play the petty tyrant.

The men edured this foreman's abuse as long as they could without forfeiting their self-respect and then stated the case to the firm and asked for his removal. This was promised, while the union consented to a delay of six weeks to give the new foreman time to become accustomed to his duties.

When that time had elapsed, they found that the bosses had no intention of keeping their promise, and were accordingly forced to go on strike. The strike was decided on by a vote of 151 to 5.

This house ordinarily employs the great majority of the cigarmakers of Oneida, and since the strike began the few small shops have been shut down, in order, it would seem, to help the big firm.

This was not all, however. Mr. Goldstein, one of the firm, who was then Mayor, used his official and social influence to prejudice the people—especially the business men—against the strikers, with the result that they have been refused credit at stores where they have traded for years. Eighty-eight of the strikers are married men and all have felt the effects of the strike very severely; but there is no talk of surrender. Although the funds of the local union, No. 12, are exhausted, it will be assisted by the other unions of the craft in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 12 has always been prompt and active in coming to the aid of fellow workingmen—whether of cigarmakers in other towns or of other trades in their own locality—and the workingmen who are in a position to help them, directly or indirectly, in this battle in defense of their dignity as men, should hasten to do so. The workingmen of Oneida should unite to teach the capitalists, big and little, a lesson that they will not soon forget. Only by inflicting a severe defeat to these labor-crushing bosses and to the business men who are helping them against the strikers, can the working people command the respect of those who live off the product of their underpaid labor.

LABOR NOTES.

Cremo, Geo. W. Childs, Tom Moore, Robert Burns, Gen. Arthur, and Henry George cigars are scab products. Smoke union label cigars only.

The Singer sewing machine is under boycott.

An error was made in the minutes of the New York C. F. U. as recently sent out to affiliated unions, requesting union men to prevail on John Wanamaker and Seigel-Cooper to cease advertising in the "Sun." Neither of these firms has advertised in the "Sun" since an early stage of the fight.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union will hold its convention in Pittsburg, from Jan. 9 to 23. The Italian federation of bricklayers, which will hold its own first national convention at Alexandria, in Piedmont; on Jan. 22, will send its greeting through our comrade, Dr. Nicola Gigliotti, who has been one of the champions of trade unionism and of Socialism in the old country. This year the Italian masons of New York have worked very hard to strengthen their organization and they now have a powerful union, known as Stone Masons' Union, No. 74. Along with Dr. Gigliotti, as a delegate, will be Philip Bauer, president of No. 11. The stone masons stand in great need of aid from the Bricklayers, who should refuse to build on foundations laid by non-union masons.

The Wood Carvers' and Modellers' Union voted at its last meeting to subscribe for one hundred copies of The Worker for one year, to be sent in at bundle rates to their organization each week, at a cost of $25. If this is not enough a larger supply will be ordered.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 149 has subscribed for fifty copies each week for one year in the same way. They also will subscribe for more if the supply proves inadequate.

The rates for The Worker, if sent in quantity weekly to one address, are as follows: Five copies a week, $1.75 a year; 10 a week, $3.25; 25 a week, $7.50; 50 a week, $12.50. The latter figures barely covers cost of paper, presswork, and mailing.

The Wood Carvers elected officers at the last meeting. The new officers are as follows: President, Frank Detleff, secretary, Wm. Bader; treasurer, Ferdinand Heun. John Henry resigned as business agent and his successor will be elected at the next meeting.

Delegate McConville replaces O'Brien on the committee on Rapid Transit complaints.

George H. Warner has resigned as business agent for the Machinists.

The new administration in New York has started already to prove its disregard for the interests of organized labor. The new Building Commission has awarded work to a scab contractor.

TRADE UNIONS.

The labor organization not only helps those who belong to it, but it also helps those who are not members. For even those on the outside share to a great extent in the better wages, the shorter hours and the more favorable conditions secured by the labor organizations. If unions or federations make mistakes it must be remembered that perfection is not to be expected in any work of human hands. The good done by these organizations far outweighs the errors committed by them.—Exchange.

THEY CONDEMN THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 2, Hoboken, N. J., the following resolutions were adopted:

"1. Whereas, A meeting of capitalists was held recently in the city of New York, the ostensible purpose of which was to bring Capital and Labor into closer relationship, and at this meeting there were present and participating in its deliberations a number of persons holding high offices in labor organizations, and who, by their presence and their voice, gave color to the statement that they endorsed the proceedings of this body, among whom were several avowed enemies of organized labor; and

"Whereas, We, the members of Branch 2, Socialist Party of Hoboken, N. J., in regular meeting here this 30th day of December, 1901, assembled, do firmly believe that Capital can never have but one object in its use of Labor, and that to get all it can at the least possible expense; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we condemn those who, knowingly or ignorantly, lead the laboring man to the slaughter, and that we denounce all such farces as this New York meeting as abortive and useless, retarding the growth of organization and misleading to those who do not weigh well the facts and connect them with past history; be it further

"Resolved, That there never can be close and friendly relations between private capital and the laboring man so long as the one is protected by the administration of government and the courts of law, while the other is forced to sell his labor for what Capital says it is worth, which at the present time is but 14 per cent. of the value of what he produces. Be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to The Worker, the New York "Journal," "World," "Volkszeitung," and the Hoboken "Observer."

"2. Whereas, We recognize the fact that the rapid strides of wireless telegraphy will soon make the present system of the Western Union Telegraph Company to a great extent useless; be it

"Resolved, That we warn the people of the United States against the present effort to unload upon them this vast worthless machinery which will soon be replaced by a wireless system. Be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary pursue the same course with this resolution as with the first set."

WHAT WE STAND FOR.

Here is a sentence (we take it from a card issued by the Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn) which clearly and briefly expresses the fundamental purpose of the Socialist movement:

"The right of every man to the great natural resources and to the use of the most scientific machinery of production, and to the most orderly adjustment of his labor in co-operation with his fellows, each to receive his full share of the increased fruits of this perfected industrial organization, shall never be denied nor abridged."

Will anyone deny the justice of that contention? Will anyone show how it can be carried into practise except by the collective ownership and operation of the means of production? It's a simple proposition. If you accept it, you should vote and work for Socialism.

THE "SUN" BOYCOTT.

Typographical Union No. 6 and its friends have prevailed upon Adams & Co. to withdraw their advertising from the "Sun" and that firm has therefore been placed upon the "fair" list. A special boycott is declared against O'Neill, Sixth avenue and Twenty-first street, on account of his continuing to support with his patronage this virulent adversary of organized Labor. The printers seem to be satisfied that their continued fight against the "Sun" is having its effect and say they will keep it up for twenty years, if necessary. All workingmen are asked to assist them, not only by refraining from buying the "Sun" itself, but also by refraining from patronising "Sun" advertisers. A full list of these can be got through any trade union officials and the boycott should be carefully observed.

LAW AND ORDER.

The "Wall Street Journal," which is the mouthpiece of the railroad and other financial interests, speaking of the puny efforts of Governor Van Sant and other western governors to prevent the consolidation of the railroads of the northwest, says: "The monopoly will stand REGARDLESS OF THE LAWS ON THE STATUTES BOOKS." Who said the anarchists had all been deported? "There will be no trouble," continues this law and order publication, "for the corporations NO MATTER WHAT THE LAWS MAY BE." Like them sentiments, eh? Think the wealthy observe the laws as you do—or suffer the consequences? Not much, Mary Ann. The trusts spit on the statutes and buy the officers. And you calmly sit around with your thumb in your mouth and a forlorn expression on your face.—Appeal to Reason.

THE TRUE UNION MAN.

He takes a labor paper, which he pays for in advance.

The United Garment Workers or Tailors have their labels on his pants.

He patronizes barber shops that have the union card up.

He cheerfully will help a fellow craftsman who is hard up.

He chews union tag tobacco and wears union label shoes.

And if he drinks, you bet it's union-label booze.

The union label is in the hat he wears upon his head.

And when he leaves the bakery it's always on his bread.

He has that union label in the pocket of his coat.

The capitalist candidate would never get his vote.—Ex.

AS TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Nations, like individuals, cannot continue to be buyers without at the same time being sellers. With great European industries paralyzed by our competition, does it not follow that the workers once engaged in those industries must cease to become our customers for food and other products in the proportion that their earning capacity is reduced by lack of employment.—Saginaw Exponent.

TRADE UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM.

BY HOWARD F. JONES.

Are you a trade unionist? Do you believe in the necessity of a closer affiliation and heartier co-operation with each other? Do you believe that by concentrating our efforts we will be better able to promote our welfare, protect our rights, and forward our interests? Do you recognize that the workers of muscle and mind are the only ones who have created the wealth of every land and epoch, but are deprived of the fruits of their labor by the existing social conditions?

If you believe in all this, is it not simply a manifestation of imbecility and cowardice to be continually whining about the oppression suffered from money and monopoly, when the power to crush it is within your reach, and you have only to stretch forth the hand of united labor NOW to strangle the viper?

In order to combat these conditions and advance the standard of life so that, first, all will be guaranteed an equal opportunity for employment and, second, the workers will have the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, it is necessary for labor organizations to unite socially and politically. The mighty army of Labor has a grand mission to perform; and if we expect to better the industrial government and ameliorate existing social conditions, we must, by the use of the ballot alone, gain our desires.

The money powers of this country are the masters of both the Republican and Democratic parties which of necessity simply carry out the wishes and desires of their owners; and it is high time for the workingman to stop, think, and consider how soon it will be when the Morgans, Rockefellers, and Carnegies will not only dictate when you should work, and what you shall receive in payment, but also when they shall say to you, "This is my earth; if you wish to live here, obey me."

Take the last steel strike against that gigantic octopus, Morgan's Steel Trust. Do trade unionists need further and more stringent object lessons? Do you not feel the arm of monopoly and the oppression of the money power closing around you? If not now, you will only feel it when the pangs of hunger and the lash of your masters bring you to a vivid realization of your wrongs. That time will come, if you do not take advantage now of the power you now possess, by your ballot, to obtain your rights. The wage earners of this country have been lulled to sleep by fancied security and the cry of the capitalists, "We were never so prosperous; why, we are even lending money to Europe and buying their bonds." Admitting all this, how much money have the workmen, individually or collectively, loaned to Europe? Not one penny. We know this country was never so prosperous for the capitalists. While crops have been large, and the inventions of American genius have been in demand throughout the world, the greed of the money power and the tentacles of the octopus monopoly have reaped the reward and stolen the fruits of your genius and industry. The plutocrats of all former times in the history of the world were mere pigmies when compared to our own Morgans and Rockefellers of to-day.

Many articles have been written pointing out the wrongs of the workers, but very few giving to the workingman a rational solution of the subject. We submit the following demand of the laborer, mechanic, and toiler in all branches of useful industry in order to secure the emancipation of the wage workers of our land, and to extend our fraternal hand to the workers of all nations of the globe who struggle for the same independence: 'Collective ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution, and all means of communication and transportation.

This is Socialism, pure and simple; and by unity of action and by political organization among the working people, who comprise the majority of the people, this can be accomplished. In your hands rests the future of our free institutions, and it devolves upon you to replace the present iniquitous economic system by one based upon equality and the nobility of all useful labor.

LOCKOUT IN BIG HAVANA HOTELS.

The union cooks and waiters in Havana, Cuba, are engaged in a fight with the proprietors of the largest hotels and restaurants of that city, and wish their fellow craftsmen in this country to take note of it, so that none shall be misled into going there and taking their places.

The Hotel Inglaterra, El Louvre, and the Cafe Dos Hermanos have recently been brought together under a single management, by Manuel Lopez and Felipe Gonzalez, uncle and nephew, of whom the former is already known as a bitter enemy of organized labor.

Union cooks and waiters had formerly been employed in these places, but Lopez soon found an opportunity for picking a quarrel and discharging them. He demands that all his employees sleep in wretched little rooms on the premises, that they work at whatever hours he sees fit to call on them, and that they never leave the place without special permission—in a word, that absolutely the whole of their time be under his control. The men refused to submit to such conditions and in consequence all union cooks and waiters are barred from these places.

All that the locked-out men ask of their fellow workers in the United States is that the latter refuse to go to work in Havana on any terms until the fight is settled, as the boss is likely to try to get men from this country under false pretenses, to fill the places of those who refused to bow to his dictation.

NEW TIMES.

New times demand new measures and new men;
The world advances and in time outgrows
The laws that in our fathers' days were best;
And doubtless, after us, some purer scheme
Will be shaped by wiser men than we,
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth.

—James Russell Lowell.

SOCIALISM vs. CHRISTIANITY.

BY GEORGE CUTTING.

Socialism is a science; Christianity a speculation. The proofs of the inevitability of Socialism can be demonstarted by present and past evolutionary processes which are governed by demonstrable laws. It is an impossibility for a believer in the literal meaning of the Bible to become a revolutionary Socialist—he would halt and hesitate at promised reforms and pray for their success. In order to understand Socialism and the laws which govern its development it is necessary to reason from the starting point of materialism; and by this method you find a reason for historical events. Of course this slaughters sensational histories and gives reasons for the actions of men—gives economic motive.

Christianity, and I wish to give the broad definition of the word, is a speculation for which its supporters can offer only personal testimony, but not evidence. Christianity deals with individuals and life hereafter, and teaches that life here is but a passing event preparatory to everlasting life. In the last analysis Christianity is anarchistic, as it deals only with the individual and a divine being; of course, it has taken, at times, the form of communistic organization in churches, but has demonstrated that the churches never were grounded on even voluntary co-operation—they look for the paternalistic director.

I believe that the question of the natural issue between the Christianity and Socialism will have to be dealt with as it has been in France and Germany; and, therefore, I believe that now is the time to start right.

It is distressing at times to hear people calling themselves Socialists say: "The ethics of Christianity and Socialism are identical." In fact, several times I have heard Christian-Socialists quote the commandment of Christ, "Go and sell what thou hast and give to the poor," as a tenet of Socialism, saying at the same time that there was but one God and that capitalism had dethroned him. It appears to me to be rather bad logic to compare capitalism as greater than God, and I do not see how the people making such statements can believe in the economic analysis of development. Furthermore they say capitalism is an evil and that God does not favor it. It seems to me that these well-meaning disciples are rather confusing people in regard to the correct understanding of Socialism and should not go unchallenged.

To show the tendencies and the alertness of certain defenders of capitalism, understanding the usefulness of Christianity in maintaining their exploiting game, I will quote from an address delivered by Wayne MacVeagh before the Harvard College Phi Beta Kappa, last June:

"My purpose therefore, is to point out without the slightest bitterness, to the members of the contented class, THE COMMERCIAL VALUE* of ethical ideals as the safest course of the political aspirations of the majority of our people (his class) and the most conservative influence in our national life, and also to point out to them the grave dangers from a business standpoint, in these days, of possible conflict between capital and labor. * * *"

And further on in his speech, speaking of the way to insure the security of private property in America, he says:

"The Christian ideal of peace on earth and good will to men will always increase it. It is quite possible there may also be great COMMERCIAL VALUE FOR US (the capitalist class) at the present time in the ethical ideal that all men are born free and equal."

You observe he does not say he believes that "all men are born free and equal," but he proposes to use it to jolly and bluff the wealth producers so that they will consent to be exploited.

I regard Geo. D. Herron's article** in "Wilshire's Magazine" as EXPERT TESTIMONY, which I shall quote:

"It has been the method of religious systems to fasten themselves upon every fresh coming of life into the world. * * *

"But soon the church will have no source of power left within itself. It will discover that capitalism cannot save itself, and will then seek to fasten itself upon the Socialist movement—not for the sake of Socialism, but for the sake of ecclesiasticism, or the religious system. To Christianize Socialism would be to destroy it, and to perpetuate a capitalized and decadent Christianity. Every attempt of the church to serve Socialism will be for the sake of self-preservation, and not for the Socialist cause."

It seems now as if capitalism was trustifying the churches, as there is an abnormal number of clergymen out of employment.

Rev. Chas. Stelfze, in an article in the "Outlook," entitled "The Workingman and the Church," compiles a composite answer to the question which he submitted to 200 workingmen:

"Wherever we come into contact with the church it is in a most unpleasant way to us personally. * * * We believe that Jesus Christ advocated the doctrine of co-operation, the brotherhood of man, and Socialism. * * * So long as the present system stands, no great portion of the working class will become interested in the church. * * * The church should preach the gospel of Socialism, which is nothing else than the gospel of Christ."

It is indeed time that the workingmen were taught the difference between communism and Socialism and Christianity, and that it is not always safe to take a clergyman's word on economic matters, as they are generally profoundly ignorant or else act as special pleaders for the capitalistic system of which they are a part.

I do not write this article as an attack merely, but as a stimulus of investigation. It is gratifying, however, to see that all of the advanced and well-grounded Socialist papers of the United States take their Socialism from the materialistic standpoint.

*Mr. MacVeagh did not use large type here. But I think the phrases which I have marked so deserve the emphasis.—G. C.

**Reprinted in The Worker of Nov. 10, 1901, under the title "A Menacing Friendship."—Ed.

—The fellow that first penned: "What goes up must come down," never had any experience with the price of coal.—Toledo News.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

WILL YOU WIN IT?

A HANDSOME PRIZE.

A Handsomely Bound Volume of Karl Marx' "Capital,"

Only Authorized Edition by Frederick Engels.

Published by Swan, Sonnenschien & Company, London.

PRICE, $4.20, and twenty-five other Publications.

A Prize Every Socialist Wants. Start a Handsome Library.

To go to the Comrade who secures the largest number of Yearly Subscribers to THE WORKER by Feb. 1, 1902.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

IN ADDITION

For every yearly subscription you send us before Feb. 1, 1902, we will send you free any three of the following:

"Now and Then" (Socialist Play) ..... Frederick Krafft
"Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science." Frederick Engels
"The Capitalist Class" ..... Karl Kautsky
"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics." ..... Algernon Lee
"The Attitude of Socialists Toward Trade Unions." ..... N. I. Stone
Debate—"Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Toward Trade Unions." Job Harriman and Daniel DeLeon.
Also a copy of "Why Workingmen of New York Should Join the Social Democratic Party."

THE WORKER,

50 Cents Per Year. 184 William Street.

(The prize will not be given for less than ten subscribers, and should there be two or more winners who secure the same number each will receive the same prize. These offers do not apply to regular agents, but to subscribers only.

PEACE ON EARTH.

"There will be a series of three competitive drills between the Waverly Cadets of the Waverly Congregational Church and the Roosevelt Cadets of the First Congregational Church. In addition to the company drill there will be a drill in the manual of arms and a first and second medal will be awarded to the two cadets making the best showing in the manipulation of arms."

"The watch night service was well attended. The Waverly Cadests have been entertained at the First Congregational Church by the Roosevelt Cadets, and after a visit to the Fourth Regiment armory they came with the pastor to the church to wait for the new year."—Jersey City Advertiser and Eagle.

Peace on earth, good will to men! Hallelujah! Let us teach our children to become Christian soldiers, so that they may spread the gospel with the most approved machinery of destruction. Let us take them to our armories and from there to our churches, so that they may learn that the church prescribes manslaughter, and let our uniforms so shine before men that they may see our "good works" and glorify our Father which is in Heaven.

—The moral problems of the country are closely allied with the industrial problems, and a solution of the latter would disentangle the former.—Dr. C. H. Russell.

FACTORY TO POCKET

P. S. BARTLETT-WALTHAM, 1448. WATCHES, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00, at $9.75 each. W. F. DOLL, M'f'r., CO. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

THE COMRADE

SAVE YOUR VOICE, and let our illustrated agitation leaflet, "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," do some of your propaganda. One hundred for 10 one-cent stamps. Besides order a few copies of the January "Comrade," and circulate them. This will bring you good results, for its PICTURES TALK SOCIALISM!

COMRADE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 28 Lafayette Place, New York.

Abbott Bros.

Bakery, Coffee & Lunch Room.

110 Bleecker Str., N. Y.

Kangaroos are welcome: No line drawn on smaller animals.

—By what right do we call that "religion" which has not a particle of power in it, which does not mightily move men, which does not comprehend a world-wide ideal, which does not hold up before the minds of men a consummation in the realization of which it were divine to die? The truth is, our religion is anaemic and weak because we have postponed its noblest expression to a future existence.—Wm. T. Brown.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 42. NEW YORK, JANUARY 19, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE SLAUGHTER OF WORKINGMEN.

Steel Workers' Lives Worth Less Than Mules.

Tunnel Horror but an Incident in the System of Wholesale Murder for Profit Which Capitalist Class Maintains—Cheaper to Rush Work and Sacrifice Lives Than to Stop for Repairs or to Use Safety Appliances.

While the people are experiencing a thrill of horror over the fatal collision in the New York Central tunnel, it would be well for them to consider the slaughter of workingmen which goes regularly, systematically, all over the country, every day in the year, year after year, in the various industries of the country.

In the year ending June 30, 1898, there were 1,958 railway employees killed at their work and 31,761 injured.

In the year ending June 30, 1899, there were 2,210 killed and 34,928 injured.

In the year ending June 30, 1901 (the latest for which we have statistics), there were 2,550 killed and 39,643 injured.

As we pointed out in analyzing these figures in our issue of Sept. 1, 1901, not only is the absolute number of railway employees killed or injured at their work increasing year by year, but it is increasing faster than the number of men employed; that is, the proportion of those killed or injured to the whole employed is increasing, the risk of death or injury is growing greater every year.

In 1898, one out of every 28 employees was injured; in 1899, one out of every 27; in 1901, one out of every 26.

In 1898, one out of every 447 employees was killed; in 1899, one out of every 420; in 1901, one out of every 339.

What makes the figures more striking is that the risk to passengers, as shown by the statistics, was considerably reduced.

THE REASON OF IT.

As we then remarked: "The reason for this surprising contrast is easily seen. It is a compartively costly business for a railway company to kill passengers; but employees may be slaughtered with practical impunity. THE LAW HOLDS THE COMPANY, AS A COMMON CARRIER, STRICTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF PASSENGERS AND EVEN OF FREIGHT; BUT IT RENDERS THE COMPANY, AS AN EMPLOYER, ALMOST ENTIRELY FREE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LIVES OF EMPLOYEES. The law declares that the employee, by the 'free contract' of employment, 'assumes the risk' of employment, while it makes no such presumption in the case of the passenger or shipper. It holds the employee responsible, not only for any 'contributory negligence' of his own, but also for any 'negligence of a fellow servant.' It makes no such rule in the case of a passenger or shipper. The practise of the courts makes these rules of law still more partial as against the employee, by the ease with which 'contributory negligence' and 'negligence of a fellow servant' are proven. Add to this, that the employee is generally a poor man, who can ill afford to sue a powerful corporation, and it will be seen why the railway companies go on killing and maiming their employees, while taking all possible precautions to protect the lives of passengers and the goods of shippers.

"The reduction of the fatality ratio for passengers shows what the companies CAN do to protect life and limb.

"The increase of the fatality ratio for employees shows what they REFUSE TO DO when it is only workingmen's lives that are at stake."

In the year ending June 30, 1901, the owners of the railways of this country pocketed $139,600,000 in dividends and interest—to say nothing of the stealings of officers and directors. The expenditure of one-tenth of that sum in better safety appliances for signaling, switching, and coupling, and in employing a larger number of men instead of working men sometimes fifteen or twenty hours at a stretch, would undoubtedly have saved a half of the employees' lives that were sacrificed.

But so long as the workingmen vote to send railroad owners like Depew and Hanna to Congress instead of sending working class representatives, the companies will continue to run their roads in such a way as to make the largest possible dividends, regardless of the cost of employees' lives.

STEEL TRUST MURDERS.

Turning from the railways to the steel industry, which has contributed so much to "our" prosperity during the past year, we find an even more frightful death-roll.

The New York "Herald" of Jan. 12 prints a special dispatch from Pittsburg under the suggestive headline: "Human Life Is Held by Mill and Furnace Managers Cheaper than Mules." What calls especial attention to the subject is the fact that the larger part of those that are killed through the criminal economy of the steel capitalists are foreigners, and that the Austrian and Italian consuls are now investigating the matter, with a view to securing some protection for the workers.

Space allows us to reproduce only a part of the remarkable report given by the "Herald." Being given on the authority of so conservative a capitalist paper, there can be no doubt of the accuracy of the statements made.

"The coroner's report shows that nearly two thousand persons met violent deaths in Allegheny county during 1901. A large number of these deaths were caused by accidents in the steel making establishments. A far greater per cent were maimed and injured, of which no reports are available.

"Two hundred violent deaths occurred in December. In three mill accidents nineteen men met death. Similar reports come from Lawrence County, where the Shenango Valley furnaces and cast steel mills are located. Coroner Porter, of this county, shows in his report that the greatest number of deaths resulted from mill and railroad accidents.

"Allegheny county has a population of about six hundred thousand, and the death rate is considered out of all proportion to other communities, while deaths by violence are increasing at an alarming rate. * * *

"Grief reigned during the Christmas week in MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED HOMES in Pittsburg and vicinity. Either the heads of the household been burned, suffocated or crushed to death in the shops and furnaces or were lying on cots, bruised and burned, awaiting death. No heed would have been paid to this—for the occurrences are too common to attract notice—had the subject not attracted the attention of foreign consuls. * * *

"It is declared that human life is considered of less value about an iron works than the life of mules, FOR THE LATTER COST MONEY. * * *

"A French engineer who is here studying our manufacturing methods, said: 'There are cases on record here where men have fallen into the furnace, their bodies being consumed, and no inquiry ever made for them, nor was the loss reported. * * *

"The laws of every country in Europe would have had the engineers, foremen, superintendents and probably the owners imprisoned ere this if such an accident occurred there. I find that in Pennsylvania a foreigner has scarcely any standing in the courts. * * *

NO LAW FOR PROTECTION.

"'I am also surprised to find that NO LAW EXISTS TO COMPEL MILL OWNERS TO ADOPT SAFETY APPLIANCES where they can be had. Every one familiar with blast furnace practise and ordinary mill work knows that there are numerous appliances that can be adopted in these places, practically eliminating the loss of life.

"'Our attorney tells us that as there is no law compelling blast furnace operators to adopt modern methods, we have no recourse under such a plea, and the furnace owners could roast every citizen in the county without suffering the loss of damages, the courts being powerless. * * *

"Consul Nuber, in discussing this accident" (the accident at the Soho furnace, Dec. 19, in which eleven men were killed and three injured)" said: 'The most revolting thing to me was that when the superintendent appeared before the coroner's jury and was asked what the damage to the blast furnace was, he answered, 'Thirty dollars.' All these precious lives lost for such a small sum!' * * *

PROFITS ABOVE LIFE.

The "Herald" thus explains the alarming increase of fatal accidents of this sort in the steel mills and furnaces within recent months:

"This is due to the TERRIBLE PRESSURE UNDER WHICH EVERY LABORING MAN IS WORKING. Mill and furnace owners WILL NOT CLOSE DOWN THEIR PLANTS FOR PROPER REPAIRS, because of the enormous demands for products. Engineers who have wished to apply the latest inventions to machinery to lessen risk are told there are too many orders on the books to close down for repairs, and the plants will be run until they rattle to pieces.

"The explosion of two boilers of plants of the Crucible Steel Company within a week of the furnace disaster helps to prove conditions in the mills here. In the Black Diamond Steel Works a boiler exploded on Dec. 20, killing three men and injuring a dozen others, some of whom have since died. A man was scalded to death in the Neville Island plant of the American Steel and Wire Company that night, and the following day a boiler exploded in the Singer-Nimick mill, from which six deaths have occurred. These are only the larger accidents. The minor ones are rarely reported."

The experts, suborned by the companies, always testify that the accidents were unavoidable, and the coroners and judges are so completely the tools of the capitalists who control both old parties that they make no further inquiry.

"The "Herald," however, shows that the accidents are at least very often easily avoidable, if proper repairs are made and proper safety appliances used.

"Consul Nuber has engaged experts to prove to the Allegheny county courts that MONEYMAKING IS THE BASIS OF THE EVIL. Owing to the rush of business there have been few intervals when the steel mills could be properly overhauled since 1898. The furnaces have here been running continually since 1898 and 1899. During ordinary periods blast furnaces are closed down for a year for relining and repairing. This relieves the strain and decreases the dangers. * * *

ACCIDENTS EASILY PREVENTABLE.

"Modern machinery eliminates the danger, and by its installation accidents of the character described are almost impossible. Thus a 'top filler' is in use on modern furnaces, so that no man is needed at the top to empty the barrows of coke, ore and limestone. If a 'hang' slips and causes an explosion no one is on the top to be hurt, and no one is injured unless the metal slops over and spills to the ground. As it takes nine seconds for the metal to fall eighty feet, those on the surface have an opportunity to run far enough away to escape the danger. The furnaces, too, are usually surrounded by sheds over the casting houses, etc., and the steel roofs protect the men underneath. There have been no instances where such fearful sacrifices have been made in modern plants" (that is, in plants where the best modern appliances are used).

"A manufacturer was asked why he did not adopt these methods, and he answered: 'We have'nt the time.'

"One of the complaints made by those investigating conditions is that superintendents in all cases warn the workingmen NOT TO DISCUSS WHAT OCCURS AROUND THE PLANT OR THEY WILL BE DISMISSED. The seeker for information is always referred to the superintendent, and he gives only what information he desires.

"Consul Nuber and his expert found this difficulty. * * * In every instance the men had been warned against talking about accidents around the mills.

"It is charged that the coroner will not allow leading questions to be put to the witnesses, he indicating just what information the jury desires."

The whole matter is summed up in the statement, verified by insurance actuaries, that "there is more danger to life and limb working around a blast furnace or rolling mill than in engaging in foreign wars in the army of the United States."

THIS IS PROSPERITY.

We are in an era of prosperity—and this fearful increase of fatal accidents is one of the blessings it brings to the working class. Capitalism means a regular alternation between prosperity and hard times. In hard times workingmen starve or are driven by suicide to despair. Under prosperity they work at a killing rate and take greater risks of death than they would on the field of battle.

Under Socialism the enormous surplus which the capitalists now appropriate would be applied—or so much of it as was necessary—to making the industrial plants safe for the workers; the rest would be devoted to reducing the hours of labor and increasing the workers' remuneration.

The way to get Socialism is to vote for it.

NEW CASTLE NOMINATES.

Pennsylvania's Socialist Stronghold.

J. W. Slayton Heads the Ticket for City Election in February—Large Increase Expected in Already Large Vote.

The Socialists of New Castle, Pa., who polled a very large vote last fall, propose to increase it at the city election on February 18. Everything looks favorable for a rapid growth of Socialism in this lively industrial center; for the trade unionists are taking an active interest in the movement and great enthusiasm prevails.

J. W. Slayton, of the Carpenters' Union, is the candidate of the Socialist Party for Mayor, as decided at the city convention held on Jan. 4. Comrade Slayton already has a national as well as a local reputation, both as a Socialist and as a unionist.

For Treasurer the choice fell to J. S. Kaufman and for Controller to T. H. Waddington. The nominees for Assessors are Wm. Owens, Edward Heydon, and J. M. Schaefer. Candidates for the City Council will be chosen in the several wards.

The following resolutions adopted by the convention show the position the party takes on municipal issues:

"This convention of Socialists in session assembled declare that the same principles of justice must obtain in this city as in the nation. If decent government is expected or equity between man and man is ever to be realized.

"We are fully conscious of the limitations affecting nearly every city of our country, especially of Pennsylvania, in the matter of self-government, largely so by reason of the fact that for years past, city councils have been granting corporate powers to favored individuals and corporations, then practically giving to them the most valuable franchises within the corporate limits of said cities.

"In order to perpetuate the holdings by themselves of these valuable things, those so favored have seen to it that the people's misrepresentatives (erroneously called representatives) have so legislated that nearly every attempt at any important local undertaking is either declared unconstitutional or is hedged about with such legal burdens as to make the effort abortive.

"If we wish a publicly owned conduit system we are told there is a perpetual franchise for overhead wires on poles, in the possession of a company whose sole object of existence is to benefit the people (?).

"If we wish a municipal lighting plant, we are told that cities cannot enter that field of competition against a private company already losing money in the peoples' interest (?), and the injunction is brought to bear.

"If we ask for a municipal water plant, we find the business men who have been elected in the past, have so legislated that about three prices must be paid to the existing private company who, for years, have enjoyed the income of a free franchise, and if we talk of the city ownership of street railways we are met by a so-called perpetual franchise, which seems to leave to the city only the collective ownership of many debts and the duty of collecting taxes and maintaining of such features as return no dividends, yet we are told that the city government should be continued in business men's keeping in spite of the above well known facts.

"When the common people—those who are the real foundation of all progress and who are overwhelmingly in the majority—ask for any measure that would be of benefit to them, the city is unable to comply because of the limitations referred to. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we set forth to the voters of this city that the principles of government we wish to inaugurate at the earliest possible date, are in national matters: The public ownership of all of the means of production and distribution, to be operated in the interest of society as a whole. In state matters, the same principle to control in every particular, and in local affairs the municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities, and that if by legal enactments, we cannot, at once, take over such franchises, we can at least prevent any further extension or grants, and call upon every man to weigh well the difference between that principle and that of ring rule or of merely a reform movement; that usually, in a very short time, from the nature of things, needs reforming itself. The desire to defeat an unholy ring is commendable, but when that is the only standard of combat—the height of individual or party aspiration—it must be of necessity fall far short of accomplishing any permanent or even temporary good, and can only (as all past history proves) result in the formation of a new ring with all the faults and often less of the scanty virtues possessed by the one supplanted. And that all candidates herein nominated are pledged beyond question to use all honorable means at their command, to prevent any discriminations against one citizen or favoring another, and will act solely on the only true principle of government, viz.: That men and not dollars should be considered as exactly equal in rights before the law. And that they repudiate the theory of vested rights as generally used and stamp it as vicious and as being on a par with the divine rights of kings' theory and like vested rights in the slave, had no equitable basis. The only rights are human rights; anything to the contrary are vested wrongs that Socialism is found to overthrow.

"We further declare that we stand pledged to a more equitable system of taxation than now obtains, and assert that no honorable man can object to that, and that we will not shield the rich nor unmercifully expose the unfortunate. To our fellow-laborers we say, we are of you, sharing your defeats and victories, belonging to the union with you, and now declare that we are determined to do our best to get that recognition we are jointly entitled to. The great common people, as Lincoln called the world's workers, have a common cause, whether members of a union or not; we therefore, have the right to ask and do now ask you to help us abolish this iniquitous wage system and further declare that there is no better place than here."

THE JAPANESE ARE LEARNING TO STRIKE.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Jan. 11, indicates that the Japanese workingmen in this country are learning something of working-class solidarity.

Twenty-six Japanese mechanics, who have been working at the Union Iron Works, filling the places of some of the American iron workers, who are on strike for a shorter workday, have been called out and have stopped work. The Japanese were ordered out by the officers of the Japanese Association of America, an organization with which all the Japanese in this country are affiliated. This action was brought about through the efforts of the Iron Trades Council.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

"Bradstreet's" reports 346 failures in the United States during the week, against 270 for the previous week, and 322, 293, 304, and 323 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

THE RAILROAD TRAGEDY.

—AN—

INDIGNATION MEETING

to protest against

MURDER FOR PROFIT.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1902, 8. P. M.

—AT—

COOPER UNION.

JOB HARRIMAN, BENJ. HANFORD, MORRIS HILLQUIT, JOHN SPARGO, DR. C. L. FURMAN and other prominent Speakers will address the meeting.

AND STILL IT WILL NOT DOWN.

The "Peace Conference" Continues to Rouse Discussion in the Union.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 90 Regards It with Suspicion and Calls for a Conference of New York Trade Unionists to Consider It.

The "industrial peace conference," by which Messrs. Hanna, Schwab & Co. hoped to settle the labor question in their own way, continues to rouse discussion in the trade unions. Probably nothing in recent years has done so much to stimulate the workingmen of their city to earnest thought about the relations of their own class to the capitalist class as this apparently so innocent conference. Thus it is that, whenever the capitalists try to work what they think an especially cute scheme, they always stir up a hornet's nest and have cause to regret their exceeding shrewdness.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, always a progressive and militant union, has taken an important step in connection with this matter which is now commanding so much attention. The members of No. 90 regard the "peace conference" with great suspicion, and through their Executive Board they have issued the following call to other trade unions of New York and vicinity:

CALL FOR CONFERENCE.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"Cigar Makers' International Union No. 90 invites your organization to elect three delegates to a conference, to be held on Friday, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, (second hall) to consider a plan of holding a great mass meeting of trade unionists of New York and vicinity to discuss the recent 'Industrial Peace Conference.'

"Our reasons for taking this action are as follows:

"Our experience in the trade union movement has taught us that the interests of the working class are always opposed to those of the capitalists, and that the capitalists will use all means in their power to crush our organizations or to mislead and divide our forces.

"The socalled 'peace conference' was participated in by some of the worst enemies of the working class, capitalists and politicians who have been instrumental in issuing injunctions against unions, sending troops to shoot strikers, and committing other crimes against our class.

"The 'Committee of Thirty-six' chosen by this conference includes but twelve trade union officials, while all the other twenty-four members belong to the capitalist class; this fact causes us to look with suspicion upon the whole scheme.

"The trade union officials who took part in the 'peace conference' did not consult their organization beforehand and did not represent the trade unions of the country; they acted only as individuals. But the capitalist press has constantly spoken of them as representing the trade unions.

"If we allow this false impression to go unchallenged, we may find ourselves committed, without our consent, to a policy of compromise which the majority of our membership would not approve, and which may prove very dangerous to our organization.

"It is necessary that the rank and file of the trade unions should carefully consider the matter and give public expression to their opinions; and it is for this purpose that the Cigar Makers' International Union No. 90 has decided to issue this call.

"We would further suggest that the President, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, be invited to appear at the proposed mass meeting and explain his unauthorized participation in the 'Peace Conference.'

"With fraternal greetings,

"JOHN NOWACK,
"Fin.-Sec'y Union No. 90."

Any unions which do not meet before the date named—Jan. 24—are requested to elect their delegates at the earliest opportunity, so that they may at least attend the following sessions of the conference.

If the call issued by C. M. I. U. No. 90 meets with the hearty response that should be given it, much good may be expected. A chance will be given for a calm consideration of the question at issue, by a large and truly representative body of trade unionists, in direct touch with the whole rank and file, and their final expression of opinion will be entitled to great respect.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Carey Renews Fight for Eight-Hour Day.

MacCartney Introduces a Bill for Public Works to Give Employment in Hard Times—Old Parties Agree on Composition of Committees.

James F. Carey of Haverhill, one of the two Social Democratic representative in the Massachusetts legislature, has not given up the fight for the eight-hour day. He will introduce in this session a bill with that object in view. The bill is brief and clear in its provisions. The draft as prepared reads thus:

"Section 1. There shall be appointed annually by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, in the same manner in which other committees are appointed, a committee, consisting of one member of the Senate and two members of the House, to be known as the Eight-Hour Law Committee.

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of this committee to invite the Legislatures of other states to appoint like committees, and if any such are appointed, to arrange for conference with them; and to take all other proper steps to procure the passage by the states of a uniform law making a legal day's labor to consist of eight hours."

It is not to be expected that the bill will pass. The Republican and Democratic majority will see to that. But the voices of Comrade Carey and his colleague, W. O. MacCarthey of Rockland, will be heard in its support in the state house at Boston, and perhaps next year the workingmen of Massachusetts will be wise enough to send other Socialist legislators to aid them in the fight.

MacCartney introduced two bills, both directly in the interest of the working class. The first provides for the establishment of a "state highway emergency fund" of $100,000, the whole or any part of which shall be available for the purpose of undertaking work on state highways in times when large numbers of men are unemployed. The bill provides that on all such work eight hours shall constitute a day's work and $2 a minimum day's pay.

The other bill is intended to secure mechanics and factory operatives a chance to vote. It provides that at the next state election there shall be submitted to general vote the question:

"Shall a law be passed that on election days work in factories and machine shops shall not begin before 8 o'clock a. m. and shall not continue for more than eight hours on such days." A penalty for establishing different hours or requiring employees to work more hours on that day is fixed at $100.

Speaker Myers has been re-elected and both he and the President of the Senate, also a Republican, have given great satisfaction to both old parties by the appointments they have made on the various committees. The Democrats have been given increased representation on the most important committees—notably the Ways and Means, Public Service, Metropolitan Affairs, Railroads, Cities, Harbors and Public Lands, and Taxation.

The two Social Democratic members, notwithstanding Carey is now serving his fourth term and MacCartney his third, have been given only their old places on comparatively unimportant committees—Carey on the Committee on Counties, MacCartney on those on Parishes and Religious Societies and on Towns. The idea is to put them where they can do the least harm to capitalist interests, while the liberal distribution of important places to Democrats shows the perfect harmony of the two old parties on fundamental questions.

One of the other members asked Carey why he did not go to the Speaker and ask to be placed on the Committee on Labor. Carey replied: "There is only one thing I ask of the Speaker: that is to give me the floor when I want to express my views. If the Speaker in his wisdom thinks, because of my studies and previous training, I am especially adapted for service on the Committee on Counties, it is his duty to appoint me on that committee. On the other hand, if he thinks my knowledge of labor conditions and the remedies is so limited that I am unfit to be on the Committee on Labor, it is his right to exclude me from that committee. We have no favors to ask from the Speaker, and intend to ask none."

MacCartney's position on the Committee on Towns may prove more important than was expected. The first contest in the House occurred on the Governor's recommendation that the location of street railways be placed in the hands of the State Railroad Commission. The question came on the reference of this recommendation to the Street Railway Committee, which was understood to be favorable to the street railway corporations. MacCartney fought to have the recommendation referred to the Committee on Towns, of which he is a member, claiming that it came properly within its jurisdiction. The contest aroused considerable interest, and on roll call he won. This is not at all satisfactory to the friends of the corporations, and a fight will be made in the Senate to kill the House amendment, and have the matter go to the Street Railway Committee. There is also talk of having a special committee appointed, and all efforts will be made to prevent it going before the committee of which MacCartney is a member.

Carey will probably soon introduce a bill restricting the working hours of milkmen and express drivers to ten a day. The Teamsters' Union of Boston, after many conferences, which threatened to develop into a strike, have reached a compromise with their employers, providing for eleven hours a day. Heretofore they worked twelve hours, and their demand was for ten. Carey's bill will aim to secure the teamsters their original demand.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

WHO IS TO BLAME? WHAT WILL YOU DO?

Last week's tunnel collision, which has resulted, so far, in seventeen deaths, has caused such universal horror, and that horror has been so widely and so emphatically voiced, that we shall not try to add anything to the outcry. Instead, we shall ask you to reason about the matter.

There are two questions: Who is to blame? What will you do—YOU, individually and collectively?

WHO IS TO BLAME? Can any reasoning being suppose that Engineer Wisker is to blame?

Where was Wisker at the time of the accident? Not in his mansion on Fifth Avenue. Being a useful worker, Wisker has no mansion on Fifth Avenue. Not enjoying his honeymoon over at Nice. Being a useful worker, Wisker can't go to Nice.

He was at the post of duty, WHICH WAS THE POST OF DANGER. That answers the question whether Wisker was to blame.

The public, indeed, has made up its mind on that point. Any jury which should find Wisker guilty would deserve to be lynched—or to be sent to Bloomingdale.

Who was to blame? Why the steam and smoke were to blame. The tunnel was to blame. The tunnel is a death-trap.

William H. Newman and Chauncey M. Depew and William K. Vanderbilt and the other officers, directors, and great stockholders of the New York Central KNEW that the tunnel was a death-trap all the time. They HAD POWER to change it. Therefore they are seventeen fold murderers.

Why did they maintain this death-trap? Because they were running the New York Central AS A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, FOR PROFITS. To substitute a safe and pleasant entrance to the city for that death-trap tunnel would have cost money. That would have reduced dividends. That is why they maintained the death-trap.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

It will be something if you keep up such a persistent and such a clamorous agitation that the Coroner and the District Attorney and the court and the jury will be compelled to send Depew and Vanderbilt to Sing Sing. That might make other capitalists a little more careful, in some things, for a little while.

That will be something; but it will not be much.

It will be something if you compel the New York Central to abolish that death-trap, completely, at once, and entirely at its own expense.

That will be something; but it will not be much.

For consider, this tunnel is only one out of thousands of death-traps, all maintained wilfully and knowingly by the same capitalist class, and for the same motive—DESIRE FOR PROFITS.

The New York Central murdered seventeen persons, mostly business men, last week. Well, the railroads of this country murdered 2,550 workingmen last year—SEVEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR—and maimed 40,000 more.

All for the same reason, remember—because the roads are held as private property and run for profit—because it does not pay private owners to run railroads safely.

Then there are the street railway companies and the iron and steel companies and the mining companies and all the others—all slaying their thousands every year—regularly, calmly, in the most businesslike manner—and all for the same reason.

What are you going to do about it?

Are you going to rest content with removing one death-trap, while a thousand others remain—WHILE THE CAUSE OF ALL THE DEATH-TRAPS REMAINS?

Our advice to you is: Think. Think hard. Think together. Keep on thinking till next November—and afterward.

Think for YOURSELVES—not for Vanderbilt. Vanderbilt will think for himself, trust him for that.

If you think and think together and think for yourselves and your own interests, we know what you will do in November.

You will vote for Socialism. You will vote to have the railroads and other things of the sort managed by responsible persons with no motive to industrial murder. You will vote TO HAVE THEM RUN FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, NOT FOR PRIVATE PROFIT.

That is what the Social Democratic Party stands for in this city and state. That is what the Socialist Party stands for all over this country.

Think about it for the next nine months—and then vote.

THE LECTURES AT HAPPY DAYS HALL.

The Sunday afternoon meetings at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Pl[ace] are well attended and will [doubt]ly prove very beneficial to [those] hear them. Especially are [they] ble to party members who [have] a thorough understanding [of the] tory and doctrines of the mo[vement] that they may make use of past experience in future work.

On the two coming Sundays, Jan. 19 and 26, Comrade Hillquit will take up the history of the movement in this country, under the two heads of "Communistic Experiments in the United States," and "Proletarian Socialism in the United States." No one should miss these two lectures. Be in the hall promptly at 2:30 p. m.

LECTURES IN THE 16TH A. D.

A series of lectures on Socialism will be held in the 16th Assembly District, New York City, at 218-220 East Second street, on every Friday evening.

On Friday evening, Jan. 17, John Spargo will lecture on "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.

The following lectures and debates for January have been arranged by the Socialist Propaganda Club, 162 Court street, near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y. The public is cordially invited to attend these meetings, which are held every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Music and open discussion.

Jan. 19—Debate: Capitalist Employer, Mr. Lincoln King vs. Socialist, Mr. F. Schlueter.

Jan. 26—John Spargo—"The Industrial Peace Conference."

Feb. 2—Dr. C. L. Furman, "The Force behind Progress."

Feb. 9—Debate: John S. Crosby—Job Harriman, Single Tax vs. Socialism.

Feb. 16—Jas. N. Wood: "Socialism and the Working Class."

WILSHIRE TO SPEAK IN PHILADELPHIA

H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak at St. George's Hall, Thirteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Wednesday evening, Jan. 22. His subject will be "Let the Nation Own the Trusts."

MUCH BELATED RETURNS.

The Social Democratic vote in Herkimer County, N. Y., last November, which the comrades neglected to report until now, was 18. In 1900 we had but 6.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

VAIL IN BOSTON.

A series of popular lectures on Socialism will be given by Charles H. Vail at the Every Day Church, 397 Shawmut avenue, between Canton and Brookline streets, Boston, Mass., as follows:

Feb. 11—The Economic Evolution.
Feb. 12—The Socialist Movement.
Feb. 13—The Abolition of Poverty and Realization of Plenty.
Feb. 14—The Solution of Modern Social and Industrial Problems.

Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Lecture begins at 8 p. m. Admission, single lecture, 10 cents; full course, 25 cents.

SOUTHERN BOSSES OPPOSE ORGANIZATION OF NEGROES.

A dispatch from Meridian, Miss., dated Jan. 11, says:

"F. Celley of St. Louis, a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, has been compelled to stop his efforts to organize negro laborers of Meridian into local unions. Celley began last week an attempt to organize whites and negroes into separate unions. When his purpose became known he was waited upon by a prominent railroad man, who handed him a warning to desist. The warning was signed by the mayor and twenty-one prominent business men.

"Celley was told plainly that if he persisted in organizing the negroes into labor unions, he would be compelled to leave town. He accepted the warning, and is now working among the whites only."

If the Southern capitalists adopt such a policy as this, they will simply be "laying up wrath against a day of wrath" for themselves. They think that by forbidding the organization of negro unions they can keep the colored owrkingmen in ignorance and slavish subjection and use them as scabs to break the power of the white laborers' unions. Whether or not they should succeed in this, they can only provoke violence upon the part of the workingmen, black and white, from which they themselves cannot, in the end, fail to suffer.

Organization works always for intelligent and peaceful action and disorganization always for violence and disaster.

—The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government. —George Washington.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS,

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
200 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTED

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Those readers of The Worker who are receiving it in fulfillment of "Clarion" subscriptions are requested, in renewing or making change of address, to mention the fact that they were on the "Clarion" list. By so doing they will save work in this office and avoid probable delay.

The Vanderbilts EARN their millions, we are told, by the strenuous exercise of their superlative ability in managing railroads. Seventeen graves—that is the product of one day's work—such work as they do. Do you think they [illegible] their millions?

[illegible] involve [illegible] and money; bop Corrigan says men will [illegible] motive is wide the benefit of others. Yet [illegible] provoke by what the majority of men [illegible] date. [illegible] ing now—the toilers working hard all the time for the benefit of the capitalist class.

As shown in our article entitled "The Slaughter of Workingmen" in this week's issue, the workingmen of this country occupy a position less secure and honorable than that of mules. And most of them vote to continue the competitive system which assigns them to this low position, by supporting the Republican and Democratic parties. The workingmen of this country are not asses—but a good many of them act as if they were.

TRYING TO REPRESS THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

The Haverhill "Gazette" takes the Socialist press to task for the attitude it has assumed toward the "industrial peace conference." Referring to The Worker, it says:

"The New York Worker expresses the belief that this conference will not settle the labor question and will not put an end to the war between labor and capital any more than the Hague conference put an end to the war between nations, in which it is undoubtedly right, and it is also right, undoubtedly, in its further declaration that 'the pledges made by Hanna and Schwab on the one side and by Gompers and Mitchell on the other neither will nor can bind their respective parties to industrial peace when the occasion for industrial war arises.' It is undoubtedly true that human nature is at present, and for some time to come will be, in such an imperfect state that men will disagree and quarrel, and no human scheme has as yet been evolved that will prevent this, but The Worker fails to recognize the fact that quarrels may be settled, that disaster resulting may be minimized, that men of both classes may be brought to reason by the method of the New York conference, which aims to bring men closer together, to close the gap which it must be admitted exists, rather than to force them apart and to widen that gap, which is the mission of the Socialists."

We shall not complain of the deliberate unfairness of the editor of the "Gazette" in penning that last phrase. He has seen enough of the Socialist movement in Haverhill and read enough of the Socialist movement elsewhere to know what he says of the mission of the Socialist is false. But we shall not complain of his willful misrepresentation. We cease to be surprised at any exhibition of intellectual dishonesty on the part of papers which support the capitalist system. We must accept it as a matter of course and conclude that the editors of these papers are not free agents in the matter.

We have only to say to the readers of the "Gazette"—plenty of whom read The Worker, too—that the editor of the "Gazette" has entirely missed the point of our remark. In admitting that "human nature is at present in such an imperfect state that men will disagree and quarrel," he assumes that the incessant conflicts between workers and capitalists are of the nature of individual quarrels arising out of the personal imperfections of men in the two classes. If this were true, then his criticism would have some weight.

But it is not at all true. We pointed out that the cause of these conflicts is in the radically conflicting class interests of the wage-workers and the capital-owners. It was not because they were bad men that the steel workers and the machinists struck last summer; it was not because of their "imperfect human nature." And it was not because M. C. Borden was a bad man that he reduced wages 10 per cent. last November; it was not because his human nature was imperfect.

If all the capitalists and all the working people were angelically good, there would still be wage-reductions and demands for shorter hours, strikes and lockouts and boycotts.

If the capitalist is to be a successful capitalist, if he is to play his part well, he must make profits and more profits and yet more profits. If the worker is to improve his condition he must get more wages and yet more wages for the labor-power he supplies. A given amount of labor produces a given amount of wealth; that product is divided between wages and profits; you cannot increase the one share without reducing the other; and there you have your conflict of class interests. In order to increase either share you must reduce the other. And unless angels can make make 2 plus 2 equal 5 or 3, even angels, put in the position of wage-workers and capitalists, could not avoid that antagonism.

The question is not one of human nature; it is a question of social organization. The conflict will continue, not until human nature is perfected, but until society is reorganized on the basis of collective ownership of the collective products of labor which society needs for its collective life.

The "Gazette" talks about possible "conditions where the employer and the employed can meet together and work for common interest." We now call on the "Gazette" to inform us definitely, by plain and concrete illustration of one fundamental point, however small, in which the employer, as employer, and the employees, as employees, have a common interest. When the "Gazette" does that, we shall have a basis for discussing the possibility of the conditions it suggests.

The "Gazette" declares that "the national conciliation and arbitration scheme has generally been received with glad greeting." This would be important, if true; but it is not true. It has been so received by the people who got it up and by the capitalist press. It has not been well received by the rank and file of the trade unions. And the union officials who participated in it must have known that it would not be well received by their constituency, else they would have announced their intention of attending and asked for authority and instruction in the Scranton Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met the week before the "peace conference." When The Worker and other Socialist papers criticize the scheme as they have they voice what is certainly the opinion of a very large portion of the rank and file of the trade-unions, and what is probably the opinion of the majority.

John Milton and John Hampden, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, Wendell Phillips and John Greenleaf Whittier were all called demagogues in their own times. They were accused of desiring to "widen the gap" between king and commons, between England and America, between North and South, respectively. They were told that "so long as human nature remains imperfect" the king must continue to levy ship-money, England must continue to rule America, negroes must continue to be chattel slaves.

We know now that this was very absurd. The editor of the "Gazette" knows that these men were not to blame for the slaughter at Naseby and Marston Moor, at Trenton and Valley Forge, at Gettysburg and Antietam. He knows that these men did not create the conflict; that they only called attention to the facts that made the conflict inevitable; and that, by so doing, they helped t bring the conflict to a right and happy ending.

We remind our Haverhill contemporary of William Henry Seward's phrase, "the irrepressible conflict." It is useless to try to repress the irrepressible by "peace conferences."

We remind him of Patrick Henry's words: "Gentlemen may cry, 'Peace, peace!' But there is no peace. * * * I repeat it, sir: We must fight. * * *. I know not what others may choose; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

What a mischievous agitator he was! What a dangerous demagogue! Is it not a pity we have his speech in the Fourth Reader, to corrupt the minds of the youth? What a pity there was no Hanna in those days, to conciliate him and silence him!

Archbishop Corrigan says the only solution of social problems is for us all to practise the Golden Rule. In the same breath he says men WILL NOT work except for their own individual advantage, therefore Socialism is impossible. Maybe the Archbishop can reconcile these contradictory utterances by the exercise of his spiritual authority. Our poor human reason is not equal to the task. To us it seems that he is in a dilemma. If his objection to Socialism is well founded, if individuals will not work for the common good (which includes their own), then he is surely wasting his time when he preaches the Golden Rule; but if it is possible to teach men to love their neighbors as themselves, then it should be far easier to teach them to work together in a state of society where the interest of all would be identical with the interest of each.

The capitalists say they are entitled to their profits on account of the "risks" they assume. Read the article in this paper on "The Slaughter of Workingmen" and consider who really takes the risk—Morgan and Carnegie and Schwab and Rockefeller, or the wage-workers who create the profits. Socialists say those who perform all the labor and bear all the risk should have all the product.

ARE STRIKES BENEFICIAL TO THE WORKERS?

We have been asked to answer the question: Have strikes been more beneficial or detrimental to the wage-workers? We shall answer the question somewhat indirectly, and what we have to say on the subject may be of some interest, not only to the correspondent who asks the question, but to some of our critics, such as the editor of the Haverhill "Gazette," who accuses us of a desire to widen the gap between Labor and Capital."

We shall not speak particularly of the strikes that are successful or of the advances in wages and the reductions of working hours which they have won. To give the utmost advantage in the argument to those who would hold that strikes in general are detrimental to the interests of the workers and should be discouraged, we shall speak chiefly of defensive strikes and of those which are lost.

Instead of answering the question directly, we will ask our correspondent to reflect that workingmen are not free to choose whether or not they shall strike. The capitalist is always on the lookout for a chance to squeeze a little more surplus-value out of his employees—sometimes directly by reducing wages or increasing hours of labor; oftener by indirect methods, such as substituting women for men and children for women, or speeding up the machines; as well as by a thousand petty tricks, stealing a few minutes off the lunch hour, inventing unreasonable rules to get a pretext for levying fines for unavoidable offenses, witholding payment of wages as long as possible for the sake of the interest he gets on it, paying in store-orders, false measuring of piece-work, and a thousand other dirty schemes that only a capitalist could devise. In addition to these direct and material injuries which the capitalist, for the sake of larger profits, is always trying to inflict upon his employees, we must remember the thousand insults and outrages, sometimes deliberate and intentional, sometimes due only to his ignorance of their feelings, which he, directly or through his foremen and lackeys, heaps upon them.

Now if the workers allow one such aggression to go unresisted, they are so much the weaker and their boss so much the stronger when another occasion arises. If they are not to be reduced to absolute slavery they must organize and must be prepared to strike.

Undoubtedly strikes involve great losses and hardships to the workers. Undoubtedly many strikes fail, so far as their immediate object is concerned. Undoubtedly, too, the trade unions often win victories without striking.

But, touching this last point, the unions which win victories without striking are the ones which are not afraid to strike if need be, which are able to strike vigorously when they have to, and which are inspired with such a feeling that they would rather strike and fail than fail without a struggle.

As for the losses and hardships which strikes involve, we must balance against them the losses and hardships which the workers would suffer through submitting without resistance to the will of their bosses. We may trust the mass of the workers to judge for themselves between the two evils. It is a significant fact, known to all who are familiar with the labor movement, that the rank and file are almost always more ready to strike than the union officials, that a large part of the strikes are declared by the rank and file against the protest of their leaders. We trust the judgment of the mass; and it is our business, not to presume to tell them whether or not they shall strike, but when they do so to support them by all means in our power.

Finally, while it is true that many strikes fail to effect their immediate purpose, we hold to the position that no strike is ever really lost. There is a fine verse (we quote from memory, and perhaps not quite accurately), to the effect that

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
"Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
"Though baffled oft, is ever won."

At Thermopylae the Spartans fall, to the last man; but Sparta counted Thermopylae a victory. The British planted their colors on Bunker Hill; but historians do not question whether it was wise for the Americans to fight that battle.

Every strike, every boycott, every fight that Labor carries on, whether immediately successful or not, helps to instil revolutionary determination into the workers and to inspire the capitalists with respect for them. Moreover, every temporary failure teaches the workers new lessons, and by experience they learn to turn their defeats into stepping-stones to victory.

Are strikes more beneficial or detrimental to the wage-workers? As well ask whether the battles from Lexington to Yorktown were beneficial to the American revolutionists. After King George's redcoats fired that volley in the Boston streets, it was inevitable that battles would be fought so long as King George claimed any authority over the American people. It is too late now to ask whether we ought to have strikes or not. The labor movement having once begun, we shall continue to have strikes so long as we have private ownership of the means of production, so long as we have a capitalist class and a wage-working class—and neither Hanna and Schwab nor Ireland and Potter nor Gompers and Sargent and Keefe and White can prevent them. We repeat: Our business is not to presume to tell our fellow workingmen whether or not they shall strike, but when they do so to support them by all means in our power.

We have another duty—or, rather, it is a part of this one duty of supporting the working class in all its battles: Our great duty as Socialists is to educate our fellow workingmen to fuller and broader class consciousness, so that they will strike in the voting booth as well as in the shop, boycott scab candidates as well as scab cigars and newspapers, strike at the root of the evil as well as at its special manifestations—so that they will vote, in larger and larger numbers every year, for collective ownership of the means of production which their collective labor has created, for the duty of every man to do useful work and the right of every man to the full product of his labor, for the Co-operative Commonwealth of real Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

That is the work of the Socialist Party; and that it is doing its work is proven, not only by the growth of the Socialist vote all over the country, but by the growing aggressiveness of the trade unions and by the growth of socialistic thought and sentiment not yet crystallized into votes—all tending toward the one end, the Emancipation of Labor in the Socialist Republic.

It is really a pity that Cleveland was not appointed as one of the envoys to convey "our" greetings to King Edward at his coronation. However, the choice of J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., as secretary to the special embassy may make up for the absence of the Stuffed Prophet.

THE ISSUE DEFINED.

President Gompers' latest communication to the New York Central Federated Union is interesting, to say the least. In the resolution which he submits as stating his position, and in opposition, therefore to the resolutions of Painters' Union No. 490, either he fails utterly to understand the ground of the objections raised, or else he very cleverly tries to shift the ground of the discussion without seeming to do so.

To read President Gompers' resolution, one would suppose that this was the first instance in which any attempt had been made to settle labor disputes by "peaceful means"—that is, by conference.

This, of course, is not the fact. Every union, before declaring a strike or a boycott, tries, at least, to hold a conference and come to a peaceful settlement. This has been done for years. It is a well established rule. Neither Painters' Union No. 490 nor Cigar Makers' Union No. 90 nor The Worker nor anyone else thinks of objecting to this practise.

The use of peaceful means, when such means are possible, is not the issue at all. Is it possible that President Gompers does not know what the issue is?

The issue, then, is just this: First, the right of trade-union officials to go into conference with capitalists without first consulting the unions; Second, to confer in this manner upon general and permanent relations of the two classes, instead of upon definite and specific questions; Third, to allow the public to think of them as representing the unions of this conference, when they represent only themselves.

These are very vital points. President Gompers' resolution does not touch upon them at all, and therefore does not at all justify his action or that of the "labor leaders" who were with him. And we do not think that the majority of the rank and file will allow their attention to be drawn from these important issues by any nicely worded generalities upon a principle long since settled and established.

If they do allow President Gompers' position to go unchallenged, they, thereby announce to the public that he has a right to act without consulting them at all. And if, in later days, they find it necessary to repudiate some decisions of the Committee of Thirty-six or even to refuse to accept its offers of arbitration, they may expect the public to believe all that the capitalist press will then say about "breach of faith" upon the part of the trade unions.

It is well to have things well understood. If the resolutions of Painters' No. 490 and Cigar Makers' No. 90 are defeated, it will mean that the unions authorize their "leaders" to act without consulting them and admit that the Commitee of Thirty-six is a fairly representative body. If those resolutions are supported, it will mean that the unions insist on their right to instruct their officers and that they give notice that they are not bound by the terms of the "peace conference" and that the labor leaders who participated in it represented only themselves.

There is the issue. Let it be considered carefully and decided wisely.

Parson Hillis says the poor worry less than the rich. That shows how much Hillis and his like know about the condition of the working people. Let him try to support a family, educate his children and fit them for the duties and opportunities of life, on an income of nine or ten dollars a week, earned by hard and unremitting labor, and without even the certainty, from week to week, how long his job will hold out. Let him try it for a few years and then he will be more competent to speak on the labor question.

Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central, said a year ago that his election to the Senate was only an incident in his career as a railway man. Taking him at his word, we must hold, vice versa, that the tunnel horror is an incident in his career as a Republican politician. It is a damning incident, and the Republican party should be made to suffer for it.

Prices of iron and steel are being advanced, but the wages of iron and steel workers, it is announced, will not be raised this year. A good reason why these workmen should vote the Socialist ticket next fall—vote to have the iron and steel mills owned by the people and run for public service instead of private profit.

The Attorney-General of Texas keeps on prosecuting trusts and excluding them from the state, as he has been doing for we don't know how many years past. The trusts keep on taking new names and doing business in the state under his very nose, as they have done since the fight began. And so the merry farce goes on. It all goes to show the folly of the Democratic anti-trust position. The only way to put an end to the evils of the trust is to change it into a public trust. And in order to serve its benefits to the working people who create the wealth it controls, the nationalization must be accomplished through the action of a working class party. That is what the Socialist Party is in the field for.

Among the first bills introduced in the New York Legislature was one by Mr. Wagner of Brooklyn, providing that such buildings as have been erected in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond under the supervision of the Department of Buildings and in pursuance of duty authorized permits from that department prior to the passage of the Tenement House Act shall be exempt from all the provisions of the act, except the provisions relating to fire escapes. This bill, if passed, will simply legalize all the innumerable violations of the former law and make it impossible for the city administration to compel the demolition or remodeling of old and dangerous buildings erected in violation of the law—even if the present administration were desirous of taking such action on behalf of the tenants, whic his not likely.

POLITICIAN AND STATESMAN.

"He's quite a prominent politician here, is he not?" inquired the visiting Briton.

"Oh, no; he's a statesman," replied the native.

"Well, what's the difference?"

"A statesman, my dear sir, is one who is in politics because he has money. A politician is one, who has money because he is in politics."—Philadelphia Press.

NO CAPITULATION.

If we must coax the working class to vote the Socialist ticket, they can be coaxed to vote other tickets; and any political organization of the working class on this basis will not, nor cannot be, revolutionary; but can and will be emotional. Such organization does not contain the essence of self-reliance necessary for the emancipation of the working class from its rulers, and will go to pieces as soon as its effervescent enthusiasm meets the disapproval of the ruling class.—Wage Worker.

——Whosoever is content to scoff at the new gospel—Socialism—is a fool. Whosoever treacherously stifles it is a criminal.—Emile Zola.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Perhaps the best thing in the January "Comrade" is "A Song of Hate" by F. Reese, of which we may quote the opening and closing lines:

Great love, great hate, of each an equal part—
These are the riches of the human heart.
A God can view the struggle from the skies,
Smile and forgive; man shall not compromise!
There rests a curse upon the present state;
Against this curse I raise the song of hate.

* * *

I sing of hate while human rights are sold
And all commandments sacrificed for gold.
I sing of hate—a hate that shall forsooth
Upbuild the road for Justice and for truth.

Socialists are much given to protesting that hate forms no part of their motive. It may indeed be possible for some "to love the sinner and to hate the sin"—to glow with brotherly love for the capitalists, while burning with righteous indignation against capitalism. But we are not all capable of that angelic fineness of discrimination, and there is a certain danger that if we spend too much effort in disclaiming hatred for the oppressors we may even unconsciously grow all too tolerant of the oppression. For us, at least, our calm philosophy so far defers to our sentiment as that we heartily welcome this "Song of Hate."

Leonard D. Abbott writes with characteristic enthusiasm of Edwin Markham and recounts an interview with him, whom he describes, in Joseph R. Buchanan's phrase, as "the Laureate of Labor." "Why He Did It" is a sketch by M. Winchevsky (or should it be Winchevski as here for the first time we see it printed?) which will give deep offense to the "propaganda of deed" Anarchists, who are commonly very sensitive to the suggestion that "there is such a thing as an 'agent provocateur.'" Portraits and brief sketches of two soldiers of the revolution who have recently gone to their rest, Bruno Schoenlank and Karl Buerkli, add to the permanent value of the magazine, as also a short article on "Rebel's Fight against 'Hunger Duties,'" written by William Edlin, illustrated with a portrait drawing by Jan Verh.

Among other features we may note the poems, "Noblesse Oblige," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman; "The Disinherited," by John Kearnes White; "The Guides Beyond," by Charles Goodrich Whiting; "The Socialists to the Trade Unionists," by Frederick Irons Bamford; and "The Common People," by Ernest Crosby; a bright little epigram by J. E. Nash with a cartoon by G. H. Lockwood; and a "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Mauser," overheard in the Philippines by Frank Stuhlman.

Considering the literary excellence of the "Comrade," it is to be wished that the proofreading and other mechanical details were attended to with a little more care. An error of spelling or punctuation which may be overlooked in a newspaper jars unpleasantly when found in a literary magazine.

The "International Socialist Review" for January opens with a short article by Prof. Oscar L. Triggs on "The Socialization of Art." Peter E. Burrowes contributes a "Philosophic conversation between Quip Ego and John Sanity." Helen Archibald Clarke writes on "The Vote an Implement of Progress;" Marcus Hitch on "Economic and Political Determinism." A. M. Simons on "Chicago Arts and Crafts Exhibition," and "Marxist"—"Maxim Gorki, the Portrayer of Unrest." Interesting articles on the European movement are by Alessandro Schiavi on "A Congress of Socialist Peasants," and by Louis Bertrand on "The Co-operative Movement in Belgium. Further notice will be given next week.

THE WILLING WAGE-SLAVE.

The only "levelling process" contemplated by Socialists is one that will raise the working class to a higher plane of civilization by removing the fear of want and placing each in possession of the entire product of his skill and industry. That there are those who "object most seriously" is not strange nor contradictory in the light of history, for among slaves and serfs were those who opposed emancipation, saying, "Who will give us food and shelter? Who will provide us with work to do when we have no owners?" So among wage workers there are those who wonder how they can subsist if no one can take from them three-fourths of the wealth they produce.—Saginaw Exponent.

NO IDENTITY OF INTERESTS.

We believe that we express the sentiments of a strong, militant, growing minority of the trade union movement when we declare that there is no compromise, no identity of interests, between those who live on wages and those who thrive on profits. The labor problem will only be solved when the Rockefellers and Schwabs, the Hannas and Clevelands, get off Labor's back—when the profitmongering system of capitalism is abolished and Socialism is instituted.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE SCAB.

A "scab" has been defined as being to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublous times, they are detested by all when peace returns; so when help is needed the scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp a benefit he never labored to procure. He cares only for himself, he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a momentary approbation he would betray friends, family, and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeyman, and is himself afterwards sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age, and to all posterity.—Ex.

——The Socialist is accused of appealing to the poor man's envy of the rich; but the opponents of Socialism will tell you that the incentive to wealth (envy of rich man) is necessary to keep the world moving.—Missouri Socialist.

THE DISHONESTY OF CAPITALISTS.

Illustrated by the Practise of Dodging Taxes — Honor Among Thieves, but None Among Profit-Grinders.

The defenders of capitalism are never tired of enjoining on the working people the three virtues of industry, honesty, and sobriety, as the sure means to grow rich and respected. But preaching is quite a different thing from practising.

Of the industry of the capitalists much might be said, but that is not the subject this time. Of their sobriety and simplicity of life, too, much might be said—including some mention of the costly revels at Newport. But the Newport dispatch we have to note at present strikingly illustrates the greatest of the virtues of the capitalists—their impeccable honesty. Here is a "special" from the New York "Times:"

"TO AVOID INHERITANCE TAX."

"NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 9.—Each year there is an increasing number of Summer residents, who become citizens of Newport, and share in the advantages of the lower tax rate and prepare to escape inconveniences of the inheritance tax, which New York and other states put upon their wealthy citizens. Already this year there is a considerable number who in one way or other have notified the local authorities of their desire to be enrolled as citizens of Newport, or have applied to the courts for a declaration judicially affirming their legal residence in Rhode Island.

"Among the latter who have thus applied for 'naturalization' papers at the next term of the Supreme Court are Hamilton Fish Webster, William C. Schermerhorn, and Samuel E. Huntington. Others who have simply placed their names on the registry books and asked the assessors to tax them upon personal property, and thus given notice of their intention to become voters in Newport before the next election, are: Charles M. Oelrichs, Winthrop Chanler, Robert Winthrop Chanler, Richard J. A. Greene, and John R. Livermore."

About 99 per cent. of the work of the legislative, judicial, executive, and administrative officers of this state consists in protecting the property and advancing the business interests of the capitalist class. And yet they have no more sentiment of honor (even according to their own narrow conception of that much abused word) than to snatch at every opportunity to escape paying their respective shares of the expense involved in carrying on the state government. Great is honesty, as the eminent citzen practises it!

INDIVIDUAL CAPITALIST AND CAPITALIST CLASS.

The beauty of the situation is that in the demand for protection and service by the state the capitalists are united as a class; but in the race to escape the assessor, each one applies the competitive principle of "Devil take the hindmost." Whenever one capitalist dodges his taxes, the burden of his brother taxpayers is proportionately increased. And so all the organs of "respectable society" unite in condemning the schemes that each member of "respectable society" is doing his level best to carry out for his individual benefit. But for fear of violating the "sacred" individual rights of dishonesty upon which capitalism rests, the capitalist class in its collective capacity as a political power does not dare to take the necessary steps to stop these crooked methods by which each individual capitalist tries to skin the others.

A Socialist administration would not be afraid of overturning "vested rights." It would have no motive for respecting the hoary traditions that safeguard the workings of competitive greed. A Socialist Board of Taxes and Assessment would find means to levy taxes on capitalist property to the full extent of the city's needs; and if the highly respectable factitious "citizens of Rhode Island" who have offices on Wall Street did not like it, they would be free to go to Newport, Halifax, or elsewhere and leave their capital and their profits behind.

A Socialist administration could do that, but no "reform" or "good government" administration will dare to.

TWO KINDS OF ANARCHISM.

As against the anarchist idea, capitalism is really powerless. When its expression takes on the form of murder, capitalism can do nothing but reply in kind. "Exterminate the capitalists," howls Anarchist Johann Most in the columns of "Die Freiheit." "Exterminate the Anarchists," yells the entire crowd of capitalist politicians in reply. "Withdraw from present society; take no part in it," says the "philosophical" anarchist, a la Tolstoi. "It is not possible to exterminate the anarchists," says the "philosophical capitalist; "withdraw them from society—send them to some island." "Let us refuse military service and the payment of taxes," says the passive anarchist. "You fellows want to destroy society," replies the active capitalist tax-dodger and the exploiter who does his patriotism by proxy. And in this manner charge and countercharge are passed backwards and forwards, neither side suspecting that the individualistic philosophy which is common alike to both renders the entire controversy a stand off so far as anarchism is concerned.—Workers' Call.

WHAT SOCIALISTS WANT.

Every human being to be well housed, clothed, fed, and educated.

The adoption of a social and industrial system that will put an end to profit, interest, rent, and all forms of usury.

Land, water, machinery, all the means of production and distribution, and all the available forces of nature, to be owned and operated for the benefit of the whole people.

The gradual elimination, and finally the abolition, of all useless and unproductive toil.

Every person of suitable age, and physical and mental ability, must work or starve. "He that will not work shall not eat."

No child labor, except in the form of healthful, well-directed manual training.

Every one to receive the full value of his or her labor.—Ex.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Investors' Review, London, Eng.

We wonder what is behind the sudden determination of the capitalist class in the United States to inaugurate a conciliation committee at which capital and labor shall be represented. A sudden affection for the working classes appears to have developed amongst the employers of labor, and they are hailing their men as brothers whose interests are really one with their own. Do they fear another strike on a still larger scale than that which bothered the steel industry in the early part of the year, or is there really something philanthropic behind the thing? Have they got tired of their millions? Failing to find channels of investment, or even suitable objects of charity—Mr. John D. Rockefeller, we see, has given $1,250,000 to the University of Chicago, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been thrusting some of his millions on a thankless Washington Government, which apparently refuses to accept them—are they going to take their workmen into partnership? Or is the "annual conference" our yearly compact between master and man merely one more effort to keep the worker from thinking of his lot? We have an open mind.

London Spectator.

Nations have become suspicious of each other and they snarl with fierce jealousies and fiercer greediness and distrusts. Each is as angry when it sees another gain anything as a dog is when he sees a bone in another dog's mouth. Each thinks itself injured when another is enriched, and, what is worst of all, each believes in its heart that every other is plotting astutely and carefully to deprive all rivals of that which they possess. The new hunger for new comforts, the new knowledge of the external world and the riches it contains, unite with new freedom and rapidity of intercommunication to produce hatred of rivals at least as strong as the ancient hatred of races or religions. Great nations are ready to fight to the death for transmarine acquisitions, for privileges of trading, and, above all, for profitable monopolies. Governments are forced to interfere, usually with menace, to secure concessions for their subjects.

In short, while governments are tranquil, peoples hate each other, to a point at which the maintenance of peace becomes daily a more difficult performance. The spirit infects all countries alike, even Great Britain, which is usually so free in her inner pride from any impulse of envy or apprehension, and if it cannot be allayed there will in the end be war, and war in Europe or with America, which is now fully included in the circles of jealousy. This would mean a disappointment for half a century of all the hopes with which it begins and a waste of new resources upon competitive and skillful killing and diversion of all powers of thought from conquests of nature to conquests over each other. Everything, in fact, is propitious except the nature of man, which in its new freedom from the pressure of suffering is allowing the freest play to some of his meanest instincts. So far as safety and progress are concerned, the world gained little by the exchange of royal ambition as a driving force in politics for popular jealousy and greed.

San Diego Chieftain.

As the "Constitution follows the flag" it is rather tardy in reaching Puerto Rico, as will be seen in a recent dispatch published in this issue. Santiago Iglesias, an American citizen and a member of the American Federation of Labor, went to Puerto Rico to establish a branch organization and was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for over three years on the charge of conspiring to raise the price of labor. Just think of it, all this under the folds of the American flag. That was not all. The Republicans who opposed his plans fired several shots into the building of the Federation, and the police found it convenient not to find these anarchists. As an apology for such political crimes, the dispatch states that the Spanish law is still in force on the island. Workingmen, can you not see in this a forerunner of what is in store for organized labor in this country at the hands of the dominant party now in power? If government officials at Puerto Rico wink at such vicious conduct and let it pass without an effort to protect American laborers at Puerto Rico how long will it be before labor organizations in this country will be regarded as conspiracies. Do you not see that the power of government is in the hands of a capitalist class, who are using that power for exploiting labor? And can you not see that your only hope is in a political organization whose aim is to wrest the powers of government from the capitalist class and place it back once more into the hands of the people? This is the one important aim of the Socialist Party of America. Will you help us or will you blindly continue the power of your economic masters?

THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

It was not through our idleness we failed,
Nor lack of many a high and holy aim;
We were no cowards, tho' our spirits quailed
Just at the crucial moment, and no blame
Compassed us round; and Hope, too long bewitched,
Seems but a dream, with Affection and Fame
Where others pluck a bough of blossoms bright
Or golden fruit, we gather for delight
A bitter apple or a faded rose.
Or, oftener, thorns that hurt the flesh. Who knows
In what strange way we have offended Fate,
That she should ever thus our plans frustrate?
Ah, herein lies the final bitterness—
We miss the meaning of our nearness.
—Geraldine Meyrick, in Alliance.

THE WHIM

is a little monthly magazine which is likely to appeal to unconventional people. It is not the organ of any one class, but is published in the interest of men and women who are in search of Light and Truth. It is handsomely printed in two colors on deckle edge paper, and costs five cents per copy, or 50 cents by the year. It is edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedict Prieth. Send ten cents for a three months trial subscription. THE WHIM, P. O. Box 288, Newark, N. J.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

PARTY NOTES.

THE YONKERS COMRADES KNOW how to work. Their protest against militarism in the schools, reported last week, is an example. When the Board of Education took its outrageous action, the comrades lost no time in making their public protest and enlisting the trade unions in the fight. Then they arranged a public meeting, to be addressed by the Valls, so that, in connection with this particular matter, the principles of Socialism as a whole might be explained. Finally, they got the matter properly reported in The Worker without loss of time, and ordered 300 copies to be given out at the Vall meeting. Systematic and energetic work like this should be done by every local organization of the party. The capitalists, and their tools are constantly giving us opportunities for exposing the capitalist system, and we should never let these slip by.

MISS JOHANNA DAHME, THE young Socialist speaker, delivered an eloquent address at the Yorkville Club House, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, last Sunday afternoon, preceding the lecture by Courtenay Lemon. This Sunday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 p. m., Albert Vogel will speak.

MISS DAHME SPOKE VERY EFfectively last Sunday evening in Stapleton, delivering the first of a series of lectures arranged by the Staten Island comrades, in place of Comrade Lemon, as originally announced. These lectures are given at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, near Richmond Road, Stapleton, Staten Island, on alternate Sunday evenings. The next lecture will be given on Sunday evening, January 26.

COMRADE SPELMAN WILL speak at the Socialist Educational League, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street, Sunday evening, Jan. 19, on "The Republic of Plato." The 22d A. D. meets at the same place Friday evening, for the election of officers.

COMRADE MAYES WILL SPEAK at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday, Jan. 19, 8 p. m., his subject being "The Coming Crisis."

THE 4TH A. D. WILL HENCEforth meet every Friday at Pacific Hall, E Broadway near Clinton street. A lecture course will be arranged. On Friday evening, Jan. 31, an entertainment and tea party will be held in the Great Central Palace Hall; admission, 15 cents. Comrades Berlin, Halpern, and Josephson were elected at the last meeting as delegates to the Voice of Labor Conference.

THE 6TH AND 10TH A. D. HAS secured the co-operation of the 14th and the 19th for an entertainment, the principal feature of which will probably be Frederick Krafft's play, "Now and Then." The joint committee on arrangements meets Thursday, Jan. 16, at the Labor Lyceum. At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th one new member was accepted and two others proposed. W. J. F. Hannemann was elected Recording Secretary and M. Tanner as Financial Secretary; Hannemann, B. Korn, and H. Cohn delegates to The Worker Conference. It was decided to take 25 copies of The Worker weekly, to be placed on the newsstands, and Comrades Brosch, Hannemann, Cohn, Rosenfield, and Miss Fox were chosen to take charge of them.

IN WEST HOBOKEN, AT THE Socialist Party club rooms, 511-513 Hackensack Plank Road, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at 8 p. m., Morris Hillquit will lecture on "The Development of Socialism in the United States."

COMRADE BUTSCHER, AFTER A month of very successful work for the party and the party press in Westchester County, has started up the state, and is still meeting with encouragement in his work. At Newburg he organized a new local with nine charter members, including, he says, some "hustlers." They intend to see to it that a good Social Democratic vote is cast in Newburg next fall. Fred. Gruber, of 7 Clark street, has been chosen as agent for The Worker and "Vorwärts." A list of more than thirty new subscribers in Newburg speaks well for the prospects of the local.

"COMRADE VAIL SPOKE HERE in Labor Hall last Tuesday night," writes Henry Kaste of Peekskill, "to a fair sized audience. He was in his brightest mood and made a class-conscious argument that kept his listeners closely attentive to the last word. Some literature was sold and a hat which stood upturned at the door to receive contributions from such as felt like giving something in support of the cause, was well patronized as the audience passed out after the close of the meeting. We propose to give at least one lecture each month during the remainder of the winter." Good! Keep it up—and push the literature.

HAVERHILL COMRADES SHOULD "hustle" to assure the largest possible attendance at Comrade Vail's four lectures on Feb. 3 to 6. The lectures will be instructive; whether to the oldest Socialist or to the newest recruit, as well as to those who are as yet strangers to the movement.

C. H. MORRILL OF HAVERHILL, who worked most energetically and disinterestedly for over two years to keep up the "Clarion" for, as it formerly was, the Haverhill "Social Democrat", will, now that The Worker has taken up the "Clarion" list, act as our agent in that city. The boys in Haverhill know Charley Morrill and will doubtless render him any assistance in their power.

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE SPEAKS in Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 19; in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Jan. 22; in Washington, D. C., on Thursday; in Baltimore on Friday, under arrangements made by National Secretary Greenbaum.

MINNESOTA WILL HOLD STATE convention at Minneapolis on February 22.

LOCAL CHARTERS WERE ISsued last week to Minneapolis, Minn.; and Burlington, Vt. New Hampshire received a state charter.

GEO. D. HERRON, WHO IS NOW in Switzerland, writes that he will return to this country about April 1.

JOHN C. CHASE WILL LECTURE in Ohio from Feb. 10 to 16 inclusive.

BEN TILLETT WILL SPEAK AT Milwaukee on January 23; Chicago, January 23 and 24; St. Louis, January 25.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE meet at St. Louis at 10 a. m., Friday, Jan. 24, at the Lindell Hotel. It is the intention to hold the meeting in one of the special committee rooms, which has been placed at the disposal of the National Committee by the hotel management. From present indications it appears likely that at least twenty National Committeemen will be present. Important matters will come up for consideration, which are likely to keep the committee in regular session for a week.

ST. LOUIS WILL HAVE A GREAT workingmen's demonstration in the Music Hall, Exposition Building, on Saturday evening, Jan. 25, in conjunction with the meeting of the National Committee. The speakers will be Ben Tillett, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor; Job Harriman, of the New York Labor Secretariat; Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland "Citizen;" and Walter Thomas Mills, of the International School of Social Economy.

IN SIOUX CITY, IOWA, THE movement is attracting considerable attention in the local newspapers. A recent lecture by Walter Thomas Mills received an extensive report.

AUGUST MAUSBACH, OF 361 Hendrick street, Detroit, is the agent of The Worker for that city.

COURTENAY LEMON WILL SPEAK ON Socialism at the Workingwomen's Educational and Mutual Aid Society, 98 Forsyth Street, New York City, on Friday eve., January 17.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. George Smith, 309 Examiner Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. H. Cornelius, Secretary, 478 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first and third Fridays evenings of the month at 79 Dearborn street.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 821 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville; Assistant and Financial Secretary, Albert G. Clifford, Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 124 N. Baum street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Joe E. Vol Putnam, Room D, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. W. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Eidsness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 857, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR PARTY ORGANIZATION.

To the Members of the State Committee and the Party at Large.

Each delegate from a senatorial district to the State Committee is expected to, as far as possible, work for the organization of town committees in his districts. There is no provision in the election laws for any one except caucus elected committees, to call out or for any nomination of political candidates. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is of the opinion that where there is no town or city committee, the State Committee can demand caucus accommodations. Let all Socialists attend to the organization of their committees this month. The State Committee stands ready to assist every effort to extend our political organization.

S. E. PUTNEY, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 10.

The State Committee from senatorial districts of the Democratic Social Party met at Harmony Hall, Boston, on Saturday, Jan. 4, 7 p. m., for organization for the year 1902. Twenty-one of the forty members were present.

Meeting called to order by S. E. Putney, secretary for 1901. James F. Carey of Haverhill was chosen chairman pro tem and David Goldstein secretary. Charles W. White, Fred F. Schmidt, and Wilson B. Killingbeck were appointed a committee on credentials. The committee reported twenty-one members present. Report accepted, and the meeting proceed to organization for the year. The following permanent officers were elected: Chairman, James F. Carey of Haverhill; Vice-Chairman, Frederick F. Schmidt of Boston; Secretary, Squire E. Putney of Somerville; Treasurer, Moses J. Konikow of Boston; committee on rules was elected, consisting of Comrades Carey, Goldstein, and Putney. Voted that the committee on rules report to the Executive Committee.

An executive committee for detail work was elected, consisting of the officers and Francis P. Finnegan of Everett; J. Harry Page of Lynn; Otto Westermark of Cambridge; C. E. Lowell of Whitman; F. O. MacCartney of Rockland.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, We, the delegates of the Democratic Social Party State Committee, in meeting assembled, at Harmony Hall, Boston, Jan. 4, 1902, hereby petition the Great and General Court of Massachusetts for a change of name from Democratic Social to Socialist Party."

The following citizens were ascertained to have been elected members of the State Committee from the forty senatorial districts of the state, and the names are duly filed at the State House, in the Secretary's Office.

Cape District—A. H. Dennett of Middleborough.

First Bristol—Paul E. Voght, Taunton.

Second Bristol—Frank Voght, Fall River.

Third Bristol—Wm. Ohnesarge, New Bedford.

First Plymouth—C. E. Lowell, Whitman.

Second Plymouth—Edw. M. Henry, Brockton.

First Norfolk—Harry G. Marden, Quincy.

Second Norfolk—W. F. Harding, Avon.

Second Suffolk—M. J. Konikow, Boston.

Third Suffolk—J. W. Sherman, Boston.

Fourth Suffolk—W. R. Dyer, Boston.

Fifth Suffolk—David Goldstein, Boston.

Sixth Suffolk—Jos. P. Foley, Boston.

Seventh Suffolk—W. R. Cullom, Boston.

Eighth Suffolk—Fred S. Schmidt, Boston.

Ninth Suffolk—Chas. W. White, Boston.

First Essex—J. Harry Page, Lynn.

Second Essex—Jesse Foster, Beverly.

Third Essex—C. W. Johnson, Newburyport.

Fourth Essex—James F. Carey, Haverhill.

Fifth Essex—J. A. Wilkinson, Lawrence.

First Middlesex—Chas. A. Crowley, Hollister.

Second Middlesex—Otto Westermark, Cambridge.

Third Middlesex—Squire E. Putney, Somerville.

Fourth Middlesex—F. P. Finnegan, Everett.

Fifth Middlesex—W. P. Porter, Somerville.

Sixth Middlesex—George Mahoney, Pepperell.

Seventh Middlesex—D. F. Blessington, Lowell.

Middlesex and Essex—Fredl E. Weed, Lynn.

First Worcester—Louis F. Weiss, Worcester.

Second Worcester—W. B. Killingbeck, Clinton.

Third Worcester—Henry L. Rice, Fitchburg.

Fourth Worcester—Daniel G. Hitchcock, Warren.

Fifth Worcester—W. E. Dixon, Mendan.

Berkshire—Theo. Koehler, Adams.

Berkshire and Hampshire—R. Kelsie McKeen, Pending.

Franklin and Hampshire—C. C. Hitchcock, Ware.

First Hampden—Wm. Butscher, Springfield.

Second Hampden—A. J. Leonard, Chicopee.

First Suffolk—Joseph Spero, Boston.

Attest: SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, Secretary.

BOSTON.

At the meeting of the Central Committee, held at 724 Washington street, on Jan. 7, a communication from the State Propaganda Committee was read and accepted. Committee on Vail's lectures reported tickets well distributed; also, a standing notice be inserted in The Worker and other Socialist papers if possible. Comrades Konikow, Muth, and Acton were elected a committee on by-laws, to report at the next meeting. The secretary instructed to order stamps, cards, and national constitutions from the State Secretary.

Comrade Mailly, who was present, promised his co-operation in the work of building up the Boston organization.

The next meeting of the Central Committee will be on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at 724 Washington street.

LOUIS MARCUS, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Owing to the lack of attendance, due chiefly to the stormy weather on the evening of Jan. 6, the semi-annual meeting of Local Passaic County, at Helvetia Hall, 51 Van Houten street, Paterson, was postponed till Saturday afternoon, Jan. 18, at 4 p. m., sharp.

The financial report of the County Committee will be received and the election of an organizer for the ensuing six months and such other business as may properly come before it, will be transacted.

It is the duty of all comrades having the welfare of the party at heart, to attend this meeting and assist in the work that must be done, to advance the cause of Socialism. Let no comrade fail to attend this meeting.

By order of County Committee.

WM. GLANZ, Organizer.

68 Lyon street, Paterson, N. J.

NEW YORK.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the State Committee on Jan. 7 was called to order by H. L. Slobodin. The following comrades were present: Frederick Schlueter, L. D. Abbott, Herman Reich, Assell, Ludwig Jablinowsky, H. L. Slobodin, and I. Phillips.

Communications were read from Troy, Rochester, Syracuse, Peekskill, Mount Vernon, Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry, Watertown, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Cold Spring, Port Chester, Ticonderoga, Elmira Heights, from Comrade Sisskind, National Secretary; Newman of Schenectady; O. Sisskind of Rome; and from the organizer of Local Kings County.

Local Kings County desired information with regard to representation on the State Committee. The Secretary authorized to reply that according to the constitution that local is entitled to one representative on the State Committee.

Local Troy informs the State Committee that they have nominated Job Harriman for National Committeeman, and also for legislative work that is the plan of action.

Comrade Sisskind of Rome, writes for information how to organize a local. Secretary was instructed to reply that within a few weeks William Butscher will be in that town, who will give the necessary aid and information.

Local Peekskill nominates Job Harriman for National Committeeman.

The following comrades write that they decline the nomination for National Committeeman: Brown, Slobodin, Hanford, Lemon, Reichenthal.

Job Harriman accepts, and Comrade Stevenson of Rochester did not reply. The secretary was directed to wire Comrade Stevenson. If he accepts, both names to go to a general vote. If he declines, then Harriman remains the only candidate in the field. The vote must be in the hands of the Secretary, Abbott, not later than Jan. 18.

National Secretary writes with regard to establishing a uniform system of bookkeeping in our party. He also asks for a comprehensive report of our work in the past year. Secretary was directed to answer. On motion the Treasurer was ordered to send the National Secretary $50 on account.

A committee was elected to outline instructions to the National Committeeman and to report at the next meeting.

The automobile committee report progress. Comrade Butscher, who is employed by the State Committee in connection with the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, to solicit subscribers for the party press and organize locals where possible, gave an interesting oral report of his work in this line within the last five weeks. He has had great success in getting subscriptions. He also reported that Comrade Simon of Peekskill is forming a local in Tarrytown.

Comrade Abbott is instructed to inform the comrades in Mount Vernon that the State Committee will supply them with a speaker for every Saturday evening.

It was decided to engage a comrade in conjunction with the S. C. P. A. for the western part of the state. It was also decided to publish a penny library in conjunction with the S. C. P. A.

Comrade Moses of Buffalo writes that Tillett meeting was a success and the local comrades are active.

Local Cold Spring forwarded dues and bought membership cards.

The Auditing Committee was authorized to audit the books.

It was also decided to open an agitation fund, as we expect to do organization and educational work in this state all the year round.

H. REICH,
Recording Secretary.

9TH, 10TH, 14TH, AND 16TH A. D.

The delegates to the joint entertainment arrangement committee from the 9th and 10th, 14th, and 16th A. Ds. are hereby called to attend a meeting on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, Jan. 16, at the Labor Lyceum.

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN,
Secretary 6th and 10th A. D.

—ORGANIZE, that you may have power; EDUCATE, that you may see and understand the evil; and AGITATE, without ceasing, for its removal.—T. D. A. Cockerell.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

Afterthoughts on the New Jersey Convention.

Editor The Worker.

The New Jersey Convention showed that the comrades knew what they wanted, and they went to work and took it regardless of what individual members thought, but laid out its work according to the principles of Socialism and protected itself from the many by-ways of reform with which the Socialist Party is sometimes fronted. For instance, when the convention pronounced itself through the constitution for organization it meant organization and not for any other class but the proletariat.

The clearness of the convention in electing its committees, putting comrades upon them that were known to have these principles more at heart than their opinions of any one or separate class, but that which the Socialist Party stands for—the working class, and the manner in which the questions were handled and the clearness of the comrades in their debate on the Questions at issue, were worthy of note; also the determination of staying till their work was finished. I really believe they would have stayed until now if it had been necessary to do so to secure the things needed to place the party where it belongs.

All attempts to turn the convention from its right path were of no use.

The most that was really wanted in New Jersey was a perfect organization, such as only suited for the Socialist Party—one that will know what its members are doing and one that will see that its members will not go astray as they have in the past; one whose finance will be in the hands of the party if it is two cents or $2,000, it matters not; one in which the officers will be under the instructions of the comrades that elected them, and see that they fulfil their duties, and that and nothing more. To see that as long as they hold offices they will not do just as they please, even if they are American born citizens, but will carry out the work of their office, and the voice of the comrades of the rank and file.

To Essex County the work done has been a step to keep the party from taking the stand as a middle of the road party, and not as the Socialist Party.

And again the election of the member of the N. E. C. from New Jersey showed clearness and determination to be in line with the Socialist Party of the world. I doubt that a more suitable member could be found from the rank and file of the workers—one who knows the minds of the party and will guard the interest of the Socialist Party with that extreme jealousy known as a Socialist only, and ward off any attempt to sidetrack the Socialist Party.

Now, comrades, it is up to you to carry out the work you laid out at the convention. Let every comrade take to himself the responsibility, and attend the meetings of his branch and help to do that which is necessary to make the Socialist Party one of importance. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel. There can very easily be a party of one thousand members in Essex County in one year if you will only say the word, and do your duty as you should. Let the branch meetings show your determination to do the work necessary to carry out the principles which we hold dear—the principles of Socialism. Let us show the world that we mean business from now on. We have the capitalist class on the retreat and it is our duty to keep them on the run. Let the watch word be: "Forward!"

EDW. C. WIND.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 7, 1902.

More About the New Jersey Convention.

Editor The Worker.

I am just in receipt of your issue of Jan. 12, and, after carefully reading, desire to express my disappointment at the report so called of the New Jersey State Convention. It seems to me that more than half a column could have been spared to an affair that only occurs once a year, particularly when your paper claims to be an organ of this state. Things that would have been of interest to the comrades unable to attend the convention find no place in the report. If for reasons, financial or otherwise, your office was unable to send a man capable of writing a full report, it seems to me the writing of a letter to some of the comrades would have given you any aid needed.

I also wish to make a few remarks regarding the "Impressions of the Convention" by Comrade Krafft, and trust the fact that I am not like Comrade Krafft a member of The Worker Conference will not debar my remarks from appearing in your paper, for, remember, as the words of Comrade Krafft are likely to give comrades living outside of the state a false idea of the condition of this state and do injustice to some of the most active workers we have in the party.

Comrade Krafft, to begin with, refers to the change shortly before the convention of the basis of representation in the seventhes. The reason for the change being suggested and urged by myself and other comrades was the statement made on the floor of a certain branch that the basis already adopted was to be used by a party would be forced to keep out of the convention men who had been hard workers for the party, both as party officials and as privates in the ranks, and because we believed that any comrade who is a good enough Socialist to be a member of a branch is a good enough Socialist to be a member of the convention if he wished to, and choose to sacrifice the time and money to go there.

I call the attention of the comrade to the fact that hardly a comrade of those urging the change in the basis had any proxies, and those who had only a few. Personally I declined proxies in two branches outside of Newark and could have had more if I had desired to gun for them, as did some of the comrades who are talking loudest.

Another thing that seems to worry Comrade Krafft is that every branch represented in the convention to some of us as "Expert Krafft" is as bad and dangerous as an "Expert Ghoel," or any other self-constituted expert as to who is a Socialist, and who is not. I will venture the assertion that there was not a delegate in the convention, but who as far as the principles of the party are concerned knew as much as Comrade Krafft. What they do not know will be better learned by frank discussion than by gagging them or kicking them out of the party, as some of the comrades seem to desire. Comrade Krafft calmly decides, for instance, that the long debate over the matter of a permanent state chairman was "unnecessary" because he happens to think so—but neglects to say that is the plan of the organization we had had for at least a year and which they have in some other states without the cause as yet having been buried as a result.

He says further that "one new recruit even advocated the demand for direct primaries, declaring that party organizations should be abolished," and in so saying comes dangerously near an untruth—for the comrade did NOT declare for the abolishment of party organizations, but instead offered as plank for incorporation among the "immediate demands" declaring for direct primaries, and I would like Comrade Krafft to show me any logic in favor of ANY of the so-called "immediate demands" that would not justify the insertion of a demand for direct primaries or any other makeshift that might be offered, and that local, if he should find out where he stands on the question of "immediate demands," and then be consistent. And incidentally let me suggest it will pay for all to find out what the "new members" are saying and what they want before we begin to jump on them. I dare say Karl Marx was a "new member," a "half-baked Socialist" and all the rest of the things we have mentioned and those by our comrades who happen, by accident of living longer, or having the guidance sooner of some open-eyed friend to be "in the movement twenty years."

I also take exception to his remarks regarding Christian Socialism; not because I have any use for such a thing if it exists, but because big after remark shows what he is referring to, and in spite of his work within the last five weeks. He has had great success in getting subscriptions. He also reported that Comrade Simon of Peekskill is forming a local in Tarrytown.

Comrade Abbott is instructed to inform the comrades in Mount Vernon that the State Committee will supply them with a speaker for every Saturday evening.

It was decided to engage a comrade in conjunction with the S. C. P. A. for the western part of the state. It was also decided to publish a penny library in conjunction with the S. C. P. A.

Comrade Moses of Buffalo writes that Tillett meeting was a success and the local comrades are active.

Local Cold Spring forwarded dues and bought membership cards.

The Auditing Committee was authorized to audit the books.

It was also decided to open an agitation fund, as we expect to do organization and educational work in this state all the year round.

H. REICH,
Recording Secretary.

9TH, 10TH, 14TH, AND 16TH A. D.

The delegates to the joint entertainment arrangement committee from the 9th and 10th, 14th, and 16th A. Ds. are hereby called to attend a meeting on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, Jan. 16, at the Labor Lyceum.

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN,
Secretary 6th and 10th A. D.

—ORGANIZE, that you may have power; EDUCATE, that you may see and understand the evil; and AGITATE, without ceasing, for its removal.—T. D. A. Cockerell.

tion of that term as one of those most zealous in urging it at the Unity Convention. As there used by those who stood for it, it meant giving to a state and members of the party as great latitude as possible consistent with an effective organization. Those urging it feared the arising in the new party the same autocratic methods pursued in the S. L. P. by DeLeon and his followers. It has never been a question as to having an effective organization, but as to HOW we could get it without giving to the state or national officers the power to expel members of the party whom they do not happen to like, on every little pretext. This thing happened in the S. L. P. and there is danger of it happening in our movement. No member of the party should be suspended or expelled except for voting as old party ticket, or taking part in middle class or capitalist party schemes. The question at discussion in our convention was as to the right of a branch to take new members until two-thirds of the county committee vote in favor of the applicant—in other words, the giving of a few comrades in office power to keep themselves in by carefully keeping out those who might dethrone them. As far as the constitution is concerned (and which goes to the members for adoption) I consider it unsocialistic in many respects, but whether it be adopted or defeated will in not keep any good Socialist from staying in the party until the errors are righted, or the abuse results as did abuses in the S. L. P.

I want to say one word in conclusion regarding the remark by Comrade Krafft that Comrade Ufert was elected over the writer for National Committeeman on the issue of autonomy. Such was not the case. If it in any way figured in the issue it was because two or three bitter spirited members of the party in Essex spread in the minds of some of the members in Hudson County who do not understand the English language very well, the false idea (disproved both by the loyal and dangerous service given this campaign, and my official report to the convention) that the writer was opposed to any form of organization. Our German comrades are slow to see and understand—but they usually understand in time—and we can bide the time they do. What elected Comrade Ufert was his home county, aided by a few from Essex. Practically all the other counties represented voted for the writer—as did part of Hudson and Essex. When two or three of the comrades were taking of the street this position I very honestly said I thought I was able to do good service there, having been for two years secretary of one national organization, and for nine years making a special study of methods of work, and that I thought our party membership is as yet very lacking, but which experience will in time overcome. The comrade elected (Ufert) is one of our best workers, is a good speaker, and thoroughly grounded in the Socialist principles—so that I have no regrets at his election instead of mine. This is too big a movement for the personal likes and dislikes of any number of individual members to be allowed to stand in the road of going forward.

We have had our convention; let us now vote down or up the new constitution as we deem wise, elect a good state committee, good county committees, and so to work—no matter how we feel over the result.

GEO. H. GOEBEL.

Newark, N. J.

As to Buttons, Again.

Editor The Worker.

I have read with interest and amusement in The Worker of Dec. 22 Comrade Martin's opinions regarding the proper and only kind of party button for Socialists to wear. If you will kindly allow me a space in the columns of The Worker, I would like to express my sentiments as to Socialist buttons, in the past and present. Personally, I have never had any objections to any Socialist buttons or emblems that have come under my observation. The Arm and Hammer emblem was a much loved one, until the disreputable and hateful tactics of the De Leonites covered it with dishonor.

I doubt very much if any button of device or emblem can be conceived but that objections could and would be raised to. We Socialists are, critics by nature. Let us take a brief review.

When the device of the clasped hands encircling the globe was conceived, with the inscription: "Workingmen of all countries, Unite," some of our comrades objected on the ground that it was suggestive of Welcome Soap and the great unwashed proletariat. Next in order was the Comrade Grady S. T. P. button, which was declared by many comrades to be too complicated and suggestive of some secret society. Next appeared the Arm and Torch emblem, which raised objections from some comrades that it was an incendiary device and smacked of anarchy. And last on the list appears the missing Sun button, to which Comrade Martin appears to have taken a violent dislike.

Now I have loved all the above mentioned buttons in their order, and at the present time I am wearing three buttons of different devices on my garments, and I have room for more. As I view it, a Socialist button is a Socialist button, and they are all good—while you can pay your money and take your choice. To me the Rising Sun of the Co-operative Commonwealth is as glorious as the Arm and Torch of Enlightenment, and vice versa. Comrades, let not our serenity be ruffled by such trifles.

ALFRED M. SWEETLAND.

Bristol, Conn., Dec. 29.

Letter Box

GUNDER S. KLEPSTAD, Hillsboro, N. D.—Men are learning to think and to think clearly. Perhaps they are not learning fast as we wish; but still, the cause is advancing. Keep at it and we shall make something better than a lunatic asylum of the old world of ours. It is steady and patient work that counts.

D. STONE, City.—Papers are sent as requested.

S. BENNETT, City.—Our space is so limited and there are so many more important matters calling for notice that we cannot well take up a minor matter of detail, such as the proposed transfer of Blackwell's Island to the Navy Department. You will do more good by working for Socialism, which will do away with the need both for navies and for prisons, than by spending your efforts on such comparatively small results of capitalism as this proposed job.

JOHN CONWAY, City.—We have made you the victim of our plagiaristic editorial pen, as you will see. We presume you will not object.

A COMRADE, Hoboken, N. J.—In our opinion it is ridiculous for a branch of the Socialist Party or a trade union to thank the Hoboken "Observer" or any other capitalist paper for publishing any certain news in regard to the labor movement. As the newspapers' business to publish news. If they wilfully suppress or unreasonably neglect important news of the labor movement we have a right to censure them; but we have no reason to thank them for doing what is properly in the line of their business. It is our part to compel them to pay attention to us, but to ask them to do so.

C. DE BLUMENTHAL, Alva, Okla.—See editorial columns. Papers requested are sent. The price of this paper is 50 cents a year.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Delegates Reichenthal and Lane presided at last Saturday's session of the General Committee of Local New York. Twelve new members were admitted to the Local and the following delegates to the General Committee were seated: First, 3d, and 5th A. Ds., L. D. Mayes; 12th, Wm. Edlin, T. Flanzer, and M. C. Levine; 14th, Geo. Lindner and Thos. Barnett; 16th, S. Panzer; 18th and 20th, F. Paulitsch and N. Wood; 24th and 35th, Br. 2, A. Halpern and H. von Duffi.

In response to a letter from Turnverein Vorwärts, making a complaint against Organizer Gerber in connection with a contribution of $6 alleged not to have been properly acknowledged, which matter the General Committee has already investigated, a committee was elected to explain it to the Turnverein.

Nominations were made for officers as follows: Organizer, Gerber and Butscher; Recording Secretary, Martin; Treasurer, E. Ramm, Reichenthal, Bowerman, Elges, Panzer, Simon, Mayes; Controller, Dressler, R. Meyer, Obrist, Ortland; Executive Committee, Reichenthal, Hillquit, Slobodin, Levine, Edlin, Lemon, C. Lane, Elges, R. Bock, Obrist, Josephson, Sprenger; Grievance Committee, Halpern, Levin, Berlin, Martin, Korp, Lee, Mayes, Boudin; Auditors, Slobodin, Berlin, Von Duffi, and Hartl; Credentials Committee, Lane, Bowerman, Panzer, Mayes, Halpern, Edlin; Auditors for State Committee, Kilgus, Engel, Hillquit, Edlin, Martin, Miss Fox; Entertainment Committee, Miss Dubman, Mrs. Simon, A. Loewenthal, Passburg, Kilgus, Miss Fox, Obrist, Hannemann; Sergeant-at-arms, Bernhard, Lindner, Von Duffi.

The C. E. C. reporting that the City Attorney had given notice of an appeal from Judge Scott's decision exempting the S. D. P. from the operation of the Primary Law, Morris Hillquit was designated as the party's attorney to conduct the case.

It was unanimously resolved to hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union in regard to the tunnel murder, on Thursday, Jan. 16.

The Entertainment Committee reported good progress in arrangements for the festival on Feb. 22 at Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of the local and the party press, and called on all comrades to push the sale of tickets.

A resolution from the 7th A. D., Brooklyn, published in The Worker last week, in regard to agitation for old-age pensions, was fully discussed. It being apparent that great differences of opinion prevailed, the C. E. C. was instructed to arrange a series of lectures on the subject.

The following assembly districts have not yet given in their membership reports: Second and 8th, 4th, 6th and 10th, 11th, 26th, 34th and 35th.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business as soon as possible. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes, quarters, and dollars are preferred, but we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street.

Previously acknowledged	$2,209.10
List 305, Chas. Busse	2.50
List 494, H. Wolter	.75
List 447, John Ebert, 50; H. L. von Duffe, 50	1.00
Total	$2,213.35

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lazern, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 239

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER. PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

READ "THE ADVANCE."
A 15-PAGE SOCIALIST PAPER.
Uncompromising advocate of class conscious political action in the interests of the working class as against those of the capitalist class. Send for sample copy. Subscription price, per year, $1.00. Six months, 50 cents. Three months, 25 cents. 134 Murphy Building, 1236 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SOCIALIST PARTY LITERATURE.
Issued by National Committee, will be sent prepaid at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions, adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

	Price per 100.	Price per 1000.
National Platform	.10	.65
National Constitution	.15	1.00
Negro Resolution	.10	.65
Trade Union Resolution	.10	.65

Address orders for above to
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary,
427 Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2579 Franklin

H. B. SALISBURY
Counselor at Law. 302
60 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY
Real Estate, Mortgage Loans, Long Island Investments.

BERNARD STOLLMACK,
Dealer in Gent's and Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Etc.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
149 E. Broadway, N. Y. Open Evenings.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
—SUCCESSOR TO—
"CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor
TORONTO, CANADA.
Five Postals for $1.25; each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.
For Sale on all New York News-stands.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
97 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
60 Second Ave., Between Third & Fourth Sts.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

PATRONIZE
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH-ROOM.
373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th Sts., N.Y.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

LONGSHOREMEN OF HOBOKEN.

Censure Their International President.

Repudiate His Action as Member of "Peace Conference," and Its Committee of Thirty-six and Say He Neglects Needs of the Union to Hobnob with Hanna.

International Longshoremen's Union No. 271 of Hoboken, N. J., has given expression to its views on the "peace conference," in which International President Daniel J. Keefe participated, accepting a place on its Committee of Thirty-six, in the following resolutions:

"Whereas, It has become known to the members of Local 271 of the International Longshoremen's Union that President Daniel J. Keefe of the I. L. A., during his recent stay in the city of New York, on the seventeenth and eighteenth of December, 1901, instead of using that time in organizing and affiliating the longshoremen of New York—which is of the utmost importance, not only to the members of this local, but also to the Association at large, because New York is the first and foremost port on the American continent—wasted his time, together with other so-called labor leaders, in useless consultation with notorious enemies of Labor and in forming a 'Capital and Labor Peace Committee;' and

"Considering that we, as class-conscious workingmen, have come to the conclusion that said 'peace committee' is detrimental to the interests of the workingmen in general and to the members of this Association in particular, and threatens to become the greatest danger to organized Labor this country has seen for years; and

"Whereas, Further, our president, Daniel J. Keefe, has violated the pledge of this association in dealing with such notorious enemies of Labor as Mark Hanna, Schwab, and others; be it

KEEFE IS CENSURED.

"Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the actions of our president, Daniel J. Keefe, and demand of him that he immediately sever his connections with said 'peace committee,' otherwise further steps should be taken in the matter; and

"Whereas, Furthermore, President Daniel J. Keefe has, so far as we know, acted solely on his individual responsibility and without any authorization whatsoever from our Association, and is now a member of the said 'peace committee,' of which a notorious enemy of Labor, Mark Hanna, is the chairman; therefore be it further

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local 271 of the I. L. A., do not feel ourselves bound, individually or collectively, by any findings, resolutions or recommendations of said 'peace committee,' and that we do not recognize said committee as having any authority whatsoever in anything concerning Labor; and

INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION.

"Whereas, Lastly, to our knowledge, no definite steps have been taken towards affiliation with the International Federation of Transport Workers, as was ordered by the last convention of the I. L. A. at Toledo, O., and as we know, through a letter from Secretary Chalmers of the I. T. of T. W., that they are ready and willing and glad to have us affiliate with them, therefore be it further

"Resolved, That we find President Daniel J. Keefe guilty of neglecting his duties as President of the I. L. A., and we call upon the Executive Board to referendum the necessary steps for affiliation [illegible] involve the International Federation of [illegible] and money. Workers as soon as possible [illegible] work now [illegible] hard all the time.

EX-PORT NEGLECTED.

[illegible] capitalist class [illegible] bers of Local 271, which has [illegible] on over the docks of the great [illegible] German lines at Hoboken, complain bitterly of the neglect of the port of New York by their International President. The longshoremen of New York are organized in an independent union, but it does not include more than one-tenth of the longshoremen of the city. It would be an easy matter, it is claimed, to bring this independent local into the I. L. A. and to get the majority of the longshoremen into the organization.

This, together with the carrying out of the instructions of the Toledo convention for affiliation with the International Federation of Transport Workers, which covers the whole European coast, would put the longshoremen in a position to offer some resistance to the aggressions of the great and growing international steamship trust which J. P. Morgan is building up.

Mr. Keefe, they say, is kept too busy by his friendship with Mark Hanna, either to attend to the needs of the craft in the greatest port of the Western continent or to carry out the plain instruction given him by the last convention of the Association. And his participation in the "peace conference" by no means increases their confidence in him.

It becomes more and more evident that the rank and file of the working class are awakening to a realization of their class interests and that the wiles of the "friends of labor" cannot mislead them much longer.

VAIL'S TOUR IN NEW YORK.

Charles H. Vail is making an agitation tour through the State of New York under the direction of the State Committee. During the past two weeks he has spoken at Peekskill, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Peart River, Cold Springs, Troy, and Schuylerville.

His dates for the immediate future are as follows:

Friday, Jan. 17, Ticonderoga.
Saturday, Fort Edward.
Sunday, Schenectady.
Monday, Johnstown.
Tuesday, Gloversville.
Wednesday, Frankfort.
Thursday, Utica.
Friday, Jan. 24, Rome.

Comrades in the various places where Comrade Vail is to speak should do all in their power to make his meetings successful.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

NOT ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY.

Gompers Does Not Like Action of C. F. U. and C. F. U. Does Not Follow Gompers' Suggestion.

When President Gompers sent his statement in regard to the "peace conference" to the New York Central Federated Union, as reported last week, he evidently did not think it possible that the C. F. U. would fail to accept it as final. Instead, that body, after discussion, referred the statement, together with the Painters' resolutions against the "peace conference" to the affiliated unions for a general vote. President Gompers seems not to be pleased with this action, for at last Sunday's meeting a letter was read from him, explaining that his former statement was not in proper shape for such submission to the rank and file, and asking that it be withdrawn and the following resolution substituted:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as at the recent conference between representatives of organized labor and employers, the employers recognized the justice of organized labor's claims to be consulted and conferred with relative to the wages, hours, and other conditions under which labor shall be performed and that a conference for that purpose shall be held and agreements reached.

"Resolved, That organized labor insists upon its rights, and in this instance welcomes a method to their attainment by peaceful means; further,

"Resolved, That we recognize in the recent conference recognition of labor's rights, particularly in organized effort, and that the same is a step in the direction of industrial progress and is therefore deserving of encouragement."

The resolution of Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, printed elsewhere in this paper was also received. No action was taken on either communication and the matter remains in the hands of the affiliated unions.

A committee consisting of Delegates Tyrell, Connelly, and Donnelly, was elected, to visit the District Attorney and try to get the case of Engineer Jacob Horr against Contractor Antonio Pucci re-opened. Because Horr asked for wages that were due him, Pucci assaulted him brutally, destroying the sight of one eye and otherwise injuring him. The jury found Pucci guilty of assault in the second degree. Judge Cowing, before passing sentence, called Horr up and told him that several influential persons had interested themselves on Pucci's behalf, and advised him not to insist on having the brutal contractor sentenced, but to take $50, which Pucci would give him, and drop the case. Horr indignantly refused this, and Cowing then let Pucci off without any punishment, under a suspended sentence.

Sheriff O'Brien was given the floor to ask the C. F. U. to start a fight on behalf of the poor debtors who are imprisoned in Ludlow Street Jail at the instance of the installment Shylocks. He said that the victims of the installment men were principally Italians and Jews, who could not read or write English. They were in jail for debts as low in some cases as $1. The Law and Legislation Committee was directed to take up the matter, and will have a conference with Sheriff O'Brien, who will post them as to the details of the abuse. In a great many cases the costs and fees and other legal expenses reach twice the amount of the debt, and the debtor is ignorant of the way in which the expenses run up.

Delegate Robinson introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, for the erection of a monument to the late John Swinton. August Waldinger, Ernest Bohm, and H. Robinson were chosen as a committee for the purpose.

On motion of Delegate Barry of the Actors' Protective Union a resolution was adopted protesting against a bill introduced by Assemblyman Ahern of Troy creating a board of examiners to inspect all plays, sketches, or vaudeville performances, and to license such as were considered proper.

A letter to Mayor Low by Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, which it was proposed to send to the Mayor, was endorsed. It stated that the union, through its lawyers, made several unsuccessful attempts to get Mayor Van Wyck to act in complaints of violations of the law by the Department of Lighting and Supplies. The lawyers finally advised the union before the last campaign that a change of city government alone would bring justice in the matter. "We worked hard in the bringing about of this change," the letter concluded, "and now respectfully ask your honor to give us an opportunity to present our case for your consideration."

The city administration was also requested to enforce the law closing barber shops on Sunday.

Eugene A. Johnson of Musical Union No. 41 was elected President; Jos. Wm. Dooley of the Franklin Pressmen, Vice-President; and James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers, Secretary.

EAST SIDE WAITERS.

At the quarterly meeting of the East Side Waiters' Union No. 3 the following officers were elected: Secretary, A. Bernsch; Treasurer, K. Wagner; Business Agent, H. Kleinman; Delegates to the United Hebrew Trades, J. Zucker, Kleinman, and M. Baumeister; Executive Committee, S. Weiss, J. Färber, M. Rosenfeld, L. Fuchs, Zucker, J. Bürger, and Fleissig; Auditing Committee, Färber, Fleissig, and Weiss. Six new members were admitted. The admission fee was raised from $1 to $2. Regular meetings will be held every Friday, at 7 p. m., at 145 Suffolk street. The office of the union is at 308 E. Houston street.

ASK FOR THE JEWELLERS' LABEL.

The Jewellers' Union has adopted the double acorn union label, which will be stamped on jewelry made by union help. The jewelry workers are trying to build up their organization with encouraging prospects, and anyone employed in this line and not already connected with a local should join at once. All union men should help make a demand for their label.

—An effective play for Socialist amateurs, "Now and Then," a play in two acts by Frederick Krafft. Price, 10 cents; 5 copies, 75 cents; 50 copies, $3.00. Sent postpaid by Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

THE SOCIALISTS ARE UNSEATED.

But the Attempt to Discredit Them in the Essex County Trades Council Fails Utterly.

The delegates of the Street Railway Employees' Union, Neben, Billings, and Rubinow, were at last deprived of their seats in the Essex County, N. J., Trades Council at last Friday's meeting. This object, for which the anti-Socialist leaders have been striving for a long time, was not accomplished, as they had hoped, in a way that would discredit the Socialist delegates, and the victory of the conservative element may not prove a lasting one.

The investigating committee, which was appointed at the instance of the anti-Socialists, made its final report last Friday. The report, in which all the nine members of the committee agreed, fully cleared President Neben of the charges which had been brought against him, recommended that the Trades Council should not interfere in the street railway men's organization, and suggested that International President Mahon should keep his agreements made with Neben and the officers of the local union. This report was accepted by a vote of 31 to 12.

It was then shown, however, that the regular meeting of the union, which should have elected officers this month for the new term, had not been held on account of the intimidation practised by the company. Instead of applying the usual rule, that officers hold over till their successors are elected, provided the organization is still in existence (as it is admitted the street railway men's union is), and allowing time for another meeting to be held, the anti-Socialists succeeded in getting the Council to declare their seats vacant at once.

The men who have carried on the fight against these delegates on account of their Socialist principles, and who loudly insist on the rule of "No politics in the union," are, in a number of cases, active Democratic politicians, and this is taken to explain their conduct. Several of them were on the so-called "Committee of Fifty" in the last campaign to work for Seymour, the trolley trust's candidate for Governor. The chairman of last Friday's session, Abramovitz, is a member of the Democratic County Committee.

Freeman was a Democratic candidate for Assembly last fall and Neben, on the Socialist ticket, challenged him to debate; but he refused to appear. He has lately been withdrawn from the Council by his union, the Buffers' and Polishers'.

Neben held the floor long enough to express his opinion that the only reason for the attack on the Socialist delegates was the fear of the Democratic politicians in the Council that their influence would be destroyed. He told how he, with Delegates McIntosh and Coffe, while sitting in a saloon after a previous meeting of the Council, had heard Delegates Gottlob, Hilfers, McHugh, Taylor, and Meade talking things over, and the keynote of their conversation was in the words of one of them: "What will Colonel Price" (the Croker of Newark) "think of this? We can't do anything for that party next year."

The question for the Essex County unionists is: Shall they have uncompromising labor politics in the unions, or shall they continue to have their union leaders in capitalist politics? The Socialists are very confident how the final decision will be made, for the workingmen are thinking for themselves, these days—and Socialist propaganda goes right on.

MAILLY AT WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Comrade Porter writes from Boston: "It will prove interesting and encouraging to comrades everywhere to know that Comrade Mailly has taken up the work of organization in Massachusetts with a zeal and intelligence that promises well for the movement. The work has grown to such proportions that it is absolutely necessary for at least one individual to give his entire time to the work of organizing. If the best results are to be expected. Comrade Mailly certainly appears to be the right man in the right place." The Massachusetts comrades have certainly a good man in their service. Let them now feel their full responsibility to the movement and lend him all the assistance that lies in their power, and we shall undoubtedly see a great advance in the strength of the party in Massachusetts.

WATCHCASE ENGRAVERS STRIKE.

The American Watch Case Company and its engravers have had a falling out, and the latter are on strike in defense of their right to organize. "After a conference between representatives of the union and of the company," says Secretary Byrne, "everything seemed to be satisfactory, and we were requested to report for duty. But we were astounded on reporting for work when told that neither our union nor any committee from it would be recognized by the company.

"Such an attitude of antagonism had to be firmly met, and the members of our organization refused to accept work on the conditions proposed.

"We have determined not to re-enter the employ of the American Watch Case Company until it agrees to recognize the Watch Case Engravers' International Association.

Browne & Sharpe Tool Company, of Providence, R. I.; Davis Sewing Machine Company; Computing Scale Company, of Dayton, O.; O'Neil & Company, Sixth avenue, New York City, are all boycotted. All products of the American Tobacco Company, and Geo. W. Childs, Cremo, Robt. Burns, Gen. Arthur, and Tom Moore cigars.

International Association of Machinists, District 15, granted credentials to the committee of The Worker Conference to visit affiliated organizations. Local 313 voted to have 25 copies sent to their meeting room each week for a year, and will work on individual subscriptions. Local 320 appointed the secretary a committee to secure individual subscriptions among members. A majority of those present subscribed at once.

IN ROCHESTER.

Frank A. Sieverman Lectures on "Crime and Criminals."

Frank A. Sieverman of Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 5, addressed the Labor Lyceum on "Crime and Criminals." His speech was in the nature of a reply to Golden Rule Jones, Mayor of Toledo, O., who spoke before the Lyceum on date of Dec. 22, 1901.

He said in part as follows:

"In my remarks to-day I expect to lay myself open to the charge of one-sidedness and it will be said that I am not broad and liberal-minded enough. I plead guilty to that charge now. I want to discuss this question from the standpoint of the workingman, not from that of the humanitarian or the philanthropist. The sentiments of these humanitarians or philanthropists are of no value to us. Neither am I going to indulge in any hostile attacks upon Mayor Jones. I recognize in him a large-hearted altruist.

"My chief objection is not to what Mr. Jones had to say, but to what he omitted to say. He confined his remarks to those criminals who transgress the statute laws and he is doing what he can to alleviate the wrongs from which they suffer. They are these he had in mind when he spoke, but their crimes and such criminals are not of supreme interest to us. They have our sympathy, but they are the victims of circumstances and vicious surroundings; we do not see in modern criminals enemies of society, but victims of our present society.

"We see in society men more deeply steeped in crime than those behind prison walls, and who are they? They are the employing and propertied class. What is crime? Crime, I understand, is an act that reflects some injury on some part of the human family and those who commit that crime are the true criminals.

"The lawyers and legislators are the mouthpieces of the possessing class and it is for this reason that the criminals of the country recognized as such, are those who have committed crimes against property, such as forgery, swindling, theft, etc.

"If you will study carefully, you will find that that which is made criminal by the state is that which is an attack on the material possessions and the lives of the possessing class.

"We are not concerned with this sort of criminal, he will not harm us. We need have no fear that he is going to break into our safes and rob us of our money and diamonds. If this were an address before the St. Paul's Guild or the Brick Church Men's Club, or the Chamber of Commerce, it might be of interest to discuss them, but the wage workers are exempt from this kind of criminal; the workers have been thoroughly expropriated by the other class of criminals before mentioned. The criminals with which we are to concern ourselves to-day are protected by law and by the police. They are the great employers of labor, the capitalists of the country, and I could tell you of crimes of these that would put the offenses of the ordinary criminal in the shade.

"You could throw a stone at any group of capitalists and you couldn't help hitting a criminal every time.

"To raise a note is not the greatest crime which a man can commit. Judas, when he kissed the cheek of Christ, committed as foul a crime as can be conceived of, judging from all ethical standpoints, yet he went unpunished. John Brown, who is now by common consent called a great man, committed a crime according to the government's way of thinking, yet was he a criminal? Eugene V. Debs spent six months in jail—because of this, was he a criminal?"

The speaker here told about a "philanthropist," prominently connected with the new Mechanics Institute, who gave his blacksmith $7 per week. He related other incidents of crime against the laboring classes, all of which he denounced in the bitterest terms.

"It is lack of employment which drives men to theft; and suicide can be directly traced in most cases to the demoralizing influence which lack of employment exercises over men. When crime happens, don't look for the criminal in the man who committed the deed, but rather hold that man responsible who refuses him work, or who, if he does give him work, grinds him in the dust by starvation wages.

"To a Socialist all is evil that goes to perpetuate present social conditions, and he is a criminal who, recognizing the injustice of modern conditions, does not give his efforts to change them. Virtue is in that whichever is done to relieve this condition."

The speaker here scored the Rochester "Labor Journal" editor for saying that Socialism has many good points, but he is "against equal distribution of wealth." Just think of it, here is an editor of a labor journal who is supposed to teach the workingmen and then makes such an erroneous statement of Socialism. He then said that the so-called "labor leaders" are criminals because many of them do not enlist their efforts in a movement which has for its object the complete emancipation of the wage-slaves.

"We have come to the point where wages have been reduced just as far as they can be to sustain life. Some firms are raising the wages of their workers, because they find that the latter can produce more for them if they are better fed. This is throwing more fodder to the ox so that he may work to greater advantage for his owner."

The speaker asserted that such men as Grover Cleveland, Mark Hanna, Bishop Potter, Richard Olney, Sam Gompers, etc., are trying to pose as the friends of labor, and taking their cue, say that there is now peace at last between capital and labor. He characterized their language as a false statement of the condition of things, and asserted further that "it is contrary to all nature for any such man as Grover Cleveland with his pockets stuffed with bonds whose dividends are created by labor, to be the friend or arbiter of labor's interests, a rôle which he plays at present. As long as men have interests, they will follow them wherever they lead. When a gang, such as this, proposes to meet in Wall Street and fix the price of labor without consulting the laboring class, they are worse than criminals. Just think of it, Hanna can sit down in his parlor and pick up the tape reeling off the ticker and read: United States Steel stock, so much; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, so much; St. Paul, so much; hogs, so much; labor, so much."

Concluding, the speaker called the attention of his audience to the facts as related by Philip Jackson, who had recently returned from a study of the economic conditions in England. Jackson, he said, told us last Sunday in this room how the British workmen were such abject slaves that they had no thought of ever thinking for themselves and throwing off the yoke of bondage. "They leave their masters do all the thinking for them, because these masters give them charity. They have lost their entire manhood; they are utter dependents. They know that when they are old they will have a place for them provided in a charitable institution; when they are out of employment they will get a crust from 'charity;' when they are sick they will get a place in a charitable institution; so what care they for all their labor product? They are contented with the crumbs."

"This brings us down to Jones' theories. We are opposed to the policy laid down by such men as Jones because they relegate to themselves all power of thought. Jones manufactures a sucker rod which is patented, and therefore he has a monopoly and is able to pay his men nine or ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. His suggestions are unprofitable for Socialists to follow; in that they make one man dependent upon the philanthropy of another; we do not care to go through life the dependents of philanthropists and the creatures of their bounty."

The speaker urged all his hearers to be independent of all such influence as was presented in the case of Mayor Jones, and to fight their battles at the ballot box on strictly class-conscious lines, voting for the Socialist candidates who represent none but the workers of the world. (Applause.)

The remaining lectures to be presented at the Labor Lyceum in Rochester during the coming two months are as follows:

Jan. 19—"The Gospel of the Kingdom," John M. Dana.

Jan. 26—"The Crisis and the Dawn," Rev. Chas. F. Lund of the Co-operative Association of Lewiston, Me.

Feb. 2—"The Relation of the Liquor Problem to the Labor Problem," Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch of Rochester University.

Feb. 9—(Subject not yet announced). Franklin Wentworth of Chicago.

Feb. 16—"Partizanship in Municipal Government," Geo. P. Decker.

Feb. 23—(Subject not yet announced). Judge A. E. Sutherland.

TRYING TO ESCAPE THE INEVITABLE.

Small Business Men of Jersey City Struggling Against Natural Results of the Competitive System They Support.

The business men of Jersey City, who, of course, will swear that competition is the LIFE of trade, are amazed to find that competition is their DEATH. The immense advantages offered by the colossal department stores of New York are attracting thousands of purchasers to the metropolis and the wagons of these mighty emporiums deposit their wares under the very noses of the Jersey City storekeepers, whose incomes are growing less and less, while the line of empty stores with "To let" signs tells the story more ably than this article can. "Something must be done," cry these blind worshippers of the competitive system, who fail to see that the middle class is doomed and that its members will be hurled into the proletariat.

A meeting of business men and citizen consumers was called to devise ways and means to sweep back the tide of their impending destruction. Public sympathy and local patriotism had been appealed to in vain, as even the business men themselves were found guilty of supplying their household needs by purchases made outside of Jersey City. "Here's a state of things," sings the executioner in "Mikado."

One citizen suggests better trolley facilities. Good, bravo, excellent! More trolley cars and better traveling accommodations will keep the people at home, will prevent them from purchasing at the store offering the most for the least money.

Another Solon advocated combination of business men in the matter of buying direct from the manufacturer, "so as to save the middlemen's profits." There you are, Mr. Business Man. To starve out your fellowman is business, even though you state in your official organ of the business men that you want "COMPETITION, BUT NOT ANTAGONISM" in business. Please elucidate.

Another Solomon advised attracting manufacturers to locate in Jersey City, which was opposed by still another as detrimental to the residential interests.

Here we find on a small scale the beauties of our competitive system of society, with all its divergent and antagonistic interests. Here we see illustrated the utter futility of the attempt of the middle class to combat with inferior weapons the power of combined and almost unlimited capital. Here is demonstrated the absurdity of trying to extinguish fire with fire, to annihilate competition with competition.

Call as many meetings as you see fit, small business men of Jersey City or anywhere else. You cannot escape your fate. "Bradstreet's and "Dun's" will show you in weekly figures that about 90 per cent. of investments of $10,000 and under go down in the inhuman and fierce competitive struggle. Do not take the writer's words for this, but study for yourselves.

FREDERICK KRAFFT.

LOCAL ESSEX COUNTY.

All members of Local Essex County are called upon to meet in mass convention at 124 Market street, Newark, Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, to pass on the state party constitution, elect two state committeemen and local officers, and take up other and important business. The meeting will be called to order at 8 p. m. sharp.

—Remit $2.00 and we will mail you five yearly prepaid subscription cards to The Worker and a Worker's Calendar free.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

Plan Abandoned for the Present on Account of Internal Differences and Dissension.

The Woman's National Socialist League is now a thing of the past—or of the future—as the following documents will show:

I.

To the Members of the Woman's National Socialist League, and to the Women Socialists of the Country.

Comrades:—It is my unpleasant duty herewith to tender my resignation as Provisional Chairman of the W. N. S. L. The causes that have led me to adopt this action are of such a nature that my continuance in the League as its Provisional Chairman might no longer be productive of good to the cause. It is the same old story of selfishness, of conflicting ideas and methods, that under other circumstances nearly wrecked the Socialist Party.

For the last two months a worker in the League, and a resident of California, has sought in every way to embarrass my movements and to render my actions subordinate to her wishes. The Call to Women and the Preamble to the Constitution have been denounced by this person as "aggressive," "iconoclastic," "shocking to the moral sense of refined women and filled with the tone of the Socialist Labor Party." I crave the pardon of our veteran comrades in repeating this as an illustration.

Threats were made that unless I changed my attitude and methods of work and withdrew or modified the "preamble" another organization would be started. This has been done, and the "Women's National Socialist Union" has been formed in Los Angeles, Cal., with Mrs. W. S. Abbott as Provisional Chairman.

No good can possibly result to Socialism from an educational movement that is split in twain by discordant elements; one side advocating a timid conservative policy that shrinks from handling the actual facts that underlie the Socialist movement, and wishes to confine it in terms of love; the other which sees that love has many masks under which it hides itself, and that it is most active when it uses the "whip and scourge" of outraged thoughts to drive the money changers out of the Temple of Liberty which they are defiling. Two competing Socialist organizations are out of the question; they are an outrage upon the name and spirit of Socialism, which seeks for unity in all things. Let those who will, divide and cast lots for the garments; I am not of them. I will not spend time and strength in competitive strife. I leave the field open and clear to the new organization under Mrs. Abbott.

As an individual, I will work, for the present, outside of any organization, faithful to what I consider the truth, and with only one end in view—the destruction of that prolific mother of iniquities, the competitive system—and for the establishment of a co-operative civilization.

IMOGENE C. FALES.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1902.

II.

We, the Members of the Provisional Committee of the Women's National Socialist League, having carefully investigated all the matters referred to by Mrs. Fales, and having read the correspondence between Mrs. Fales and Mrs. Abbott and such other documents as pertain to the case, are unanimously of the opinion that it is unwise on the part of Mrs. Abbott to form the rival organization known as the Women's National Socialist Union.

If women cannot unite in one harmonious movement for the furtherance of Socialism and the strengthening of the Social Party, it is evident that the time is not yet ripe for permanent organization.

We therefore, endorse the action of Mrs. Fales, and beg to inform the members of the W. N. S. L. that all efforts along the educational lines contemplated by the League will be discontinued until such time when a firm and permanent organization can be inaugurated.

The constitution of the W. N. S. L. plainly states its final object to be the strengthening of the Socialist Party. The rival organization, known as the W. N. S. Union, wholly ignores in its constitution political action. While women may educate, the ballot alone can bring about the change from the old order to the new. Hence a woman's work in this movement must be along political lines.

MRS. CHARLES H. VAIL,
Vice-President.
MRS. M. M. GOEBEL,
Treasurer.
MRS. MAY T. HAYWARD,
MISS FRANCES HOBBS,
MRS. MARIE H. KEARNS,
Chairman Pro. Executive Committee.

So far as we understand the situation, Mrs. Fales seems to be entirely in the right and her action seems to be a well judged one. "If," as the members of the Executive Committee say, "women cannot unite in one harmonious movement, it is evident that the time is not yet ripe for permanent organization." The commonest obstacle to organization among women has been the difficulty which many of them apparently find in rising above personal and sentimental considerations. This is perhaps not to be wondered at, in view of the conditions under which women exist in the capitalist system; it is to be regretted, however, and doubtless it will ultimately be overcome.

In the mean time, we congratulate those of the projectors of this movement, who have held firmly to its purpose of fostering the militant Socialist movement, and we assure them and all who feel with them that there is room and work for women as well as for men, on a perfectly equal footing, within the organization of the party itself. For the present, such work would seem more practicable than the formation of a separate women's organization.

BITUMINOUS COAL CONSOLIDATION GROWS.

Rumors of a coal combination, to control the bituminous coal lands east of the Indiana state lines, and to possibly extend its operations further west, are again revived, says the New York "Evening Post." It was ascertained that the more desirable of the coal properties this side of the Indiana fields are already held well in hand. Those of the Pittsburg district are in the control of the Pittsburg Coal Company, handling rail coal, and the Monongahela Coal Company, which floats most of its coal. The Norfolk and Western, through purchase of the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, has secured the coal mines and lines on its lines, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will soon exercise options on the properties of the New River district. As to the Ohio coal properties it is asserted that J. P. Morgan & Co. have the more important of them under option for the best part of a year. With an Ohio company formed, the soft coal lands in the district described would practically all lie in the control of five companies, some of them already closely allied.

OTHER TRUST NOTES.

The foremost authority in Germany, the "Frankfurter Zeitung," announces that the great steel makers of the empire are forming a combination which will include all branches of the steel industry.

The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railways, both now owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, will hereafter be operated under one management. The services of a considerable number of office employees will thus be dispensed with.

A consolidation of New England ice companies is likely to be effected soon.

The sale of the West Virginia Central undoubtedly means its absorption by the Wabash.

Overall manufacturers have formed a national association with the avowed object of putting an end to competition.

The American Smelting and Refining Company, in combination with Idaho and Utah mine owners, has arranged to restrict the production of lead, in order to keep prices up.

The independent wire and wire-nail manufacturers tried a war of cut prices against the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the branches of the Steel Trust. They soon found that the Trust could beat them at that game, so they will come into the pool and be good.

The American China Development Company, composed of American and European capitalists, headed by August Belmont, will carry on the work of "civilization", begun with Maxims and machine guns last summer. American workingmen are expected to hail with joy the prospect that Chinese manufactures may, within a few years, begin to compete in the world-market and yield profits to "our" capitalists.

Nine companies manufacturing gas, gasoline, and oil stoves have combined to form the American Stove Company, with a capital of $5,000,000. This includes all the large concerns.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system: the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

TRADE and SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries; 15,000 receipts, 900 New Formulas, 734 pages. Indispensable in every worker's family. Price, $5.00, cloth; $6.00 in sheep, post free.

Hopkins' "Experimental Science," $4.00.

"Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century," by Edward W. Byrn; 300 illustrations, 480 pages, $3.00. Half red morocco, gilt top, $4.00.

Hopkins' "Magic," $2.50.

Sloane's "Complete Electrical Library," 5 volumes in a box, $5.00.

"Standard Practical Plumbing," by P. J. Davies. A complete encyclopedia for practical plumbers, builders, gas fitters, engineers, etc., $3.00.

"The Tinsmiths' Helper and Pattern Book," by H. K. Vosburgh. Rules, diagrams, tables, and recipes for the use of practical metal workers, $1.00.

"How to Become a Good Mechanic," by John Phin. A practical guide to self-taught men; tells what to study and how to begin, 25 cents.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS of every kind furnished by

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

PARTY BUTTONS

We manufacture three different sizes in ½, ⅞, and 1½ in. diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the ½ in. size simply with Arm and Torch emblem.

1 Button	5 cents.
12 Buttons	25 cents
25 Buttons	50 cents
100 Buttons	$1.75

Cash must accompany all orders.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

FACTORY TO POCKET

Special sale for this week of Waltham Watches in new, thin model solid gold cases. We save you two profits. W. E. Dodd Mfg. Co., 175 Broadway. Established 1876.

WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND

Branch 13, South Brooklyn.

Quarterly meeting at 208 Columbia street, corner Sackett, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1902, 8 p. m.

Order of Business:

VERY IMPORTANT.

If not present, 25 cents fine.

ERNEST JONAS,
Financial Secretary.

WORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSN

208 & 208 E. 86th STREET.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 8 P. M.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Order of business:

1. Report of officers.
2. Report of directors.
3. Election of directors and trustees.
4. Election of general manager.
5. Changing Art. 6, Sec. 6, and Art. 12, Sec. 2 of by-laws.
6. New business and general welfare.

C. WEHRLE, Sec.

WORKER'S CALENDAR

FOR 1902.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

In lots of 5 copies	22 cents.
10 copies	35 cents.
100 copies	$3.00.

Terms: Cash with order.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

THE COMRADE

SAVE YOUR VOICE, and let our latest protest agitation leaflet, "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," do some of your propaganda. One hundred for 10 one-cent stamps. Besides order a few copies of the January Comrade," and circulate them. This will bring you good results, for its PICTURES TALK SOCIALISM. The COMRADE is $1.00 a Year—10 cents a copy.

COMRADE PUB. CO., 23 Lafayette Pl., N. Y.

IMPORTANT.

SPECIAL OFFER.—If you remit us one dollar we will send you both WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE, ($1 per year) and THE WORKER, (50 cents per year) for one year and add two Worker's Calendars for 1902, all postpaid, or 6 copies "Wilshire's Magazine," 6 copies The Worker, and 12 Worker's Calendars for 1902.

12 "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," for one year, all to different addresses, on receipt of $5.40.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

If you want to be well informed on all new inventions and the mechanical progress of our age, subscribe for "Scientific American;" subscription price, $3 per year.

WE WILL SEND BOTH WEEKLIES, "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" AND THE WORKER FOR ONE YEAR ON RECEIPT OF $3.00 or "Scientific American," "Wilshire's" Magazine," The Worker, all for one year, on payment of $3.50.

In every instance cash must accompany order.

Address

THE WORKER, 184 William St., N. Y.

ABBOTT BROS.,

Bakery Cafes & Lunch Rooms.

110 Bleecker Str., N. Y.

Use our Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 43. NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

REPORT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Local Quorum Submits an Account of Work Accomplished Since the Indianapolis Convention.

The National Secretary of the Socialist Party will make two reports to the National Committee, now in session at St. Louis, one referring to the location and equipment of the national office and to the trade union movement, and the other referring to agitation. The reports are as follows:

LOCATION AND EQUIPMENT NATIONAL OFFICE.

Upon adjournment of the Unity Convention coincident, with our assumption of duty, we were informed by Comrade George D. Herron that he would donate $200 to the party, with the express condition that same would be used exclusively for the equipment of National Headquarters. We have expended of this amount up to Jan. 1 for furniture and other necessary utilities, $153.57, leaving a balance for future needs of $46.43.

In December, Comrade A. Blaettler of St. Louis donated $20 to the party for office equipment, which has been used to purchase a mimeograph. Among the effects which were sent to us by ex-National Secretary Comrade Theodore Debs was a Smith Premier Typewriter, which we had renovated at an expense of $10.70.

We have quite a large supply of printed matter of various kinds on hand, stationery, books, and miscellaneous articles, all of which, together with the equipment before mentioned, has been insured for $200 in the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Temporary National Headquarters were located for the first week in August at my residence, 4014A Evans avenue. Permanent quarters were located on August 8 in Room 427, Emilie Building, at a rental of $16 per month. On August 10 we sent out a circular to all state and local organizations, announcing the opening of headquarters.

The building in which we are located is the most central in the city, and especially desirable for our purpose, being opposite the post office and but one block from the Public Library.

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

At the very outset of our task, imbued with the militant spirit of the convention, we sought practical measures for the purpose of demonstrating the identity of class interest between the trade union and Socialist movements. Having received an official request for assistance from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, we issued "A letter of appeal and advice" to our party members on August 15, requesting their moral, political and practical aid in behalf of the steel strikers and their families.

We caused said appeal to be published in the Socialist and labor papers, Art.; two thousand copies printed and general distribution. In addition finals, we had one thousand typewritten letters referring to our activity in the strike, printed, addressed and mailed, together with copies of the "appeal", to the secretaries of all the unions of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, West Virginia, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Delaware, and New York; to the unions of the International Tin Plate Workers in various states; to eight hundred unions of the United Mine Workers of America, in the state of Pennsylvania; and to two hundred unions in the city of St. Louis, affiliated with the respective national and international organizations comprised in the American Federation of Labor.

Upon the suggestion of New York comrades, we endeavored to send representatives into the strike field, and with this end in view communicated with Comrades Eugene V. Debs, Max Hayes, and J. Mahlon Barnes. Our efforts in this direction were without result, as the comrades mentioned were not immediately or otherwise available. We were therefore dependent for direct connection with the battlefields upon Comrade William Mailly, representing the "Volkszeitung" and The Worker of New York; Comrades J. W. Slayton and W. J. White of New Castle, Pa., and the officers and members of some of the Amalgamated unions, who wrote in answer to our circular communications, and in whose respective localities our party has since obtained an organized foothold.

Responses to our appeal began to reach National Headquarters on Aug. 27, and continued until Sept. 25, before which date the strike had been declared "off." The monies collected by us were forwarded to the national officers of the Amalgamated Association, but the greater part of those contributions raised by party organizations, or through efforts of individual comrades, was sent direct to the national office of the "Amalgamated." As an illustration, the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, me 4 by the activity of our comrade.. contributed $50, which was, however, forwarded direct to the Amalgamated Association.

We have reason to believe that the moral and political effect of our participation in this strike was more pronounced than that caused by any militant action ever taken by those Socialist parties which preceded the present organization. In saying this we mean no disparagement to the old organizations (in which we were enrolled as members). We adduce the before mentioned facts, as proofs of the wisdom of that policy of our party expressed in the trade union resolutions, which (according to our interpretation) has in view the alignment of our party with the trade unions on the practical grounds of the class struggle. Our efforts in behalf of the steel strikers were immediately acknowledged (in a letter dated August 19) by John Williams, secretary-treasurer Amalgamated Association, Pittsburg, Pa.; and it may not be amiss to say here that the "Amalgamated Journal," the official organ of this association (both during and since the strike), gave liberal amounts of space in its columns to Socialist letters written by members of our party; to quotations from the Socialist Party press; and recently voiced an editorial warning its members against bourgeois public ownership. While we do not point to these circumstances as the all-important desiderata, we consider them worthy of note, as signs of promise in a great labor organization, that was until recently regarded as hopelessly capitalistic in tendency.

AMERICAN FLINT GLASSS WORKERS' UNION.

On August 14 we received a letter from Comrade Eugene V. Debs, transmitting to us a set of resolutions indorsing the Socialist Party, adopted by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in national convention at Atlantic City in July, and which had been sent to Comrade Debs by John L. Dobbins, National Secretary of the Flint Glass Workers' Union. The action of the Flint Glass Workers was suitably acknowledged by us in a letter dated August 22 to Comrade Dobbins.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

On August 17 we sent a telegram to the national convention of the International Typographical Union at Birmingham, Ala., tendering them our moral, political, and practical co-operation. We were subsequently informed by one of our comrades, who was a delegate to the convention, that both Socialism and Single Tax were "laid upon the table."

NATIONAL UNION UNITED BREWERY WORKERS.

On Sept. 11 we sent a telegram to the National Convention of United Brewery Workers at Philadelphia, saluting them as comrades, "who have no use for compromise or retreat in the Socialist or trade union movement," and extending them "our fraternal greetings and well wishes." We were subsequently informed that our communication was received with marked evidences of gratification, which was naturally to be expected of a labor organization, which has for years been committed to the Socialist program.

It may not be out of place at this point to call attention to the steady and unflagging support of the Socialist Party by the "Brauer Zeitung," official organ of the United Brewery Workmen, whose expressions in behalf of our party have been especially pronounced since the Unity Convention.

CONVENTIONS ORDER OF RAILWAY CLERKS OF AMERICA AND INT. BROTHERHOOD ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

National conventions of the Order Railway Clerks of America and International Brotherhood Electrical Workers were held in the city of St. Louis on Oct. 21 and 22. We sent appropriate communications to each of them, including an invitation to visit our National Headquarters during their stay in this city.

During the month of October we sent organizing materials to the officers of the unions of the Western Federation of Miners in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, and Utah.

During the month of November we sent similar materials to secretaries of local unions of national and international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in all of those states which had no state organizations effected at the time mentioned. We have reason to believe that the rapid growth of our party in the mining states of the West, and at several points in the South, is partially due to these efforts.

Our labor among the miners of the West has been rendered easier by the attitude of the Western Federation of Miners and its official organ, "The Miners' Magazine," which is committed to the support of the Socialist Party.

LABOR DAY.

The observances of Labor Day, 1901, were marked by the unprecedented extent to which Socialist speakers were in demand by the trade unions, in contradistinction to the capitalist lawyers, preachers, and politicians, who have heretofore sullied the spirit of the occasion by their "sophistries in trade" about the mutual interests of capital and labor. During the four weeks preceding Labor Day, requests were received by us for many speakers, and, although we made special efforts, we were unable to meet the demand.

The situation disclosed a familiar weakness in our party, consisting in the fact that some of our comrades who could make a fairly able Socialist speech, were unfamiliar with the practical questions confronting the trade unions and the labor movement in general.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OIL AND GAS WELL WORKERS.

In the latter part of September your National Secretary received an invitation to address the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers to be held

(Continued on page 4.)

IMPORTANT LABOR BILL

Introduced by Carey in Massachusetts Legislature.

Socialist Member for Haverhill Proposes to Make It a Crime for Capitalists to Use False Pretenses in Getting Workers During Strike.

The sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature are short these days. Most of the time is occupied in introducing bills, of which the two Socialist members manage to do their share. As Carey and MacCartney are not on important committees, they are able to give some time to devising measures by which working class conditions may be improved, and the Republican and Democratic members of the House are kept guessing. After a while, when the Legislature gets in good working order, our friends on the other side will be kept busy dodging roll calls on labor bills and inventing reasons why such bills are "impracticable."

Following up their bills for eight hours, a state highway emergency fund for the unemployed, and a shorter election day, Carey and MacCartney introduced others during the past week, which will give the capitalist members an opportunity to show their fealty to the horny-handed workingman. These bills vary in importance, the one receiving the most attention from the press being introduced by Carey, and heralded by one of the papers as "a startling labor bill." The proposition is a new one, of interest especially to the trade unionists, and will undoubtedly be opposed bitterly by the corporations. It proposes making it a crime for the agents of the factories to induce laborers to take the place of strikers unless those sought are informed of the existence of the strike. Everybody knows how often workingmen are decoyed into going to strange places, expecting to get honorable employment, only to find a strike is in progress. The bill is as follows:

"Section 1. If any employer, during the continuance of a strike among his employees, or during the continuance of a lockout of his employees, publicly advertises in newspapers, by posters or otherwise, for employees, or by himself or his agents solicits persons to work for him, he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisements or oral or written solicitations, that a strike has occurred among his former employees, or that a lockout exists.

"Section 2. If any person, firm, association, or corporation violates any provision of this act, he or it shall incur a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense, of which sum one-half shall go to the person who makes the complaint against him or it."

Supplementary to his eight-hour bill reported last week, Carey offers the following to constitute an eight-hour day for all state and county employees:

"Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, mechanics, and clerks employed by the state or any county therein or by any contractor doing work for the state or any county therein; except that in cases of emergency extra work may be required and performed for extra pay, at the same rate as the regular pay." A fine of $300 is imposed for each violation.

Another bill was introduced by request of the State Committee of the Democratic-Social Party, to change the official name so that hereafter it will be known officially in this state as the "Socialist Party." Under the election laws this is the only means by which an official party can change its name.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

MacCartney came to the front on Wednesday with three bills. One of these is of vast importance, being an employers' liability bill, identical with one he introduced last year, and which was defeated. The bill seeks to place responsibility for accidents incurred through faulty appliances directly upon the railroad corporations. The first section reads as follows:

"Whenever upon any railroad or railway, any part of any car, locomotive, or any propelling or drawing engine, machine or appliance, used in connection with such railroad or railway, . . . breaks, gives way, comes off, or fails to operate properly, such a fact shall in any action to recover for injury or death, or both, caused thereby, be deemed prima facie evidence of the negligence of the person, persons, or corporation owning, managing, controlling or operating said railroad or railway."

Another bill seeks to give cities and towns the power to purchase and construct gas and electric light plants and to operate the same. The third looks to the adoption of the referendum in in municipal affairs upon request of 15 per cent. of the voters in any city.

In my last report I spoke of the contest in the House over the Governor's recommendation that the location of street railways be placed in the hands of the State Railroad Commission. It will be remembered that MacCarthey opposed the reference of this recommendation to the Street Railway Committee, and succeeded in having it referred to the Committee on Towns, of which he is a member. As expected, the friends of the corporations opposed the House amendment when the matter came up in the Senate, and succeeded in having a special committee appointed, which will take it completely out of the hands of the Committee on Towns. When the Senate amendment reached the House, the members of the lower body concurred; and the result is that the corporations will be able to deal with a committee upon which there is not one man who will seriously oppose the wishes and interests of the capitalists. In fact, six members of the Street Railway Committee, which was understood from the beginning to be particularly friendly to the corporations, are upon the new special committee. However, the two Socialist members will have their say upon the matter when the special committee reports to the House; and MacCartney especially is laying for a chance to speak his mind.

The resources of the two Socialist members are not yet exhausted, and before January 31, which is the limit of time for introducing bills, they will present additional measures, thus insuring much discussion during the remainder of the session and also creating some agitation.

COMMANDING ATTENTION.

While some of the Boston daily papers seek to minimize the fictions of the Socialist legislators, and sometimes to ignore them altogether, yet there are others which give some little space to them. This is true particularly of the Boston "Traveler," which has the largest circulation of any evening paper in Boston, and which circulates principally among the working people. This paper has already commended in leading editorials, Carey's bill looking toward a uniform eight-hour law in the various states and MacCartney's shorter election day measure. On Tuesday of this week, the "Traveler" contained an able article by Comrade MacCartney on the labor situation in which he predicted that the present era of so-called prosperity cannot proceed much longer, and gave reasons why an industrial depression is certain in the near future.

He will follow up this article with others defining the Socialist proposition; and they are certain to reach a large number of readers.

Comrade Carey has also been requested to contribute an article on the eight-hour question to the "Traveler," and altogether it is pretty certain that during the next few months, Socialism will be brought prominently to the attention of the reading public.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1902.

VAIL IN BOSTON.

A series of popular lectures on Socialism will be given by Charles H. Vail at the Every Day Church, 397 Shawmut avenue, between Canton and Brookline streets, Boston, Mass., as follows:

Feb. 11—The Economic Evolution.
Feb. 12—The Socialist Movement.
Feb. 13—The Abolition of Poverty and Realization of Plenty.
Feb. 14—The Solution of Modern Social and Industrial Problems.

Doors open at 7.30 p. m. Lecture begins at 8 p. m. Admission, single lecture, 10 cents; full course, 25 cents.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

The comrades of the Socialist Educational League, 215 East Fifty-ninth street, desire to call the attention of The Worker's readers to the privileges and benefits of their club rooms, located at the above address. The rooms are open daily from 9 a. m. till midnight for Socialist propaganda.

Any Socialist organization which may find it convenient is invited to make its headquarters at the League rooms. Trade unions and clubs organized for the consideration and discussion of social and economic questions may meet in the headquarters free of charge or for a nominal charge, if able to pay.

There is now no party headquarters from Fourth street to Eighty-sixth street on the East Side. Between these boundaries are many hundreds of Socialists without a party home. All are invited to the League room. Pool, boxing, checkers, chess, cards, and games of all sorts are available to the lovers of sports. Socialist literature is for sale. The club also conducts a restaurant, cigar stand, and bar for soft drinks.

Spargo, Spelman, Mayell, Phillips, and others daily meet to instruct beginners in the science of Socialist economics.

Regular business meetings are held on Wednesday evenings; agitation meetings and lectures on Sunday evenings.

THE DEATH-ROLL ON NEW YORK RAILWAYS.

The report of the New York State Railroad Commission, records 2,345 accidents in the year ending June 30, 1901, in which 795 persons were killed and 1,555 injured. This shows an increase of 124 in the death-list over that of the preceding year.

The remarkable fact is that of the 795 killed, only 16 were passengers. The increase of the death-list was partly made up of employees killed in consequence of the use of defective apparatus or of the overworking of the men, resulting in their inability to do their work properly; the rest was largely composed of pedestrians killed at grade-crossings which are maintained by the companies for the same reason that defective apparatus are used and that employees are overworked—to save expenses and increase dividends.

—Labor unions are organized for the purpose of forcing employers, if necessary, to give the employees a little voice in the management of the industry, regulating hours, wages and other things. Socialism would give the workers FULL CONTROL of the industry in which they work. Why will not union labor men vote for Socialism?—Appeal to Reason.

—Is the trades union a class organization? If not, why exclude your employers? And if a class organization, why place the political power you are possessed of in the hands of the class you will not accept into your unions?—Exchange.

CAPITALISM IS THE CAUSE.

Tunnel Murder Only an Incident in Its Daily Practise.

So Declares Mass Meeting at Cooper Union, Called by the Social Democratic Party.—Harriman, Hillquit, Hanford, and Spargo Call on Workers to Render Their Verdict at the Polls.

"Whereas, The recent collision in the New York Central tunnel, resulting in the killing of seventeen persons and the maiming of many others, has again called attention to the reckless disregard of human life on the part of the magnates of Capital; and

"Whereas, This disaster is but one illustration of the general practise—the railroads of this country having killed 86,277 persons and maimed 469,027 during the last thirteen years, according to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, while the street railways, the iron and steel mills, and the factories of all sorts yearly contribute their quota of tens of thousands to the slaughter of workingmen; and

"Whereas, The cause of this sacrifice of human life is the desire of the capitalist class, the owners and masters of industry, to reduce expenses and thus to increase their profits; and

"Whereas, The public officials of this country have always passively condoned these crimes of Capital; be it therefore

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting

"1. That the appalling and needless sacrifice of human life in the operation of railroads and other industries is directly due to the private ownership of the means of production and their operation under private control for private profit, and can be prevented only by the substitution of collective ownership and operation for public service;

"2. That, since the Republican and Democratic parties are dominated by the capitalist class which profits by the present system, with all its attendant evils, we the Social Democratic Party call upon our fellow workingmen to unite with us upon the basis of our common class interests to take possession of the powers of government and use them for the abolition of a system in which human life and happiness are subordinated to the pecuniary interest of a ruling class."

Such were the resolutions adopted with hearty enthusiasm by the audience, which filled the large hall at Cooper Union last Thursday night.

The meeting was opened by E. M. Martin, Secretary of Local New York, who introduced Job Harriman as chairman. Comrade Harriman explained the purpose of the meeting to express the indignation of the working class at the latest crime of the railroad capitalists. In impressive words he called upon the workingmen assembled not to think their work done with the passing of resolutions of protest or of sympathy with the victims, but to look for the cause of this and similar crimes and use their political power to prevent their recurrence.

Morris Hillquit was the first speaker. He presented statistics showing the disregard of human life by the capitalist class in various industries and showed how the old parties, controlled by the capitalist class, constantly aided and abetted them in their criminal career. So long as the political power is left in the hands of the capitalist class, he said, these abuses will continue. The inquests that are held over such murders as that of January 8 are mere farces. The jury to which we appeal is the working class, and only when they realize their power and render their verdict on election day, will the system of murder for profit be brought to an end.

Benjamin Hanford spoke next. His address was a powerful indictment of the capitalist system, which rests upon robbery and manifests itself in crime of every sort. His denunciation of capitalism and his sarcastic comments on the philanthropy and public spirit of the men who were directly responsible for the tunnel murder were cheered to the echo.

John Spargo closed the meeting with a brief and impressive address.

If the spirit manifested by the audience at the indignation meeting is carried into their work during the year and expressed at the polls next November, the protest registered there will be one that the masters of capital cannot well afford to neglect.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, Jan. 25. Election of officers for the ensuing term will be the special order.

THE LECTURES AT HAPPY DAYS HALL.

The Sunday afternoon meetings at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, are well attended and will undoubtedly prove very beneficial to those who hear them. Especially are they valuable to party members who wish to get a thorough understanding of the history and doctrines of the movement, so that they may make use of past experience in future work.

This Sunday afternoon, January 26, at 3 p. m. sharp, Morris Hillquit will deliver the fourth and last of his series of lectures, having as his subject: "Proletarian Socialism in the United States." All those who desire a complete and accurate knowledge of the principles of scientific Socialism should not fail to attend this lecture, and the lectures by other able speakers which are to follow on succeeding Sunday afternoons.

A WEEK IN TOLEDO.

Socialist Party Is Making Things Lively in "Golden Rule" Jones' City.

The party membership in Ohio, having by referendum vote decided to employ Frederick G. Strickland to act as state organizer, the state committee sent him to Toledo, pending the arrangement of a tour of the state. The notice of his coming was too short to make proper preparation for successful meetings, but a good week's work has been done just the same.

Tuesday evening he addressed a packed hall for Branch No. 2. The meeting in the hall of Branch No. 1 on Wednesday evening was not so well attended. Thursday evening he was invited to the residence of one of Toledo's professional men, who has become interested in the study of Socialism, where he found gathered a number of professional and business men and women, who proved to be a most appreciative audience. Comrade Strickland's argument, paralleling biological and sociological evolution made plain the approaching end of capitalism for a higher form of co-operative life. He spoke for nearly two hours, then came the questions and interchange of views, which lasted until midnight. The event made plain that at no distant day the Socialist Party of Toledo will be augmented by a group of intellectuals that we can all be proud of. When so gifted and noted a woman as Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood wants to know the best, practical means of bringing our message to the attention of the people, it is significant.

Mayor Jones was present and pronounced his opposition to anything and everything in the way of political parties. Comrade Strickland, in his reply, made plain to all, except perhaps the mayor, the absurdity of the position. That to attain the "ideal" for which the mayor contends it was necessary to establish a material base that would guarantee freedom from economic class domination, which could only be peacefully secured through constitutional political action. The mayor no longer calls himself a Socialist, and as near as can be classified, is an Anarchist—of the "non-resistant" type. A growing number of his former supporters can no longer follow him in his inconsistent course, no matter how good his intentions.

Friday night Comrade Strickland again addressed a full house at the hall of Branch No. 2, which is mainly composed of union glassworkers. Saturday was spent in personal canvass among the workers and laying the foundation for a good organization in the west end of the city. Saturday evening found him the dinner guest in a literary home, where discussion, music and song made time fly fast. It would have been quite a revelation to some people to have seen and heard those assembled sing the "Marseillaise," and the farewell in joining Comrade Strickland in singing his street song, "Heaven's on This Side of the Moon."

Sunday afternoon he addressed a large audience at Golden Rule Hall, where he told Mayor Jones' congregation and assembled friends the wholesome truths of Socialism and the practical methods for speeding its peaceful coming. Sunday evening he delivered a sermon in the Eleventh Street Christian Church, taking as his text, "The New Heavens and a New Eearth." The pastor of the church felt called upon to criticize him during and after the address, and it is quite safe to say this is Comrade Strickland's last address from this platform while that person is in charge. Many members congratulated Comrade Strickland and it is sure to followed by discussion that will result in good to our cause. We expect him back in February, when more parlor talks and public addresses will be held.

Comrades are awaiting another treat from Comrade Ben Tillett, who is expected for another address under auspices of the C. L. U. on Monday evening, Jan. 27.

The Socialist Party of Toledo will hold a convention in Harmonia Hall, 518 Summit street, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the April municipal election. All members are urged to be present, and interested friends are invited to lend practical aid by joining the movement.

John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., will be in Toledo, O., on Friday evening, February 14, 1902, and will deliver an address in Harmonia Hall, 518 Summit street. Lecture to begin at 8 p. m. Admission, ten cents. Everybody invited.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE MASS MEETING.

The Workingmen's Educational Association will hold a mass meeting on Wednesday, January 29, in Lyric Hall, First street, near White Plains Road, Williamsbridge, on "The Vanderbilt Tunnel Horror; the Cause and the Remedy." The meeting will be addressed by John Spargo and I. Phillips. Lyric Hall is the largest and best hall in Williamsbridge. All comrades in the Bronx, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle are requested to bring their friends.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.

The following lectures and debates for January have been arranged by the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street, near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y. The public is cordially invited to attend these meetings, which are held every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Music and open discussion.

Jan. 26—John Spargo—"The Industrial Peace Conference."
Feb. 2—Dr. C. L. Furman, "The Force behind Progress."
Feb. 9—Debate: John S. Crosby—Job Harriman, Single Tax vs. Socialism.
Feb. 16—Jas. N. Wood: "Socialism and the Working Class."

A SYSTEM OF SLAVERY AND MURDER.

Results of the Reign of Private Profit as Seen in the News of the Bay.

I had been troubled a year, off and on, with constipation, biliousness, and sick headaches. One day a friend asked me what the trouble was. When I told him he recommended Ripans Tabules. That evening I got a box, and after the second box I began to feel so much relief that I kept on with them. I have Ripans Tabules always in the house now and carry a package of them in my pocket.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN

Sent on Approval to Responsible People

We do not know of anything (within the price) that will make as appropriate and useful a Christmas gift, and reflect such credit upon both the giver and receiver, as a good fountain pen. We will send you one of this high grade

From the news items and press dispatches of various New York dailies during the last few weeks, we clip the following samples of what the people have become so accustomed to as to look upon as natural and to be expected:

STARVATION.

"Dying from starvation, with a four months old child, Mrs. James Gallin was found early to-day by Policeman McConnan in her miserable little room at No. 513 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

"An ambulance was called from the Brooklyn City Hospital, but the woman died before Surgeon Rathbone arrived. The baby was turned over to the matron at the Flushing avenue station, and the other children were taken to the Children's Aid Society, in Schermerhorn street.

"A neighbor, aroused by groans issuing from the room, notified Policeman McConnan. He investigated and found Mrs. Gallin almost lifeless, with the child at her breast, lying on a miserable bed in a corner of the little room, which was lighted only by a candle.

"Her husband and four other children were piteously grouped in another corner of the bare, unfurnished room, too weak from want of nourishment to seek aid for the dying woman.

"Ambulance Surgeon Rathbone revived the man enough for him to tell his story. He said that he was a bartender, but for weeks had been unable to secure work. Three days ago his small supply of money had given out, and he had been unable to get food either for himself or his family."

Surely this does not require any very extended comment. Negro slaves in the days before the war would not have been allowed to die like this, because their death would have been a loss to their master and he would feed and keep them even when there was no work for them to do, until he needed their labor-power again. But with the wage-slave it is different; when his master, the capitalist who owns the shop in which he works, does not need him in his business, he is cast on the street, out of a job and free to starve, along with his family. That is one of the differences between "freedom" and slavery—but it is not one which Republican and Democratic politicians tell you about on the Fourth of July.

CHILD TORTURE.

In the New York "Times" of December 22, the following item appeared:

"George Hamula, in a suit for $15,000 damages for the loss of three fingers, which he brought against the Dundee Woolen Company of Passaic, N. J., testified before Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday that when in the employ of the company three years ago, though he was ONLY TWELVE YEARS OLD at the time, he was compelled to work THIRTEEN HOURS A DAY, operating six card machines.

One day when taking care of the machines he caught his hand in the machinery, and three fingers were torn from his hand. He was then getting TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF A WEEK, but after the accident his wages were raised to $5 and later he was discharged."

If George Hamula had been a little negro slave boy, he would not have been forced to work thirteen hours a day at dangerous work without any precautions being taken to insure his safety, because mutilation and injury would have made him worthless to his master. With the modern white slave it is different. What difference does it make if his fingers are ripped off? Any number of other little slave boys can be had the very next morning simply by advertising for them. Then if the capitalist owned his slaves straightout, it would probably cost him more than $2.50 a week to feed, clothe and keep them—but when he hires them it is much better, for he only pays $2.50 and the boy's parents provide the rest of his living, and if the boy is hurt he can discharge him and hire a new slave discharge him and hire a new twelve-year-old slave to work for thirteen hours a day at risk of life and limb. That is one of the differences between slavery and "freedom."

MURDER MADE COMFORTABLE.

In a press dispatch from Wilkes Barre, Pa., comes the following cheering news as to how murder may be provided for and made comfortable to the victims of private greed, who lose their lives for another man's profit:

"The next annual report of the mine inspectors of the anthracite coal districts is expected to show that scores of lives have already been saved by the installation in mines of the medical room, required by a recent act of the legislature, which went into effect on Nov. 30. ALL THE MINES, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT YET COMPLIED WITH THE LAW. Heretofore, it has been the custom, when a man was hurt in the mines, to get him to the surface by the best means at hand. There he would have to wait for the company ambulance, sometimes for several hours, and often men have died of loss of blood or shock. The mine hospitals now installed are rooms about ten feet square, placed in some convenient and easily reached passage of the mine. Most of them are furnished with cots for four persons, although the law requires only two. There are at hand linseed oil, to be used in the numerous cases of burns, bandages, linens, woolen, and water-proof blankets, splints, and other handy appliances. Most of the large companies have engaged physicians to show their mine foremen how to use the appliances, and schools of instruction in methods of treating injuries are being established, with sessions once or twice a week. AS THERE IS AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN ONE MAN KILLED AND SIX INJURED EVERY DAY IN THE MINES OF THE REGION, the appliances and foremen's knowledge will often be tested."

Mark that some of the mines are still evading the law and allowing the slaughter of their employees to continue in order to save a few dollars expense. Laws to protect workingmen are always unenforced or evaded because the men who make and administer the laws are men of money or their tools and murder for profit is part of "business principles." The question for workingmen is: Can you believe that your interests are identical with the interests of capitalists who will see you slaughtered before they will spend a few pennies to make your work safe? Can you believe that your interests are the same as those of the vampires who live on the profits of your life and snap their fingers at your death? Is it not evident that the interests of your class and their class are irreconcilably opposed? Is it not obvious that the only hope of the working class is a fight to the finish with this capitalist class which fattens on their life blood? And if the interests of the two classes are diametrically opposed, how can any political party serve both classes? No political party can serve the interests of both the workers and the capitalists, as the old parties pretend to do. Therefore, let all workingmen unite in the Socialist Party to gain control of government for their own benefit, overthrow this industrial system, and, by making the means of producing wealth the collective property of the people, insure to all the right to work under the best possible conditions and to enjoy the full fruits of their labor.

C. L.

MINNEAPOLIS AT WO[illegible]

The comrades at Minneapolis, though laboring under difficulty, are furnishing their new hall at L. avenue and other expenses, getting there just the same. At last meeting twelve new members were admitted and others are coming. On Jan. 5, Cicero C. Talbott gave "The Citizen of Yesterday and To-day," a lecture that he has been at great pains to prepare. On Jan. 12, Comrade J. B. Graham gave "Some Errors in Current Religious Teaching," and on Jan. 19, Comrade F. D. Freeman took his audience on a trip "From the Cradle to the Grave."

Comrade Lucas has begun a course on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, running from Jan. 7 to Feb. 20, on the following subjects: "The Earth our Home;" "Primitive Men and the Development of Institutions;" "Early Civilization;" "Feudalism;" "Trade Guilds and Trade Unions;" "The Function of Religion in Civilization;" "Manufacture and Wage System;" "Commerce and the Slave Trade;" "Money and Its Use;" "King, Nobility, Landholding the Basis of Government;" "Capitalism, Republican Parliament Basis of Government;" "Ancient and Modern Tools;" "The Factory System;" "Strikes, Lockouts and Boycotts;" "Utopias, their Cause and Failure;" "Socialism;" "Use and Exchange Values;" "Surplus Value and Social Labor;" "The Class Struggle;" "Trusts and the Present Outlook." Free discussion follows all these lectures.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

"Bradstreet's" reports 291 failures in the United States during the week, against 346 for the previous week, and 290, 255, 262, and 309 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

MADDEN BACKS DOWN.

I am just in receipt of information from the Postoffice Department at Washington that the case of the Appeal has been dismissed, and that on there is no occasion to question the accuracy of the Appeal's subscriptions, as the right of the "Appeal" to mail at [illegible] paper through the mails and the right of our readers to send the paper to their friends is thus sustained.—Appeal to Reason.

—Governor Van Sant proposes to rate the railroads on constitutional lines, which will probably please the railroads better than any thing else he could do.—Chicago News.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.
P. O. BOX 1512.
Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.
Bundle rates:	
Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.25
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.
Weekly Bundles:	
5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.25
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D.-P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

NOTICE.

The associate editor of The Worker asks the indulgence of readers, and especially of correspondents whose communications have not received attention, for any deficiencies in this issue. Comrade Lee has been ill for several days, and this unexpected handicap has caused the neglect of several matters of more or less importance.

SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Discussion of the attitude of Socialism toward religion has been revived by Archbishop Corrigan's recent attacks on Socialism. The correspondence which we publish this week is [illegible] indications of the necessity [illegible] understanding of this [illegible] part of many earnest [illegible] considering the truth or falsity of the Bible and the teachings of the Church, and keeping in mind the fact that the opinions of the Archbishop, or of the Pope himself, are not binding upon his spiritual subjects except in religious matters, the question still remains: What is the attitude of the Socialist movement toward the Church and those teachings of Christianity which have a direct bearing on the social problem?

In the first place, the Socialist movement, being based upon a scientific understanding of the laws of social evolution, is obviously un-Christian, in the same sense that mathematics or astronomy is un-Christian—that is, it has no connection with Christianity. Many thinkers claim that every science, and especially the inductive method of reasoning upon which all science is founded, discredits the teachings of the Church; but we shall not consider that here, especially as religionists take refuge behind the wall of faith. The real question is: Is Socialism anti-Christian?

To begin with, it is necessary to distinguish between Socialism as a future state of society and Socialism as a movement toward that state of society; it is also necessary to distinguish between the ideals of Christianity and the practise of the Church.

As far as the organized Church is concerned, it has always been on the side of the ruling class. Like all other social institutions it is dependent on the owners of the earth for its support, and is therefore a creature of the capitalists. When the struggle between the workers and the capitalists comes to a crisis it will undoubtedly be with the masters. There is no doubt that in the future social revolution the world's workers will find [illegible] organized religion as [illegible] them. But, outside of [illegible] institutions, what is the relation of Socialism to real religion, as sincerely professed by individuals?

The tactics which the Socialist movement must follow are of necessity opposed to the Christian teachings of non-resistance, contentment, and universal love, for the Socialist movement is carried on within the confines of a social system which makes the practise of these Christian ideals impossible; but the victory of the Socialist movement would replace this system by one in which brotherhood would become a reality, and in which it would be possible for men to live according to the teachings of Jesus. Socialism as a movement is anti-Christian, but Socialism as a future state of society would for the first time make it possible to put the ethics of Christianity into practise. It is idle to attempt to compare the conditions of a future society in which there will be no classes with the [illegible] by and morally elevate the whole race. It was, of course, impossible for Jesus to be a Socialist, because in his time industrial and social evolution had not progressed far enough to make Socialism possible. It being impossible in his age to perfect the environment of the race, he devoted himself to fighting the effects of environment. It is for this reason that, after so many hundreds of years of preaching, his precepts have had so little practical effect and are not practised by those who preach them.

Those who oppose Socialism on account of their belief in Christianity should remember that it is absolutely certain that capitalism, and every church which supports it, is anti-Christian and that only under Socialism will even an approximate application of Christian ethics be possible. Coming from the pulpit prostitutes who defend the present social system with its consequences of suffering, poverty, vice, crime, and war, the charge that Socialism is against the teachings of the gentle Jesus is a preposterous piece of impudence. The statement that Christianity is opposed to Socialism is the severest indictment of Christianity ever made.

As the Socialist movement grows more powerful, the church may try to fasten itself onto the movement, either for the purpose of prolonging its own existence or to saddle the movement and ride it to ruin—just as the Roman ruling class captured and perverted Christianity and changed it from a popular outcry into a safeguard of the state. This danger, however, is neither imminent nor certain.

The real danger in so-called "Christian Socialism" is that the "Christian Socialists," even though ardent and sincere, carry into their propaganda the methods of the church, appealing to the unreliable sentimental idealism of individuals rather than the material interests of the working class upon which the Socialist movement is based. If the movement is to endure it must have a solid material foundation. Only confusion can result from the attempt to mix a material science with a metaphysical speculation. "Christian Socialism" is a misnomer and a misfortune. If any Socialist doubts that it is harmful to the movement, let him look to France and Belgium, where the "Christian Socialists" maintain a separate party in opposition to the class-conscious Socialists.

Of similar nature is the idea that the Socialist movement is an idealistic, humanitarian, or ethical movement. Idealistic, humanitarian, and ethical motives are all factors in social evolution and may well serve as valuable aids to the movement, but they are not its source and cannot serve as its foundation. The Socialist movement is based upon the material interests and necessities of the working class, and has been called into being by the processes of social and economic evolution, not by an impracticable idealism which cannot thrive under competitive conditions. The feeling of brotherhood will be the result of the establishment of Socialism, not its cause—the latter is to be found in the material interests of the workers as opposed to the capitalists. It must be remembered that ideals are largely created or colored by material interests. The value of an appeal to ideals depends upon whether it is an appeal to the ideals of the working class or the ideals of their masters. In all revolutions, appeals to ideals have been effective only when based on material interests or created by the necessities of economic evolution.

Referring again to Archbishop Corrigan—whose statements have at least had the good effect of bringing up for renewed discussion the question of Socialism vs. Christianity, which Socialists have got to thresh out—his attacks on Socialism per se do not require any answer as his misrepresentations, inconsistencies and absurdities fall of their own foolishness. By his delerious diatribes against Socialism the comical Corrigan has placed a dunce-cap on his own head and used his position to make of himself an international clown.

COURTENAY LEMON.

The residents of King's Bridge and vicinity are protesting because their children in going to and from school are daily exposed to the danger of being killed on one or another of the seven grade crossings which the New York Central maintains there. Their present protests would carry more weight if they had voted last November for the only party which made life as against profits the issue of its campaign. If the King's Bridge districts had given a Social Democratic majority at the last election their wishes would be respected by the capitalists and politicians against whom they had voted.

The behavior of a gang of S. L. P. men at Ben Tillett's meeting in Pittsburg, where they seem to have broken their already unenviable record of rowdyism, will not do them any good nor Comrade Tillett any harm. It will perhaps help other workingmen to distinguish between the character of the riotous coterie that still clings to De Leon and the character of the real Socialist movement of the country. The only really regrettable feature of such an affair is that, by making a martyr of such a man as M. M. Garland, it strengthens the influence of the conservative element which he represents, and which has already done so much harm to the labor movement.

THE SINS THAT CHARITY COVERS

It was said some nineteen centuries ago that: "Charity covers a multitude of sins." Applying it to the capitalist's handout now called by the noble name of charity, the saying is equally true, though with a different meaning.

One of the heinous crimes covered by the "mantle of charity" is exposed by the following news item from a current New York daily:

"Commissioner Hoyer Folks of the Charities Department, yesterday attacked the time-honored custom of the great hospitals of this city which are supported, in part at least, by private charity. These institutions, to keep down their death rates, hurry patients to Bellevue as soon as it is seen that they are dying. * * *

"The ink was hardly dry upon the paper when an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital rolled up to the gates bearing Mrs. Sarah Meade, sixty-six years old, of 340 West Twelfth street, a sufferer from Bright's disease. She died on the stretchers as the bearers carried her to the reception ward."

Another crime of the capitalist charitable institutions of certain sorts is their practise of compelling the inmates to act as scabs to help break strikes. The workers in the clothing trades have had plenty of experience of this abuse, and it is hardly likely that our "reform" administration will try to stop it.

The theory of the "philanthropists" is that a person who is compelled by circumstances to accept relief from them thereby forfeits all human rights and is to be treated as a mere thing, devoid of sensibilities or aspirations, to be used or abused, experimented on or exploited, in whatever way may best suit the pleasure or the interest of the ruling class.

In view of the already appalling and rapidly increasing extent to which the members of the working class are forced, at some period of their lives, to become the recipients of poor in one form or another, the question of the administration of public and semi-public charities has become a question of immediate importance to the working people. In this one department alone, the good which a working class city administration, put in power upon the platform of an uncompromising Socialist movement, might do for the workers of this or of any other city is quite incalculable.

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

The most important truth that he who calls himself a Socialist must recognize sooner or later, is that Socialism is a working class movement. It is not a great preconceived humanitarian movement having for its express purpose the uplifting of civilization; by the establishment of economic justice, that must follow as a matter of course. But the revolutionary Socialist is not an altruist as the term is generally applied. He is merely fighting for his interests and the interests of his class. He sees that by the evolution of industry, a propertiless class has been produced. Although having produced everything, this class is robbed of it all, except that portion which the capitalist class gives back in the shape of wages, just sufficient to sustain life and perpetuate the species. Socialism, then, is the awakening of a class to the consciousness that it is being robbed, and shows a way in which they can gain control of the public powers in order to legislate the capitalist class out of existence. In short, Socialism is the movement of a class that will ultimately comprise the whole people.—People's Paper, Santa Barbara, Cal.

THE "ROCKY MOUNTAIN SOCIALIST."

The latest addition to the Socialist press is the "Rocky Mountain Socialist, edited by J. W. Martin and J. B. Osborne, and published weekly at Denver, Colo. The first number is good and gives promise of a useful future for the new paper.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

One of those phrases of intimation which sometimes flash out of the crookedness of capitalistic competition to light up the whole menagerie, occurs in the announced purpose of Carnegie's gift of $10,000,000 to the President for the educational benefit of that poor multitude known as the United States, and this is the phrase: "To discover the exceptional man in every department of study."

This is the fundamental lie of aristocracy building. Until we know that we have first discovered the exceptional discoverer an enormous patronage and a given interest to start with foreordain what sort of exceptional man (has Washington fund will discover. Fricks and Schwabs, no doubt, and nothing more. The race man can only be discovered in a democracy and by democratic methods. Taking Carnegie himself and these gifts, we cannot but look upon him and the conditions that made him possible as exceptionally preposterous. Nothing but a ridiculous misbalance of society could put this little humbug in a position to patronize America and coddle the world.

The assumption underlying this search for the exceptional man is that the human world must always consist of stars and clods, or of clods proceeding starwards; and it is for these clods in course of astralization that the President accepts Carnegie's gift. A rightly balanced democratic mind gets out of sociologic study a different hope from this poor, paltry possible turning up, now and again, of an exceptional man. We look for common justice as the fruit and reward of civilization and for a whole nation rising together.

Granting the fact that all men are now born unequal, Socialism would reduce this inequality practically to the smallest possible sum of human suffering and injustice; and this it would do by removing the artificial inequalities maintained by aristocratic governments; by reducing the downward pressure of exceptional men, so as to enable the race to adjust and equalize itself upwards. Is this what Carnegie is after, think you? Nay, to widen the gulf between the exceptional and the common man is his gospel. The slave masters must own the talents of the race or how shall they be secure?

Are you aware that there is a Prussian gentleman residing in Berlin who is known as the Emperor of Germany. If not, it is certainly no fault of the gentleman's. He is now again giving you an opportunity of remembering the fact, by sending his brother to see you in a warship. Like all monomaniacs, the Emperor is an amusing creature. He fancies himself to be Germany, all of it; and like the little child you see every day on the sidewalk, who is playing at being a steam engine, the Emperor goes about puffing and blowing in fine old style. But Bebel and a few of the Social Democrats are beginning to draw his fire, so that the imperial steam is likely soon to cool off before the famine of the German workmen and the intelligence of the Socialists.

There is a story of a poor fat monk who was crossing a very frail bridge over a torrent, which began to creak and shake when it felt the weight of his many indulgences, and so set the poor man on making his peace with the powers of the world to come; therefore he began to bless himself and to cry "God is good;" but then suddenly apprehending the chances of his having to do with another than God, he added in a subdued voice over his left shoulder this saving clause: "And the devil is not a bad fellow, either." Such is the attitude of "The Daily Weathercock" known as the capitalist press in regard to anything of whose success there is no certainty. The two canal routes, the Boer war, Sampson and Schley, temperance and booze—virtue and vice.

Like the hog after he is washed which returns to the mire, even so my poor democracy of New York seems to be returning to David Bennett Hill; and that this should be done with the assent and consent of W. J. Bryan, shows that with his many other qualifications for the presidency, the late candidate knows the conditions under which political bacon gets its flavor.

Theodore, who as a reformer was always below suspicion, never having really been in it for a moment, save as a part of anti-other-fellowism, is nevertheless above suspicion as a machine Republican. His recent appointments must satisfy even Saint Spooner himself—and now he openly endorses the decapitation of Quay's opponents in Pennsylvania. Quay's opponents! Which, in Pennsylvania, meant at least the public pretense of decency. But not being stalwart Republicans (the new name for mountebanks who swallow swords and things) is sufficient reason to Theodore for damning them. "Thus ends the greatest moral show in the world," saith Artemus.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

And Its Bearing on the Trade Union and Labor Politics.

From the report of President E. T. Behrens of the Missouri State Federation of Labor to the eleventh annual convention of that body, held in St. Louis this month, we take the following extract, which is worthy of careful consideration:

"Improved machinery and the division of labor in the production of commodities; the development of industry and concentration of the means of production; the aggregation of large numbers of workingmen in factories; the formation of trusts—now fast becoming international in character—which, in many instances, have a complete monopoly of certain fields of industry, and the tendency of these to expand their scope of operations so as to include not only one but many industries; have so completely revolutionized the production and distribution of wealth, as to make untenable the present position of the wage-earners in their struggle for a higher wage. Competition among the wealth possessors is being wholly eliminated from the field of commercial activity, and having full control over commodities, they can advance or lower prices at will; while, on the other hand, as every improved machine displaces so many men the struggle for employment among the workers becomes ever more intense. Every slight advance in wages is met by the wealth possessors by a corresponding increase in the price of commodities, and not infrequently at a multiplied ratio.

"But as production proceeds along the lines indicated, with the working-class dependent upon another class—the machine, or tool-owning class—for employment; and as labor must surrender to the tool-owning class the whole of its product, receiving in return but a bare subsistence in the form of a wage—there is engendered an irrepressible conflict between these two antagonistic forces in society; and each class strives, consciously or unconsciously, for the conservation of its class interests.

"Now, as the productive power of labor is being continually augmented by the introduction of improved machinery and labor-saving devices, and since labor receives but a small fraction of the total wealth produced, and can purchase only an equivalent in other commodities to the wage received, a surplus is created which becomes a glut upon the market; production ceases, labor finds itself out of employment, and must experience untold want and deprivation until the surplus commodities have been disposed of in markets abroad or consumed by the more favored ones at home. This every period of activity in industry is followed by a period of depression, if not an absolute crisis.

"Not only does the present system of machine production augment the productive power of labor and lessen the ability of the laborer to purchase back that which his labor has created, but it also forces an ever increasing number into the ranks of the unemployed.

"A half century and a decade ago Chas. Dickens, writing from the city of Boston to friends in England, wrote, 'There is not a workingman in this city nor in this state, who has not a blazing fire and meat for dinner every day of his life, nor would a flaming sword in the air attract so much attention as a beggar in the street.' What is the condition of the laborer to-day? Every highway and byway is lined with tramps; every city town and village has its quota of unemployed, which tells the story of the decline of American labor.

"The problem of the unemployed is indeed a problem of grave concern to the organized workingmen and workwomen of this country. This army, already reaching into the millions, outside the pale of organization, unable to align themselves with the organized forces of labor, outcasts of society, and condemned by their own class, becomes a standing menace to those who are employed. Therefore, upon the organized workingmen and women who are not yet bowed down by oppression's weight, who have not yet been driven into the 'Slough of Despond' by the organized greed of capitalism, and who still possess sufficient moral strength and courage to assert their manhood and womanhood, rests the responsibility of freeing their class from the bonds of industrial slavery, and thus rescuing civilization and mankind from death and decay.

"We need not search the higher philosophies of economic and social sciences for a solution of the problems which confront the working class. Our duty as trade unionists is clear, the path we must traverse to reach labor's goal is well defined.

"We are wise, indeed, if we learn a lesson from past experiences and profit by them. Our efforts to establish a higher wage, shorter hours and better conditions of employment—which are only incidental to the greater and graver problems, the complete overthrow of that system which makes the struggle for them necessary—have fully demonstrated the weakness of our position upon the industrial field in contests with employers. The employing capitalist class (an insignificant minority), being the ruling class, are in possession of all the machinery of government, and it is only by their possessing this power that they are able to dominate the industrial field. Now, having the greatest number, we can easily reverse the order and become ourselves the ruling class, by taking possession of the machinery of government, and through it dominate the industrial field, not for the benefit of a class but in the interest of all."

President Behrens is a Socialist, having for some time been one of the most active members of the local organization of the Socialist Party in his home city of Sedalia. The fact that a man holding such clear and radical views was elected as the official head of the labor movement in the state of Missouri speaks well for the progressive character of the unions there.

YANKEE DOODLE REVISED.

The saving made by forming trusts,
A lesson plain in teaching,
By arguments in full accord
With Socialistic preaching.

CHORUS:

To beat them at their chosen game
Compels us, as a nation,
To meet the wants of every one
Through just co-operation.

For this is how the trusts succeed
In killing competition,
To kill the trusts in that same way
We Socialists petition.

CHORUS:

For we can form a bigger trust
Than any in existence,
So push the project right along,
With courage and persistence.

THE STEEL TRUST.

An Example of the Industrial Evolution Which Makes Socialism Inevitable.

In "The Public" of January 11, Louis F. Post has an interesting article based on Ray Stannard Baker's sketch of the Steel Trust, in "McClure's Magazine" for November, 1901. Despite the weak and reactionary conclusions of the editor of "The Public," and his occasional impotent flings at Socialism, and constant references to the ethical principles of a movement which is primarily based on material interests, the article is a valuable study, especially as regards the facts quoted from the earlier article of Mr. Baker. In the following quotation we have omitted the objectionable features mentioned above:

"The most influential school of Socialists regard Socialism as a social evolution, and their conception of the subject is being impressively confirmed by events. It can be understood * * * through the modern phenomena of trusts, studied in the light of the theory of historical evolution.

"Not that the trust is a Socialist ideal. Far from it. In all Socialism there is a democratic aspiration, and trusts are not democratic. Yet they are believed by democratic Socialists to secrete democratic germs, which will eventually develop the autocratic trust into an industrial democracy, somewhat as political democracy has been developed out of feudalism and monarchy.

"However this may prove to be, doubtless the economic, as distinguished from the ethical, principles of Socialism, are already in process of more or less imperfect exemplification by the trusts, the most perfect of which in that respect is the United States Steel Corporation. This trust, which controls 65 per cent. of the American steel industry, owns not only the natural sources of production upon which it depends, but also all the related artificial machinery of production and distribution. It is a gigantic socialistic embryo. So at least it distinctly appeared to be in a vivid pen sketch by Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, in 'McClure's Magazine' for November, 1901, a sketch which is valuable as a socialistic study because, besides being vivid, it is evidently a true account, as far as it goes, of the business methods of the steel trust.

"Mr. Baker describes the organization of the steel trust as—

'a republican form of government, not unlike that of the United States, with a president; a cabinet, or executive committee, which is likewise a supreme court, having practically all the power of the board of directors; a treasury department, or finance committee; a legal department (the general counsel); and a congress (board of directors), elected to office by individual voters or stockholders.'

"The government of the trust, besides being republican in form, is federal in principle; for, writes Mr. Baker—

'It is a general though erroneous impression that when the steel corporation was organized all of the ten absorbed companies lost their identity, being merged in a single huge concern managed from New York city. But the United States Steel corporation is rather a federation of independent companies, a combination of combinations, each with its own distinct government, officers, sphere of influence, and particular products. The Carnegie Steel Company, for instance, is still independent of the Federal Steel Company, and yet both are a part of the United States Steel Corporation in the same way that Pennsylvania and Illinois, while separate states, each with its own government, are part of the United States.'

"But this government is primarily industrial, as distinguished from political. Its purpose is the production and distribution of steel commodities, from the ore and the coal in the mine, through all the processes of manufacture and transportation, to the finished and delivered article. In this particular it differs from the socialistic state only in the fact that its field of operations is limited to the steel industry, whereas the socialistic state would be expected to monopolize even more completely and to operate even more perfectly, all branches of industry.

"'Still in analogy to the theory of the American government, the steel trust distinguishes between common functions and those pertaining to the constituent companies respectively:

'While each subsidiary company retains the entire management of its own manufacturing plants, it has been the policy of the new corporation to combine in great general departments those factories of production common to all the companies. For instance, most of the subsidiary companies owned their own iron mines, their own coke ovens, and controlled their own ships in the lakes, and each had a department to care for these interests. Now the ore and transportation interests are gathered in one great department. * * *

'The economy effected by this concentration of common interests into one central department is thus described:

'. . . the coke interests, the export department, the foreign offices in London, and certain branches of the sales departments, are each grouped under a single head. By this method a single agency distributes iron ore, coal and coke, between the various plants as needed, avoiding cross shipments, and supplying plants always from the nearest sources, thereby saving freight charges. Much of the economy of production depends on the efficacy of distribution. Formerly serious delays resulted from the inability to obtain vessel tonnage at the right time, or to load the ships with the right kind of ore when wanted, for many companies, while owning plenty of one kind of ore, were compelled to purchase other kinds to make the proper mixtures. Under the new system, however, the splendid fleet of 115 vessels on the great lakes is all under the control of one man . . . and the ore-distributing system is all under another chief. The ships can thus be directed by telegraph to the ore-docks in Minnesota, Michigan, or Wisconsin, where each immediately secures a full load, and carries it to the dock or mill where that particular kind of ore is most needed. . . . Coke and coal are distributed much in the same manner by a central department.'

"Such centralization is confined, however, as already indicated, to operations of common concern. * * * The Steel Trust, while in absolute control, and consequently able to insure harmony through its central authority, has, nevertheless, so adjusted the relationships of the constituent companies that—

'one company buys of or sells to another, as formerly, and the bargains are driven just as shrewdly as ever, each president being keenly ambitious to make a good showing for his company. The disputes which naturally arise are settled by the executive committee, sitting as a sort of supreme court.'

"As to products which vary with the producing company, wide latitude is allowed, each company being permitted to drive the best bargain it can in the open market. But—

'in cases where several companies produce the same thing—steel rails, for instance—they agree on a price and appoint the same agents throughout the country.'

"Not only are economies secured by this system of production and distribution, but every department of the trust, says Mr. Baker, 'runs smoothly, noiselessly.'

"In this great trust, then, we have an example, only partly developed economically and not at all ethically, but faithful and favorable as far as it goes, of Socialism in the concrete.

"To perfect this system economically, with reference to socialistic ideals, what is needed is that the trust should encompass all great industries instead of only two-thirds of only one, and manage them in substantially the same way. To perfect it ethically, with reference to Socialism, what is needed is the democratization of the trust, so that all who work in it, the day laborer at the bottom as well as Mr. Schwab or Mr. Morgan, at the top, shall participate equally in its government and share equally in the value of its products."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN WORKINGMEN.

In the "Trades and Labor Gazette," the organ of the trade unions of London, England, James Macdonald, editor of the paper and Secretary of the London Trades Council, writes as follows:

"The American workman, it appears to us, may grumble less and more readily respond to the invitation of his capitalist taskmaster because he is a better broken-in animal. He recognizes Capital as king and fully understands that the capitalist owns him, body and soul, and that he must lay at the feet of his king, Capital, all his physical and intellectual energies, and fight his battles. He is entirely the creature of Capital and has no more real independence than the machine he works. He claims to be the most independent worker on earth, but that independence is nevertheless entirely subject to a money value, and up to the present he has sold it to the highest bidder. Industrially and politically the American worker in the political sense is the most degraded of creatures—most degraded because his opportunities are greatest. American workmen do but obey their animal instincts when they favor the survival of any particular group of employers, for, it is under such a group that they live and have their being."

It is not exactly flattering. But is there not a great deal of truth in it? At any rate, the best way to answer it is to prove it false by throwing off the conservatism and timidity to which Macdonald refers.

THE WISE MONKEYS.

A monkey sat on a cocoanut tree; In his hand he held a leaf with some charcoal marks upon it.

A troop of monkeys started to climb the tree to gather nuts, the leaf monkey halted them.

"Hold on," he said. "I own this tree."

The monkeys smiled.

"This leaf is my little deed, conferring upon me ownership from a dead monkey, and empowers me to collect rent."

The monkeys grinned.

"I only intend to collect four nuts a day from you for the privilege you enjoy of gathering nuts; but—"

The monkeys laughed.

"Because it rained so nicely, and crops will be excessively large, I am compelled to charge you six nuts a day."

The monkeys ha-ha-ed at him as a great humorist, and started again to climb the tree.

"Hold on!" he cries. "I'm in earnest."

They frowned.

"And if you don't pay men in advance, I'll—"

They scowled.

"Dispossess you, and you cannot again come to this tree."

"You want cocoanut?" they yelled. "Here, take them," and they sent them —one—two—three—dozen—twenty — they hurled at him, pounded him with them; bruised him; knocked him off the tree, and pelted him out of sight, while he mourned the loss of his leaf, title and the wicked anarchistic tendencies of his tribe.

But then—monkeys are fools, while men are wise.—London Clarion.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

Every Chicago daily paper refused an advertisement to the effect that the strike in San Francisco is still on, although they are regularly printing ads. of the Union Iron Works for men to go to the Pacific Coast. However, the Chicago "Workers' Call" prints the ad. in each issue. Draw your own conclusion.

—To be willing to rise while others are sinking in the mire; to be willing to have an eminence in the world which is attained by standing on a pyramid of struggling human bodies; to be contented to have and enjoy while others starve; to be satisfied to prosper while any earnest, honest toiler plods on toward the goal of despair and death, sums up the attribute of a fiend.—Wm. T. Brown.

—No laws, no customs, no rights of property are so sacred that they may not be made away with, if it can be clearly shown that they stand in the way of the greatest happiness.—W. J. Jevons.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

People's Paper, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Socialists who have entered the movement failing to grasp the fundamental basis of Socialism, the class struggle, are Utopists, who believe that by a general diffusion of brotherhood all classes will unite in establishing ideal Socialism—in other words, that we must reform the man before we can do anything, a task that the churches have been trying for 1900 years and failed. Socialism is not a love feast. It is the uprising of a huge class of wage-slaves, fighting for their rights. They see their oppressors organizing on every hand and they in turn try to meet it with a counter organization. Up to the present, their organization being loosely formed, and their class interests greatly blurred, it has gone to pieces, but it has arisen again, ever stronger until to-day they are represented by a well disciplined uncompromising organization called the Socialist Party, each member recognizing that his interest lies with the working class, with "no compromise" as the watchword.

Cleveland Citizen.

The expected has happened. The Mergenthaler Company has placed a new and cheap linotype machine on the market. It is especially designed for country offices. The claim is made that any person possessing common sense can operate the device after learning the keyboard, and no machinist is needed to set it up, as there are no breakages. Four men's work can be done on the machine at a total cost of about $25 a week. The liberal terms offered by the company will no doubt tend to generally introduce the new linotype, the country printer will make tracks for the city to find refuge in a job office if possible and the little hand composition done in job plants will also be turned out by machines. The average printer can't purchase this new tool of production, and, even if he could, he would be unable to carry it about with him, so he virtually becomes a slave to the capital in the iron scab. But the printers are pretty sensible sort of folk, and to-day hundreds of them are studying Socialism with a view to voting themselves into control of the labor-displacers.

Puck.

The useless old have formed a more or less troublesome element in every state of society. The savage tribes took simple ways to be rid of them. Some they buried alive and some they thriftily ate. A few were turned carelessly out to starve. Curiously enough, this latter method, extreme in its heartlessness, most nearly resembles the civilized method. Civilization is so perplexingly lop-sided. We would hardly shoot the old man and old women who have no means of support. The inhumanity of it would be too easy of detection. But we do, to a certainty, adopt the less merciful plan of condemning a very considerable number of them to starvation, or to a course of hardship that is merely starvation with a few trimmings. We take better care of our worn out work horses. They have hides and hoofs and bones. But our commercial experts have as far found no post mortem use for old men and old women, and their lot continues to be less enviable than that of the superannuated truck horse.

STATE CAPITALIS[illegible]

The Future Danger Which the So[illegible] Movement Will Have to Overcom[illegible]

trustees, [illegible]er, Art.

But there is scant room for question that Socialism is the goal toward which the trust tends. Those Socialists are right who see in the trust phenomena their predicted socialistic evolution. If Socialism comes at all, it must come in one of two ways. Either by the absorption of industries by government, or by the absorption of government by industrial agencies. Both tendencies are at work. Government is reaching out, not through the influence of Socialist parties, however, but under the pressure of grasping private interests, and in the form of protective tariffs, subsidies, and the like, for the regulation of functions which are distinctly individual (sic) and non-invasive. Concurrently, trusts are reaching out for the control of government. It is impossible to read Mr. Baker's account of the steel trust ("McClure's Magazine," November, 1901), without seeing in that organization the possibilities and prophecy of an overmastering governmental machine. If there were no opposing tendency, it could be predicted with almost absolute certainty that the trust would at no distant day evolve into an autocratic, plutocratic, all-embracing and paternal socialistic state.—The Public.

The above would be the result of mere "government ownership" with the government remaining under the control of the capitalist class. In order to have real Socialism and industrial democracy the working class must first capture the powers of government by the exercise of their political power in a party of their own class.

FOR LABOR DAY.

A song of labor must be sung to-day.
A ringing song that, sounding o'er the land,
Will make men listen. At his daunting forge,
His hand upon his bellows pole, the smith
Will pause and stop the hissing of his flame.
The plowman lean upon the handles of
His plow, the puddler at the furnace door,
His molten mass half poured, the quarryman
Let go his drill a space, the miner rest
Upon his pick, and all the men that toil
Will stand enrapt as if they heard the song
And sweet clear music of a happy dream—
A dream of being free, with happy hearts
Filled with content and peaceful certainty
That none can claim a toll from all the
toil.

And then a song of labor must be sung
To wake the workers from this spell
of dreams.
A song that stirs their hearts to action, like
A ballad of old times that promises
With martial ring to the fray—a song that
streams
And flaunts like an unfurled free banner
high
In the eternal freshness of the sky;
The song words like a banner's bold device
This song should come unto the ears of all
The tokens of the toil from weary toil.
Unwelcome as first hearing bells arose
And unrelled the music till the world were
filled
With sympathetic throbbings of the sense
Of lowly mankind they as long have worn
And raise their voices, beating each his
breast
Of the glad burden of the song of love
And brotherhood. This is the song that
must
Be sung by the best singers of to-day.

—Vladimir Kanzasky.

PARTY NOTES.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE Worker is on in full earnest in the 15th and 17th Assembly Districts. At the last meeting each member took five subscription postals to dispose of and the branch subscribed for one hundred copies of The Worker each week to put out on the newsstands and have made arrangements to have this work done. We predict a big gain in the vote in these districts, as the past has proven that no better means of agitation has been found. Will your district be the one to shirk in this work? Make it a special order in your district to discuss ways and means to carry on a special campaign for a daily by pushing the weekly, and thus making Socialist votes.

JOB HARRIMAN HAS BEEN chosen National Committeeman from New York and B. Berlyn of Chicago from Illinois.

T. D. MEADE WILL LECTURE AT the Socialist Educational League, 215 East Fifty-ninth street, New York, this Sunday evening, January 26.

AT COLONIAL HALL, ONE HUNdred and First street and Columbus avenue, New York, this Sunday evening, January 26, Rev. J. C. Hogan of East Orange, N. J., will lecture on "Present Day Problems and Their Solution." All are cordially invited.

N. I. STONE WILL LECTURE ON "The Attitude of Socialism Toward Trade Unions" at the Volks Lyceum, 218-220 Second street, on Friday evening, January 24.

C. H. VAIL AND MRS. VAIL spoke at Cold Spring, N. Y., on Jan. 14, to a large and attentive audience, who seemed to be well pleased to know what Socialism was. This was the first time in the history of the village that Socialism was spoken from a public platform. The local here is young and the comrades are very aggressive. Several questions were asked after the meeting, and a good collection was made. There was a delegation from Peekskill, N. Y., present.

ALEX. FRASER WILL LECTURE on "The Economic Basis of Crime" at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, near Richmond Road, Stapleton, Staten Island, this Sunday evening, January 26, at 7 p. m.

BOSTON, MASS. — THE KARL Marx Class meets every Sunday afternoon at 124 Washington street. Lecture followed by discussion. Secretary Goldstein says "the attendance is larger this season than it has been the past five years."

IN BROCKTON, MASS., A KARL Marx Class has been organized which will meet every Monday evening under the direction of Martha Moore Avery.

THE NATIONAL SECRETARY'S report for December shows a balance on hand, Dec. 1, of $107.24. Receipts during the month were $574.58; expenses, $420.94; balance on hand, Jan. 1, $60.88.

STATE CHARTERS WERE ISsued in December to Utah, Maine, and Iowa. Local charters were issued to Berwin, Hot Springs, and Little Rock, Ark.; Globe and Winslow, Ariz.; Arequa, Cripple Creek, Golden, Goldfield, Norwood, and Victor, Colo.; Longwood, Fla.; Augusta, Ga.; Blackfoot, Idaho Falls, Magnolia, Medimont, and Melrose, Idaho; Baltimore, Md.; Angus, East Belle Prairie, New Ulm, Two Harbors, and Wyoming, Minn.; Chico and Helena, Mont.; Enid, Fallis, Glencoe, and Pawnee, Okla.; Cayote, Cedar City, and Salt Lake, Utah; Norfolk and Richmond, Va.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The following nominations were made at the last meeting of the County Committee: For Organizer-at-large, Comrades Schneffer and Atkinson; for Corresponding Secretary, E. J. Aberle; for Recording Secretary, Comrade Clayton; for Financial Secretary, J. C. Holzer; for Treasurer, V. E. Coddington; Credential Committee, Comrades Hopkins, Weiss and Wyle; Auditing Committee, Comrades Droste, Koenig, Jr., and McNaff; Committee on Drum and Fife Corps, Comrades Schalk, Hofsted, and Weiss. The subdivisions are hereby notified to elect one delegate each to The Worker Conference of Local King's County, a meeting of which will be called within a week or two.

Notice of an amendment to the constitution was given to change the time of meeting from Sunday afternoon to Saturday evening. This will come up for debate at the next meeting of the County Committee, and all delegates who have not attended the Sunday meetings because they were otherwise engaged on that day ought to be on hand to choose a more suitable date.

The committee elected to look after the welfare of the Drum and Fife Corps reported that that organization was slightly embarrassed financially, and requested that the branches which have not yet made returns for the tickets of the last festival do so at once.

THE UTAH SITUATION.

The faction which controlled the Salt Lake City convention deny that there were over 500 votes in the convention, as claimed by the regular state organization. They say there were only 385 votes in the convention. The number of due-paying members of the party in Utah in November was 52. In December, 167. The faction which controlled the convention disclaim any intention of irregularity, although admitting that the proceedings were possibly illegal from a technical point of view. The National Secretary, while recognizing the regular state organization, is collecting evidence in the case, to be presented to the National Committee. The faction which controlled the convention, and which appears to include men and women who have been workers in the movement, indignantly resent any imputation of their motives.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. George Smith, 360 Examiner Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary 478 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first and third Friday evenings of the month at 79 Dearborn street.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Atlanta.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville; Assistant and Financial Secretary, Alton G. Clifford, Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Beam street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1904 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arustein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Eidsness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 637, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 229 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the General Committee will be held on Saturday, Jan. 25. Election of officers and other important business to transact. Delegates are requested to come early.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

The Financial Secretaries of the following subdivisions are called upon to at once send in the membership reports: Second and 8th Assembly Districts, 4th Assembly District, 6th and 10th Assembly Districts, 11th Assembly District, and 23d Assembly District, Bohemian Branch. Secretaries will attend to this at once.

J. GERBER, Organizer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.

The Executive State Committee met at 330 Shawmut avenue, Saturday, Jan. 18, at 7:30 p. m. Members present: Carey, Putney, Konikow, Schmidt, Page, and Pinnegan.

The Secretary reported on progress in organization of town and city committees. Committe on rules reported progress. Voted that State Committee indorse as town committees such citizens as seem to be good Socialists, though not elected by the election in a town where there are no caucus elected committees.

There being a vacancy on the Executive Committee, because of Comrade MacCartney not being a member of the State Committee, it was voted to call for nominations from the members of the State Committee, and submit the same to a referendum vote.

Attest: SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, Secretary.

To Socialist Comrades of Massachusetts.

The State Committee of 1901 voted that the following correspondence be published in the Socialist press:

"To Squire E. Putney, Secretary of the Social Democratic Party, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Dear Comrades:—The historic developments through which the Socialist movement in Massachusetts has passed have left in my possession the archives of the old Socialist Labor Party State Committee from the time of its organization.

I desire to present them to the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party as its successor; the body which now stands as the trusted guardian of the rights and as the foremost promoter of the progress of the Socialist movement within our well beloved commonwealth. With Socialist greetings, I am fraternally,

DAVID GOLDSTEIN.

To David Goldstein.

Dear Comrade:—Allow me by authority of the State Committee, S. D. P., to extend their thanks for archives of S. L. P. State Committee.

Whatever mistakes the Socialist Labor Party have made, especially in recent years, said party gave the political movement in this state with good and true Socialists, who stood firmly for correct Socialist principles. May the Social Democratic Party emulate their early zeal and faithfulness and be strong enough to avoid their mistakes of later years.

Personally I am glad that so much that is, and will in time be of so much more value from an historical standpoint, is now SAFE for future history when the historian wishes to look up the beginnings of the Socialist political movement.

Yours fraternally,
SQUIRE E. PUTNEY,
Secretary of State Committee, S. D. P.

MONOPOLY'S GRIP.

The Landlord stands at the coal mine door—
"Stand back! Stand back!" saith he.
"The bounties of God are all my store,
And ye may but work for me.

"Now doff your cap for a job, my man,
And take what the owners give—
God help the man that's under the ban
Of the trusts that let man live."

The Landlord stands by the iron mine,
And "the iron trade grows slack"—
"Ye shall pay me more for the God-made ore,
Or for tools and labor back."

And the tools are few in the farmers' fields
And the coal in the kitchen stove is scant—
Alas, for the man who pays what he can,
And takes what the trust Kings grant.

For the buyers wait in the market place,
And the workmen wait at the mills;
And the Cry, Oh, for the land is the gripping hand
Of the trusts whose earth-grip kills.

—Virginia M. Butterfield, in Johnstown, Pa., Democrat.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

Socialism and Christianity.

Editor The Worker.

"Socialism is a science. Christianity a speculation." With these words an article by George Cutting is opened in your issue of January 12. The implication is that because the one is a science and the other a speculation there can be no connection or relationship between them. But, as a matter of fact, every science is closely connected with speculation of some kind or other, and Christianity being a social force of the utmost importance, and Socialism an economic and social science, the connection is most intimate.

The writer says that "Christianity deals with individuals and life hereafter and teaches that life here is but a passing event preparatory to everlasting life."

Very well, admitting that it does teach this, what of it? I, as an individual believing that I am to spend a pleasant life in another world throughout eternity, nevertheless wish to make myself as comfortable as possible while sojourning here. Then, what is more natural, I know that generation after generation is to follow me here and that there is practically an eternity of human existence on this earth. It is for those who are to follow, even more than myself, that I am interested. At least, so we Socialists argue to ourselves and to the world. It is for future generations that we are to-day agitating and propagating our doctrines.

What, now, is there inconsistent or unreasonable in the holding of the belief of a life in another world, and a belief that conditions can be improved in the present for the benefit of those now living, or of those to live hereafter?

It would seem that even a casual reading of history would prove that religious faith or even belief in a personal God or a future existence does not prevent, does not interfere with, the holding of revolutionary theories or the putting into most effective and sanguinary practise those same theories.

From the rebelling of the Jews against the making of brick without straw and other Egyptian oppression to the hymnsinging Roundhead revolution of Cromwell's Ironsides, who marched against the cavalier aristocracy of England, this truth has been most apparent. Both leaders and followers in the great democratic revolutionary movements of the past have been men holding some religious faith, and their faith has never dampened their ardor or cooled their courage.

The ethics of Christianity and Socialism are not so far apart as Mr. Cutting would have us believe by citing the command of Christ to the rich young man to sell all his goods and give to the poor as it is repeated to-day. Socialism was at that time impossible and charity was only one way of bringing about a more equitable distribution of property and a greater equality of opportunity. It is, moreover, possible that the only object of Jesus in asking this sacrifice of the man was to bring to his attention his greatest weakness.

Christ added but one commandment to the decalogue, and to none of this small but comprehensive body of law can a Socialist reasonably object; nor is any teaching of these commandments antagonistic to the tenets of Socialism.

Socialism may suffer from too many articles of faith, from a too extensive discipline. What more is necessary than that one understands the economic development of recent times, believes in the class struggle, and votes for the Co-operative Commonwealth, in not such an one a Socialist? If he does so believe and vote and understand, is he not a Socialist? May he not then, if he likes, believe that the earth is flat or its surface on which we live a hollow sheet; that the world was made in six days or six seconds or six million years; that Satan fell out of heaven; that it is wrong to eat meat on Friday or to kiss the pope's toe?

I see no inconsistency in a man's believing at one and the same time that there are seven heavens, a personal god, a personal devil, eternal punishment for the damned, and at the same time believing that conditions on earth may be greatly improved by the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The danger of the church fastening itself on to the Socialist movement does not seem very great at this time, in fact, there is no evidence of any large body of persons at present fastening themselves onto the movements. Our vote and membership does not show any such tendency.

The fact that the Socialists have promised the priests and ministers that under Socialism these men of the cloth shall have some work given them to perform will keep them miles away from the party.

Some of our party members are always having a nightmare, seeing things in their dreams, and wanting to save the party from some new and great danger. The latest discovered is Christ a Socialist.

Of course, there is no such thing as "Christian Socialism," but if any one wishes to call himself a Christian Socialist or a vegetarian Socialist, or an Intellectual Socialist, or a Marxian, scientific, revolutionary, or class-conscious Socialist, who cares and what is the harm?

In the meantime let us quit conjuring up ghosts to go out among the masses and make Socialists.

If the French and German workingmen are imbued with the teachings of Voltaire and the materialistic philosophers it was due to the horrors of Socialist-in those countries to attack Christianity or any other religion. But in the English speaking world the policy is suicidal. The working class does not distinguish at present between the church and the religion it was first organized to teach, and construes an attack upon the church organization or the clergy as an attack upon religion.

It is to be hoped that Socialists will cease trying to confine Socialist propaganda by their narrow dogmas of materialism.

C. E. SPELMAN.

New York.

(Note.—We refer our correspondent to the editorial on this subject in another column. —Ed.)

"More Christian Socialism."

Editor The Worker.

In The Worker of this week I notice an article under the head of "Christian Socialism," to which I would like to say your columns to reply to.

According to the various dictionaries, as well as the general understanding of the word, scientific means something certain, a fact which can be proved by demonstration. Such being the case with Christian Socialism, it is eminently scientific. That there is such so-called Christian Socialism that has no right to the name of Christian does not make less true that which is Christian. The whole fabric of Socialism depends upon the recognition of the truths taught by Christ, and it is only as those precepts are lived up to that Socialism becomes possible. It would be an utter impossibility to saddle a Christ on this movement. As God is Our Father, and we are His children so we must be brothers, and it was that fact largely which was the basis of His teachings.

With Herron, I assert that "God is love," but for that I also have the authority of the scriptures as well as the evident application of the doctrine of love in all the departments of life, and without which Socialism could not exist.

That the emotions are frequently played upon by some Christian preachers I do not deny, but these methods are also frequently used by Socialists. That Socialists depend largely upon material resources is their weak point, and utterly unscientific; for as God is the source of their being, and controls everything, it is evidently useless to depend upon resources that conflict with our source of supply. God is spirit, and man is his offspring. The only contentment vaunted in the scriptures is contentment with good, and requires mankind to overcome whatever is wrong. The constant efforts of all Christian people has been to raise the standard of living to the truths taught by Christ, according to the words of Christ, we know of no distinction of race or money, for He calls us His children. Whatever the preachers do or leave undone, the fact remains that even such able writers as Bellamy or Karl Marx owe their ability to write, owe their ideas, to their Creator, and His wisdom handed down to them in the Bible. It is not possible for them to square true Christianity with Socialism, as Christianity is the foundation of scientific Socialism. If we would have clear-headed, scientific Socialism we must remove this mist or cloud that would hide the originator of Socialism; we must recognize that we are children of a common parent, "Christ."

C. W. MINOR.

January 13, 1902.

(Note.—The antique dogmatism of the above, the crude and unreasoning acceptance of stupendous premises, calls for little comment. We publish the above curious commutation to show the results of confusing a material science with a metaphysical speculation. It emphasizes the value of the article in reply to which our correspondent writes, and should serve as a warning of the dangers arising from illogical or metaphysical methods of thought and propaganda in our movement. From this weird brand of "scientific Socialism" (sic!), "Good Lord, deliver us."—Ed.)

Socialism and Ideals.

Editor The Worker.

The article in The Worker of January 12, 1902, by George Cutting "Socialism vs. Christianity," suggested the following to me:

Until the movement recognizes the power of the unseen forces we call spiritual which embraces reason, ethical forces, and all noble ideals, it will continue to meet deserved defeat at the polls. All revolutions in history, which have meant larger liberty for men, have appealed to the ideal or spiritual.

Capitalism is devoted to the material. It makes man a machine for the production of property. Socialism appeals to the ideal or spiritual. Socialism makes property of use only as it supports man. The ideals of Socialism and of Christianity are the same." Both consider man of primary and property of secondary importance.

Christianity as taught to-day by most pious teachers is not the genuine article. Don't abuse Christianity because it is falsely presented. Very few professed Christians would accept Jesus if he appeared to-day as he appeared 1900 years ago. Very few Socialists would reject him.

Will you give this a place in your paper.

Yours in the work,

C. P. DEYOE.

Ramsey, N. J., Jan. 10, 1902.

(Note.—"Property," including the means of production, is necessary to life; therefore it can hardly be said to be of secondary importance, as its possession is a condition of existence. For the rest, see editorial column.—Ed.)

Discontent.

Editor The Worker.

They tell us that we preach the doctrine of discontent. We reply that any one who is contented—under present social conditions—is either a fool, or a scoundrel.

Yours truly,

JOHN CONWAY.

New York, Jan. 19, 1902.

"An Ancient Philosopher and Modern Conditions."

Editor The Worker.

The anti-Socialist editor of the "Blue Grass Blade" of Lexington, Ky., in his issue of December 22, 1901—according to his own testimonies having begun to read Socialist literature lately—passes a rather vaguer criticism on Socialists in general because of The Worker's editorial opinion about "The Chinese Exclusion Question" in The Worker's issue of Dec. 8. He claims that Socialists have no sympathy for the "Chinaman or the yellow man—the negro or the Chinaman."

Such criticism might have passed muster in our grandparents' time, but will hardly pass in our present day. "Nothing short of the sentiment of Thomas Paine" bless his memory—"The world is my country and humanity my brethren," will satisfy any just and good man," says the philosopher from Kentucky.

Allow me to state that Socialism would make the above sentiment a practical fact, and not merely sentiment only, as it is to-day. Comrade Moore forgets the fact that Socialism is not inaugurated yet, and that Socialists, like all other practical men, are dealing with competitive conditions, and not with a condition under Socialistic government. And the statement that Socialists have no sympathy for other races but their own is absolutely chimerical, as Socialists are the only people that strive to establish a social condition that would make it possible to extend solid and practical sympathy and brotherly feeling toward all races.

In opposing Socialism, I believe that the editor of the "Blade" commits the same error that so many other adverse critics have committed before. They do not understand our present social system, any more than they understand the coming one; the fact is that most of them will never be able to understand it before they are left themselves by the competitive ram, and even then they will many a time blame something else for their misfortune.

Try it again, Brother Moore. You will be a Socialist by and by if you only live long enough, which I sincerely hope you will.

Your friendly critic,

J. S. GUDMUNDSEN.

Little Rock, Wash., Jan. 7, 1902.

The New Jersey Convention.

Editor The Worker.

In the issue of The Worker of January 19, Comrade Goebel takes great pains, as it seems to me, to try to bring about a controversy about our last convention. The statement of Comrade Krafft in the previous issue of The Worker of January 12 about the changing of the representation at the convention is in every way correct.

As a member of the State Committee, but not having been able to attend the meeting of the said committee at which the form of representation was reconsidered and resubmitted to the locals, I wish to say to Comrade Goebel what is right this was done. As was stated in the referendum submitted, that the necessary NUMBER (?) of branches had seconded a reconsideration. Now, Comrade Goebel knew that and up to that time, we had no constitution in New Jersey to guide the state or to go by?

Personally, I am of the belief that a delegate convention will not only do its work quicker, but also more harmoniously.

The novices as Brother Krafft puts it, was very much in evidence at the last convention, and, it seems to me, had really too much entirely to say, just for the sake of filling the hour themselves talk.

It would be better for those over-zealous comrades, so new in the movement, to learn something of the history of the party before basing upon "expressing" their views, which long before have been found lacking.

The writer will frankly state that he was surprised that in the afternoon session no second chairman was elected, whose duty it always is to keep a list of speakers. Probably the reason why. Comrade Goebel knows only himself. At all conventions it is customary, in the Socialist movement at least, to elect a full bureau, which was also done in Jersey City where there were three chairmen. Or does Comrade Goebel believe the restless wandering around, while the convention has the floor, by the chairman, makes him see the comrade in the rear of the hall who rises to ask the floor? My opinion is that just the comrades favoring a proxy representation, it emphasizes at this convention met their Waterloo.

As to throwing bouquets at the committee on constitution, what Comrade Goebel really does, there is no doubt that the members there have had much propaganda in our movement. From this weird brand of "scientific Socialism" (sic!), "Good Lord, deliver us."—Ed.)

Socialism and Ideals.

Editor The Worker.

The article in The Worker of January 12, 1902, by George Cutting "Socialism vs. Christianity," suggested the following to me:

Until the movement recognizes the power of the unseen forces we call spiritual which embraces reason, ethical forces, and all noble ideals, it will continue to meet deserved defeat at the polls. All revolutions in history, which have meant larger liberty for men, have appealed to the ideal or spiritual.

Capitalism is devoted to the material. It makes man a machine for the production of property. Socialism appeals to the ideal or spiritual. Socialism makes property of use only as it supports man. "The ideals of Socialism and of Christianity are the same." Both consider man of primary and property of secondary importance.

Christianity as taught to-day by most pious teachers is not the genuine article. Don't abuse Christianity because it is falsely presented. Very few professed Christians would accept Jesus if he appeared to-day as he appeared 1900 years ago. Very few Socialists would reject him.

Will you give this a place in your paper.

Yours in the work,

C. P. DEYOE.

Ramsey, N. J., Jan. 10, 1902.

(Note.—"Property," including the means of production, is necessary to life; therefore it can hardly be said to be of secondary importance, as its possession is a condition of existence. For the rest, see editorial column.—Ed.)

Discontent.

Editor The Worker.

They tell us that we preach the doctrine of discontent. We reply that any one who is contented—under present social conditions—is either a fool, or a scoundrel.

Yours truly,

JOHN CONWAY.

New York, Jan. 19, 1902.

"An Ancient Philosopher and Modern Conditions."

Editor The Worker.

The anti-Socialist editor of the "Blue Grass Blade" of Lexington, Ky., in his issue of December 22, 1901—according to his own testimonies having begun to read Socialist literature lately—passes a rather vaguer criticism on Socialists in general because of The Worker's editorial opinion about "The Chinese Exclusion Question" in The Worker's issue of Dec. 8. He claims that Socialists have no sympathy for the "Chinaman or the yellow man—the negro or the Chinaman."

Such criticism might have passed muster in our grandparents' time, but will hardly pass in our present day. "Nothing short of the sentiment of Thomas Paine" bless his memory—"The world is my country and humanity my brethren," will satisfy any just and good man," says the philosopher from Kentucky.

Allow me to state that Socialism would make the above sentiment a practical fact, and not merely sentiment only, as it is to-day. Comrade Moore forgets the fact that Socialism is not inaugurated yet, and that Socialists, like all other practical men, are dealing with competitive conditions, and not with a condition under Socialistic government. And the statement that Socialists have no sympathy for other races but their own is absolutely chimerical, as Socialists are the only people that strive to establish a social condition that would make it possible to extend solid and practical sympathy and brotherly feeling toward all races.

In opposing Socialism, I believe that the editor of the "Blade" commits the same error that so many other adverse critics have committed before. They do not understand our present social system, any more than they understand the coming one; the fact is that most of them will never be able to understand it before they are left themselves by the competitive ram, and even then they will many a time blame something else for their misfortune.

Try it again, Brother Moore. You will be a Socialist by and by if you only live long enough, which I sincerely hope you will.

Your friendly critic,

J. S. GUDMUNDSEN.

Little Rock, Wash., Jan. 7, 1902.

The New Jersey Convention.

Editor The Worker.

In the issue of The Worker of January 19, Comrade Goebel takes great pains, as it seems to me, to try to bring about a controversy about our last convention. The statement of Comrade Krafft in the previous issue of The Worker of January 12 about the changing of the representation at the convention is in every way correct.

As a member of the State Committee, but not having been able to attend the meeting of the said committee at which the form of representation was reconsidered and resubmitted to the locals, I wish to say to Comrade Goebel what is right this was done. As was stated in the referendum submitted, that the necessary NUMBER (?) of branches had seconded a reconsideration. Now, Comrade Goebel knew that and up to that time, we had no constitution in New Jersey to guide the state or to go by?

Personally, I am of the belief that a delegate convention will not only do its work quicker, but also more harmoniously.

The novices as Brother Krafft puts it, was very much in evidence at the last convention, and, it seems to me, had really too much entirely to say, just for the sake of filling the hour themselves talk.

It would be better for those over-zealous comrades, so new in the movement, to learn something of the history of the party before basing upon "expressing" their views, which long before have been found lacking.

The writer will frankly state that he was surprised that in the afternoon session no second chairman was elected, whose duty it always is to keep a list of speakers. Probably the reason why. Comrade Goebel knows only himself. At all conventions it is customary, in the Socialist movement at least, to elect a full bureau, which was also done in Jersey City where there were three chairmen. Or does Comrade Goebel believe the restless wandering around, while the convention has the floor, by the chairman, makes him see the comrade in the rear of the hall who rises to ask the floor? My opinion is that just the comrades favoring a proxy representation, it emphasizes at this convention met their Waterloo.

As to throwing bouquets at the committee on constitution, what Comrade Goebel really does, there is no doubt that the members there have had much propaganda in our movement. From this weird brand of "scientific Socialism" (sic!), "Good Lord, deliver us."—Ed.)

As to the National Organizer's Salary.

Editor The Worker.

Comrades here were more pleased with Chas. H. Vail than any speaker we have yet had, and such speakers should be well cared for.

Having seen in The Worker of January 12, the editorial, "National Organizer's Princely Salary," in reply would say we think those who criticise must be poor Socialists, or do not understand the expense of travel. I would like to know where the "princely salary" comes in. Mr. and Mrs. Vail's hotel bill is $4 per day, railroad fare $4 per day, total $8 per day. Where does the money for clothing come in?

I call $8 per day poor salary, and think myself a fair judge, because I have no money in bank and no home to call my own. In my estimation, Comrade Vail and wife should be paid $15 per day, when they pay their own expenses.

I never wrote for publication before.

Yours fraternally,

C. H. CASPAR.

Fort Edward, N. Y.

Letter Box

MRS. IMOGENE FALES, Brooklyn.—Papers are sent. Delay is due to your failure to observe our oft repeated warning NOT to send business communications to the editor. Subscriptions, orders for papers, etc., should always be addressed to The Worker and kept separate from editorial matter, which should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. This may serve as one more notice to other correspondents.

B. A. SHAW, Brighton, Mass.—You will find the Socialist Campaign Book of 1900 very useful. Chapters 7 and 8 give 34 pages to the subjects of "Wages and Living Expenses" and "How the Working Class Live." A great amount of statistical material is there brought together and analyzed. The rest of the book is equally valuable on other phases of the labor question. It can be had from this office. Price, 25 cents.

We would refer you also to an article in our issue of Sept. 1, 1901, page 3, entitled "Instructive Statistics," based on the last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to one in our issue of Dec. 15, page 4, entitled "Wages and Prices," and one in our issue of Dec. 29, page 4, entitled "The Increased Cost of Living," both founded on Dun's reports; to one in our issue of Jan. 5, page 4, entitled "Capitalism in Cotton Trade," founded on a recent United States Census report; and to similar articles in our present issue.

It is undoubtedly true that money wages are increasing. On the other hand, the increase in the cost of living must be offset against this. If the prices of the things that workingmen buy increase faster than money wages, then real wages are reduced instead of increased. Yet we may admit that, on the whole, taking any long period of years, real wages are increasing slowly. Still the question remains: Are the wages of workingmen getting a larger or a smaller share of the product of their labor? To put it in other words: Are real wages increasing as fast as the product of labor increases? We think the statistics, in particular those quoted in the articles to which we refer you, justify us in replying: No; the product of labor is increasing faster than the wages of labor; consequently the workingmen are getting a smaller and smaller share of their increasing product.

In the last sentence of your letter your meaning seems to be correct, though the phraseology is incorrect. You ask: "Is it not true that labor receives one-quarter of the total PROFITS of industry, instead of one-quarter of the total values included in the process?" Let us illustrate by a supposed case:

Suppose in a given industry materials used (including coal, lighting, wear and tear of plant, etc.) cost $100,000; wages of labor amount to $100,000; and the value of the product is $300,000. Obviously the product of that industry is $400,000—since the cost of materials must be deducted, as they are the product of previous labor in other industries.

There is, then, in this case, a new product, or net product, of $400,000—of which value $100,000 goes to the laborers who create it, and $300,000 to the capitalists who own the means of production.

But you must not call that $400,000 "the total PROFITS of the industry." The point is the share which the capitalists retain—the total net profits—out of the product; or, in other words, the total new product minus wages of labor. In the supposed case, the profit is $300,000 or three-quarters of the product of that industry. And in this supposed case labor gets one-quarter of the value it produces. As for the value of the materials—that belongs to the analysis of some other industry which produced them, and of that industry, too, we should find that there was a division of the product between capitalists and laborers, probably in about the same ratio.

This illustration will explain the true method of reading such statistics.

Two other considerations must be born in mind in analyzing the official statistics of industry: First, that much of what is charged to "miscellaneous expenses" should legitimately be charged to profits—such items as rent of land or factories, a large part of the high salaries (which are often a disguised form of profits, the high-salaried officials being also stockholders), interest on loans, etc. In general, the real profits are much larger than they appear from the official statistics. Second, as we are considering the final division of the products between the capitalist class and the working class, we must remember that out of his wages the workers generally pay rent to the capitalists for their home—commonly the largest single item of expenditure—a large portion of the total wages; and also that the workers, buying at retail the goods that they have produced, pay the profits of two or three grades of middlemen. For these items we have no accurate statistics. But it seems certain that, if we take them into account, even if we put the most conservative construction upon the official statistics, it is safe for us to say that the working class, as a whole and in the long run, certainly does not get more than one-quarter of the value it produces, probably gets less, and is getting a smaller and smaller share of its product.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business as soon as possible. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes, quarters, and dollars are prefetred, but we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street.

Previously acknowledged	$2,213.35
C. Classen, account List 2303	.25
List 251, S. Lederer	$1.00
List 5207, Work. Ed. Assn, Bronx	1.25
List 5210, do	.75
List 346, Fred Rapp	.50
Total	$2,217.10

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, and in Massachusetts, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist or Social Democratic Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

—For neither tower nor ship is aught if destitute of men dwelling therein.—Sophocles, in Oedipus.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of the Fair Held for the Benefit of the Labor Press, Nov. 10 to 16.

Comrade:—We herewith submit to you a financial statement for the Grand Labor Fair and Exhibition held in Grand Central Palace, Nov. 10 to 16, for the benefit of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," "Vorwärts," and The Worker. The large amount of work involved in making up all the various accounts connected with the Fair has made it impossible to render this statement at an earlier date.

The showing is certainly a highly satisfactory one and reflects great credit upon the organizations and the individual comrades who gave us such active support in our enterprise. The success of the Fair surpassed all expectations and it was unquestionably the greatest affair of the sort ever held by labor organizations in this city.

The proceeds of the Fair have made it possible for the papers named to continue their work with renewed vigor and for them to take steps for such an extension of their activity and of their sphere of influence as will greatly increase their usefulness to the labor movement and materially aid in laying the foundation for an English daily paper.

With hearty congratulations upon the success of our common enterprise and sincere thanks for your co-operation in it, we are

Fraternally,
THE FAIR COMMITTEE.

New York, Jan. 10, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Tickets sold by Ticket Committee	$5,297.20	
Tickets sold at Gate	993.20	
Total amount of tickets sold		$6,290.40
Booths, special drawings		1,967.95
At Bar, for beer, liquors, cigars, etc.		2,360.73
Bavarian Bierstube		1,128.83
Restaurant		502.30
Wheel of Fortune		2,096.83
Articles Sold at Stands		440.15
Contests		426.45
Cash donations		1,074.18
Goods donated		254.00
Funny parlor		78.79
Horse		197.25
Hat Rox		328.05
Shooting Gallery		109.85
Sundries		32.15
Total Receipts		$17,397.43
Expenditures as itemized		5,044.72
Net gain		$12,352.71
Rebate from Licenses		318.33
Total Surplus		$12,671.04

EXPENDITURES.

Bar—		
Beer	$229.35	
Cigars	15.00	
Soft drinks	20.00	
Denatured alcohol, Beer mugs	66.03	
License, one-half year, of which 5 months will be refunded, and U. S. Liquor Tax	414.66	$765.04
Restaurant—		
Groceries	$44.83	
Milk	6.65	
Bread and cake	65.80	
Meat	75.04	
Kitchen help	22.50	
Sundries	8.55	229.87
Soda Water Stand—		
Ice cream	$43.00	
Soda water and syrups	16.48	
Help	20.00	67.48
Wheels of Fortune		8.00
Entertainment—		
Stage	$37.75	
Music	218.00	305.75
Shooting Gallery		$12.19
Horse		100.00
Ice		25.50
Illuminations		19.00
Salaries—		
Bartenders	$93.10	
Waiters	133.50	
Hat Boy	45.00	
Wm. Rutscher	82.00	
I. Phillips	100.00	
F. P. Quinn, Jr.	100.00	
Richhorn	14.00	
Cohn	19.10	
Kirschner	86.05	
Sandre	15.00	
Flaschel	15.00	
Sundries	177.50	$873.10
General Expense—		
Printing, including tickets and donation books	$375.80	
Stationery	40.27	
Postage	208.91	
Rent	1,017.69	
Decoration	224

REPORT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 1.)

on Oct. 9 at North Baltimore, O. Although the local quorum gave me the liberty of using my discretion, certain matters pertaining to the party organization were in such a critical stage at the time that I was (much to my own regret) obliged to decline the invitation.

However, in view of the fact that this organization succeeded in inducing Mother Jones to address them in my stead, I feel that my absence on the occasion was a fortunate circumstance for them, while the interests of our party could not have been better served.

UNITED MINE WORKERS, ILLINOIS.

During the month of December we sent organizing materials, together with a personal letter to the secretaries of 300 unions of the United Mine Workers in the state of Illinois, including acquaintances made during my lecture tours in this state. This work was undertaken with the approbation of the Illinois State Committee, who anticipated results of considerable importance.

SCRANTON CONVENTION, A. F. L.

Having in mind the numerical growth of the trade union movement during the past year, and the influence and activity of the Socialists in the trade unions, greatly increasing the influence and power of the latter in combatting the capitalist class, resulting in a closer alignment of the Socialist and trade union movements among the rank and file, as evidenced by the presence of so many trade unionists at the Unity Convention; and which evolution has been accentuated by the act of the Unity Convention and our policy in the steel strike, it became manifest to us that the Scranton Convention would be signalized by a large increase in the number of Socialist delegates. We anticipated that these comrades would endeavor to secure a more favorable expression on the Socialist movement that that vouchsafed heretofore.

While we understood that arguments previously used against a declaration for militant Socialism (and which may have held good at one time), had, by the consistent attitude of our party for the past three years become too stale and flat for further use, we realized that our comrades at the convention had a task before them that was insurmountable at this time.

Nevertheless being desirous of encouraging them by every means in our power, and, if possible, stimulating the era of mutual understanding and help that is slowly but surely possessing the trade union and Socialist movements, we issued an "Address to the delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor," a typewritten copy of which, properly signed and sealed was sent to Frank Morrison, Secretary.

We had one thousand copies of this address printed on handsome cover paper, the major part of which were sent for distribution to Comrades Mailly, Brandt, Hayes, Geiger and Slayton, together with a quantity of the national constitution, platform, trade union and negro resolutions and 300 copies of "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics." Copies of the address were sent to the Socialist and labor press and the secretaries of our state organizations

On December 7 we sent a telegram to Frank Morrison, secretary, expressing the spirit of our party, which was read to the convention and entered in the minutes. The resolutions on Socialism adopted by the convention differ but little either in phraseology or spirit with previous expressions. They may possibly reflect a growing consciousness of the class struggle not unlike with official unconsciousness and [illegible] over the possible consequences.

[illegible] that there was an unusually [illegible]able representation of Socialist delegates, and that discussion on Socialism was postponed until the "eleventh hour," was, to say the least, a singular coincidence. The impression created on our comrades was that the predominating element was afraid to meet the issue. If this is so (and the circumstances seem to warrant it), the confessed weakness of our opponents implies simultaneously the admission of our strength, namely, the presence of an "INCREASED NUMBER OF SOCIALIST DELEGATES, and it is a tactical discovery which should possess the highest significance to our comrades.

BEN TILLETT.

Through the good offices of our comrades at this convention, we were enabled to enlist the services of Comrade Ben Tillett of England, Fraternal Delegate, for a lecture tour under the combined auspices of the Socialist Party and the trade union movement. The time for making arrangements was very limited, but we have been instrumental thus far in making engagements for him at Springfield, O.; Saginaw, Mich.; Erie, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis. Comrade Tillett also spoke under joint auspices of the Socialist Party and the trade union movement at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New Castle, and doubtless other points of which we have not as yet been informed.

We received requests for two dates from the Winnipeg Labor Party of Winnipeg, Manitoba, which we have referred to Comrade Tillett.

CONCLUSION.

The period covered by this report and the financial means at our command were both limited; but nevertheless, we believe that steady progress has been made by us in the trade union movement, while proofs are not wanting that our labors in the trade unions have greatly strengthened them, while redounding in a gratifying increase in the local organizations of our party.

In order to continue the progress already made in the trade unions, it becomes incumbent on our comrades everywhere to take an active part in the labor organizations. In the labor movement is strongly imbedded the root of our power and nourishment. It devolves upon us to imbue the wage-working class with the revolutionary spirit of Socialism; inspire them with the consciousness of their human rights and duties; reveal to them the knowledge of their tremendous power; and instruct them how to handle and direct this power for the benefit and emancipation of their own class. A Socialist movement that did not include the general labor movement as an integral part would be as hollow internally as an empty shell, and as weak in vitality as an egg, devoid of procreative properties. On the other hand, the general trades and labor movement is equally dependent on the Socialist forces, and that they are beginning to realize this is demonstrated by their active participation in our political organization.

II.

AGITATION.

We have from the very beginning been alive to the importance of effective national agitation, and have endeavored to further same as far as it laid in our power. By the act of the Unity Convention, we assumed the contract of the Springfield faction with National Organizer Charles H. Vail for one year. In the month of August, Comrade Vail, being in St. Louis, held a conference with us, at which he requested us to inform him not later than October whether it was our desire to continue the existing arrangement after January 1, 1902.

He made this request as a matter of justice to himself in order to give him sufficient time to make other arrangements in the event of the termination of our contract.

The local quorum hesitated to assume the responsibility for either the continuation or termination of the contract. We had no means of ascertaining the wishes of the party in this matter. After due consideration the quorum voted on Friday, October 11, to extend the contract with Comrade Vail for three months, namely, January, February, and March, 1902, but to refer the extension of contract beyond April 1 to the entire National Committee when they meet in this city in January. In order to enable the committee to come to a satisfactory conclusion I append herewith the report of National Organizer Charles H. Vail for the year 1901.

REPORT OF CHAS. H. VAIL, 1901.

Number public lectures, 241; average attendance, 214; attendance ranging from 25 to 2,000; the bad weather now and then bringing down the average; received from locals, $1,497.36; railroad expenses, $468.91 (this does not include expenses of Mrs. Vail, who usually accompanied me on the tours); received from National Secretary Butscher on salary, $60; on railroad expenses, $148.60; received from National Secretary Greenbaum on salary, $252.85. Itemized statement of above has been furnished the National Secretary from month to month. States visited, 24; including New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Colorado and Michigan.

Amount collected from locals was three-fourths of salary, leaving balance to be paid by National Committee of only $42 per month. Space will not permit statement of work done aside from public lectures, in talks to locals, members, etc., etc. Nearly all places where I was sent were organized and the result of meetings was shown by the public interest aroused and the applications for membership to locals. The press have been generous in the amount of space given to reports of meetings and hundreds of columns of Socialist doctrine has thus been given circulation. During the whole year I missed but one appointment, and this was due to change of date of which I had no knowledge. New locals were organized in nearly every place visited where no organization existed. The meetings, with but few exceptions, were held in halls, and in quite a number of places an admission of ten cents was charged. This method proved satisfactory, enabling the local to meet the entire expense of the meeting, and often netting a nice little sum in addition. I do not deem it necessary to give special reports of meetings, inasmuch as our papers have given accounts of the same from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. VAIL.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1901

Submitted by Charles H. Vail. Received on salary from locals and National Secretary.

January—Locals	$100.00
February — National Secretary Butscher through New York State Committee	25.00
National Secretary Butscher	25.00
Locals	81.50
March—Locals	145.50
April — Locals	155.95
May — Locals	98.51
National Secretary Butscher	10.00
June — Locals	192.00
July — Locals	229.00
August — Locals	176.00
October — Locals	145.00
November — Locals	56.00
December — Locals	117.00
August — National Secretary Greenbaum	50.00
September— Do	25.00
September— Do	25.00
November— Do	25.00
November— Do	50.00
November— Do	25.00
November— Do through New Jersey State Committee	22.50
December— Do	30.35
Total	$1,810.21
Amount salary	$2,000.00
	1,810.21
Balance due	$189.79

Amount of railroad expenses.

January	$17.95
February	18.83
March	41.75
April	42.83
May	27.24
June	80.39
July	69.38
August	112.67
October	27.95
November	8.48
December	30.44
	$468.91

Amount received on railroad expenses from National Secretary Butscher for first five months $148.60

	$468.91
	148.60
Balance due	$320.31

Apart from the constant agitation maintained by Comrade Vail, all other forms of agitation that we have attempted, have of necessity been of the most spasmodic and irregular character. In August, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills came especially to St. Louis, and in behalf of himself and Comrade J. A. Wayland, tendered us the services at any time of any or all of the scholars attending the Girard School of Social Economy, but owing to the enervated condition of the entire movement at that time and the disconnected methods of agitation that have been in vogue since the various state organizations have been formed, we have never been able to avail ourselves of the generous proposition of these comrades. During August and September, Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire made a three week's lecture tour under our auspices in the states of Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. The assassination of the President and the inflamed condition of the public mind gave a severe shock to any further agitation in the month of September, but apart from the temporary influence of this event we are obliged to say that during the months of October, November, and December there has been practically no agitation conducted under the direct auspices of the National Organization; while we received official reports from a number of state secretaries that the condition of the organization in their respective states was deplorable, owing to the lack of public speakers.

We have been utterly unable to secure prompt, efficient co-operation (with few exceptions) between the respective states or between them and the National Organization in the matter of agitation. As an illustration: on Nov. 29, I wrote to the state secretaries of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Kansas, offering them the services of Comrade John C. Chase for a lecture tour.

Leaving aside the question of Comrade Chase's merits as a lecturer, about which there may be differences of opinion, I would call your attention to the fact that, after waiting three weeks for reply, I was obliged on Dec. 19, to telegraph the state secretaries of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, for their decision in the matter.

As a matter of justice to Comrade Vail, I feel obliged to say that his lecture tour in Massachusetts in November, was partially rendered ineffective, owing to original delay in ascertaining the wishes of the state committee, and the further fact that after finally placing the tour under our auspices, the state committee, at the "eleventh hour," took the matter under their own jurisdiction; and I was afterwards informed that the sub-committee placed in charge of Comrade Vail's tour neglected its duties until it became too late to recover the valuable time lost. I will not tire the committee by the recital of the many instances of inefficient co-operation that have hindered our efforts in the work of agitation, but will summarize our difficulties as follows:

FINANCIAL.

The state committee fearing to engage the proposed speaker, owing to doubt about the ability of the locals to stand the expense.

OBJECTIONS.

Objections to the speaker, proposed. A speaker who may be acceptable to the majority of state committees may have to abandon his proposed tour owing to the objections of a minority of state committees. It is doubtful if we have a public speaker in the movement who would be acceptable to all of the state committees at once as a lecturer, while on the other hand it does not necessarily follow that the adverse decision of the state committee on a certain speaker represents the unanimous voice of the locals in any particular instance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It should be borne in mind that it is no easy task for agitators and public speakers to correspond with twenty-one state committees with the likelihood that they may have to start on a tour in Pennsylvania in December, jump to Massachusetts in January, and Ohio in February, with the possibility that California would be able to use them in March. The present methods compel each man who takes the field, as a lecturer or agitator to arrange his own terms and tour with the respective state committees. The number of agitators is not many at the present time, but will gradually increase. The number of state organizations are twenty-one at present, but it is almost certain that within a twelve-month we will have forty-five states and territories organized. What will the condition of affairs be when all the agitators in the country arrange their own lecture tours with forty-five state committees, or direct with the locals.

INDEPENDENT SPEAKERS.

In connection with above would inform you that the Ohio State Committee has sent us a protest against the manner by which the engagement of independent speakers with locals is disarranging the plans of the state committee. They say that they wish to give the speakers traveling under the auspices of the National Committee the preference every time, and that they believe the National Constitution covers the point in question. We mention this especially for the reason that, however much we may desire to help the Ohio state organization, we have so far failed in our efforts, owing to one or more of the reasons herein mentioned.

CONFLICTING PLANS.

Conflict in plans of the respective state committees and competition between them for speakers and agitators. Thus, while one state committee may have agitation plans made for months ahead, other state committees may have plans for two weeks ahead or not at all.

TRAVELING CARD.

In connection with the subject of agitation, we would mention to the committee that cases have been brought to our attention of parties who have sought, and in some instances succeeded, in imposing on our comrades. One of those instances occurred at Wilmington, Del., and another at New Orleans, La. We recommend to the consideration of the committee an agitators' traveling card, or an organizers' commission (similar to that used by the A. F. L.) either of which should bear the signature of the National Secretary and the seal of the National Organization.

CONCLUSION.

Your National Secretary has been embarrassed by the implied responsibility for maintaining agitation on a national scale without the necessary financial means and proper co-operation to meet those supposed obligations. The National Committee should either relieve the National Secretary of responsibility of assisting in National agitation or means should be provided, and thorough regulations introduced to enable him to discharge his duties, which should be defined in the premises.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

CAPITALISM IN NEW JERSEY.

Census Report on Manufactures Analyzed.

Capital's Share of Labor's Product Increasing—Actual Average Wages of Workers Heavily Reduced.

The United States Census Bureau has issued a preliminary report on the comparative statistics of the manufacturing industries of the state of New Jersey for the years 1890 and 1900 which throws as much light on the development of capitalism as its report on the cotton industry on which we commented three weeks ago.

These figures given may be summed up as follows:

Cost of materials, 1890	$188,974,801
Cost of materials, 1900	380,941,870
Increase, 91 per cent.	
Miscellaneous expenses, 1890	$18,026,036
Miscellaneous expenses, 1900	42,640,143
Increase, 131 per cent.	
Aggregate wages, 1890	$82,773,387
Aggregate wages, 1900	110,088,605
Increase, 33 per cent.	
Gross product, 1890	$353,600,530
Gross product, 1900	611,728,933
Increase, 73 per cent.	
Total capital, 1890	$250,658,742
Total capital, 1900	503,824,082
Increase, 101 per cent.	
Number of establishments, 1890	9,215
Number of establishments, 1900	15,481
Increase, 8 per cent.	
Number of wage-workers, 1890	120,190
Number of wage-workers, 1900	241,581
Increase, 101 per cent.	

CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL.

Comparing the last three items, we see that the number of wage-workers and the amount of capital have increased in about the same proportion and, what is important for our purposes, they have both increased in a much larger ratio than the number of industrial establishments—which partially illustrates the concentration of industry, the displacement of small industries by large ones. Of course, these figures do not show the full extent of concentration, because they do not show the extent to which formerly independent establishments have been brought under the ownership and control of single corporations.

The gradual elimination of the middle class of small capitalists and independent producers and the clearer drawing of the class lines, which is going on steadily all over the country, is illustrated also by a comparison of the growth of the number of wage-workers in the manufacturing industries with the growth of the population of the state.

From 1890 to 1900, the population of New Jersey rose from 1,444,933 to 1,883,669—an increase of 30 per cent. The number of wage-workers in the manufacturing industries, in the same ten years, increased 101 per cent.

To put it in another way: In 1890, the wage-workers in these industries numbered 8 per cent. of the population; in 1900, they numbered 13 per cent. of the population.

DIVISION OF THE PRODUCT.

From the first four items we may draw still more instructive inferences, showing the division of the product between the capitalists and the laborers in 1890 and in 1900, as shown in the following tables:

FOR 1890.

Gross product		$353,600,530
Materials	$188,974,801	
Misc. expenses	18,026,036	208,000,837
Net product		$145,599,702
Wages		82,773,387
Profits		$62,826,315

Labor's share of Labor's net product in 1890—57 per cent.

Capital's share of Labor's net product in 1890—43 per cent.

FOR 1900.

Gross product		$611,728,933
Materials	$380,941,870	
Misc. expenses	42,640,143	403,582,013
Net product		$208,146,920
Wages		110,088,605
Profit		$98,058,315

Labor's share of Labor's net product in 1900—53 per cent.

Capital's share of Labor's net product in 1900—47 per cent.

The result, therefore, if we take the figures just as they stand and put the most conservative construction upon them, is to show that Labor receives an appreciably smaller share of its product now than ten years ago.

Even these figures, however, do not show the real facts of the case; for, while many of the items included in "miscellaneous expenses"—such, for instance, as fuel, lighting, repairs—are legitimate items of expense—many others—such as rent of land, interest on loans, commissions—are really not a part of the cost of production, but should be included in the item of profits.

For instance, under "miscellaneous expenses" are commonly included amounts spent in the improvement and extension of industrial plants. Now in the ten years in question, the value of the plants has been increased from $250,658,742 to $503,824,082—that is, aside from the profits set down as such, the capitalists have had their properties increased at the rate of about twenty-five million dollars a year.

If we were given a statement of the amount of the different items included under the phrase "miscellaneous expenses," we would certainly have to make a considerable reduction in the figures representing Labor's share of the product in both years, and a corresponding increase in the figures representing Capital's share.

Again, we must remember that the figures given for the value of the product represent factory prices, and that when the workingmen come to spend their wages they have to buy back their products at considerably higher prices, paying the profits of wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, still further reducing the share of their product which the wage-workers finally enjoy. Further, we have to bear in mind that a very considerable portion of the workingmen's wages goes directly back to the capitalist class in the form of rent, a large portion of which is clear profit to the capitalist class and, consequently, clear fleecings from the working class.

AVERAGE WAGES ACTUALLY REDUCED.

So much for the proportions in which the workingmen's product is divided between them and the owners of the means of production. Let us now see what the statistics show as to the actual average money wages in 1890 and in 1900. On this point the results are truly startling.

In 1890 there were 120,190 wage-workers, receiving aggregate wages of $82,773,387. The average yearly earnings, then, were $688.68.

In 1900 there were 241,581 wage-workers, receiving aggregate wages of $110,088,605. The average yearly earnings, then, were $455.61.

The explanation of this surprising decrease in average yearly earnings, is in the fact that, while the number of skilled and well paid mechanics has not increased very greatly and their wages have increased very little, if at all, there has been an enormous increase in the number of factory operatives—"hands," as they are expressively called, implying that such people have no business to have brains or hearts or human thoughts and feelings—of men and especially women and children, who receive the barest subsistence wages, three or five or eight dollars a week.

And yet, in the face of this frightful fact, published without apology or recognition of its ominous significance—in the face of this, the organs of "respectable public opinion" are surprised that there are Anarchists in New Jersey, are surprised at the low tone of morality, the wide-spread degradation occasionally brought to light by such capitalist crimes as the Bosschieter murder of last year!

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

But there is this saving fact: When Imperial Rome or feudal France reached the limit of their systems of exploitation and oppression, all the forces of destruction were let loose and reconstructive forces came into play but slowly and with difficulty. But the capitalist system, while it surpasses all previous systems of class rule in the inexorable severity of its exploitation and oppression, yet builds up, through the enforced organization of the working class, the constructive power that may peaceably remould it; and through the gigantic organization of industry in corporations and trusts, it makes easier the task which that constructive revolutionary body has to accomplish.

Such figures as we have cited above indicate that capitalism cannot have yet much farther to go. It is the duty, as it is the interest, of all intelligent workingmen to use their united efforts to hasten the day when a system which creates wealth by destroying humanity shall be replaced by a system which will create wealth in order to serve humanity.

That is the task of the Socialist Party.

THE TOURIST BUSINESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BY W. A. COREY.

In the old romantic frontier days, before capitalism came over the mountains in a palace car, it used to be said of the rough and unconventional pioneers that "they had a man for breakfast every morning." Speaking particularly of Southern California popular taste has undergone a change in this regard. In the early days, while a "bad" man was preferred, most any kind of an individual would do in a pinch. But we have grown more discriminating. Now we will have nothing but a tourist. Now it must be "a tourist for breakfast every morning." We now

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Sees by our hand no juicy tourist "done."

Enticing and "doing" tourists is a Southern California industry. To be sure we have our climate and we raise oranges and manufacture tamales on the side, but our principal occupation is tourists. If it wasn't for tourists we would be compelled to take in each other's washing or "go out to work."

Tourists are our most valuable "crap," as they say in Kentucky. They bud in the East, blossom on the way and shed their fruit in Southern California. And they usually shed it so completely that were it not for their round trip tickets many of them would never see their native heaths again.

There are two general classes of tourists, viz.: The tourist proper and the break-beam tourist or hobo. Otherwise they are known as capitalist tourists and propertiless tourists or workingmen out of a job. The middle class Easterner rarely becomes a tourist. He stays at home, nurses the chilblains, pays his taxes and does the chores.

Both of the species annually migrate to these shores every winter in countless numbers, though the number varies according to financial conditions in the East.

We are skilled in the handling of tourists and "do" each class in a different way. The capitalist tourist or tourist proper (the hobo is a tourist improper) we meet at the station with a band, carriages, and a committee of prominent citizens. We spread a carpet for them to walk over and hold an awning over their heads. We never speak to them without first begging their pardon for being so impertinent. It is as though we would say, "I beg your pardon, sir, would you prefer to be cut up or boiled whole?"

We get up tally-ho parties for them and toot horns and take them to the ostrich farm and turn them loose in an orange orchard. We hold "functions" and "events" and "affairs" in their honor and we let them keep late hours and get drunk and commit all sorts of "indiscretions" which the police know nothing about. We pay the police to watch the other class of tourists. We do all these things and more as long as the tourists' "dough" holds out.

It is said that this part of the tourist crop of a year ago numbered 30,000, and that they spent in Los Angeles about $750,000. And the "Real Estate News" figures that this year we are good for 50,000 of these birds of passage, and that they can be induced to spend in our midst $1,000,000. And a million good round dollars is not to be sneezed at these hard times. As the above mentioned paper sagely observes, "The California tourist trade is well worth looking after."

The other class of our winter visitors are the break-beam tourists or hobos. Like the other class they come to bathe in our sunshine and fight our fleas, and, while we don't make quite the same kind of fuss over them, still we manage to use even them in our business and extract a little fat out of them indirectly. Being workingmen, as a rule they have no money to squander with us, so we considerately let them work out their accounts on the chain gang beautifying the driveways for the "better class" of tourists. We try to treat them well. We give balls for their benefit—with chain and bracelet attachment—and they not infrequently remain with us for considerable period of time.

Besides performing useful labor on our highways and rockpiles these tourists provide employment for a large number of our citizens.

We have a large army of constables, deputy sheriffs, peace officers, etc., who earn (or at least get) their daily bread looking for and catching hobo tourists. They go about seeking what tourists they may devour. They are paid in fees—so many tourists, so much money—and in mileage to and from the county jail. This places before the aspiring constable the incentive to industry so characteristic of the capitalist system. The more tourists the more fees and mileage. With the constable it is literally a case of no tourist, no breakfast; and the constable not infrequently has a growing family to support. So he toils early and late in the tourist season and catches all he can. He is often so enthusiastic in the chase that the wayfaring stranger has difficulty in convincing the officer that he is not a tourist, but only an ordinary product of the region. If he walks and humbly bears a roll of blankets on his back, the presumption is against him and he must prove that he has not robbed a bank or committed a murder.

Los Angeles County is as large as some eastern states, and so the item of mileage is of consequence. A few tourists caught a long distance from the county jail are worth as much as a larger "string" caught near by. Of course, all this comes out of the taxpayers, who in turn make their money out of the rich tourists. So you see both kinds of tourists are caught, but by different methods.

Southern California literally swarms with vagrants in the winter season, drawn here, of course, by the warm climate. Men who are too poor to afford a roof over their heads naturally seek a climate where a roof is least necessary. So they come down the pike in great numbers. A Southern Pacific conductor recently said he put fifteen break-beam passengers off his train between Los Angeles and Burbank, a distance of ten miles, on one trip. And the same conductor said he put 500 off between Los Angeles and Fresno, a distance of 300 miles, in a week.

They are human driftwood—the legitimate flower and fruit of the capitalistic system. They are the sure evidence of the approaching dissolution of this system.

The Los Angeles chief of police, speaking recently before the local W. C. T. U., said: "Vagrants are increasing in numbers, and there seems to be no legal method of getting rid of them." Of course, he has no remedy. No capitalist has a remedy for anything. The chief's only remedy is to set a great lot of human hawks to watching for and preying upon them and to push them along from one town to another.

Of such is the kingdom of capitalism. Goldplate and a shammed welcome for the rich visitor; an officer's club and bread and water for the moneyless. A smile with a lie behind it for one and a curse for the other. It isn't the man we care anything about; it is his money. And so there is a greedy, gluttonous, unseemly scramble for the dollars he may spend. We watch each other with jealous eyes, each fearing he will not get his share. Every town sets its own little trap to catch "the trade." We fawn and simper and smirk in the effort to "induce eastern capital to invest." Capital is god. We cower before it. We worship it with our faces in the dust. We flatter it with lying tongues. Man is the creator of capital. We are still pagans, worshipping the work of our own hands.

From where I am writing I can see a beautiful valley, rolling foothills and a range of mighty mountains veiled in their purple mist. And I know that beyond the mountain range is the sombre and silent mystery of the desert. And beyond the desert is the great sea. I try to fathom the riddle of the mighty past of all this that lies within my view. I dream of its future. What was it all made for? For a few men to gamble with? Was all this grand canvas painted that a few men might mark it out in town lots and disfigure it with stockyards and packing houses? It was made for all of us and for a better purpose.

Los Angeles, Cal.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public-ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

Ask your barber to put the union card in his window. Buy only shoes, hats, clothing, jewelry, bread, cigars, and tobacco, and beer bearing the union label.

The Grocery Clerks' Union is making a strong effort for a shorter workday. The plan is to get groceries to close at 7 p. m., except on Friday and Saturday. A number of employers have agreed to the proposition. The Clerks wish that workingmen's wives would make it a point to do their marketing before 7 o'clock, and to give the preference to stores where union clerks are employed.

Secretary John Phillips of the Hatters' desires to correct the false report, which he says has gained wide circulation, that union labels are not placed in soft hats.

The Eccentric and Standard Engineers have removed their business office from 13 Downing street to Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street, and hereafter a meeting will be held on the first Sunday afternoon in each month for the accommodation of members who work at night.

The Drivers' and Hostlers' Union—Empire Labor Club—passed a resolution at its last meeting subscribing for twenty-five copies of The Worker to be sent to their meetings each week for one year.

The Machinists' Loyal Lodge subscribed for twenty-five copies each week for a year to be sent to their union. The work for the daily is progressing.

The following organizations have taken official action in pushing The Worker in assisting forward the publication of a daily: Jewellers' Union No. 1, Woodcarvers' and Modellers' Association, Cigarmakers' Unions Nos. 140, 144, and 90, Machinists' Union Nos. 406, 313, and 320, Journeymen Tailors' of New York, Upholsterers' Union No. 39, Progressive Varnishers' Union, Coppersmith's Union No. 1, Drivers' and Hostlers' Union. Other organizations have the matter under consideration, and favorable action is expected. The only organization refusing to do anything for this much needed daily is the Clothing Cutters, and the matter was not acted upon, being declared "out of order" by the president. However, the president of the Clothing Cutters has subscribed to The Worker, and if he reads it we can promise he will know better next time. We will see about the Clothing Cutters later.

The annual smoker and entertainment of the Custom Upholsterers' Union will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 1, at Tecumseh Hall, 231 and 233 East Thirty-third street.

—Labor unions have no valid reason for existence, except to give the workers a partial voice in the management of the industry in which they are employed, i. e., about hours, wages, etc. Socialism will give them COMPLETE control. Why not vote instead of striking and starving, for what you want? Why elect men to office who believe in the capitalist system?—Appeal to Reason.

—The wage slave must eat and capitalism demands that out of the products which his labor creates, he must first surrender half to him who owns the tools with which he produced it.—Missouri Socialist.

JEWELLERS LOCKED OUT.

The firm of R. X. Zirnkilton of Philadelphia have declared war on the jewellers' union and notified their employees that they have "absolutely no work for union men." The locked out employees are members of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America and the executive board, 63 St. Mark's Place, New York City, wishes to notify all members of this craft not to answer advertisements or seek employment with this firm.

This is but one more instance of capitalist class effort to reduce the "free American workingman" to abject slavery by denying him even the right of association with his fellows. Will the jewelry workers enter an effective protest at the ballot box next election? That will be a protest against the system of wage-slavery.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

WORKER'S CALENDAR

FOR 1902.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

In lots of 5 copies ..... 22 cents,
10 copies ..... 35 cents,
100 copies $3.00

Terms: Cash with order.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

SAVE YOUR VOICE, and let our illustrated agitation leaflet, "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," do some of your propaganda. One hundred for 10 one-cent stamps. Besides order a few copies of the January "Comrade," and circulate them. This will bring you good results, for it is PICTURES TALK SOCIALISM. The COMRADE is $1.00 a year—10 cents a copy.

COMRADE PUB. CO., 28 Lafayette Pl., N. Y.

IMPORTANT.

SPECIAL OFFER.—If you remit us one dollar we will send you both WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE ($1 per year) and THE WORKER (50 cents per year) for one year, and add two Worker's Calendars for 1902, all postpaid, or

6 copies "Wilshire's Magazine,"
6 copies The Worker, and
12 Worker's Calendars for 1902.

12 "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," for one year, all to different addresses, on receipt of $5.40.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

If you want to be well informed on all new inventions and the mechanical progress of our age, subscribe for "Scientific American;" subscription price, $3 per year.

WE WILL SEND BOTH WEEKLIES, "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" AND THE WORKER FOR ONE YEAR ON RECEIPT OF $3.00 or

"Scientific American,"
"Wilshire's Magazine,"

The Worker, all for one year, on payment of $3.50.

In every instance cash must accompany order.

Address

THE WORKER, 184 William St., N. Y.

ABBOTT BROS.,
Bakery, Cafes & Lunch Room.
110 Bleecker St., N. Y.

Our Kangaroos are welcome!
No line drawn on smaller animals.

FACTORY TO POCKET

SPECIAL SALE OF WALTHAM WATCHES. P. S. Bartlett, 14K. 20-year guarantee. Value, $22, at $9.75. W. P. Doll Mfg. Co., 175 Broadway, N. Y., upstairs. Established 1874.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 44. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Sections of the Report Made to the National Committee.

The third, fourth and fifth sections of the report of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, made to the National Committee in session at St. Louis, were received too late for publication last week.

The complete report, in five sections, was laid before the National Committee with the following letter:

"National Committee Socialist Party:

"Comrades:—I take pleasure in presenting herewith my report as National Secretary from August 1, 1901, to January 1, 1902. The report is in five sections under the following headings respectively:

"1. The trade union movement.
"2. Agitation.
"3. Financial.
"4. Organized states.
"5. Unorganized states.

"Yours fraternally,
"LEON GREENBAUM,
"National Secretary."

"St. Louis, Jan. 24, 1902."

The first and second sections of this report were published entire in The Worker of last week. The fourth section is of special importance and should be carefully considered by all who are interested in the party's welfare. The third, fourth, and fifth sections of the report are as follows:

III.—FINANCIAL.

According to the report of the Credentials Committee at the Unity Convention, the delegates in that body held credentials for almost 7,000 members. I have been able to apportion these credentials among the various states to the extent of accounting for 6,657 members in August. During August we received dues for only 821 members, or about 8 per cent. of our total membership based upon a very low estimate. The state committees of California, Connecticut, Kentucky, and Washington paid dues in August for 750 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 71 members. During this month our funds became so exhausted, owing to extraordinary expenses incident to the opening of headquarters, that on August 23 we were obliged to issue an appeal for donations to all the state and local organizations. Had it not been for a timely donation of $100 by Comrade George D. Herron we would have found ourselves seriously embarrassed for the means of continuing our work.

During September the membership increased to 6,897. We received dues for 2,984 members, or about 43 per cent. The state committees of California, Kentucky, New York, and Washington paid dues in September for 2,304 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 680 members.

During September the business of the office increased so much that I was obliged to engage two stenographers, and the expenditures for postage, printed matter, stationery, and the general conduct of business increased proportionately. In October the membership increased to 7,369. We received dues for 3,781 members, or about 52 per cent. The state committees of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Indiana, and Kentucky paid dues in October for 2,694 members; the unorganized states paid dues for 1,087 members. During this month the volume of business became so great and the accompanying expense so heavy proportionately that we were became seriously embarrassed for funds, and we were obliged on Oct. 23 to write all of the state committees for immediate remittances. Our financial difficulties at this time were partly relieved by the payment of convention pledges and a donation of $100 made by Comrade J. A. Wayland of Girard, Kan. During November the membership increased to 7,774. We received dues for 7,032 members, or about 90 per cent. The state committees of California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Washington paid dues in November for 5,968 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 1,064 members. During November the volume of business increased so much that I was obliged to engage an additional office clerk, making three thus employed, while all of the incidental expenses of conducting business increased proportionately. In addition to this we had to meet heavy printing bills contracted in October, and altogether the financial drain was so heavy that on November 21 we again faced a money stringency that obliged us to write some of the state committees for relief.

In December the membership increased to 8,567. We received dues for 5,239 members, or about 61 per cent., which was almost 33 per cent. less than we received in November. The state committees of Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania paid dues in December for 4,202 members; the balance of the party paying dues for 977 members. Notwithstanding that national dues decreased about 33 per cent. in December, late reports which I have received from some of the state secretaries indicate that our party on January 1, 1902, had 9,104 members, an increase of 537 members in said month.

DELINQUENT REVENUES.

It will be apparent to your committee that there has been a serious delinquency from the very first, in what may be properly regarded as the legitimate sources of our income. From the date of the Unity Convention up to October 1 we received no national dues whatever from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The amount which we should have received in national dues from the above four states in August and September, based upon their representation at the convention, was $227.60.

The state committees of Iowa, New Jersey, Texas, and Missouri began paying dues in November, although we had previously received $2.40 direct from locals in Texas, and $3.35 direct from locals in Missouri. The amount of dues which we should have received from the four states mentioned during August, September, and October, based on their representation at Indianapolis, was $107.70. Massachusetts did not begin paying dues until December. According to its representation at Indianapolis we should have received from this state during August, September, October, and November, the sum of $79.20.

Wisconsin has not paid us dues since the Unity Convention, and according to her representation should have paid during the five months preceding January 1 the sum of $133.25. The total amount of dues which we should have received from August 1 to January 1, based on the Indianapolis representation (and not including the increase of 50 per cent. in membership since then), was $1,064.25. Deducting the total amount actually paid, $902.85, leaves a deficiency of $671.40. If we include the increase in membership we should have received in the five months $1,858.75. Deducting $902.85 actual receipts from this amount, leaves a deficiency of $865.85 in the five months, sufficient to have paid one-half of the party indebtedness.

While the convention at Indianapolis practically settled the question of national unity, the comrades in many states have been obliged during the past five month to occupy themselves in the work of reorganization in their respective states, in order to complete the work of unity so well begun by the convention. Realizing the task in which they were engaged, and that most of them would be required to make personal sacrifices in order to achieve the great end in view; and furthermore being undesirous of manifesting any undue pressure of an official nature, we resolved temporarily at least to overlook shortcomings in dues, believing that after the period of reorganization was past, the party would attain a political equipoise that would enable your committee to enforce the plain requirements of the constitution.

DUE STAMPS.

The following state committees use the due stamps furnished by the National Organization: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The following state committees do not use the due stamps furnished by the National Organization: Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. All of these state committee are now paying national dues monthly, excepting Wisconsin. If the state committees of California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin use due stamps at all, it must be from a supply which they have printed on their own account, as we have never been requested to furnish due stamps to said state committees.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Our total receipts from August 1 to January 1, 1902, were $2,083.59. Of this amount $291.12 was received for purposes which do not represent any revenue to the national organization, namely: donations to strike fund; dues forwarded to state committees and payment for printed supplies which we sell at cost.

The balance of the total receipts, amounting to $1,792.47, was received on account of the following: National dues, $902.85; donations, $522.66; convention pledges, $180.00; accounts due Springfield N. E. C., $65.40; miscellaneous receipts, $31.02. A condensed statement of our expenditures is as follows: Equipment headquarters, $153.57; maintainance of headquarters, $63.77; operation (general expenses of) $84.62; rent, $80.00; strike fund, $69.54; state committees, $65.42; Indianapolis convention, $25.00; organization account, $34.05; accounts Springfield N. E. C., $130.70; postage, $136.17; printing, $370.46; National Secretary, $416.62; stenographers and clerks, $234.37; Chas. H. Vail, $148.65, leaving us with a balance on hand January 1 of $60.88.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Upon the conclusion of the Unity Convention we assumed the liabilities of the Springfield faction, amounting to $398.27. Of this amount we have paid $139.70, leaving a balance of indebtedness amounting to $458.57. On October 25 we assumed the liabilities of the Chicago faction, amounting to $982.45. Since August 1 we have incurred obligations in addition to the before mentioned amounting to $730.41. Of this sum $130.00 is due Mrs. M. B. East of Indianapolis for her report of the convention. Owing to the inaccuracy and incompleteness of her report we were obliged to have an additional report made by Comrade W. E. McDermott of Chicago, who took the convention proceedings in shorthand. Comrade McDermott's bill amounted to $462.15, but he donated one-half of his bill to the party, leaving us in his debt to the amount of $231.07.

The balance of indebtedness incurred by us since August 1, amounting to $369.33, is due Chas. H. Vail, part of which is for salary and the rest for monies advanced by him to pay railroad fares. The gross amount of our indebtedness on January 1, 1902, was $2,171.43. The total amount of our assets was $836.04, of which over $500.00 is for debts due by various state committees to the Springfield faction, and the balance on account of money due the present national organization for due stamps. Deducting our assets from the gross liabilities, leaves us with a net total indebtedness of $1,335.39.

OUR CREDITORS.

It has been our intention to set aside a certain proportion of our receipts each month for the payment of old debts, and we have partially succeeded in this plan. Our efforts in this direction have been weakened by the delinquency in national dues. At the present moment our funds are at a very low ebb. The expenses of this meeting will be deducted from national dues by the respective state committees and unless some extraordinary steps are taken we have the prospect of a severe money stringency. In this event we shall naturally be obliged to economize by reducing our already inadequate labor force, and the affairs of the party will not be attended to with the mechanical promptness and efficiency that we have maintained up to this time. In the meantime some of our heaviest creditors have repeatedly importuned us to pay part or all of their bills, and one or two in their impatience have heaped censure upon the helpless person of your National Secretary, holding him personally accountable for the shortcomings of the national organization. There is a perceptible tendency upon the part of our comrades to shift the load of financial obligations upon the national organization, which would be an altogether unobjectionable operation if the national dues were unloaded at our door with the same celerity and dispatch as the national debts.

The amount of our indebtedness is comparatively small, and if the respective state organizations will faithfully meet their monthly obligations, we could probably liquidate the entire indebtedness in from eighteen to twenty-four month. In the meantime, however, it is not at all improbable that we shall have to incur new obligations.

The report of the Unity Convention, when published, will either necessitate an immediate outlay or the assumption of a debt. The probable enlargement of the activity of your committee to include arrangements for interstate agitation, will necessitate increased expenditures that will not be immediately attended with a proportionate increase in receipts. It occurs to me that in order to meet the financial emergency caused by this national meeting, your committee would do well to issue an appeal for donations to the state and local organizations. But while this would probably afford us some temporary relief, it must be admitted that the larger problem still remains, the problem of debts and running expenses and the difficulty of enforcing the faithful and regular payment of national dues.

It must be borne in mind that while an organization like the American Federation of Labor has a penalty clause by which it can enforce the payment of a per capita tax, the constitution of the Socialist Party does not explicitly embody such a regulation and we are therefore largely dependent upon the moral sentiment of our state organizations for the payment of national dues.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

One of the difficulties attending the collection of national dues is that while the National Constitution requires the National Secretary to make a monthly statement of the financial business of the organization, there is no provision requiring the state secretaries to make a monthly statement of the financial business of the state organization to the National Secretary. It is impossible for the latter to make a correct statement of national finances that is not based on the financial circumstances of the respective states.

While the constitution requires the respective state committees to make semi-annual reports to the National Committee, a request for said reports made by us in December had up to January 18, been complied with by only six states, consisting of Iowa, Indiana, Maine, New York, Ohio, and Washington. Unless Article 6, Section 5 of the national constitution is amended so as to require the state committees to make a monthly statement to the National Committee, the monthly statement issued by the National Secretary will be utterly unreliable, and altogether misleading as to the financial condition and business affairs of the party.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

One of the advantages of monthly statements by state secretaries would be that it would enable the National Secretary to embody in his monthly statement to the Socialist press, list of the places in the United States at which new locals had been formed; and the increase in membership of the party from month to month. In addition to this the National Committee could issue an official directory of all of the state and local organizations of the party, their officers and addresses. Such a directory could either be issued in printed form for general distribution like the official directory of the American Federation of Labor, or if publicity is objectionable the directory could be made up on a mimeograph and issued at regular intervals in confidence to the respective state organizations. Until some such system is adopted it will be impossible to state with any degree of certainty (more than once in every six months), how many local organizations we have, where they are located, how many members we have in good standing, or the names and addresses of the officers of the locals.

IV.—THE ORGANIZED STATES.

Upon assuming our duties we naturally directed ourselves to the task of effecting affiliation between the organized states and the National Organization; also the organization of the unorganized states and territories. We were obliged to govern ourselves, in what-

(Continued on page 2.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Of Socialist Party Meets in St. Louis.

Important Action Taken on Matters of Organization — Leon Greenbaum Re-Elected National Secretary.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party opened its first annual session under the provision of the Unity Convention last Friday at St. Louis.

The meeting was called to order by Secretary M. Ballard Dunn of the Local Quorum and Max Hayes of Ohio chosen as temporary Chairman. Examination of credentials showed the following members in attendance: Massachusetts—Carey; New York—Hartman; New Jersey—Ufert; Ohio—Hayes; Indiana—Oneal; Illinois—Berlyn; Iowa—Work; Wisconsin—Berger; Missouri—Turner; Kansas—Mills; Nebraska—Rigelow; California—Roche; Washington—Boomer; Local Quorum—Hildebrand, Putnam, Hoehn, and Dunn. Two delegates appeared from Utah representing rival factions, Mrs. J. C. Hazlett and A. B. Elder. It was decided, pending settlement of the contest, to seat both members, but without the right of voting.

The situation in Utah was discussed at length and then, with Berger alone voting in the negative, it was decided to revoke the state charter and send a member of the N. C. to reorganize the state and secure harmony.

In Saturday's session, with Turner in the chair, the Committee voted to endorse the boycott on the St. Louis Exposition declared by the St. Louis Building Trades and Labor Council, subject to the endorsement of such boycott by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and pledging national and international support to the full extent of the Committee's provision such case. The following resolution was further adopted to apply to similar cases in the future:

"The Local Quorum shall not endorse or commit the Party to the endorsement of any boycott or strike that is not national or international in its scope, and hat has not been sanctioned by the national or international executive committee of the organization involved."

ORGANIZERS' SALARY.

On the report of the Finance Committee it was voted that "no member, speaker, or other representative of the National Committee shall receive as salary more than three dollars per day and expenses."

The expenses of the two delegates from Utah, it was decided, should be divided between the national and the state organization.

PAYMENT OF DUES.

The following resolution was adopted in the matter of payment of dues:

The national due stamp shall be the evidence of membership in the Party, and every state organization, or local organization where states are not organized, shall purchase stamps and supplies of the National Secretary. Each and every organized state represented by delegates to the Indianapolis Convention shall pay dues from that date upon all the members within their borders to the National Committee, except those states which thereafter paid dues to the Chicago National Committee from and after the time they ceased paying dues to the N. E. B. according to the number of votes represented at Indianapolis. The National Committee will charge ten cents dues per member in unorganized states, instead of five cents."

A communication from the German Branch of Local Philadelphia, regarding German agitation, was refered to the Local Quorum.

A referendum was directed to be taken on the question of sending a fraternal delegate to the national convention of the Socialists of Canada in September.

A resolution was adopted demanding "that all government work be done under the direct supervision of the government, and that no such work of whatever nature be done under the contract labor system."

NO COMPROMISE.

Another resolution provided that: "No member of the Socialist Party shall accept an appointment to an office in the gift of a capitalist party. This shall not include appointive offices to which the Socialist Party is legally entitled by reason of its votes." Also: "No member of this Party shall accept the nomination or endorsement of any political party nor allow such nomination or endorsement to stand without public protest."

Leon Greenbaum was re-elected as National Secretary and the following Local Quorum was chosen: Hoehn, Dunn, Putnam, Hildebrand, and Wm. Brandt. The Municipal Committee was continued.

The action of the Local Quorum in extending the contract with Charles H. Vail was approved.

The present report is necessarily incomplete. We hope to present a fuller one next week.

—Far and wide over the earth, permeating every civilized country, is this movement toward industrial justice. No man created and no man can destroy this movement. It is the product of age-long evolution. It is the awakening of man. No man can have any gospel for his fellowmen so long as he is contented with a system built on a foundation of injustice.—Wm. T. Brown.

FOR DAILY PAPER

Committee Calls General Meeting.

To Be Held at Brevoort Hall in Fifty-fourth Street on Feb. 8—Shall We Have a Daily?—Now Is the Time to Consider the Question.

The question of starting active work for the establishment of an English Socialist daily in this city has been informally discussed for some time. Steps have at last been taken to bring the movement into more definite shape and a meeting of party members to consider the subject is called for Saturday evening, Feb. 8, at Brevoort Had, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street. The attention of comrades is directed to the following address on the subject:

CALL FOR MEETING.

"To the Members of the Social Democratic Party of New York and Vicinity.

"Comrades:—The spontaneous expressions in favor of an English Socialist daily in various quarters of Socialist activity in this city all tend to show that the times are ripe for our common hope to become a daily reality. An English Socialist daily has been long enough a topic of fond speculation among us. The moment for decisive action has arrived. Comrades are continually urging on one another the necessity of an initiative in that direction.

"With that object in view a few comrades have come together to consider the way in which to put the matter before all comrades. For it was agreed at once that no steps be taken before every comrade within reach had an opportunity to express his views. A mass convention of all Social Democrats of New York and vicinity was decided upon to put the question for their consideration and decision. Committees on estimates and organization were appointed to submit the question to such convention in a concrete and definite form. Comrade Alexander Jonas reported for the committee on estimates; Comrade Morrris Hillquit reported for the committee on organization. Both reports showed further the practicability and timeliness of the enterprise.

"Comrades, it is now more than a quarter of a century that the German speaking Socialists of this country continue tirelessly to till the field preparing the soil for an American movement. The ground is now well tilled and must not be allowed to lie idle. It is for you, Socialists of the English tongue, to plant the seed. The difficulties of the task must not deter you. In the struggle for justice to the workingmen, for the emancipation of our class from the toils of capitalist exploitation, we must meet with open face and welcome with gladness in our hearts the storm and stress of the daily battle. For all that our class now has, or may wrest hereafter, is ours by the right of power. We can achieve nothing for our class without concentrating and securing control of power. And we must no more allow the capitalist press, that is ever found subservient to the interests of our masters, to have sole and undisputed control over the mind of the workingmen.

"A daily Socialist newspaper in the control of the working class is both a formidable weapon of defense and aggression as well as the best medium for enlightening the minds of the workingmen.

"But as the task must be our common one, so must be the decision. Whatever your mind is on the question, let us come together and settle it for the time being.

"Let nothing detain you from attending this meeting. You may bring along any sympathizer even if not a party member.

"Comrades Alexander Jonas and Morris Hillquit will give to the meeting such information as it necessary for the consideration of the question.

"THE COMMITTEE."

LECTURE TO SOCIALISTS.

Algernon Lee will be the lecturer in the Sunday afternoon course at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, through the month of February.

On Feb. 2, Comrade Lee will speak on "Historical and Economic Materialism," explaining in what way the economic conditions of society guide and control all other institutions. The other three lectures will treat of "The Dynamics of Socialism" and "The Economics of Socialism."

The lectures by Morris Hillquit have evidently been highly appreciated, and it is hoped that the rest of the course will be equally successful.

Come promptly at 2 p. m.

CHASE AND VAIL TO SPEAK IN OHIO.

John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., the first Socialist mayor in the United States, will speak in Ohio from Feb. 10 to Feb. 16 inclusive. The dates for Feb. 13 and 15 are still open. The meetings so far arranged are:

Feb. 10, Ashtabula.
Feb. 11, Warren.
Feb. 12, Youngstown.
Feb. 14, Toledo.
Feb. 16, Cincinnati.

Charles H. Vail of New Jersey will give the first eight days in March to Ohio. Locals desiring to engage him should at once address the State Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. The cost to the local will be $10 for each lecture. Comrade Vail paying all his expenses. Mrs. Vail accompanies her husband, and will address meetings of women, where such can be arranged, without any additional charge.

State Organizer Strickland is hard at work on preparations for the April elections. He has only a few dates left open for speaking and those will be given to the northern part of the state.

THE STRIKE IN BOSTON.

Courts and Police Against Union Teamsters.

A Lively Battle Between Labor and Capital—Socialist Legislators will Act—Carey Fights Child Labor.

A strike of less than two hundred teamsters has kept the Boston police working overtime, filled the columns of the daily papers with reports, truthful and otherwise, of the acts of strikers and their sympathizers, and set the people of Boston by the ears during the past week. The crisis came last Friday, when Judge Braley of the Superior Court, granter a temporary injunction restraining the labor unions an dothers from "interfering" with the business of the firm in controversy by interference with the affairs of the employees of the company while they are in the performance of their business duties, or in any other way that might be construed as detrimental to the interests of the company. Along with this comes a new departure in such matters. One firm or master teamsters has also been served with a notice to answer charges in the prayer for an injunction for having taken the business from the transportation company in dispute.

The injunction is a sweeping one, and its terms have aroused the trade unionists of Boston as nothing has done in years. It practically prevents the union men from doing anything whatsoever, either by peaceable or forcible means. More than this, it seeks to enforce individual liability for damages on every member of the union for any damage done to the property of the company during the strike, whether committed by union members or not. This is somewhat similar to the injunction granted in the strike at Ansonia, Conn., during the machinists' strike last year. In the present case, it is claimed that it does not matter whether the member who has property takes any part in the acts forming the basis of damages done, he is responsible for the acts of his fellow members or any sympathizers. The counsel for the company asserts that the members of the unions who have property will have to reimburse for any loss the company may have sustained through the strike.

The action against the master teamster who has been served with notice to answer the injunction involves a question whether the competitor may accept and perform work which has been taken from another, and whether this act may be construed to be interference of the business of the firm which originally had the business in dispute. Here is where old "free competition" will have to make another struggle for existence.

There is practically only one firm fighting the teamsters; this is the R. S. Brine Transportation Company, which refuses to recognize the union, notwithstanding the fact that the Master Teamsters' Association has signed the agreement with the Teamsters' Union. This agreement was reached between the Allied Transportation Council of the Team Drivers International Union and the Master Teamsters Association, and resulted in improving the condition of the teamsters by raising wages, lowering hours and bringing about other changes in the conditions of employment. The Brine Company broke away from the Master Teamsters Association and has stubbornly refused to sign the agreement. A number of smaller firms tried to do the same; but since the strike began most of them have capitulated, and the strike is mostly against the Brine Company.

There have been turbulent scenes in the district where the strike is in force. For the first time in years, mounted police have been called out, ostensibly to preserve the peace; really to insure the Brine Transportation Company's doing business with non-union men. At no time have deeds of violence have been committed by strikers or sympathizers. In fact, credit is given the union men for protecting the Brine teamsters.

Much indignation has been caused by the reckless behavior of the police, who have in many instances lost their heads and clubbed or beaten innocent bystanders. In several cases their behavior nearly caused a riot. They have also acted as freight handlers at different times, but the protests against this were so strong and numerous they had to stop.

On Thursday the police board took a hand and issued a special order to the police to arrest all those who made loud outcries against the employees of the Brine Company. This resulted in thirteen men and boys being arrested on Friday for yelling "Scab" at the non-union men; not one of those arrested were union men or in any way directly identified with the strike.

It is not definitely known yet what immediate action the union men of Boston will take on the conduct of the police and the injunction. They will probably wait until the coure renders a decision on the hearing for permanent injunction; and it is believed that should the courts decide against the men, as is probable, it will cause more of the unionists to change their minds as to the infallibility of the judges on the bench. Judge Braley, who granted the temporary injunction, is a Republican from Fall River; and his name is associated with labor disputes in that locality.

As the police of Boston are under the control of the state, it is probable that the Socialist representatives will demand an inquiry into the conduct of the police during the strike.

The introduction of bills in the legislature goes merrily on. Those of the Socialist representatives stand out as the only ones that really propose anything practicable to improve the condition of the working class, to provide wider scope for the exercise of political liberty, and to increase the means of social enjoyment.

Carey has introduced bills during the week raising the age of compulsory school attendance from 14 to 16, and to raise the age in which minors may be employed in mills and factories from 14 to 16. These bills which involve the child-labor question, upon which Carey has made a fight since he first entered the House. He and MacCartney are prepared to make this issue a leading one during the session; and their opponents will hear some "hot talk" upon the bills to come up.

Representative Carey has been away since Wednesday at St. Louis, attending the National Committee meeting; but MacCartney is vigilantly looking after the interests of the Socialist Party under the gilded dome.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1902.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

BY T. F. KEOGH.

(Dedicated to Ben Tillett.)

Through the centuries has echoed Christ's command, "Love one another."
Yet it sometimes seems his suffering on Calvary was in vain;
For "Old Glory's" folds are dripping with the blood of murdered heroes
And the widows and the orphans of brave Boers weep over their slain.

The allied Christian forces battered down the gates of Pekin,
To shoot into the Heathen their culture and their creed;
Though nakedness and hunger haunt the nation's wealth producers,
A market for the "surplus" in the Orient we need.

The ruling class rebuke, us for being discontented;
They say that work is plentiful, we have full dinner pails;
One-fifth of labor's product keeps the soul within the body;
For asking more our comrades are in Puerto Rican jails.

Some to whom we look for counsel in the van of labor unions
Say the interests of Capital and Labor are the same;
But the blacklist and the boycott and each infamous injunction
Clearly show the hollowness and folly of their claim.

We are not creating classes. No, our mission is to end them,
By uniting all in one class—in the brotherhood of Man;
But first we have to recognize conditions now existing,
And show slumbering humanity we have a better plan.

When men read and think, no "leader" will be needed to direct them,
And men to-day are thinking as they never thought before,
There should be no race distinction, no walls dividing nations,
No man, "worth" a hundred million, no man hungry at his door.

Comrade Tillett brings us greetings from the toilers of Great Britain;
His message is prophetic of the days that are to be,
When workingmen will cease to kill each other for their masters,
When no fleets but those of commerce will float upon the sea.

In the murderous art of warfare, who excels is called a hero;
But the value of a Tillett or a Debs will not be known
Until competition ceases and a wiser generation
Shall reap a bounteous harvest from the seed which they have sown.

The universal banner is unfurled in every nation
In which wage slavery exists and where oppression reigns;
Beneath its folds come gather while the victory can be bloodless,
The earth is our inheritance. We lose naught but our chains.

CHASE WILL SPEAK.

Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill will speak at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2 p. m.

THREE CAPITALIST CRIMES.

It is about fifteen months since criminal negligence and direct violation of the law by the capitalists of the Tarrant Drug Company resulted in the killing of seven working people and the maiming of many more. Now comes the Rapid Transit Tunnel explosion, due to exactly similar lawlessness on the part of contractors, and resulting in a similar sacrifice of human life.

Since the Tarrant explosion we have had three District Attorneys—Gardiner, Philbin, and Jerome—a Tammany heeler, a neutral, and a "reformer." But in all these fifteen months the District Attorney's office has not yet seen fit to put the guilty capitalists on trial for their crime.

Suppose, when Gardiner was ousted, Philbin had pushed the Tarrant case to trial and secured the punishment of the murderers; or suppose, Philbin having neglected it, Jerome had immediately turned some of his overflowing energy in that direction; if either of these eminent gentlemen had attended to the duties of his office, does anyone suppose that Contractor Shaler would have dared to repeat the crime?

By their extraordinary delay in the Tarrant case, the three District Attorneys have incurred a deep responsibility for last Monday's slaughter. By their leniency to one set of law-breaking capitalists they have tacitly encouraged others to go on violating the law and sacrificing the lives of the people to their own private profit.

The Tarrant murder, the New York Central murders, the Rapid Transit murders, all point the same moral: So long as industry is left in the control of the capitalist class, so long profits will be the first consideration and human life and happiness will be ruthlessly trodden under foot.

It costs money to store explosive chemicals safely. It costs money to run trains safely. It casts money to handle dynamite safely. Reckless violation of the law saves expenses to the owners, the employers, the capitalists, the men who have it in their power to say whether these things shall be done in accordance with the law or in violation of the law. It is cheaper for them, in the long run, to violate the law than to obey it. They take the risk of occasional small property losses, which are more than balanced by the daily saving of expenses. OTHER PEOPLE HAVE TO TAKE THE RISK OF BEING BURNED TO DEATH OR SCALDED TO DEATH OR CRUSHED OR SUFFOCATED OR TORN LIMB FROM LIMB. Those other people do not count. They are only the poor devils who create the profits, not the eminent citizens who pocket them. The eminent citizens, the masters of industry, are never at the post of danger.

And when explosions and collisions do occur, our public officials—Republicans and Democrats alike—make a great show of activity for a little while and then gradually let the matter drop and forget it and wait for another occasion to show their zeal. And so the slaughter goes on.

It never takes fifteen months to bring to trial a striker accused of assaulting or insulting a scab or picketing a shop or "conspiring" against his employers' business interests. These cases can be rushed through in a surprisingly short time.

Why this difference?

BECAUSE THE PUBLIC OFFICIALS—REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS ALIKE—ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE CAPITALISTS, BELONG TO THE CAPITALIST CLASS, AND ARE THE POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES OF CAPITALISM.

The Socialists call on their fellow workingmen to use their political power in their own defense. The working class bears all the burden of toil. It incurs all the danger. Let it then assume the political authority and take control of industry and administer it for the common good, instead of for private profit. Till we do that we shall have such murders as these, superadded to the daily exploitation and oppression of the working class.

THEY CONDEMN PEACE SCHEME.

Bakers' and Carpenters' Union No. 164 Endorses Resolution of Painters' No. 499 and Calls on Workers to Remember at the Polls.

At the last general meeting of Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 164, held last Saturday at the headquarters, 3083 Third avenue, the documents referred to affiliated unions by the C. F. U. in connection with the "industrial peace conference" were taken up and discussed. After debate, the union unanimously endorsed the resolution of Painters' Decorators' Union No. 499, as

"Be it resolved, That without such proceedings as the Civic Federation Peace Conference held Mr. Schwab, and others; and, that appeal to all workers to use it economically and politically to secure a state of society where exploitation will cease and Labor will get the full value of the product."

It was further resolved that—

"It is the sense of this body that we not only indorse these resolutions at te present time, but that we also remember the proceedings on Election Day, and that there is the proper time and opportunity to protest against the capitalist exploiters, their tools and political heelers."

Secretary J. J. Nolte was instructed to communicate to The Worker all important matters relating to the union for publication.

It was decided that in the future no attention be paid to invitations from other organizations to balls, picnics, etc., unless held in strict union places. Some amendments in the by-laws were made and the label contract was submitted to the G. E. B. for approval.

ROCHESTER.

On Friday evening, Feb. 14, the Ladies' Auxiliary of Local Rochester, Social Democratic Party, will hold a St. Valentine's Dance and Social at Shoemakers' Hall, 17 Andrews street, with dancing, refreshments and cards. Tickets are 25 cents. All members and friends of the party are invited. The last social was largely attended, and all who went had a good time. Those familiar with the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary will assure all their friends a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

LECTURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party is carrying on a course of Thursday evening lectures at the new headquarters, 1022 Arch street. On Jan. 30 John Spargo of New York speaks on "The Class Struggle, Its Genesis and Meaning." The following lectures will be:

Feb. 6.—"Our Position, Economic and Political," by Fred W. Long.

Feb. 13.—"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee.

Feb. 20.—"Organize! Why and How?" by Edward Ruppinger.

A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in social questions to attend these lectures and to visit the headquarters, which are open every day from noon till 12 p. m.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

SHALL WE HAVE A DAILY?

Elsewhere in this paper will be found the call for a general meeting of comrades to consider the question of a Socialist daily paper in the English language.

This is a question of the utmost moment. It must be considered carefully and definitely decided—and the sooner, the better. We all want a daily paper. Many believe it practicable to undertake it with the least possible delay. Many have their doubts. Many have not yet given the matter much thought.

If the enterprise is to be undertaken, it must be entered upon in the right [illegible] with unanimity, with enthusiasm, with determination to win. Nothing is gained and much may be [illegible] irresolute or divided counsels.

[illegible] other hand, if we are not to undertake the task at present, that decision should be made plain, so that all our energies may be turned to other work for the cause. Let us know what we are to do, what is our common will, and then let us have united action under that decision.

Every comrade, therefore, be he the most enthusiastic advocate of immediate action, be he the most resolute opponent, or be he at present undecided—every comrade should attend the meeting at Brevoort's Hall on February 8 and take his part in the momentous decision. Let each one consider the matter carefully. Let each come with a mind open to conviction. And, whatever the decision, let each go away resolved to act in accordance with that decision and, in the one way or the other, to do his utmost in the service of his party and his class.

Naturally, it never occurred to any of the members of the New Jersey Legislature to consider a workingman for United States Senator. The choice of Mr. Dryden, president of a $5,000,000 insurance company, is a "safe" one. The majority of the inhabitants of New Jersey are working people. But until the working-class voters begin to show a recognition of their own rights and interests in politics, it is not to be expected that the politicians at Trenton should consider them worthy of representation in the Senate.

Mayor Low is making an extraordinary exhibition of himself and of the whole "reform" combination in this Sunday opening business. Some of the men who actively supported him in the late campaign, are already turning against him, and some of the daily papers which actively supported him are openly sneering at his shifts and evasions. This sort of thing was to be expected, the Socialists said before election. The "reformers"—some of them sincerely—have undertaken two impossible tasks—as public officials, the task of preventing social evils without removing their economic causes, as politicians, the task of holding together political elements that have no common interests and, in most cases, no principles whatever. Mayor Low's troubles have begun early. Perhaps when his two years are up he will be glad to accept the invitation to retire to private life which is likely to be extended to him.

Senator Hanna is a great believer in harmony between Capital and Labor. As a Department of Commerce is to be established for the primary purpose of getting more profitable foreign markets for American capitalists and otherwise serving their business interests, Senator Hanna and his friends insist upon bringing the Department of Labor into the new system as a subordinate bureau. This is quite in keeping with the Hanna idea of harmony, as shown by the 24-to-12 representation of Capital and Labor on his Arbitration Committee. Labor is always to be harmonized by being swallowed up.

"REFORMERS" KEEPING THEIR PLEDGES.

"Reformer" Cantor, President of the Board of Aldermen, demands longer hours for the clerks and other office employees in all city departments. This is the beginning of the promised policy of economy in the interest of the capitalist taxpayers. Perhaps these office employees have no very great hardship to complain of; their hours are far shorter than those of most manual workers. But when this point has been carried, the next step will probably be to increase the hours or reduce the pay of the laborers and mechanics in the employ of the city. It is only the thin end of the wedge now; but it will be driven in.

President Cantor insists that such measures are necessary—and so they are, for a "reform" administration. "We dare not increase the tax-rate," he argues. "We are near the debt limit. Therefore we must discharge part of the city employees and make the others work harder."

That is perfectly good capitalist logic. It is exactly what was to be expected of the "reformers." It is what we predicted during the last campaign. The "reform" aggregation represents the self-styled "respectable citizens," the profit-grinding class, the business men. It does not and cannot represent the working class. The "reformers" promised economy and low taxes. They promised a "business-like administration of city affairs." That promise they are sincerely trying to fulfil. Nothing could be more business-like than President Cantor's proposition. When a private capitalist finds his profits falling off and begins to fear for the future, his first and chief resource is to reduce wages or to discharge a part of his employees and drive the others harder—in one way or another to squeeze more surplus value out of his employees in proportion to the wages he pays them.

No one who voted the Low ticket has any right to complain of the policy initiated by Cantor. The "reformers" are not breaking their pledges, but carrying them out in good faith to the class who actually put them in office. If workingmen who voted for "reform" do not like it now that they see it in practise, their future course should be plain: Let them, next election, vote the ticket of the Social Democratic Party. The Social Democratic Party, founded on the interests of the working class, will keep its pledges to the workers just as well as the "reform" administration, representing the capitalist class is keeping its pledges to the taxpayers. Nothing more could be desired.

The Socialists favor shorter hours for all workers. A Social Democratic administration would begin by reducing the toil of laborers and mechanics on city work, not by increasing the toil of office employees. It would make the city a model employer and a force for improving the condition of the workers at large, instead of lowering it. That is only a part of what Socialist city officials could and would do, but it is worth considering. A Socialist administration would not be afraid to raise taxes. It would make the great franchise-owning companies and the palaces on Fifth Avenue pay for the service it would render to the tenement-house dwellers whose labor builds the palaces and creates the franchise-owners' income.

There will be another chance for the workers of this city to choose between honest capitalist administration as represented by the "reformers" and true working-class administration as represented by the Social Democratic Party. Let them begin to think now how they will choose.

J. P. Morgan promises us that "our prosperity" is to continue for a long time. How good of him! He has the power to put an end to it, to plunge us into industrial depression, whenever he might choose to do so. How good of us to leave that power in his hands! What "easy marks" we Americans are!

So far as we have been able to observe, the Haverhill "Gazette," which accuses us of desiring to create or to prolong and intensify class antagonism, has not yet taken up our challenge "to inform us definitely, by plain and concrete illustration, of one fundamental point, however small, in which the employer, as employer, and the employee, as employee, have a common interest." Until someone successfully meets that challenge we insist that the interests of employers and employees, as such, are diametrically opposed and therefore: First, that employees, as such, must organize to fight their employers; and second, that the conflict can end only when the workers collectively own the means of production and thus cease to be employees, becoming comrade-workers in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

There is nothing at all surprising or improper in the eagerness of our national and local authorities to go down on their knees before a representative of the German imperial family. Of course, we all say, on the Fourth of July and other special occasions, that we are a free people, that we have no sympathy with monarchial institutions and no respect for kings and princes as such. But we all know that, as a matter of fact, we have our kings and princes, as powerful as Prince Henry and his august brother, that we allow ourselves to be ruled by a special class, and that nothing is more proper than that our untitled aristocrats should recognize their natural affinity with the titled aristocrats of the Old World.

The resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the International Banking Institution on the occasion of the death of the late president of the corporation, Marcellus Hartley, somehow sound strange in our ears. Here is one paragraph:

"Having long since chosen the Christian life as the ideal one, he gave himself heartily to all forms of activity, and loved especially to be identified with undertakings that would be of benefit to this community and to his loyal country."

The connection between the Christian life and the banking business is not very obvious. The only gospel text we can think of bearing on the matter is one telling how Christ took a whip and drove a gang of bankers out of the Temple. But then, as John P. Robinson says, "they didn't know everything down in Judee."

REPORT.

(Continued from page 1.)

ever methods we adopted, by the national constitution.

Article 6, Section 2 of the constitutions reads as follows: "A state or territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, each branch to consist of not less than five members. Each state or territory so organized shall receive a charter."

INTERPRETATION.

In our attempt to interpret this clause we were at first undecided whether it was intended to apply only to unorganized states and territories and which were not represented at the Unity Convention, or whether it was intended to apply to all of the states, including those represented at Indianapolis. We know that such states as New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin had the constitutional number of locals for a state charter, but we were not so certain of other states represented in the Indianapolis convention, for instance, Maine, Kansas, and Tennessee. In the Unity Convention G. C. Clemens, the sole representative from Kansas, came as a delegate of Branch 1, and had credentials for only six votes.

John M. Ray of Nashville, Tenn., the only delegate from that state, had credentials for ten votes. There was not then and there are not to-day four locals in Tennessee. Comrade Fred. E. Irish of Portland, Me., who represented that state in the Unity Convention, had 68 credentials, and, although there was a state committee, we found from ex-National Secretary Butscher's official records, that there were only two locals in Maine. It was apparent to us that if we were to relieve the most influential Socialist states represented in the convention of any guarantee of the constitutional requirement of four locals, that it would involve an exercise of extraordinary diplomacy to prevent our course from appearing like discrimination against the less influential states likewise represented at the convention. It did not appear possible to us that any of the veteran Socialist states would object to giving us such a guarantee, but on the contrary would be the first to approve of any methods consistently applied that were unavoidable to safeguard the integrity of the party.

We therefore came to the conclusion that in order for us to properly issue a state charter, it would be necessary to require an assurance from each state organization that it represented not less than four organized branches.

APPLICATIONS FOR STATE CHARTERS.

One of the matters that embarrassed us in issuing state charters was whether we should require a formal application from the respective state organizations or waive formal application from those states represented in the Unity Convention, and merely require it from the states not then represented. If we waive a formal application the question arose to what constitutional authority in each state should the state charter be issued. In this matter the only regulation we had for our guidance was Article 6, Section 4 of the constitution, as follows:

"In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory, and the National Committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations." Having in mind that in some of the states there existed at least two central organizations, representing the Chicago and Springfield factions respectively, we realized that we could not issue a state charter to one of these central organization to the exclusion of the other.

The effect of the difficulties between the Chicago and Springfield factions had been most pronounced and had caused the most serious breach among the most active and influential states in the Socialist movement. The prevailing distrust of national executives at the time of the convention was such that had we issued a state charter to the Springfield faction in a state where the Chicago faction had a state committee, the whole work of the Unity Convention would have been for naught and the spark of factionalism would have ignited a whole national movement. The conclusion was forced upon us by the very logic of circumstances that we would have to require assurances of unity from the respective state organizations to whom we issued state charters. While in this instance the assurance appeared to be principally necessary from several of the oldest and most influential state organizations represented at Indianapolis, we deemed it necessary as a matter of consistency and impartiality to require the same assurance from all of the state committees. In addition to this we were not certain but that in one or more states in which there was but one central organization (or state committee) representing one or more branches, there might not be from one to ten or more branches without a state committee and opposed to affiliation with the existing state committee on terms which the latter would be in a position to dictate by he possession of a state charter.

We interpreted the letter of the constitution and the spirit of the unity resolution adopted by the convention as placing upon us the responsibility of only granting a state charter to a state organization which was united and harmonious. In order to insure this we required guarantees from the respective state committees, as follows:

1. That there were not less than four branches of the party in different localities in the state, represented in their state organization.

2. That every independent political Socialist organization in existence in said state, prior to July 29, 1901, or affiliated prior to the same date within one of the parties represented in the Indianapolis convention held on that day, or affiliated by direct certificate from the national committee of the Socialist Party since August 1, 1901, as desiring, participated in the preliminary proceedings by which it was decided to ask for state charter.

STATE CHARTERS.

Having decided that these guarantees were absolutely essential to the proper issue of state charters the question naturally arose as to what power the National Committee had to enforce these conditions of affiliation, prevent the use of a charter issued upon misrepresentations; or to prevent the misuse of a state charter by any organization which might institute rules and regulations in conflict with the national constitution, or which might give expression to political measures that were in conflict with the national platform or resolutions adopted in national convention.

In considering this phase of the matter of affiliation between the respective states and the national organization we found the following provisions in the constitution, applying to the points in question:

"Article 6, Section 1.—Each state or territory may organize in such way or manner and under such rules and regulations as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitution.

"Article 6, Section 3.—The platform of the Socialist Party adopted in convention or by referendum vote shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal organizations shall, in the adoption of their platforms, conform thereto."

While these sections of the constitution made it mandatory upon the respective state organizations to conform in letter and practise with the platform and constitution, there was no explicit declaration in the latter, stating the manner and circumstances under which and the agency through whom a state charter should be revoked on account of fusion with one of the old parties or any other violation of the constitution. In the absence of any clause by which the charter should be enforced, the national constitution having provided that the National Committee should issue charters to the states, that the National Committee shall represent the party in all national affairs, and the common inference that the executive committee which issues a charter is the natural instrument through whom such charter would be revoked by the national organization, we were forced to the conclusion that the National Committee had no right to issue a charter without conditions, and furthermore under the clause in the constitution which states that the platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and commanding all state and municipal organizations to conform thereto the National Committee had no right to issue a state charter (which is an agreement between the state and national organization), without reserving to the latter the power to enforce the constitution under the terms of which said charter was issued.

For the National Committee to issue a state charter to the respective state organizations, without conditions (leaving each state to make its own construction of the latitude of such a charter), would have resulted in the possible implication that all of the state organizations were independent of the national organization and each independent of the other. It becomes proper in this connection to quote the following resolution adopted by the Unity Convention: "Resolved, That the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., the Socialist Party of the state of Texas, the Social Democratic Party of the states of Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, hereby surrender their separate and independent existence and merge and amalgamate into one organization."

We found in the form of charter issued by the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Chicago (to its locals) a penalty clause providing for the revocation of charters for violation of the principles of the party, which we embodied in a modified form in the charters which we issued to the respective state organizations, and also in the charters which we issued to the locals in the unorganized states.

PROTESTS AGAINST STATE CHARTER.

Having informed your committee of the motives and reasons by which we were impelled to require formal application for state charter, containing assurances of unity, and fulfilments of constitutional requirements, and having also given our main reasons for including a revocation clause in the state charters, in order to safeguard the integrity of the national organization, it now becomes our duty to inform you that while the assurances required in our formal application for state charter were practically complied with by twenty-one state organizations out of twenty-three thus far chartered, the state organizations of Wisconsin and Illinois have raised objections which they regard as quite serious to the form of state charter which we have issued. The Illinois state committee, while signing a formal application containing a provision for the revocation of state charter in case of violation of the principles of the party, protested against the revocation clause being embodied in the state charter and notified us that they accepted said state charter under protest.

The Wisconsin state committee refused to sign a formal application for state charter or give us any of the assurances therein required upon the ground that we must issue them a state charter without any formal or other application. The local quorum, in the interest of unity of the Socialist forces, waived application, and having voted to issue state charter, the latter was duly sent to the Wisconsin state committee.

THE WISCONSIN CHARTER.

The state charter was so objectionable to the Wisconsin state committee that they notified us on October 4 that they refused to accept it. The dissatisfaction of the Illinois state committee with the form of state charter by us is based upon the ground that "the power to revoke a state charter for any cause should be reserved not to any committee, but to a referendum of the entire Socialist Party of the United States." The objections of the Wisconsin state committee against the formal application for charter have been represented to us as follows:

1. According to the Unity Convention and the constitution adopted at Indianapolis, they do not have to make any special plea nor make any extra promises not contained in the constitution for the purpose of getting a charter.

2. The constitution provides that the National Committee MUST give them a charter.

3. The National Committee has no right to ask any state to sign an application blank providing that the National Secretary or the local quorum or any committee has the right to suspend a state.

The objections of the Wisconsin state committee to the revocation clause in the state charter have been represented by them as follows:

"1. It was especially stated on the floor of the convention by all sides that the new national committee should have an administrative function only and no power whatsoever to suspend anybody."

"2. If any state should violate any provisions of the constitution it was expressly understood on the floor of the convention that the next succeeding national convention would not admit the delegates of that state or would admit only the delegates of those branches that remained loyal.

"3. The National Committee has no right to issue charters containing a provision that the committee reserves the right to revoke the charter under certain conditions. The National Committee has no right to revoke the charter of a state or territory under any conditions."

"4. If a state organization should fuse with one of the old parties in any state or territory, then the next National Convention will simply refuse to seat the delegates of such state or territory, or will seat only delegates of such locals as remained loyal to the constitution."

"5. The form of charter issued by the National Committee is a direct infringement of the principle of state autonomy and the constitution as adopted at the Unity Convention in Indianapolis."

"6. Suspension of state charter would be a case of clear usurpation on the part of the National Committee which (at the time) was the St. Louis quorum only."

With regard to the form of state charter issued by us, and the objections thereto, we can at this time best state our position by repeating the explanation which we made to the Wisconsin and Illinois comrades at the outset of this difficulty, namely: "That in the beginning of our consideration of this question it did not occur to us, and even at the present time we cannot reasonably conceive how any comrade need fear that the National Committee could possibly make an improper use of the power reserved in the charter, in view of the fact that the constitution expressly provides that "all acts of the National Committee shall be subject to referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different states." While it was true that the National Committee at the time was the St. Louis quorum only, our course in reserving the power to revoke charter in the National Committee (as the representative of the national organization) was forced upon us by the very inadequacy of any explicit clause in the constitution covering the point involved. Our purpose was utterly divested of any ulterior motive by the very fact that the form of charter which we issued gave the respective states complete control over the St. Louis quorum through the National Committeemen whom they were to elect, and in the interest of said election through the referendum which the states holding said charters could institute as provided for in the constitution." Having given this committee the theoretical side of this difficulty it may be well to place before you for guidance certain experiences which we have undergone in the practical relationship between the national and state organizations. We have embodied these practical experiences under the heading of unorganized states.

V.—UNORGANIZED STATES.

THE KANSAS AFFAIR.

During the third week in August we received letters from comrades at several points in Kansas warning us against granting a state charter to a faction of Socialists in Kansas, headed by Comrade G. C. Clemens of Topeka. The comrades, in writing to us, stated that there were about 20 branches in Kansas, all of which would probably want to take part in the initiative, and that it was rumored that four branches in the state would attempt to get a state charter without consulting the others. Upon consulting the report of the Credentials Committee at the Unity Convention, we learned that Comrade G. C. Clemens only represented one branch in Kansas in said convention, and that he had credentials for only six members.

The comrades who wrote to me from Kansas stated that none of the branches had been able to get any information as to the manner of forming a new state organization, although most of them were ready to go into the work; and they intimated that Comrade G. C. Clemens did not show any disposition to impart the information desired. At the time we received these letters we did not know of the existence or whereabouts of a state committee nor even of a single branch, and we had no means of ascertaining same from Comrade Theodore Debs for the following reasons:

1. The unity referendum of the Chicago faction had not yet been submitted or carried.

2. The Unity Convention by resolution expressly absolved the Chicago faction from rendering a list of their membership in the organized states. If Kansas was an organized state we had no right to ask Comrade Theodore Debs for a list of officers and members.

The unity referendum not having been carried, much less submitted, we feared that a request for information such as desired from the Chicago faction would appear somewhat premature and officious. Furthermore, regardless of any of the above considerations, we believed it was our right and duty to give one or more comrades in any state information about the usual methods of organizing, while at the same time countenancing due respect for any duly constituted state committee that might exist in any state.

Upon this view of the case we on August 24 issued a circular letter of instructions on organization to the various Socialist organizations in Kansas concerned in the Unity Convention, and sent extra copies to our informants requesting them to remail them to the local branches in Kansas. Our instructions on organization were as follows:

1. That the National Committee in granting state charter would require that every Socialist political organization in Kansas so desiring had a voice in the state organization.

2. That local branches desiring a voice in the state organization should be required to give proof of their integrity in the form of charter or otherwise.

3. That the method of effecting unity between the Socialist elements should be in accordance with the wishes of comrades throughout the entire state.

4. That the regular state committee or the combined state committees (if more than one faction was thus represented) should act conjointly. If no regular state committee existed a provisional state committee could be formed.

5. Instructions for authorizing the regular state committee (or if none) the provisional committee to manage all arrangements for obtaining state charter.

Two days after issuing this communication we received a letter from Comrade G. C. Clemens warning us against comrades in Kansas whom he charged with being prohibitionists, and with having designs to capture the state organization. In this letter Comrade Clemens claimed that a state committee existed, of which he was a member, and he gave the names of the officers. He also gave the names of eighteen towns at which branches existed, but did not give the names of the officers of said branches. He also requested information as to what their state organization must do to effect affiliation with the national organization.

Upon receipt of this letter, I immediately sent Comrade Clemens a copy of the circular letter of instructions on organization, to which I received an immediate reply from him, claiming that our letter of instructions to the Kansas branches was irregular because it ignored the existing Kansas state organization; that no other state committee than that of which he was a member had ever been organized, and that the state organization of which he was a member would continue as the Socialist Party of Kansas regardless of the national organization. About the time that this controversy arose, applications for local charters began to be received by us from a number of towns in Kansas, including branches of the Chicago N. E. B., who had previously protested to us against issuing a state charter to the Clemens faction. Your local quorum was placed in a very embarrassing situation by this factional fight. The question before us was whether we were obliged to issue a state charter to the Clemens state committee, which was represented at Indianapolis by six votes from one branch; and in addition, whether we should issue this state charter in face of the protest from some of the very branches which Comrade Clemens wrote us were represented in his state organization. In addition to this we had no assurances that in event the unity referendum of the Chicago N. E. B. failed to carry, that the other branches (which Comrade Clemens claimed) would remain affiliated with the Clemens state committee of chartered by us.)

The situation was so replete with uncertainty and demoralization and the evidences of factionalism so conclusive that the local quorum decided not to issue a state charter to the Clemens state committee, but to issue local charters without prejudice to the locals of both factions, and to co-operate with all of the comrades in the state in organizing new locals, who would have no concern with old factional differences, and who would constitute a new element that would exercise a healthy balance of power besides rendering it easier to effect a safe, united and harmonious state organization. An additional reason which influenced the local quorum in coming to the decision not to issue state charter to the Clemens state committee was that upon our writing to T. R. Hawkes of Topeka, Kansas, state secretary of the Clemens faction, for a list of all the Socialist branches represented in their state organization, the names and addresses of secretaries and names and addresses of the state committeemen, Comrade Hawkes replied saying that since being elected state secretary he had had no records or information except of a casual nature turned over to him by the former state secretary, Comrade Clemens; that he saw Comrade Clemens every few days and had frequently asked him for the books and papers of his office but without avail. We complained that he had been utterly ignored in his official capacity as state secretary. It becomes proper for us in this place to say that while we were struggling with this problem and endeavoring to straighten out the factional tangle by recognizing the power in the membership (through issue of local charters), Comrade Clemens in September attempted to issue a call for state convention, on two weeks' notice, but the attempt had to be abandoned owing to the fact that it was impossible to ascertain who constituted the members of the state committee, and thus the final proof was given of the complete demoralization of the Social Democratic Party of Kansas.

During the entire period of this trouble the National Committee refrained from active intervention by the sending of a personal representative in the state, having faith in the ultimate good sense of the rank and file. We adopted a passive attitude toward the combatants, but we assured both factions that while we did not desire to become entangled in their state differences, that we stood ready to co-operate with each and every comrade in the state to bring about unity of the Socialist forces in Kansas. We gave our approbation to efforts made by Comrades Walter Thomas Mills, C. R. Mitchell, W. E. Bush, and others to conciliate Comrade Clemens, and, although we had ten locals chartered at the time (including six which had been affiliated with the Chicago N. E. B.) these comrades made a proposal to Comrade Clemens to recognize his state committee provided the latter would agree to call a state convention. This proposition, I am informed, was accepted by Comrade Clemens, but for some reason he failed to call the convention as agreed.

After waiting for some weeks and endeavoring in vain to induce Comrade Clemens to issue call for state convention to all the Socialist political organizations in the state regardless of factional differences, and pursuant to this proposition (which was accepted by the locals), a call was issued by Local Girard, Kansas, for state convention at Parsons, Kansas, on November 26th.

Upon suggestion of the Kansas comrades, the National Committee agreed to stand a portion of the expense of sending a state organizer to organize new locals and revive those locals of the Chicago N. E. B. which had become inactive. Comrade E. Backus, one of the scholars at Mills School of Social Economy, and a delegate at the Indianapolis convention, was selected for this mission by the Kansas comrades, and the work of organization which he accomplished in the two weeks prior to the convention was not alone highly creditable to him, but also a testimony to the enthusiasm of Socialists at unorganized points.

The convention at Parsons adopted a state constitution and state platform and elected state officers and a national committeeman, whose election has since been ratified by referendum. The convention was attended by fifty-seven delegates, representing thirteen locals. At the time this convention was held there were thirty-one locals in the state chartered by us, including eight which had been affiliated with the Chicago N. E. B. Since the ratification of unity by the Chicago faction, Comrade Theo. Debs has sent me a list of their branches in Kansas, amounting to fifteen in all. Of this number we have been informed that four were inactive before the outbreak of the factional fight, and have not yet been revived. There are three of these places at which we have not positively learned whether locals exist. The balance, consisting of eight, are as before said, included in the state organization recognized by this committee. A state charter was issued by us to the Socialist Party of Kansas on December 27, 1901.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CASE.

On September 11, Local Dover, New Hampshire, applied to us for a charter of affiliation, their application showing a charter membership of twenty-nine. While New Hampshire had a state committee, yet according to ex-National Secretary Butscher's records, there were only three locals in the state, and all of these, as well as the state committee, were neutral organizations.

According to the report of the Credential Committee, New Hampshire, so far as we could learn, was unrepresented either by delegate or proxy at the Unity Convention. We issued a local charter to Dover on September 20; Exeter, N. H., which for two years had been unaffiliated with any state or national organization, applied for charter on September 28. German Branch 21, Manchester, of the S. D. P. (independent) of New Hampshire, applied for charter on September 30. Both of the above charters were issued on October 4. On October 1, Comrade Benjamin T. Whitehouse wrote us a letter stating that a factional fight had broken out in the state, part of the comrades wanting national affiliation, while others desired a state organization, independent of national connection. We issued local charters to Portsmouth, N. H., on October 11, to Rochester, N. H., on October 25, and to Nashua, N. H., on November 15. In the letter which Comrade Whitehouse wrote to me he said he thought a state organization in sympathy with national unity would possibly be effected prior to October 21.

He wrote us another letter on November 7 stating that as we held a list of the locals chartered by us, and of those locals whose charters were pending action by the local quorum, that it might be well for us to issue call for a state convention. Having in mind that one of the main objections of the faction in New Hampshire opposed to national affiliation was on the ground of past differences charged to national committees, and furthermore the constitutional provision giving each state or territory autonomy in its methods of organizing, we took the position that we could not issue a call for a state convention in New Hampshire unless requested to do so by all the locals chartered by us in the state; and that even then such a course might strengthen the hands of the faction opposed to national affiliation. On November 13, Comrade Whitehouse wrote me that Local Dover would issue call for convention. The same having been duly issued the state convention was held at Exeter on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, at which six locals were represented by delegates, a complete state organization effected, state officers elected, as well as a national committeeman, whose election has since been confirmed by referendum.

Pending the result of this referendum we received a communication dated December 17 from George Howie, state secretary of the Social Democratic Party (independent) of New Hampshire, protesting against Sumner F. Claflin, who had been elected National Committeeman of the unity faction. Comrade Howie in this letter denied that Claflin had either been elected or nominated, that if so then he had separated himself from "the state committee that held the state money of the Socialist Party of New Hampshire." Comrade Howie signed this communication as state secretary of the New Hampshire Socialist Party.

It seems that he claimed this office by virtue of a referendum on state independence held in October, the result of which had, however, been protested and repudiated by some of their own branches on the grounds of a fraudulent count. In Comrade Howie's letter he furthermore said that "it would be well if the National Committee would call in all the New Hampshire charters and instruct the state to get back into line." Prior to this correspondence we had only received one communication from Comrade Howie, which was dated September 3, 1901, related to Comrade Wilshire's lecture tour, and was signed by Howie as state secretary Social Democratic Party. We called Comrade Howie's attention to this also to the fact that the New Hampshire organization prior to the Unity Convention; was neutral; that it was not represented at the Unity Convention; that the unity resolution adopted at Indianapolis did not specifically include New Hampshire; that we had not until recently received any intimation that their state organization had any cognizance of a Unity Convention or a national organization; while on the other hand reliable information had reached us that their state organization not alone continued to maintain its neutral attitude, but had become positively hostile toward national affiliation.

And for the confirmation of the latter statement we called Comrade Howie's attention to that clause in his letter wherein he advised the National Committee to recall all the New Hampshire charters and instruct the state "to get back into line." During the factional fight in New Hampshire the National Committee, conscious of the old prejudice against interference by national executives, scrupulously refrained from any official interference, being governed by the constitutional provisions relating to state organizations. We had no right, nor had we any reason (in view of the neutral, not to mention hostile attitude of the S. D. P. Independents of New Hampshire) to refuse local charters to the local organizations in the state which applied for same.

On January 5 the state committee of the Social Democratic Party (Independent) of New Hampshire met at Manchester in pursuance of a formal call for said meeting issued by Comrade Howie, claiming to be state secretary of the Socialist Party (Independent), for the purpose, it seems, of canvassing a vote which had been taken by the said Socialist Party (Independent) for state officers. The full details of this meeting have never been sent to me, but from the particulars that I have received it seems that the members of this state committee Socialist Party (Independent) had either experienced a radical change in individual sentiment or received some positive instructions from their constituencies, for instead of canvassing the vote for state officers of the Socialist Party (Independent) they declared the act of State Secretary Howie in submitting said vote illegal, and thereupon seated the state officers elected by the Thanksgiving convention of the unity faction. Comrade Howie wrote me a letter dated January 7 practically verifying the above account and not in any manner questioning its regularity or legality.

On January 9 we received application for state charter from New Hampshire which was signed by State Secretary Louis Arnstein, elected by the unity faction, and five members of the state committee, including Comrade Howie, who had been elected state committeeman at the same meeting at which his office expired as state secretary.

The application for state charter being signed by representatives of both factions, the local quorum considered the New Hampshire factional controversy ended and the incident was closed by the issuance of state charter to the Socialist Party of New Hampshire on January 10, 1902.

Current Literature

The "Comrade" will begin with its February number the publication of Leo Tolstoi's new story, "Forty Years," never before published in this country.

The Socialist Literature Co. will, in few days, issue a pamphlet by Ben Hanford, intended especially for propaganda among railway workers. Having been permitted to read a part of the pamphlet in copy, we can say that it will be something quite unique in manner and full of matter at once interesting and instructive. Although intended, as has been said, especially for use among railway men, it will not fail to attract the attention of workers in any trade to whom it is presented. It will be issued at 5 cents a copy, with the price cut in half on wholesale orders, so that locals can afford to push its circulation vigorously.

PARTY NOTES.

The 6th and 10th A. D. met last Friday and admitted two new members. Fifty tickets for the party festival of Feb. 22 were received and put in the hands of Comrades Brosch and Raines. The Worker Committee and the Entertainment Committee reported progress. The financial report for the quarter from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1 showed receipts of $35, expenditures of $34.43, and a cash balance of 57 cents. The comrades of the 6th and 10th evidently hold that money should be used as fast as it is received. That is the right principle for a working organization.

The 16th A. D. is holding lecture meetings at the Volks Lyceum, 218-220 E. Second street every Friday evening. After the lecture a business meeting of the district is held. Last Friday J. N. Wood spoke on "Socialism and the Labor Problem," taking the place of N. I. Stone, who was out of the city. A good discussion followed. This Friday, Jan. 31, Courtenay Lemon speaks on "Popular Misconceptions of Socialism." All comers are welcome. At the last business meeting J. Middleman was elected as Recording Secretary and Comrades Feldberg, Fieldman, and Ed. Cohen as delegates to the East Side Labor Conference. Twenty-five tickets for the festival of Feb. 22 were accepted.

The 30th A. D. at its last meeting had 16 members present. There is a good number of comrades in this district who should bestir themselves, attend district meetings, and work for the cause. Comrade Ramm presided. Delegates to General Committee were instructed in favor of a more central place of meeting. Delegate to The Worker Conference was instructed to try to see that that body go to work in earnest to put The Worker on the way to becoming a daily. Delegates were elected as follows: To General Committee, Schultz and Ramm; to Yorkville Agitation Committee, Uhl, Hirsch, Roescheisen; to the "Volkszeitung" Conference, A. Jablinowski. A stag party and smoker will be held on Feb. 16 at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, to which all friends of the party are invited.

The 34th and 35th A. D. has taken fifty six-month and twenty-five yearly subscription postals. They expect to be in a position to order more in a month or two.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee put in a fresh supply of ammunition in the shape of one hundred half-yearly subscription postals and are starting their campaign for the daily. They want their members to get in and drill and just use up this little starter in practise work.

J. J. Murphy will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday evening, Feb. 2, under the auspices of the 21st A. D., S. D. P. His subject will be: "A Social Diagnosis." All are invited.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville decided at its last meeting that, when Comrade Lee's course of talks on political economy is completed, which will be in a few weeks, a program of debates by the members shall be undertaken. The club will hold an apron and necktie party at the Club House on March 8. The club is in good condition, new members being admitted at almost every meeting. All young people in the Yorkville districts who are interested in Socialism are invited to join the club, which meets every Thursday evening at the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

The visit of the Valls to Ticonderoga did much good to the movement there.

Local Newburg has just started its work, and it expects to win itself an honorable place in the roll of party organizations. The Organizer is Max S. Schreiber, 105 W. Parmenter street. He will be glad to communicate with any who are interested in Socialism.

The Westchester County Committee organized a local of the Social Democratic Party at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Saturday evening, Jan. 25. W. Moeller of Dobbs Ferry introduced the committee to the meeting. H. W. Wessling of New Rochelle and F. W. Gastelger of Port Chester addressed the audience on the organization and principles of the S. D. P. Both speakers were applauded. Comrade Moeller, who is an energetic Socialism, with the assistance of the County Committee, then proceeded to take the names of those willing to form a local. Eleven enrolled at once, with more to follow in the near future. Comrade Gastelger started a collection for the new local, which amounted to $2.65. Comrade Moeller was elected Organizer, and will apply for a charter at once. The delegates of all locals of the county will take notice that the County Committee meets Sunday, Feb. 2, at Yonkers, on business of importance.

At the Essex County, N. J., convention, held on Jan. 22 at party headquarters, an effective form of organization was adopted. E. T. Neben was elected organizer pending a referendum. Comrades Billings and Rublnow were elected to the State Committee. The constitution will be given to a referendum as soon as it is prepared.

Socialists of New London, Conn., will give their first annual package party and ball at Allyn Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 14. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, 50 cents.

Our veteran comrade, G. W. Scott, of Danbury, Conn., is doing good service for The Worker. There is many a younger comrade who might well emulate Comrade Scott's energy and perseverance.

Comrade Tillett's two addresses made a deep impression on the trade unionists of Toledo and set many to thinking who have in the past paid but little attention to Socialism.

The Socialists of St. Paul, Minn., are holding free public lectures every Sunday at 3 p. m., at Pfeiffer's Hall, Eighth street and Wabasha streets. Among those who will speak during the next two months are F. D. Freeman, Geo. B. Leonard, Miss Anna Maley, Geo. H. Lockwood, and J. E. Nash. All who are interested in the labor question will be given a hearty welcome.

S. Berlin will lecture on "Capitalist Morality" at the Socialist Educational League, 215 East Fifty-ninth street, New York, this Sunday evening, February 2.

Courtenay Lemon will lecture in Yonkers this Sunday evening February 2, at Building Trades Hall, 23 North Broadway, on "What Socialism Really Is".

STATE COMMITTEE.

Comrade Phillips presided at the meeting of the State Committee in the Labor Lyceum on January 21, and in the absence of Secretary Abbott, Comrade Reich acted in that capacity.

Regarding election of National Committeeman, it was reported that all nominees for this position had declined the nomination, with the exception of Job Harriman. Harriman accordingly stood elected, and had gone to St. Louis on January 21.

Regarding Vail's meetings, it was reported that Comrade Vail had spoken to good audiences in New Rochelle, Yonkers, Brooklyn, Cold Spring, Troy, Ticonderoga, Fort Edward, Schenectady, and Newark. He will also visit Utica, Syracuse, Corning, Hornellsville, Buffalo, Rochester, and Watertown. In all these cases the expense is being borne by the various locals.

William Butscher, State Organizer, reported the organization of a new local in Newburgh, and work done in Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Albany, and Troy.

Local Rochester reported that it would arrange two meetings for Vail, and that Ben Tillett would also speak there.

Comrade Simmonds of Peekskill reported that efforts were being made to organize a local at Dobbs Ferry. Decided to send a German speaker, if possible.

Inquiries as to how to organize were received from Wellsville. Local charter was granted to Newburgh. Local Troy bought stamps. Dues were also received from Cold Spring and Schenectady.

Local Kings County reported having elected Edward S. Bock as its representative on the State Committee.

On motion, $46 was sent to the National Secretary on account.

A letter was received from Comrade J. W. Brown of Hartford, Conn., offering to give a few weeks to agitation in this state.

Comrade Slobodin reported that Benjamin Hanford's pamphlet will be ready in a week or two. It is to be published by the State Committee and the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association jointly, and the price will be put at 5 cents for single copies and 2½ cents a-copy wholesale. It will be an excellent booklet for propaganda and should be widely circulated.

After an interesting discussion it was decided to issue a call for funds to carry on the work of organization in the state, especially where locals do not now exist. Comrade Reich was instructed to get out subscription blanks, with an appeal as soon as possible, and all comrades and sympathizers in the state are requested to respond liberally.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades Edlin and Wood presided in last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee of Local New York. The following delegates were seated: Eighth A. D., Chas. Lane, J. Ginsberg, R. Perlmutter; 6th and 10th, W. J. F. Hannemann; H. L. Slobodin, S. Raines, Miss T. Fox; 21st, E. N. Martin, Miss Dubman, and Job Harriman; 31st, Algernon Lee and John Wilkins; 23d, C. A. Springer and Bartholomew; 28th, Bowerman, M. Günther, and R. Bock; 34th and 35th, Br. 1, L. Jablinowski and R. Wyssman; Br. 2, John Jacobs and Ernest Sprenger. Seven new members were admitted to the party.

A letter was received from the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association, stating that the laying of the cornerstone would take place on May 30 and the opening on Sept. 1, Labor Day, and requesting the party to refrain from arranging any festivals on those days. The request was granted and all subdivisions requested to take the same action. A committee, consisting of Gerber, Ramm, Waldinger, Mayes, and Jablinowski, was elected to arrange for a good representation of the party on these occasions.

Organizer Gerber presented the financial report for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, showing receipts of $1,649.63. Treasurer Hannemann's report showed expenditures of $1,717.05. The report, having been audited, was accepted.

The Entertainment Committee reported progress on the festival for Feb. 22 at the Grand Central Palace, showing that it will be a very attractive affair. Delegates were requested to work energet ically for the success of the festival.

The committee se nt to explain to Turnverein Vorwärts the misunderstanding in regard to a donatio n of $6 by that organization to the party reported that the matter had been satisfactorily settled. Acknowledgment is here made of the receipt of $6 from Turnverein Vorwärts for the party picnic of 1900.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Organizer, Julius Gerber; Recording Secretary, Edw. M. Martin; Treasurer, W. J. F. Hannemann; Auditor, S. Elges; City Executive, N. S. Rischenthal, Morris Hillquit, Levin, Job Harriman, Mayes, Edlin, and Wood.

SOMERVILLE SOCIALISTS.

A meeting to consider the organization of a City Committee will be held Sunday, February 9, at 2 p. m., in Hill's Building, Union Square. Every citizen who is interested in the success of the Social Democratic Party and votes the ticket is requested to be present, whether a member of a club or not.

—Remit $1.00 and we will send you five six months prepaid subscription cards to The Worker and a Worker's Calendar free.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 421, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. George Smith, 329 Examiner Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneil, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 218 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred H. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, Secretary, Winfield F. Porter, 614 Washington Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Seely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room B, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary; George E. Bald, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arustein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Eidaness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Pearl, P. O. Box 1176, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1622 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. H. Wilcox, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 637, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 8 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 8 p. m.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the State Committee was held Sunday, Jan. 26, with all members present. Communications were read from Rockville, New London, Hartford, Danbury, and Stonington. Bills of R. Bussman for printing, $3.84, was ordered paid. Organizer reported having held a very successful meeting at Bridgeport on Jan. 19. Secretary reported receipts of $27.75; expenditures, $2.10; balance, $10.45. It was decided, the referendum vote being in favor of the amendments as submitted, that the Organizer should have the constitution printed as soon as possible.

A. B. CORNELIUS, Secretary.

A CALL TO ACTION.

Comrades, attention!

The reorganization of the Socialist Party in Connecticut is now practically completed and as we have a state election this year it is time for all our members to go to work and for each and every man to do his share towards extending the organization and preparing to make such a vigorous campaign as has never before been seen in Connecticut. Fourteen branches have received charters of the Socialist Party, all of them formerly branches of the Social Democratic and Socialist Labor parties, and a new branch has been recently organized in Derby which is bound to be one of the best in the state. The branches in Ansonia and Montville have not yet applied for charters, those in Milford, Bristol, and South Norwalk have broken up. Effort will soon be made to get the comrades in these towns together. In Branford, Naugatuck, Norwich, Unionville, and Southington there is a prospect that branches may be organized, and comrades living in these towns or near them are requested to collect addresses of sympathizers and aid the state in organizing them.

The state convention appointed a branch in each county to collect addresses of sympathizers in all unorganized towns in their respective counties. These branches, viz.: Branch 3, New Haven; Branch 11, Bridgeport; Branch 1, Hartford; Branch 8, New London should each elect three active members to do this work, so that when the state campaign is on we shall have workers in every town ready to spread our literature and ballots. This work will not be great, as two or three persons in each town will suffice.

The activity shown by our branches at present is gratifying. Rockville made a vigorous city campaign and an excellent vote; the branches in Hartford recently held a successful propaganda meeting which they will repeat this week with Comrade Wilshire as speaker; Branch 5 has open headquarters in New London and its educational club holds weekly meetings; Local New Haven has headquarters and Socialist reading room open every evening at 746 Chapel street, where the state headquarters are located; Bridgeport branch has two meetings each month and arrangements are being made to have speakers each meeting; Danbury branch reports an active literature propaganda and constant increase of membership.

Comrade Toomey addressed the January meeting of Derby branch, and the state organizer left Bridgeport branch. A few non-members were present at these meetings, and the interest of members was renewed. We intend to arrange for local speakers to visit the branches regularly, if possible, and Comrades Toomey and Brown will address open meetings when they are able to do so. Arrangements can be made with the state secretary.

A portion of the income of the State Committee has been set aside for purchase of suitable leaflets, and some of these will soon be ready for free distribution. This work will be extended as fast as finances will permit, until we have a good assortment of brief leaflets on different phases of the social question.

There has been some delay in issuing the state constitution because branches did not vote promptly on the last amendments. The constitution as amended has at last been accepted, and will soon be printed both in English and German. Suitable letterheads and report blanks will also be issued.

The system of dues we have adopted provides that each branch shall be entitled to a number of due stamps equal to its membership on credit, and that at the beginning of each month the State Secretary shall issue another quota equal to its membership which shall be paid at once. Branch secretaries should try to pay dues to the State Committee promptly, as it is impossible to work effectively when branches pay their dues at long intervals and in uncertain amounts. Branch secretaries should send monthly reports of member ship numbers, as the dues to the National Committee are based on these reports, and we are not yet certain what the actual membership in Connecticut members. If you cannot send accurate reports send an estimate.

In conclusion, let every comrade remember that the work of the party will be effective in proportion as each member is active in helping it along. Don't expect that the State Committee can accomplish much in the way of new branches if it is obliged to use its time and money in resuscitating old ones; don't hang back three months behind the rest of the state in contributing to the support of the party, and expect to have the constitution revised for your especial benefit; don't get around just as the branch meeting adjourns and kick because you were not notified by letter of the business to be transacted. The officers have other duties and better uses for funds than that. Make it your duty to know the time of meetings and be present and help with the work.

Yours fraternally,

W. E. WHITE,
State Organizer.
229 Exchange street, New Haven.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs is arranging a tour of the state during the month of February for Charles H. Vail. He has been secured for a series of four lectures in Haverhill and Boston, the dates being Feb. 3, 4, 5, and 6 in Haverhill, and Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Boston. Several dates are still vacant.

There could be no better work done at this time in many localities than to have Comrade Vail speak, and comrades are urged to secure him for at least one date before he leaves the state. Immediate action should be taken. For full particulars address

WILLIAM MAILLY,
State Organizer,
614 Winthrop Building, Boston.

BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At the Central Committee meeting held at 724 Washington street on Jan. 21 communications were received from the State Propaganda Committee and placed on file. Committee on by-laws asked for further time. Branches gave encouraging reports, notably the East Boston and the Highland District. Dr. H. A. Gibbs will speak at East Boston on Jan. 30, and Comrade Carey will speak in Roxbury, at Dudley Street Opera House, on Jan. 29.

Election of officers laid over until after adoption of by-laws.

Comrade H. Acton elected treasurer pro tem.

Comrade Marcus A. Touvin and Worcester were elected a committee to visit German comrades in South Boston.

All members are urged to settle dues for January. Next meeting will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 724 Washington street.

LOUIS MARCUS, Secretary.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

Socialism and Christianity.

Editor of The Worker.

Comrade Spelman confounds Christian Socialists with Christians who are also Socialists. I am willing to subscribe to every word he says as far as good Socialists are concerned who find it consistent with understanding to take other development of recent times the belief in the class struggle, and the voting for the Co-operative Commonwealth, to be: IN THEIR PRIVATE LIFE, believers in Christianity or any other religion they want. "Religion is a private affair," says distinctly every Socialist program. But such it is if it is adhered to AS a private affair. This, however, is by no means the case with Christian SocialISM, the only subject in question.

Christian Socialism is not a question of SocialISTS privately baptized, but of SocialISM politically baptized, basing Socialist movement on the Christian religion and its church; or, in other words, an appeal in favor of Socialism IN THE NAME of devotion to Christianity.

It is in regard to this that Comrade Cutting very justly says that Socialism is a science and Christianity a speculation, and therefore the former can only be harmed by being removed from its solid basis of science and placed on the airy basis of speculation. This it is that Christian Socialism tries to do.

"Who cares, and what is the harm?" asks Comrade Spelman. Nobody cares and there is no harm if one wishes to call himself a Christian Socialist in the sense of a Socialist who at the same time privately is a Christian; but we all care and there is all the harm in the world, if it is in the sense of a Socialist who is such and wants to agitate Socialism only in the name of so-called "Christian universal brotherly love."

The harm consists in the fact that this sentimental standpoint IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS is bound to weaken the revolutionary energy of hatred for the wrongs one suffers and the class soldier ty derived from the consciousness of the Common STRUGGLE against a common enemy—the energy and the solidarity which we know by science, not by speculation, to be the ONLY forces by which material social changes can be effected.

When the ruling classes want to provide the masses to contribute their all-conquering energy to a national struggle against another nation, they are clever enough not to appeal to those feelings, thoughts, and sentiments HELD BY BOTH NATIONS IN COMMON. On the contrary, at that moment the ruling classes will do their utmost to CONCEAL from public attention those interests and sentiments common to both nations, and will push to the foreground all possible things capable of WIDENING THE CHASM BETWEEN the two peoples. Why? Because they, by practical diplomatic shrewdness realize what we are taught by Marxian science that is the spirit of antagonism and FIGHT AGAINST SOMETHING MATTER-ANT DESPISED, and that this is alone which is creative of that mighty united energy and, also of self-sacrifices, which accomplishes everything in the struggles of the human family.

Now, as Christians, both classes share a common sentiment. As Christians, on the other hand, the workingmen have nothing in common with agnostic, Jewish, Mohammedan, or pagan, and foreign workingmen. appeal to Christian sentiment, therefore, is creative of a community of feelings of the Christian workingmen with Christian capitalists, a division of feelings between them the former and non-Christian workingmen, both of which are diametrically opposed to the sentiments the Socialist movement needs to cultivate.

Moreover, the appeal to the Christian sentiments, to the appeal to the wicked to become virtuous, and the hope for the sufferers by the wickedness of the former to be redeemed by their reform through that appeal. This is extremely hurtful to the cultivation of the spirit of class antagonism and class struggle.

Finally, to put the hope for Socialism on the basis of the Christian belief at least means inevitably to neglect to lay stress on the material economic necessity of Socialism, as proven by the science of materialistic Socialism. And while the energy spent on building up the movement on the later solid basis of CONVICTION is well spent, that spent on the agitation for Christian sentimental Socialism is wasted, for sentimentality has no durability nor solidity nor any material power for achieving our ends.

Therefore we say to our brothers, the Christian Socialists: Baptize your children, baptize yourself, if you wish to do so, but for God's sake—or, rather, for man's sake—don't try to baptize Socialism.

B. FEIGENBAUM.

Letter Box

CHAS. KIERN, Hoboken.—Letter will appear next week. Crowded out by other matter this time.

JOHN CONWAY.—Your suggestion is a good one. Shall try to get it put into use.

K., Richmond, Va.—Yes, we are still "doing business at the old stand."—We try to view the negro question—as all other phases of the great social problem, the kernel of which is the labor problem—not from a sectional or national standpoint, American or European, Northern or Southern, but from the standpoint of the interests of the international working class. We have to deal with facts, not with sentiments. Doubtless we may make mistakes, but no mistake could be more fatal than that of refraining from discussion of this or any other question for fear of offending traditional feelings.—We have certainly never answered a "policy of attacking Wayland." Doubtless Comrade Wayland and other editors of Socialist papers are as willing to be criticised by us where we think they are wrong as we are to be criticised by them when they think we are wrong.

N. EWART, Newark, N. J.—We have not yet any definite information as to Comrade Troiestra's proposed visit to this country. As soon as we are definitely informed we shall let our readers know.

OLIVER EVERETT, San Francisco.—We observed the apparent disregard of the law of failing bodies in the matter you refer to. You will observe, however, that we were quoting from a "Herald" report of an engineer's statement. Certainly it would take less than three seconds for metal to fall 80 feet. Precisely, however, what was meant was that, as actually observed, nine seconds intervene between the sound of the explosion, which would give warning, and the fall of the metal to the earth. That seems probable enough.

W. E. WHITE, New Haven, Conn.—"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man." Our once golden locks have turned as white as the

ter knows in the effort to keep out of the paper all the things that ought not to be in it, and put in all the things that ought not to be left out. Job, in his sufferings, cried out: "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" If he were living now, and equally malevolent, he would wish his enemy to edit a paper.

We think you underestimate the importance of party affairs. If the party press fails to report and discuss party affairs, we lose the greatest bond of coherence in the party and the organization tends to disintegrate. Each report, communication, or editorial comment may be uninteresting to some and even distasteful to a few; but each will be valuable to very many; and the great thing that men have to learn is the habit of organized action, the habit of criticising and bearing criticism without quarrelling, of interesting themselves in the general welfare, and of abiding by the decision of the majority. If we have not yet learned enough to be able to discuss party affairs without weariness or bitterness, how would we conduct the affairs of the Co-operative Commonwealth? Well, we are learning it—slowly but surely. You can help.

RICHARD NIEDERWERFER, Rockville, Conn.—So far from thinking that "the comrades have no right to criticize or to make recommendations," we insist on that right for all comrades, confined, of course, in allusion to the keeping up of old lines of division had no reference to any action taken by any Connecticut organization, but to two Western Socialist publications, both of which were decidedly disloyal in their spirit and abusive in their tone. For the rest, we discussed a question of real importance to party organization and argued against what we believed and believe to be a bad tendency—the tendency to excessive decentralization and excessive economy, or parsimony.

As to Comrade Vail's failing to send in reports of his meetings to the party press, that is your mistake. He has reported to the National Secretary and The Worker has almost weekly had notes about his work. It must be admitted that he is not much given to blowing his own horn. We think that a virtue.

JOS. LINKE, Grand Rapids, Mich.—You ask what we should advise you to read in order to prepare yourself to do agitation work. Here are a few suggestions:

First, read a good capitalist daily, and think as you read it. Observe the news they suppress or distort and the sort of advice they give editorially to the working people. Observe the news of trusts, of injunctions, of court decisions against labor laws, of the contrast of poverty and wealth. The daily paper, carefully, is news enough, is a storehouse of ammunition for the Socialist agitator.

Second, read The Worker and the Saginaw "Exponent" regularly. The "Exponent" is a very well edited trade-union paper, supporting the Socialist Party. It is published at 121 N. Baum street, Saginaw.

Third, read Job Harriman's "Class War in Idaho," Algernon Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," Kautsky's "Class Struggle," "Capital at Class," "Proletariat," and "Co-operative Commonwealth," and H. G. Wilshire's "Problem of the Trust." These are all 5-cent pamphlets, except "Labor Politics," which costs 3 cents. For more systematic and larger books, try "The People's Marx" (price, 75 cents); Vanderveide's "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution" (25 cents); Vail's "Principles of Scientific Socialism" (25 cents), and Ferri's "Socialism and Modern Science" ($1).

For names of speakers in Michigan, address Clarence Neeley, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw.

BRANCH 2, HOBOKEN.—Doubtless politeness is a good quality in Socialists, as in all others; but don't you think a soldier might carry politeness too far in dealing with the enemy? It is surely impolite to shoot a man. Yet it is frequently the soldier's business to shoot. Remember that we are soldiers in a great class war—a war in defense of humanity against cruel oppression. It is our duty to fight and fight and keep on fighting. Don't let considerations of politeness sway you too much—lest you forget to shoot straight.

LABOR A SOCIAL ACT.

Individual labor is a misnomer, for every individual considered from the historic point of view is but a product evolved from society. Even the creation of the proverbial old woman's cup of tea is a social act—a social product—the evolved result of a chain of ancestral experiences. A cup of tea, far from being an individual product, may represent a modicum of the sum of the accumulative intelligence and skill, art and science, of all the continents. The tea will probably be a mixture representing the combined skill of the Chinaman and the Hindu, the outcome of the evolution of art and science which those two nations have bestowed upon the tea plant.

The vessel chartered to bring the tea to England has concentrated within its hulks the embodiment of all the ingenuity and inventive faculties of European civilization; in the component parts of that vessel, comprised of wood, iron, copper, or amalgam, lies labor representative of the highest skill and intelligence of men in all parts of the world. Thus a common cup of tea and its accessories may represent the highest pinnacle of art in both China and Europe—aye, of the whole world. The most insignificant thing which we may consume in the ordinary way has embodied in its substance a portion of the accumulated wisdom and experience of collective man.

Labor is essentially social, and if we only strike a nail in a wall with a hammer we can hardly realize what untold ages of evolution in industry had to pass before it was possible to produce that nail and hammer. The individuality of a person is entirely lost in the production of any given article. The individual is an evolved unit of the present society, and when a "clever" and "talented" individual struts his exalted virtues peacock fashion before us, what a miserable caricature of a man he would be if the inheritance of all the ages were abstracted from his personality!—A. P. Hazel.

NOW AND THEN.

"The Socialist Dramatic Club's entertainment held at the Temple last Saturday night was a grand success, the house being crowded to the doors. Standing room only was the sign for all who came late. "Now and Then," the Socialist play by Comrade Krafft of New York, was what drew the crowds, showing that the Socialist Dramatic Club to be a success must present as far as possible plays that will show the evils of the present capitalistic system."—Workers' Call, Chicago.

—An effective play for Socialists amateurs, "Now and Then," a play in two acts by Frederick Krafft. Price, 10 cents; 5 copies, 75 cents; 50 copies, $3.00. Sent postpaid by Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

LECTURES IN UNION COUNTY.

Local Union County, N. J., of the Socialist Party has arranged for a series of lectures on Socialism to be held on Sunday evenings at Alfred Deutsch's Lodge Rooms (third floor), 709 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 2, Frederick Krafft of Jersey City will speak on the question: "Is Our Country a Republic?"

On Feb. 9, Charles Ufert of West Hoboken will speak on "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists."

On Feb. 23, Courtenay Lemon of New York will lecture on "What Socialism Really Is."

Comrades and sympathizers can get bills advertising the meetings from Paul Koch, 218 South street, and should distribute them everywhere and help make the meetings successful.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

I HAVE COME.

I have come, and the world shall be shaken
Like a reed at the touch of my rod.
And the kingdoms of time shall awaken
To the voice and the summons of God!
No more through the din of the ages
Shall warnings and chidings divine
From the lips of my prophets and sages
Be trampled like pearls before swine!

Ye have stolen my land and my castle!
Ye have kept back from labor its meed!
Ye have challenged the outcasts to battle
When they plead at your feet in their need!
And when clamors of hunger grew louder,
And the multitude prayed to be fed,
Ye have answered, with prisons and powder,
The cries of your brothers for bread!

I turn from your altars and arches
And the mockings of steeples and domes
To join the long weary marches
Of the ones ye have robbed of their homes!
I share in the sorrows and crosses
Of the naked, the hungry and cold,
And dearer to me are the losses
Than your gains and your idols of gold!

I will wither the might of the spoiler!
I will laugh at your dungeons and locks!
The tyrant shall yield to the toiler
And your judges eat grass like the ox!
For the prayers of the poor have ascended
To be written in lightnings on high,
And the walls of the captives have blended
With the bolts that must leap from the sky.

The thrones of your kings shall be shattered,
And the prisoner and serf shall go free!
I will harvest from seed I have scattered
On the borders of "the Galilee!"
For I come not alone and a stranger;
Lo, my reapers shall sing in the night,
Till the star that stood over the manger
Shall cover the world with its light.

—James G. Clark.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, and in Massachusetts, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party, and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

VAIL IN BOSTON.

A series of popular lectures on Socialism will be given by Charles H. Vail at the Every Day Church, 397 Shawmut avenue, between Canton and Brookline streets, Boston, Mass., as follows:

Feb. 11—The Economic Evolution.
Feb. 12—The Socialist Movement.
Feb. 13—The Abolition of Poverty and Realization of Plenty.
Feb. 14—The Solution of Modern Social and Industrial Problems.

Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Lecture begins at 8 p. m. Admission, single lecture, 10 cents; full course, 25 cents.

FITNESS FOR LIBERTY.

Many politicians of our time are in a habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty until they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever.—Macaulay.

"REFORMERS."

The plans of "reformers," legitimate descendants of the Pharisees, are to "give" the people small parks, to "provide" concerts, to "furnish" rational entertainments, to "build" libraries for them, and so on to infinity and to disgust, and then to restrict and govern the people so that they may do what we want them to do.

What the people want of us "upper classes" is to "get off their backs," with our laws and our bonds and our taxes and our land rents and our monopolies, and so to let them give and provide and furnish and build for themselves all that they need. We exploiters never create one of these things. We merely hire the people to do them and pay them with money which they have earned, but which we have got.—Bolton Hall.

—The object of the Socialist Party is to educate the people regarding the true principles of Socialism and to teach them to use their ballots to redress the abuses of the present capitalist system of production and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

—In every country the "dangerous classes" are those who do not work. It is evident the world needs a new nobility, not of the blood that is blue, because it stagnates, but of the new arterial blood that circulates and has a heart behind it, and life and labor.—Longfellow.

"LAW OF SOCIALISM."

BY C. FRANK HATHAWAY.

A treatise on the origin and authority of social law, the inalienable rights and obligations of members of society and their irrevocable duty to each other. Paper, 15 cents. For sale at Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street.

Wilshire's editorial that led the United States Post Office to suppress "The Challenge," 100 copies sent postpaid for $1.00 by H. G. Wilshire 74 Wellesley street, Toronto, Canada, or by Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

PARTY BUTTONS

We manufacture three different sizes in ⅛, ⅞, and 1½ in. diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the ½ in. size simply with Arm and Torch emblem.

1 Button	5 cents.
12 Buttons	25 cents
25 Buttons	50 cents
100 Buttons	$1.75

Cash must accompany all orders.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.
184 William St., New York.

H. B. SALISBURY,

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
320 Broadway, Room 933. 50 Union Square.
9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 4 p. m.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTER'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' REGISTERED

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

R·I·P·A·N·S

My family physician told me to try Ripans Tabules, as he had found them of great benefit in several obstinate cases of indigestion and dyspepsia. I felt better within a day, and was soon greatly relieved. I have always been subject to bad sick headache until I began taking the Tabules, and you don't know what a relief it is to be entirely free from these.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

EMILE ZOLA'S

POWERFUL, REALISTIC NOVELS.

Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.

"The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "Human Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother, Germinal," "Rush for the Spoil," "Therese Raquin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Plassans," "Pot Bouille" (Piping Hot), "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."

Any volume sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.

Send for catalogue of Socialist publications, sent gratis to any address.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Box 1165; Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

READ "THE ADVANCE."

A 16-PAGE SOCIALIST PAPER.

Uncompromising advocate of class conscious political action in the interests of the working class as against those of the capitalist class. Send for sample copy. Subscription price, per year, $1.00. Six months, 50 cents. Three months, 25 cents. 134 Murphy Building, 1236 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

TRADE and SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries; 15,000 receipts, 900 New Formulas, 734 pages. Indispensable in every worker's family. Price, $5.00, cloth; $6.00 in sheep, post free.

Hopkins', "Experimental Science," $4.00.

"Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century," by Edward W. Byrn; 300 illustrations, 480 pages, $3.00. Half red morocco, gilt top, $4.00.

Hopkins' "Magic," $2.50.

Sloane's "Complete Electrical Library," 7 volumes in a box, $5.00.

"Standard Practical Plumbing," by P. J. Davies. A complete encyclopedia for practical plumbers, builders, gas fitters, engineers, etc., $3.

SPEAK FOR THE RANK AND FILE.

Conference of Trade Unions on the "Peace" Scheme.

Many Local Labor Organizations Respond to Call of Cigar Makers No. 90

Unanimous Sentiment Against Hanna-Schwab Plan—Protest Meeting Will Be Held.

The conference of trade unions of New York and vicinity, called by Cigar Makers' Union No. 90 for the purpose of considering the "industrial peace" scheme of the Civic Federation, held its first session at the Labor Lyceum on Friday, Jan. 24. The following representatives were present.

Central Federated Union—A. Waldinger, S. Donnelly, and John Ryan.

C. M. I. U. No. 8—Jos. Martin.

Cigar Packers' No. 251—Samuel Benaim, Fred. Hoffman, and R. Cantor.

Cigar Packers' No. 213—Max Leinewander and Fred. Schulhof.

C. M. I. U. No. 141—J. Machacek and Peter Wanninger.

C. M. I. U. No. 90—John Nowack.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 72, J. Stallmeier.

Brotherhood of Carpenters No. 513—Jacob Meyerhoffer.

Typographia No. 7—C. von Halle and Joseph Cohn.

Bricklayers' Union No. 35—August Priebe, Louis Reinecke, and Martin Sand.

Bricklayers' No. 9, Brooklyn—Frank Pflaum.

Bricklayers' No. 11—Schuler and Brown.

Marble Cutters' and Setters' Union—Wm. Parker and John Trimble.

Slate and Tile Roofers' Union—G. Holloway, C. Milton, and Wm. Hansbrucher.

Tar, Felt, and Water Proof Workers.

Architectural Iron Workers' Progressive Union, Brooklyn—Fred. Gerneth.

Architectural Iron Workers—Frank Ellsen.

International Longshoremen's Union No. 271, Hoboken—Henry Lettel, Bardelis, and Chas. Vogler.

Seamen's Union, West Side Branch—Jas. Bird and F. T. Barsnen.

South Street Branch—J. Roberts and W. Dellmo.

Brooklyn Branch—Gildewesle.

Beer Drivers' Union No. 23—William Shien, W. H. Graven, and Herman Friedman.

Brewers' Union No. 39—John Bath.

Brewers' No. 1—Chas. Pommer.

Bartenders' Union—H. Meisel, Wm. Koehig, and P. Reichenbacher.

United Carriage and Wagon Makers—N. Making, E. H. Eifert, and C. Seeburger.

Piano and Organ Workers' Union No. 15—P. Ludwig, Wm. Leimenstoll, and W. F. Schwenzer.

Machinists' Union No. 335—Frank Grossly.

Butchers' Union No. 6—Adam Gelnwald.

Butchers No. 2—Gebhard Schaad and Geo. Tottner.

Butchers No. 4, Hoboken—Frank Suepken, Fred. Hart, and Chas. Brantenbach.

Progressive Musical Union No. 1—Wm. Hornberger, John Weber, and John Zimmejter.

Upholsterers' Union No. 39—M. Koenigsfeld, W. Evert, and R. Rosenthal.

Wire Workers' Union—Geo. Radell, Wm. Collins, and Chas. Balthasar.

Gotham Association of Knife Cutters—Chas. Schmidt and Geo. Robinson.

Carl Sahm Club—H. Frey, H. Koenig, and H. Burmester.

Smoking Pine Makers' Union—Rosenblum and Wachtel.

United Hebrew Trades—J. Saldmon.

Wear Cutters—Welckner.

Tailors' Union—J. Moran [illegible]gen.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE?

John Nowark of C. M. I. U. No. 90 was elected Chairman and opened the meeting with a brief speech expressing the opinion of his union, which was responsible for calling the conference, that it was necessary for the working people to be on their guard against the danger of betrayal through such apparently "friendly moves" on the part of well known enemies of Labor. The working class, he said, must think and act for itself, must fight for its rights, and must command respect by its independent attitude. The purpose of this meeting was to consider very carefully the "industrial peace" plan backed by Hanna and Schwab and to give voice to the judgment of the rank and file of trade unionists, so that their position could not be misunderstood.

Paul Reichenbacher of Bartenders' Union No. 1 was chosen as Secretary, and a general discussion then ensued. Every speaker expressed great distrust of the professed friendly intentions of the capitalists in this matter, and it was the general sentiment that a protest meeting should be held, in order to show the capitalists that the rank and file of the working class had no confidence in the peace scheme and to demonstrate that the labor leaders who participated in the peace conference were there only as individuals, and did not represent the organized working people.

WILL HOLD PROTEST MEETING.

It was unanimously decided to hold such a mass meeting and the following committee was elected to make arrangements: Morton of the Woodworkers; Graven of the Beer Drivers; Kilgus of the Painters; Benaim of the Cigar Packers; Solomon of the Hebrew Trades; and Reichenbacher of the Bartenders. It was also resolved to meet again at the Labor Lyceum, Friday evening, Jan. 31, and all unions not represented at the first session were invited to send delegates.

CIGARMAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA APPROVE.

A communication was read from Cigar Makers' Union No. 165 of Philadelphia, stating that while that union, on account of the distance, sent no delegates, it was in full accord with the purpose of this meeting. Declaring that there can be no peace between the lion and the lamb, No. 165 unreservedly condemns the unauthorized action of the trade-union officials who took part in the Hanna-Schwab conference, and declares that it is the duty of every true workingman to recognize the struggle between the class which owns the means of production and the class which does the work of the world and owns nothing, and to use all his powers in fighting for the interest of the working class.

BROOKLYN CARPENTERS JOIN IN PROTEST.

Carpenters' Union No. 32 of Brooklyn also sent resolutions to the effect that their body heartily endorses the action of Cigar Makers' No. 90 in taking steps for the holding of a mass meeting to protest against the conduct of so-called 'labor leaders' who have tried to commit the labor organizations by their own individual action to a false and injurious policy of compromise with the capitalists.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

The United Journeymen Tailors of New York at their last week's meeting elected officers for the ensuing six months, as follows: President, Sticolius; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Dinyes; Financial Secretary, Charles Johnson; Treasurer, Herman Sievers; Delegate to C. F. U., Berg. A committee was also chosen to find a union park for next summer's picnic, which is expected to be very largely attended. The union now has 1,050 members in good standing, as against 500 a year ago. In another year they hope to double again.

At the request of workers in several shops a year ago, the union decided to keep an organizer in the field. Charles Johnson was chosen for the work and Messrs. Berg, Motzler, Roosland, and Dinyes assisted him. Many shops have been organized and the work started in others.

All tailors are urged to join the union and help in advancing their common interests. Application may be made to Financial Secretary Johnson any Wednesday, at Emerich's Hall, 214 E. Forty-first street.

JEWELERS' ELECTION.

A well attended meeting of Jewelry Workers' Union No. 1 was held on Jan. 25. Among other important business, the following officers were elected for the year 1902: President, John A. Heese; Vice-President, D. C. Bourquoin; Recording Secretary, S. W. Stern; Financial Secretary, S. Zudeck; Treasurer, C. Belsele; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jos. Gabryel and Thos. O'Neil; Auditors, Julius Speth, Wm. Heilman, Chas. Schroedyr. The office of the union is at 69 St. Marks Place.

UPHOLSTERERS' UNION.

The Custom Upholsterers' Union of New York and vicinity, Local No. 44, will hold a special meeting on Thursday evening, Feb. 18. The adoption of new constitution and by-laws will be the order of the day. The headquarters of the union are at Tecumseh Hall, 231-233 E. Thirty-third street.

LADIES' TAILORS.

A meeting to form an organization of New York ladies' tailors was held at 197 Lexington avenue through the efforts of the Ladies' Tailors' Union of Chicago, represented by G. W. Holtz, its president. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday, February 3, at 7:30 p. m. sharp at Tecumseh Hall, 231-233 E. Thirty-third street, between Third and Second avenues.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

The Building Trades Section, C. F. U., has granted credentials to Comrade Jennings to visit all affiliated unions in behalf of the circulation of The Worker, in order to form a field for a daily.

The House Shorers' and Movers' Union will act on The Worker proposition at its next meeting.

The Business Manager of the Actors' National Protective Union is James L. Barry, and his office is at 8 Union Square, New York City. Workingmen's organizations, here or elsewhere, intending to hold entertainments, smokers, etc., are requested to communicate with him and get entertainers who are members of the A. N. P. U.

The Tile and Slate Roofers' Union has subscribed for fifty copies weekly of The Worker for one year. This is a small but progressive and enterprising organization and is strengthening its membership rapidly.

Machinists' Lodge No. 402, which meets at 160 E. Eighty-sixth street, is now taking a weekly bundle of fifty copies. They seem to appreciate the truths of Socialism, for the remarks of on representative were warmly applauded at the last meeting.

The Coppersmiths Union of New York and vicinty in the last meeting elected the following officers for a term of six months: President, J. Williams; Vice-President, Ch. Kessler; Corresponding Secretary, G. Kogel; Financial Secretary, A. Link; Treasurer, R. Gippert; delegates for C. F. U., P. Quinn and K. Bohn. The regular meetings are held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

The Pattern Makers' Association hold their annual entertainment and reception at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, on Friday, Jan. 31. The Actor's National Protective Union will furnish the talent.

Carpenters' Union No. 476 voted to give The Worker an adv. announcing their meetings and an order for a weekly bundle of twenty-five copies.

A federal labor union is being organized in Essex County, N. J. It will be affiliated with the Trades Council. Headquarters are at 124 Market street.

The "Railway Guide" and Burgoyne chapels of Typographical Union No. 6 sent in lists of subscriptions to The Worker last week. Others "please copy."

The Barbers have issued a new card and Delegate Helm appealed for assistance from all other unions. Delegate Brown took the floor in behalf of the Barbers and stated that the conditions in this craft are pitiable and the only way that they can be improved is by the active assistance of other unions. There are but two union barber shops in the Bronx. Every union man should help the Barbers. If you can unionize a barber shop, notify Business Agent John L. Hehn, 214 E. Forty-first street.

The New York Wood Carvers' and Modelers' Association, a branch of the I. W. C. A., meets every Friday evening at Tecumseh Hall. The President is Wm. Koenig, 349 Jamaica avenue, Brooklyn; Secretary, Wm. Betsch, 112 Clinton avenue, West Hoboken.

The Cloth Spongers hold their annual ball at Manhattan Lyceum on Friday evening, February 7. Johnson's Military Band furnishes the music.

New delegates admitted to the miscellaneous section, C. F. U., were from the New York Letter Carriers' Association, Beer Drivers' No. 23, Paper Box Makers, Atlantic Coast Seamen's Unions, Smoking Pipe Makers, and United Neckwear Cutters.

Ralph Edwards and Harry Mack, representing the Actors' National Protective Union, spoke in behalf of the actor's entertainment to be held in Murray Hill Theater this Sunday for their benefit fund.

Delegate Dietz urged the delegates to impress upon the members of their organizations the necessity of demanding the union label on all bread. The Bakers must have the assistance of every organization. Buy no bread without the label.

The Drivers' and Hostlers' Union will no doubt be pleased to know that their fellow workingmen in the Journeymen Horseshoers have a union stamp, a monogram J. H. U., which, when stamped on horses' shoes, signifies taht the work is done in a shop employing union men. All drivers should demand this label.

The Atlantic Coast Seamens' Union is growing and is stronger than ever. With Morgan's Steamship Trust and the general progress of the shipping industry the seamen must realize the need of class unity and organization in order to defend their rights.

TRUST NOTES.

Guest, Keen & Co.; one of the largest iron manufacturing concerns in Great Britain, having works at Dowlais and Cradiff, have recently absorbed several other large iron and steel mills and coal mines in Wales, and have now taken in the great Nettlefolds screw wire factories of Birmingham, valued at $10,000,000. A combination controlling the whole iron and steel industry of Great Britain is contemplated.

A combination of the hosiery and glove mills in New England is being planned. The negotiations looking to the consummation of the deal are being arranged by New York financiers who are largely interested in the productions of these industries.

Influential dealers in wool and cotton waste throughout the country have received from the United Waste Manufacturing Company of Troy, N. Y., a communication urging the formation of an organization of the cotton and wool waste and shoddy dealers of America. Several New York dealers have pledged their co-operation.

The East Coast Milling Company, recently incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of $9,000,000, has acquired control of the Eastern Milling and Export Company and the Atlantic Flour Mills Company. The new corporation will operate the twenty-seven plants of the Eastern Milling and Export Company in connection with a new mill, having a daily capacity of 5,000 barrels, on the Delaware River front. The total capacity of the combined companies will be about 18,000 barrels daily.

The bankruptcy of the Everett-Moore syndicate, controlling a great system of electric lines through Michigan and Ohio into Pennsylvania, will probably end in the transfer of the property to the great Trolley Trust, the Elkins-Widener syndicate. Thus the apparent failure of the first combine, instead of being a check to centralization of capital, will actually carry centralization still further, as is usually the case.

The Diamond Match Company, an international trust headed by the Goulds, is about to establish a factory in Manila. Cheap labor is the inducement.

J. P. Morgan denies the rumor that the Steel Trust has secured an interest in steel mills in Scotland. Such denials generally indicate that the rumor is well founded. It is also reported that the Trust has absorbed another plant at Muncie, Ind.

A representative of the Steel Trust is quoted as saying that the "earnings" of that corporation for January, February, March, and April will average about $9,000,000 a month. Three hundred thousand a day would go a good ways in improving the condition of the steel workers if they got the whole value of their product, as they would under Socialism.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

There is a great difference between public ownership as advocated by the Socialists, and the public ownership as advocated by the small capitalists. The latter are anxious for all of the utilities, such as water, gas, railroads, etc., to be owned by the public, in the hopes that the revenue derived from them may be applied to the reduction of taxes on their property. The Socialists demand that the revenue be applied wholly to the increase of wages, and shortening of hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. Vote for your interests.—People's Paper.

YORKVILLE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Saturday, Feb. 1, 1902, 8 p. m., in Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Annual meeting of the members of all organizations represented in Yorkville Agitation Committee.

Order of business:

1. Reports of agitation in 1901.
2. Actions to be taken for 1902.

All members should be present.

THEY MUST BUILD FOR THE FUTURE.

The Achievements and Shortcomings, the Duties and the Needs, of the Trade Unions.

The following passage from the report of President E. T. Behrens to the eleventh annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor applies so perfectly to the conditions and needs of the labor movement in all other states that we commend it to the attention of all our readers:

"The substantial increase in the number of affiliated unions, the marked interest manifested by the organized workingmen towards bringing about a more perfect union, and their efforts to establish closer relations for their mutual protection and advancement, are indeed causes for deep gratification, and are positive evidences of a healthy condition of the labor movement in our state.

"But while the growth of the Missouri State Federation of Labor is truly cause for felicitation, we must not overlook the fact that there are many points in the state where labor organizations do not yet exist, while at others the movement lags and the members seem apathetic and indifferent. This state of affairs is due more to local causes than to any defect in our plan or system of organization and must be remedied by the members in their respective localities. However, it is within the scope of this Federation to aid in extending and building up weak organizations and to institute unions in localities where none now exist. The responsibility and burden of carrying on this work devolves upon the workingmen already organized; for it is highly essential to their well-being and continued advancement that the workers engaged in other industries be also organized. Hence, we should ever keep in mind the fact that, no matter how perfect or how completely our own trade may be organized, to hold that which we have already gained through painful struggles, or if we would hope for still greater achievements, we must extend organization among workingmen wherever possible; for, indeed, it is only through the complete organization and perfect unification of all classes of wage-earners, that the hope of modern trade unionism will ever be realized.

"Organization in itself, however, does not always indicate progress. An organization may comprehend all those engaged in a given industry, its members may be prompt in paying dues and otherwise zealous and loyal to their union; but unless they are organized for the complete emancipation of their class from the thraldom of wage-slavery—the overthrow of that system which binds them to their industrial masters—their efforts will indeed have been in vain and their organization fruitless.

"The labor problem, as represented in the modern trade union movement, involves a struggle so comprehensive and far-reaching in its tendencies, and is so infinitely a movement of the race that those who engage in it must build not only for the present, but also for the future.

"Conservatism, which has so long held the labor movement in its grasp, producing an almost reactionary tendency, is happily giving away to a more aggressive policy.

"The achievements attained by organized labor in the past have not been won by the conservatism of those labor leaders who always pander to popular favor, but rather in spite of them; and it is a question whether the final emancipation of labor is not being absolutely deferred by their timorous and halting policy."

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

"OUR" REPRESENTATIVES.

Chauncey Depew has said that his election to the United States Senate was merely an incident in his career as a railway man—that is, a railway capitalist. In other words, he represents the Vanderbilt family and the New York Central in the Senate. In exactly the same way, his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, represents the Gould family and the Western Union. But who represents the engineers and brakemen and switchmen and laborers and other workmen whao run the New York Central and the telegraphers and linemen and other workmen who keep the Western Union going? Oh, they have no representation. They have not chosen to demand representation. They will have another chance when they see the Arm and Torch of the Social Democratic Party on the ballot next November.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

INJUNCTION TO PROTECT TRUST.

The Fish Trust Gets a Permanent Injunction Forbidding Rival Company to Compete with It in United States or Canada.

The injunction is a very useful instrument in the hands of the great capitalists. We constantly hear of injunctions forbidding workingmen to act together for the purpose of compelling employers to concede higher wages for a shorter workday—against their conspiring "to injure the business" of the capitalists, as the phrase is. But we have never yet heard of an injunction granted at the suit of workingmen, forbidding capitalists to lengthen the workday or reduce wages.

The injunction has its uses in the battle between the big capitalists and the little ones, too. We have never yet heard of an injunction really preventing great capitalists from combining to "freeze out" small competitors. But Justice Scott of Chicago has just granted one forbidding smaller capitalists to compete with a trust.

The injunction in question has been issued at the suit of A. Booth & Co., commonly known as the Fish Trust. This company was formed in 1898, by the combination of sixty-three formerly independent concerns, and controls the fish business throughout the United States and Canada. No one was allowed to enter it except on condition of signing a contract not to engage in the fish trade independently within the territory of the Trust for a period of ten years. Since then another company has been organized, some of its stockholders being also stockholders in the Trust and has entered the trade. On these grounds Scott has granted a permanent injunction restraining the new company from competing with the Trust.

The one principle that guides the courts at present is the principle that unrestrained competition must be enforced upon workingmen and that unrestrained right of combination must be allowed to capitalists. And so long as workingmen vote for judges and other public officials chosen for them by the capitalist class they have no right to complain of the application of such a pernicious principle. When they get ready to put their own men on the bench they will find the precedent set by injunction-issuing judges a very useful one.

HAVERHILL NOTES.

Final arrangements have been made for the series of lectures by Chas. H. Vail. The dates are Feb. 3, 4, 5, and 6, next Monday to Thursday, inclusive, at C. L. U. Hall in Labor Headquarters. Tickets for the entire course are being sold by members of the Central Socialist Club and City Committee at 25 cents each. Comrade Vail is one of the best lecturers on Socialism in America. All workingmen should hear him, and become better fitted for individual propaganda work. The subjects of his lectures are: 1. "The Economic Evolution." 2. "The Socialist Movement."3. "The Abolition of Poverty and the Realization of Plenty." 4. "The Solution of Modern Social and Economic Problems." Comrades from Amesbury, Newburyport, Lawrence, and Georgetown are expected to be present.

A Socialist Debating Club has been formed and meetings are held each Sunday at 6 p. m. at Labor Headquarters. Interest in the debates is increasing, and everyone in Haverhill and vicinity who is interested in Socialism or trade unionism is urged to attend.

DeWitt C. Dow is secretary of the Central Socialist Club of Haverhill and comrades wishing to communicate with the club should address him at Lock Box 575.

Assistant Assessor Charles H. Morrill has been appointed as Haverhill agent for The Worker, and all who are pleased with this paper may renew their subscription through him.

The Central Socialist Club will meet hereafter on Wednesday of each week at 8 p. m. All active Socialists should join and do their part of the work.

After the recent city election in Newburyport, Mass., all the capitalist daily papers which the writer saw, and they were many, failed to report the election of a Social Democratic councilman there. Now here is what occurred. Election officials of Ward 5 announced that Comrade Chas. L. Marble was elected by only two votes plurality. A recount was demanded, and as a result his plurality was increased to fourteen.

Geo. N. Hussey, who was Social Democratic councilman from Ward 5 the past year, ran for alderman on that ticket this year. When the vote was announced he was declared defeated by fifteen votes. The recount showed him thirteen votes behind S.J. Hughes, Democrat, who was successful. The Republican candidate came within four votes of election. The aldermen are all elected at large there. The fact that we elected a councilman there will probably be a surprise to many Socialists.

The vote for mayor was: Moses Brown, Independent, 1,356; James F. Carens, Democrat, 1,184; A. F. Hunt, Law and Order, 94; C. N. Johnson, Social Democrat, 109.

The vote for the Socialist candidates for aldermen ranged from 823 to over 700. AL. TRUIST.

—Individual men, considered apart from all social relations, would be but shadows of men. Men live actively in human relations, and real virtue or vice can be measured only in view of the conditions of society under which the individual is born and trained.—Smyth.

—The ink has disappeared from the parchment upon which the Declaration of Independence was written, and that historic document has ceased to exist. Its influence had ceased to be felt by the judiciary and by legislative bodies some time before.—Machinists' Journal.

—I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organize. I call the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice.—Wendell Phillips.

BUNNELL'S BUNCO.

A Slick Slave-Driving Scheme to Exploit Machinists and Electrical Workers.

The Bunnell Telegraphic and Electrical Company has given out the following notice to its employees:

To the Employees of the Bunnell Telegraphic and Electrical Company.

You are hereby notified that on each Saturday, commencing with Jan. 25, 1902, and until further notice, this company will distribute among its employees the prizes hereafter set forth to the different employees of the company, which prizes will be paid on each pay day with the wages earned.

The prizes will be awarded under the conditions hereinafter stated, and will be divided into two classes, to-wit: Classes "A" and "B."

The prizes under Class "A" will be: First prize, $12; second prize, $10; third prize, $7.50; and will be awarded as follows: All employees whose wages are $10 per week or over, will be considered contestants for prizes under Class "A." The employee turning out during the preceding week the best and most work will receive the first prize, to-wit: $12. The employee turning out the next largest amount of good work will receive the second prize, to-wit: $10; the employee turning out the next largest amount of good work will be awarded the third prize, to-wit: $7.50.

Class "B:" All employees earning under $10 a week will be considered contestants for the prizes given under Class "B." The prizes under Class "B." will be: First prize, $8; second prize, $5; third prize, $3. The employee turning out during the preceding week the best and most work will receive the first prize, to-wit: $8. The employee turning out the next largest amount of good work will receive the second prize, to-wit: $5; the employee turning out the next largest amount of good work will be awarded the third prize, to-wit: $3.

The conditions under which these prizes are given are as follows: No employee who is working on piece work or paid by the piece or job will be considered a contestant or entitled to any of the prizes. The prizes will be awarded by the company to such employees as in its discretion are entitled thereto, the company reserving the right to discontinue the giving of these prizes at any time on three days' notice.

In the distribution of these prizes the amount of wages paid to each of the employees will be taken into consideration in making the award; it being understood that the boys earning $3, $4, and $5 a week will receive the same consideration as employees of the same class drawing higher wages. The result of the work being figured in proportion to the wages drawn by the employee.

The amount of work turned in will be figured from Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1902, to Jan. 24, 1902, and the award made and paid Jan. 25, 1902, and on each succeeding Saturday.

Yours truly,

THE BUNNELL TELEGRAPHIC AND ELECTRICAL COMPANY.

IN ROCHESTER.

Uncompromising Working Class Socialists Have Forced Even the Church to Discuss Socialism.

Socialism is a live subject in Rochester. The other night Rev. R. R. Converse of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and Prof. Rauschenbusch of the German Baptist Seminary addressed the men's guild of the church named.

Mr. Converse insisted strongly upon the existence of great economic injustices in society as now constituted and admitted much good in Socialism. Prof. Rauschenbach spoke even more favorably of the Socialist theory. A part of his address may be quoted:

"We are apt to look upon the teachings of Socialism as too idealistic and impracticable, but if we stop to consider the changes and reforms of the past, we may be able to realize that the principles of Socialism may obtain and obtain sooner than we have any idea of. * * *

"Human institutions are not very flexible, but right here among us the changes that are required for the advent of this socialistic regime are going on. We are in a stage of transition. The final change may be sudden and unexpected; it may be attended with tumult and eruption, or it may be accomplished quietly and peacefully. Water may be chilled below the point of freezing and yet ice not be formed; a gentle shaking may be all that is needed to precipitate the change."

One point in Dr. Converse's address was amusing. He censured the Socialists for "turning their backs on the first and greatest Socialist, Jesus Christ." One would like to ask him why it is, if Christ was a Socialist, that the church does not use its power in favor of Socialism. The fact is, the uncompromising working-class Socialists of Rochester have so forced the subject on the attention of the people here that even the preachers are obliged to take it up. But everyone here knows what an effort was made by the good, pious people to silence or to drive out Comrade Brown when he joined the Socialist forces and what a fight had to be made before Socialism could even get a fair hearing. It is pleasing to know that the radical attitude of the comrades of the Social Democratic Party has at last wrought such a change.

The Workers' Call

Clear, Clean Socialist Paper.

Contains each week:

1. Discussions of Science of Socialism.
2. News of International Socialist Movement.
3. Events of Week from Socialist Standpoint.

One year, 50 cents.
6 months, 25 cents.

36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged, and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

"A Little Nonsense
Now and then is relished by the wisest men."
Come to The Clothspongers' and Finishers' Ball.
MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66E. 4TH STREET, FEBRUARY 7, 1902.
E. A. Johnson's Military Band - - Tickets Admitting Gentleman and Lady including Wardrobe, 50c.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties;

2. The officers to be elected are:
   a. A Chairman at each meeting.
   b. Recording Secretary.
   c. Financial Secretary.
   d. Organizer.
   e. Literature Agent.

2. Order of business—
   a. Reading of the minutes.
   b. Admission of new members.
   c. Communications and bills.
   d. Report of Organizer.
   e. Reports of Committees.
   f. Unfinished business.
   g. New business.

4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.

7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, inclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

9. For farther information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM.

The existence of man depends upon his ability to sustain himself; the economic life is therefore the fundamental condition of all life. Since human life, however, is the life of man in society, individual existence moves within the framework of the social structure and is modified by it. What the conditions of maintenance are to the individual, the similar relations of production and consumption are to the community. To economic causes, therefore, must be traced in the last instance those transformations in the structure of society which themselves condition the relations of social classes and the various manifestations of social life.—Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, in Political Science Quarterly.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT
SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1902,
8 P. M., at the
HEADQUARTERS 14th ASSEMBLY DIST.
238 East 10th St.
Admission free. All are invited.

WORKER'S CALENDAR
FOR 1902.
PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
In lots of 5 copies ..... 22 cents.
10 copies ..... 35 cents.
100 copies $3.00
Terms: Cash with order.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

SAVE YOUR VOICE, and let our illustrated agitation leaflet, "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," do some of your propaganda. One hundred for 10 one-cent stamps. Besides order a few copies of the January "Comrade," and circulate them. This will bring you good results, for its PICTURES TALK SOCIALISM. The COMRADE is $1.00 a year—10 cents a copy.
COMRADE PUB. CO., 28 Lafayette Pl., N. Y.

ABBOTT BROS.,
Bakery, Coffee & Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker Str., N. Y.
Kangaroos are welcome!
No line drawn on smaller animals.

FACTORY TO POCKET
Special Sale, 14K. 25-year guaranteed Genuine American Waltham Watches $6.75 to $8.75; valued by Dept. Stores at $14.75 to $19.00. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway; up stairs. Established 1876.

ENJOINED.

"Go away back and sit down."—Popular saying.

Two lawyers came and cried: "A word!"
The judge put on a frown.
To Wealth he said: "You will be heard."
To Work: "You may sit down."

Wealth pummeled Work with expletive,
Verb, adjective, and noun.
When Work arose reply to give,
"Sir," said the Judge, "sit down."

"Your Honor, I would simply say—"
Terrific grew the frown.
"Your place is simply to obey;
And I have said, sit down."

"I've heard complainant state his case,
He did your clients brown.
You needn't open up your face.
You simply must sit down!

"If innocent, what need you fear?
The guiltless will not drown.
I'll pass my Solomon, now and here;
And while I do, sit down!

"Your clients must, not talk, walk, rush,
In any part of town.
Save as I say—" "Judge, I protest!"
"Sit down, I say, sit down!"

"Judge, be your leave: In such an age,
This land of great renown—"
White grew the Judge's face with rage,
"Sit down at once, sit down!

"You're here to hear, and not to urge
A single utterance, clown!
Quake, therefore, while I wield the scourge
And hand my order down!

"You have no rights, your clients none!
Wealth bears the rod and crown!
And I'm his tool! Down and be done!
Sit down! Sit down! Sit down!!"

The Court proceeds with steady jerk,
The one place in the town
Where Wealth still gets in all the work,
And Work the sitting down.
—Wm. R. Fox, in Workers' Call.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 45. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

"DIVIDING UP" THE PRODUCT.

Astonishing Statistics of Industry Issued by Census Bureau.

Report on Manufactures Sustains All Socialist Contentions—Concentration of Capital Shown—Labor's Share of Product Growing Smaller—Actual Reduction of Average Wages in Ten Years.

The United States Census Bureau has issued its long looked for preliminary report on the manufacturing industries of the country, showing the development of industry from 1890 to 1900. The figures support every contention which Socialists make, support us far more emphatically than could have been expected, especially with such an "artful dodger" as Wm. R. Merriam at the head of the Bureau.

The report does not cover government establishments (arsenals, shipyards, etc.), penal, charitable, or educational institutions, nor private establishments having a yearly product of less than $500. These classes of industrial establishments were also omitted in the Census of 1890, so that the comparison is a fair one. The statistics cover all private manufacturing establishments large enough to play any effective part in industry.

The Cold Figures.

Here are the cold figures—full, as we shall show, of revolutionary significance:

No. of establishments, 1890	355,415
Do, 1900	512,585
Increase, 44 per cent.	
Aggregate capital, 1900	$6,525,156,486.
Do, 1900	9,853,630,789
Increase, 51 per cent.	
No. of wage-workers 1890	4,251,613
Do, 1900	5,310,598
Increase, 25 per cent.	
Aggregate wages, 1890	1,891,228,321
Do, 1900	2,323,407,257.
Increase, 23 per cent	
Misc. expenses, 1890	631,225,035
Do, 1900	1,028,550,653
Increase, 63 per cent.	
Cost of materials, 1890	5,162,044,076
Do, 1900	7,349,016,030
Increase, 42 per cent.	
Value of product, 1890	9,372,437,283
Do 1900	13,019,251,614
Increase, 39 per cent.	

Let us now proceed to analyse these figures and see how they confirm Socialist theory.

Wage-Working Population.

Socialists maintain that the development of capitalism, by eliminating the independent producers (workers owning the means of production which they use,) and by reducing the wages of workingmen and thus driving women and children into the factories, brings ever a large proportion of the people into the condition of wage-workers (workers not owning the necessary means of production and therefore dependent upon capitalists for permission to work and to live).

In 1890, the population of the United States was 62,622,250. In 1900, it was 76,303,387. The population increased 22 per cent.

As shown above, the number of wage-workers increased 25 per cent., considerably faster than the whole population.

To put it in another way: Roughly speaking, in 1890, one person out of every fifteen was a wage-worker in manufacturing industries, and in 1900, one out of every fourteen was such a wage-worker.

Thus one Socialist contention is confirmed.

Concentration of Capital.

Socialists maintain that the development of capitalism, through the workings of competition, tends ever to crush out the smaler competitors and to centralize capital in fewer hands.

As shown above, the number of manufacturing establishments increased 44 per cent. in ten years; the aggregate capital increased 51 per cent. —at a considerably higher ratio.

In other words, in 1890, the average establishment represented a capital of $18,350; in 1900, the average capital was $19,223.

In earlier decades, the number of wage-workers also increased faster than the number of establishments; that is, the tendency was to bring larger and larger numbers of workers together in each establishment. This tendency, we know, would sooner or later be reversed, because, with the growth of automatic machinery represented by the growth of capital, the larger establishments could be operated by comparatively fewer men. This stage in the development is already reached; in other words, the effect of labor-displacing machinery in contracting the demand for labor is already counterbalancing the effect of expansion of industry in increasing the demand.

Unfortunately, the report does not give us the number of proprietors (individuals, firms, or corporations) owning the manufacturing establishments in 1890 and in 1900. We know that, especially within the last two years, large numbers of formerly independent establishments have been united in the hands of a few corporations. But even without these figures, the report sustains the Socialist contention that capital is being centralized.

Profits and Wages.

Socialists maintain that, as capital develops, the wage-workers, who produce all wealth, get back ever a smaller and smaller share of their product in the form of wages, while the capitalists, who own the means of production, keep ever a larger and larger share in the form of profits.

In order to test this contention, we must examine some of the figures a little more closely. We must discover what was the net product of labor in the two years, and how it was divided between wage-workers and capitalists.

In the first place, we must deduct the cost of materials from the gross product. We must also deduct the "miscellaneous expenses." What remains will be the net product of labor. Out of this net product the wages are paid; and what remains after deducting the wages from the net product will be the profit of the capitalists.

(We here assume that under "miscellaneous expenses" are included only legitimate items of cost of production; such as fuel, lighting, repairs, etc. As a matter of fact, much that is reported under this head is really profit. If we could ascertain the amount of such profit, our case would be still stronger. But we give our opponents the benefit of the doubt.)

IN 1890.	
Gross product	$9,372,437,283
Materials	5,162,044,076
Misc. exp.	631,225,035
Total	$5,793,269,111
Net product	$3,579,168,172
Wages	1,891,228,321
Profits	$1,687,939,851

In 1890, then, the wage-workers created a value of $5,579,168,172 and received out of it wages amounting to $1,981,228,321, leaving in the hands of the capitalists profits amounting to $1,687,939,851.

Labor thus received a little less than 53 per cent. of its product; capital received a little more than 47 per cent. of Labor's product.

IN 1900.	
Gross product	13,019,251,614
Materials	$7,349,016,030
Misc. exp.	1,028,550,653
Total	$8,378,466,683
Net product	$4,640,784,931
Wages	2,323,407,257
Profits	$2,317,377,674

In 1900, then, the wage-workers created a value of $4,640,784,931, and received out of it wages amounting to $2,323,407,257, leaving in the hands of the capitalists profits amounting to $2,317,377,674.

Labor and Capital, in 1900, divided Labor's product so evenly that the difference between their shares does not amount to one-eighth of one per cent.

Thus the capitalists got an appreciably larger share of the product and the wage-workers an appreciably smaller share in 1900 than in 1890. And so one more Socialist contention is proven correct.

"Dividing Up."

In 1890, out of every dollar the wage-worker created, he gave the capitalist 47 cents for the privilege of working. In 1900, out of every dollar he created, he gave the capitalist 50 cents. But it must be remembered that, when the wage-worker comes to spend his remaining 50 cents, he does not buy goods at factory prices, but has to pay two or three profits in addition. So that another 10 or 15 cents probably slips back to the capitalist in the process of trade. It must be remembered too, that out of that half-dollar the workingman has to pay the capitalist about 12 cents in the form of rent (tribute for the privilege of living on the earth)—for rent generally averages one-quarter of the workingman's income. Thus, at the present time, the working people do not, in the long run, actually get back more than 25 cents out of every dollar they create; the othre three-fourths of the product going to the capitalists in various forms of interest, dividends, and rent. This is evidently the most moderate estimate that can possibly be made. Complete and accurate figures would probably show a still greater disproportion.

And yet the defenders of capitalism have the impudence to accuse the Socialists of wanting to 'divide up" the wealth of the country. What we want is to stop this process of "dividing up" between producers and parasites.

What Labor Has Produced.

In these ten years, then, this is what the working people of the country have done:

They have created all that they used for their own subsistence.

They have repaired and replaced the machinery and the instruments of production as fast as they were worn out.

They have added more than three billions of dollars to the capital owned by their masters—buildings, machinery, and the like.

They have given the capitalists, over and above all this, at least twenty billions of dollars in interest and dividends.

And yet, the working class lives in poverty! And not only in poverty, but in greater poverty than they ever suffered ten years ago—and this brings us to the last point in this analysis.

Wages Actually Reduced.

We have not previously claimed that "the poor are growing poorer," preferring to err on the side of moderation rather than on the side of excess. We have been willing to admit that, on the whole, money wages were probably increasing somewhat (although this is balanced or overbalanced by the increased cost of living), and have only insisted that, as shown above, the working class is getting ever a smaller share of the increasing amount of wealth it creates. But the figures now presented by a Republican Census Bureau compel us to assert, not only that the workers are getting a smaller share of their product; not only that, owing to the increased cost of living, it is growing harder for them to maintain themselves; but that there has been an actual decrease of money wages.

Here are the figures:

In 1890 there were 4,251,613 wage-workers in the manufacturing industries. Their aggregate wages were $1,891,228,321. Their average yearly earnings, therefore, were $444.83.

In 1900 there were 5,310,598 wage-workers. Their aggregate wages were $2,323,407,257. Their average yearly earnings, therefore, were $437.54.

The difference is not very great, indeed. But it is a diference upon the wrong side, a positive loss. And when we take into account the largely increased cost of living, it becomes a most serious matter.

What Are You Going to Do.

What is true of those five million wage-workers in the manufacturing industries is no doubt equally true of the million railway employees; it is true of the four or five million wage-workers on the farm, in the mines, and in the large and small comercial establishments of the country. These with their families, taken togther, form the great majority of the people. These millions toil in deepening poverty that a few thousand may become multi-millionaires. What are you going to do about it, fellow workingmen?

There is only one way to set it right. You, who create all wealth, are always poor, because the means of production—the land and mines and railroads and factories—are held as private property for private profit. You can, by your political power, make these things public property, to be used for the public good. Only when you do that will you get the full product of your labor.

PROTEST AGAINST HONORING ROYALTY.

Socialists of Hudson County, N. J., Condemn Mayors for Toadying to Prince Henry.

At last Sunday's meeting of the County Committee of Local Hudson County, N. J., of the Socialist Party, the following resolutions were added:

"Whereas, It is reported that Mayor Fagan of Jersey City and Mayor Lankering of Hoboken are preparing a formal reception for Prince Henry of Prussia, upon their own initiative and without asking the consent of the citizens; and

"Whereas, The lickspittle action of our chief executives is not only unworthy of citizens professing to abhor a monarchial form of government, but it is in direct defiance of the golden words contained in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal," be it

"Resolved, That we, as citizens of said municipalities and as members of the Socialist Party, protest against such an attempt to honor a representative of royalty under the pretense of courtesy toward a representative of the German ation; and be it

"Resolved, That the Secretary notify both Mayors of our indignation and protest as American citizens."

Fourteen new members were admitted to the Party at this meeting. A committee was elected to request The Worker to publish the constitution and platform adopted by the New Jersey State Convention. The branches are urged to elect literature agents and to put them in communication with the Literature Agent of the Local: Frederick Krafft, 258 Palisade avenue, Jersey City.

HAVERHILL NOTES.

All Socialists will be grieved to learn that our comrade, ex-Alderman Chas. H. Bradley, has been confined to his home with heart trouble. Although he is well advanced in years, his speedy recovery is expected.

James F. Carey spoke at Dover, N. H., Jan. 21, on "Socialism and Progress."

The March town elections will soon be here, and it is the wish of Haverhill comrades that our neighboring towns of West Newbury, Georgetown, Merrimac, Groveland, etc., will follow the usual custom of Amesbury and Exeter by nominating straight Socialist tickets for town meeting.

Interest in the Socialist Debating Club is increasing. At one of our recent Sunday evening meetings, Representative MacCartney and Carey took opposite sides. It was very instructive and somewhat ludicrous to hear Carey defend, for the sake of argument, the side of Capitalism. And, as he said, he defended their side much better than they could do it themselves. Although it seemed that he exhausted all the strong arguments on that side it was the opinion of those present that MacCartney had the better of the argument.

The Haverhill readers of The Worker are keeping tab on the editorial controversy between this paper and the Haverhill "Gazette," our only daily paper.

The Fair committee are actively at work, outlining plans for the third annual grand fair of Haverhill Socialists, whil will be held in Lafayette Hall, the first week in April. The committee meets each Friday evening and contestants have already been secured for several valuable prizes.

AL. THUIST.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Sanctions Change of Name to "Socialist Party."

Progress of Boston Teamsters' Strike and Injunction Proceedings Connected Therewith—Actions of Socalist Representatives in the House.

The most interesting event of the week in legislative matters, so far as the Socialists are concerned, was the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Carey authorizing the change of the name of the Democratic Social Party to Socialist Party. The bill passed will be enacted through the House on Friday, will go through the same process in the Senate on Monday and should be signed by the Governor on Wednesday at the latest.

There will be much rejoicing among the Socialists of Massachusetts at securing the legal change of name. There has been a great deal of confusion in the past from the fact that the party had to go on the ballot under the name Democratic-Social; and there is no doubt that the Socialist Labor Party through this confusion received votes intended for our party. There has been some surprise at the failure of any representative of the Socialist Labor Party to appear and oppose the passage of the bill, for there was plenty of opportunity offered for them to present opposition. The Socialist representatives are pleased at their success in securing the change of name much more easily than they expected.

The Teamsters' Strike.

The chief interest attaching to the teamsters' strike, which I reported last week, is centered on the hearing on the injunction which has been proceeding in the Superior Court all the week. The hearing has lasted much longer than was expected, and it is supposed that it has been dragged along mainly for the purpose of allowing the Brine Transportation Company to gain advantage under the temporary injunction and retain police protection, which has been unnecessary, if not from the beginning, then for the past nine days. The police have been escorting the Brine teams on every trip each day, although perfect quiet obtains and not even a crowd has gathered anywhere to jeer the non-unionists at work.

Meanwhile, the number of teams used by Brine is daily increasing and the chances for the strikers reaching a settlement with the firm are therefore becoming more remote as time passes. The temporary injunction has rendered the strikers helpless, and they are unable to do anything until a decision is given in the court, a decision which is altogether likely to be against them. The strike leaders realize their impotency under the present condition and are trying to bring matters to a head one way or another. They have already requested the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to investigate the strike and place the blame where it properly belongs. For some reason or other, the Board has so far failed to act upon the request made to them, and this has complicated matters more than ever.

In the meantime the union men affiliated with the Allied Freight Transportation Council are growing restless. The freight handlers, longshoremen and clerks are protesting against having to handle the goods hauled by Brine's non-union men, and a strike which would subsequently involve 30,000 men is threatened. This feeling of sympathy is growing so strong that the Transportation Council officers fear their inability to prevent a crisis; and as a last resort have called upon Mark Hanna, chairman of the Industrial Peace Commission, to interpose and seek to bring about a settlement. Mr. Hanna has responded by saying he would send Ralph Easley, secretary of the Civic Federation, to the scene to investigate. Mr. Hanna's factotum is expected to arrive in a day or two.

Question of Recognition.

Considering the circumstances surrounding this strike, it might not be a bad thing if the Industrial Peace Commission were tested and its merits proved at his juncture. The question at issue is really the one of the right to organize, for while the Brine Company claims to pay as high wages under as good conditions as the Teamsters' Union demands, yet it makes this fight solely on the matter of recognition of the union. On the other hand, the teamsters have on their side at present the other firms who signed the agreement with the Transporation Council, but who would no doubt welcome a decision which would provide them with an excuse for refusing to recognize the unions. The gentlemen composing the Industrial Peace Commission would therefore be called upon to decide whether the Brine Company had the right to "run its own business to suit itself" or whether the unions have right to insist that employers hire only union men.

The injunction proceedings have been reported pretty fairly and have aroused great interest, chiefly because of the attempt to hold members of unions financially and morally responsible for any damages to life or property resulting from a strike. The decision will be a far-reaching one and will establish a precedent for the whole country.

The Socialists have been watching developments arising from the teamsters' strike with a view to action if necessary. It was intended that our representatives in the Legislature should take some action, especially regarding the conduct of the police, but for various reasons they did not act, principally for fear of embarrassing the Teamsters' Union. Representative Donahue, a Democrat of Fall River, and a supposed labor representative, was not so careful and presented a resolution calling for an investigation of the teamsters' strike by a committee of the Legislature. Mr. Donahue is now sorry he did it. He acted without the knowledge or consent of the Strike Committee of the Allied Transportation Council; and the members of the committee are not pleased at Mr. Donahue's precipitancy. Through its attorney the committee sent a letter to Mr. Donohue, calling his attention to the fact that a petition had already been filed with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, requesting an investigation, and suggested that Mr. Donahue withdraw his bill. Mr. Donahue accordingly requested that his bill be laid on the table, and he has not been heard from since.

Socialists in the Legislature.

Yesterday was the last day for introducing bills. During the week MacCartney introduced two bills, one providing for state ownership and operation of street railways, with the referendum attached. Another bill requires that the voters of a city or town shall decide location of street railways to be built within their respective localities.

On Thursday Carey introduced a bill which has almost direct bearing on the teamsters' strike. It requires that picketing and patrolling during strikes be made legal, and the first section reads as follows:

"In case of a strike or a lockout or other dispute between the employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the employes, or for other persons, to picket or patrol the neighborhood of the place of employment or any other place to which they have lawful access, and personally, or by means of banners, posters, circulars or otherwise to persuade or urge persons not to enter or not to continue in the employment of the employer."

Two other bills introduced by Carey on Friday are also of much interest to workingmen. One is a repetition of a bill introduced by him in former Legislatures, and provides for the right of trial by jury to workingmen answering the charge of contempt of court in proceedings under injunction. This will probably be defeated as its predecessors have been, for the Republican and Democratic members are loath to overwhelm workingmen with too much freedom or justice.

The other bill is one anxiously demanded by the railroad men of the State, and the agitation for the enactment of a law such as the bill provides for has been going on for some time among the railroad employees. The bill requires that the railroads shall have at least one brakeman to every ten cars on freight trains, and that the last car shall be one with at least eight wheels. At present the railroad men are in constant peril of their lives through the danger arising from there being too few men to handle freight trains. For instance, on the Boston & Albany Railroad freight trains of sixty cars are run with only two brakemen; and the length of the train prevents them from either controlling it or acting together in case of emergency. If a train breaks the small caboose on the end of the train is found of slight service to prevent a catastrophe.

Under the Massachusetts law brakemen cannot recover for injuries received in accidents arising from small crews being compelled to handle long trains.

Comrade MacCarthey's third article on Socialism appeared in the "Traveler" during the week, and the series will extend for some time. The articles are attracting a great deal of attention and are presenting the question in a form that will undoubtedly do some good.

A Humorous Solon.

Those who claim that the ordinary legislator lacks imagination will find refutation in Representative Dana of Newton, who leaped into notoriety a few days ago by introducing a petition in the House for a World Legislature. The petition is signed by several wise and eminent men who seem to consider their scheme the one that will establish unity among the races of the earth. The petition asks that resolutions be adopted, asking Congress to empower the President of the United States to invite the nations of the world to send each a representative to a meeting for the purpose of establishing and setting in motion as far as practicable a World Legislature. It is not stated just what the Legislature will do when it convenes, but we suppose Mr. Dana and his friends will arise to the occasion and provide, if not instruction, then amusement to the peoples of the earth.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 1.

CHASE WILL SPEAK IN BRONX AND BROOKLYN.

Comrade John C. Chase, the first Socialist Mayor in the United States, is spending a week in New York City, speaking for the Party. Last Sunday afternoon's meeting at the Eighty-sixth street clubhouse was very successful, in spite of the bad weather. George Friedl acted as chairman. A few soreheads tried to interrupt, but they got the worst of it.

On Friday evening, Feb. 7, Comrade Chase speaks at Webster Hall, southeast corner of 140th street and Third avenue, taking for his subject, "Profits Versus Human Life."

Saturday evening he will address a mass meeting to be arranged by the 20th A. D., Brooklyn, at Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue, his subject being "The Class Struggle and the Future State." Comrade Pattberg will also speak in German. Comrades of Brooklyn, and especially of the Socialist Club, are urged to help bring out plenty of strangers to this meeting.

—Are you a commuter? See that every conductor or brakeman on the line gets a copy of "Railroading in the United States." Send $1 for forty copies.

FOR DAILY PAPER

Committee Calls General Meeting.

To Be Held at Brevoort Hall in Fifty-fourth Street on Feb. 8—Shall We Have a Daily?—Now Is the Time to Consider the Question.

The question of starting active work for the establishment of an English Socialist daily in this city has been informally discussed for some time. Steps have at last been taken to bring the movement into more definite shape and a meeting of party members to consider the subject is called for Saturday evening, Feb. 8, at Brevoort Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street. The attention of comrades is directed to the following address on the subject:

CALL FOR MEETING:

"To the Members of the Social Democratic Party of New York and Vicinity.

"Comrades:—The spontaneous expressions in favor of an English Socialist daily in various quarters of Socialist activity in this city all tend to show that the times are ripe for our common hope to become a daily reality. An English Socialist daily has been long enough a topic of fond speculation among us. The moment for decisive action has arrived. Comrades are continually urging on one another the necessity of an initiative in that direction.

"With that object in view a few comrades have come together to consider the way in which to put the matter before all comrades. For it was agreed at once that no steps be taken before every comrade within reach had an opportunity to express his views. A mass convention of all Social Democrats of New York and vicinty was decided upon to put the question for their consideration and decision. Committees on estimate and organization were appointed to submit the question to such convention in a concrete and definite form. Comrade Alexander Jonas reported for the committee on estimate; Comrade Morris Hillquit reported for the committee on organization. Both reports showed further the practicability and timeliness of the enterprise.

"Comrades, it is now more than a quarter of a century that the German speaking Socialists of this country continue tirelessly to till the field preparing the soil for an American movement. The ground is now well tilled and must not be allowed to lie idle. It is for you, Socialists of the English tongue, to plant the seed. The difficulties of the task must not deter you. In the struggle for justice to the workingmen, for the emancipation of our class from the toils of capitalist exploitation, we must meet with open face and welcome with gladness in our hearts the storm and stress of the daily battle. For all that our class now has, or may wrest hereafter, is ours by the right of power. We can achieve nothing for our class without concentrating and securing control of power. And we must no more allow the capitalist press, that is ever found subservient to the interests of our masters, to have sole and undisputed control over the mind of the workingmen.

"A daily Socialist newspaper in the control of the working class is both a formidable weapon for defnse and aggression as well as the best medium for enlightening the minds of the workingmen.

"But as the task must be our common one, so must be the decision. Whatever your mind is on the question, let us come together and settle it for the time being.

"Let nothing detain you from attending this meeting. You may bring along any sympathizer even if not a party member.

"Comrades Alexander Jonas and Morris Hillquit will give to the meeting such information as is necessary for the consideration of the question.

"THE COMMITTEE."

THE MEN WHO CONTROL THE COUNTRY.

Here, then, is a vast continent belted and banded and criss-crossed with 200,000 miles of railroads. Many of the roads are great independent lines, and some are systems controlled by groups of men outside the five large syndicates. But practically half the stupendous network, affecting in one way or another every inhabitant in the country, is in possession of five little bodies of men with headquarters in New York. A strip of land hundreds of miles wide, beginning at the Washington ports in the Northwest and sweeping East to the lakes, is practically an industrial field of Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan. In Mr. Harriman's hands in some measure is the prosperity of California and the Southwestern states, as well as of a broad strip up the Mississippi Valley, a fertile land through the prairie states, and all the habitable land reaching West from the Rockies to the coast. The central Atlantic states live to the rhythm of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is true that one can go from Boston to San Francisco, from the Gulf to St. Paul, and travel not a mile on the roads of the railroad giants, but only through a very narrow pathway and for the most part within view of competing syndicate lines on either side. And who that travels on railroads or receives freight from within our borders does not do so over the colored lines on the accompanying railroad map? When it is remembered, furthermore, that Morgan men are directors in Vanderbilt roads, Hill men in Pennsylvania roads, Gould men in Harriman roads, and that every other possible interweaving of common control exists throughout the great groups, the lines of demarcation melt away and we see dimly outlined a condition of affairs which may possibly take the hue of monopoly.—M. G. Cunniff, in The World's Work.

SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?

EUGENE V. DEBS IN THE TOILER.

There is nothing specially startling about the proceedings or results of the late "Industrial Peace Conference" in New York. The captains of industry are now in practical control of their organized vassals. This has been the tendency during the past five years. The pow-wow at New York was simply the climax of "keep out of politics" trade unionism, and while things may run smoothly for a while, when the break comes the organized workers will find that they have their necks in the noose and that the hand of "arbitration" has a good grip at the other end. They are now committed to arbitration, and they'll be damned if they don't, they'll be skinned if they do, and they'll be both anyway.

Grover Cleveland is the keystone in the arch of peace. He has the final word. Ex-officio he is now president of the American Federation of Labor, and Brother Gompers has simply to look wise, occasionally knit his brow, and draw his salary.

The Republican papers now apotheosize Cleveland, and in a steady stream their eulogy pours upon his massive majesty in his new rôle of "dove of peace."

Cleveland! Gods! Look upon his puffed and purple jowl, his bulging veins, his blood-shot eyes, his flabby neck, his sideshow girth of vulgar fat. In every feature Nature has marked him as the coarsest cormorant that ever defiled the executive seat of the nation. Look at him, you workers, and then take off your hats and bow in the dust at his feet. All hail the great Arbiter of Labor. The black slave lifting his eyes to Lincoln may now dissolve from view. Great, Grover is the mighty Moses of all the races.

In 1894 he traced his love for Labor in crimson characters—he commanded the United States regulars to shoot the working class into submission to their pirate masters. This was his glory. He entered the White House poor and emerged a millionaire. This was his civic crown. Well qualified, indeed, is he to sit in supreme judgment between the sleek coyote of Capital and the bleating lambs of Labor.

Archbishop Ireland is another "neutral" gentleman—a priest to match the politician, and they constitute a charming pair. When an exceptional job of labor-fleecing is to be done, there always looms up a priest, who, sad, meek, and pious, rolls his eyes heavenward—and the job is done.

Archbishop Ireland is a millionaire. His flocks have all their treasures in Heaven. Verily, I am your shepherd and you are my mutton.

The Archbishop is check by jowl with "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern. They collaborate and fix things in the Northwest. Ireland, making good use of his license as priest, is the smoothest of politicians, and Hill is not slow to catch on. Then Hill liberally "endows" as Ireland suggests, and, between the two, nothing gets away.

Bishop Potter is another commanding figure in the neutral elements of the peace commission of the Civic Federation, the final tribunal of exploited workingmen. Who is he? The spiritual adviser of John Pierpont Morgan. Every great tyrant, every colossal robber in history had his spiritual advisor—his man of God to sanctify his crimes. The saintly Bishop draws a princely salary. He rides in Morgan's palatial private car. He touches elbows with the upper capitalists and their salaried professional lackeys, and with no others. Every now and then he drops a "radical" utterance. This is promptly snatched and spread by the capitalist press. The people are amazed—they hold their breath, applaud—and they are fixed for another season.

On every vital issue Bishop Potter is with the capitalist class. Their interests are secure in his custody.

Rather Morgan, Hanna and Schwab straight than Cleveland, Ireland and Potter by arbitration.

In the entire "neutral" element there is not a single member whose material interests are not identified with and controlled by the capitalist class.

A mighty class struggle is convulsing society. No living man is, or can be, "neutral" or "disinterested." He is on one side or the other—if not for freedom, he is for slavery of the working class. They are deadly opposites. A chemical law forbids fire and water to mingle, even at the bidding of a peace conference. By the same analogy, an economic law forbids peace between workers and capitalists. It is the law of development; and could it be suspended, the spinal cord of humanity would be severed and progress would be paralyzed.

I have had some experience with the Civic Federation, and want to say to workingmen and women that, if they would have homes built of gold bricks, the "Civic" adjunct of the capitalist class will take the contract to house them all.

As for the American labor movement, it is being practically emasculated. Proportionate to its increasing impotency is its growth in numbers. In its present form it is encouraged, not resisted by the masters.

The brotherhoods of railway employees have the complete sanction and support of the corporations and their chief officers are dined by President Roosevelt.

By the way, the president is announcing the appointment of representatives of the United States government for the coming coronation of King Edward —also for posts of honor at the launching of Emperor Wilhelm's private yacht.

Now get ready your Sunday clothes, you sovereign sons of toil, for in these stately social functions, labor, the maker of all kings and presidents, will surely sparkle in the grand parade and carve the 'possum at the banquet.

But as to the labor movement. The local unions have their political heelers and steerers. They sound the alarm when "politics" ventures in the anteroom. At the very mention of Socialism the heeler issues the warning note:

"The goblins 'll git ye if ye don't watch out."

The national officers, as a rule, are in close touch with the captains of industry and guarantees are given that the trade union movement will stick to its time-honored policy of letting politics alone.

How Hanna and Ireland, Morgan and Schwab (fresh convert to union labor) must dig into each others' ribs and snort when they retire from the footlights.

Every labor union in the land ought to denounce and repudiate the N[illegible] York scheme of peace at the [illegible] slavery; and the whole labor [illegible]ment must be rescued and [illegible] to grapple with the conditions [illegible] day, or it is doomed to disin[illegible].

Peace, peace, there is no [illegible]. There is no land in which capitalist masters and working slaves can abide in peace. The war is on and the conflict will grow fiercer until the crash comes and wage-slavery is wiped from the earth.

Not until the last inch held by slavery is conquered by freedom can peace prevail. Then only, will the multiplied millions who have subdued the earth and produced its wealth come to their own.

Onward, comrades; onward to the goal.

SINGLE TAX VS. SOCIALISM.

The Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn, which holds public meetings every Sunday evening at Small's Assembly Rooms, 102 Court street, will have a very interesting program on Feb. 9. John S. Crosby, the well-known Single Taxer, and our comrade, Job Harriman, will debate on "Single Tax Versus Socialism." All who are interested in either of the two movements represented should make it a point to attend and bring their friends. Admission is free and general discussion is invited at every meeting after the lecture or debate.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 16, James N. Wood will speak on "Socialism and the Working Class."

THE EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Socialist Educational League of 215 E. Fifty-ninth street, is an organization that has done much good service for the party since its establishment about fifteen months ago; and that should be vigorously supported by all party members and sympathizers in that part of the city. The club rooms are open every evening and all workingmen are invited to call and make themselves at home there, to read the papers that are kept on file and become acquainted with the comrades.

Sunday evening, Feb. 9, James N. Wood will speak. Admission is free and an interesting discussion will undoubtedly follow what will certainly be an interesting lecture.

—It is not because of their moral stature that some men and women have to stoop in order to touch their fellows down below. If the artificial pedestals which capitalism furnishes were removed, a great many people would have to climb in order to look into the faces of some who are now social outcasts.—Wm. T. Brown.

VAIL IN BOSTON.

A series of popular lectures on Socialism will be given by Charles H. Vail at the Every Day Church, 397 Shawmut avenue, between Canton and Brookline streets, Boston, Mass., as follows:

Feb. 11—The Economic Evolution.
Feb. 12—The Socialist Movement.
Feb. 13—The Abolition of Poverty and Realization of Plenty.
Feb. 14—The Solution of Modern Social and Industrial Problems.

Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Lecture begins at 8 p. m. Admission, single lecture, 10 cents; full course, 25 cents.

LECTURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party is carrying on a course of Thursday evening lectures at the new headquarters, 1022 Arch street. On Jan. 30 John Spargo of New York speaks on "The Class Struggle, Its Genesis and Meaning." The following lectures will be:

Feb. 6.—"Our Position, Economic and Political," by Fred W. Long.
Feb. 13.—"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee.
Feb. 20.—"Organize! Why and How?" by Edward Kuppinger.

A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in social questions to attend these lectures and to visit the headquarters, which are open every day from noon till 11 p. m.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The meting of the General Committee of Local New York, which should regularly be held on Saturday, Feb. 8, has been postponed one week on account of the daily paper meeting at Brevoort Hall.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS,

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

3 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	$5.20
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The rise in the stocks of the Northern Securities Company indicates that the Supreme Court decision will be in favor of the new railroad trust. That was to be expected. The only way to meet the trust question is to socialise the trusts.

Every subdivision or Socialist club in New York City which holds lecture meetings should see that the literature agent is supplied with Hanford's pamphlet, "Railroading in the United States," and that it is announced by ...blum Iman. It will sell well and be ...ded Ily and it will make Social- ...wers.

IT MUST HAVE A DEFINITE DECISION.

No party member in Greater New York or vicinity who can possibly attend Saturday night's meeting at Brevoort Hall should fail to do so. To have an intelligent expression of the real opinion of the rank and file of the Socialists of this city upon the question of starting a movement for the establishment of a Socialist daily in the English language we must have a full attendance at that meeting.

The question is an important one. It has been informally discussed by our members for many months. It should now be brought to some definite decision; and that decision, in order to be advantageous to the party, must be made by a truly representative meeting of party members.

No one can fail to recognize the immense advantage which the movement would gain by the possession of a good daily paper. The power which the capitalist press exercises, not only by the expression of editorial opinion, but especially by the distortion, suppression, or fabrication of news, and the systematic way in which this power is used against the workers and in favor of their exploiters—this, without further argument, is enough to show what service could be done in the cause of Labor by a daily owned and controlled by class-conscious workingmen.

There are many among us who think that the time is now ripe for inaugurating a movement for this end, and that but a comparatively short time would be needed to carry the plan into effect. On the other hand, there are many who more impressed, perhaps, with the difficulties to be overcome than with the advantages to be gained, think that all action should be postponed to a more or less remote future.

The importance of the question and the difference of opinion prevailing make it imperative that the decision to be reached at Saturday night's meeting should be made by such a representative gathering as will command general respect. If we are now to undertake the task of preparing for the establishment of a daily, we must know that such is really the will of the party. If we are to postpone the undertaking, it is equally necessary that this decision should be definite and authoritative, so that no energy shall be lost through uncertainty and misunderstanding.

We all have our personal opinions and should hold to these strongly—provided they are founded in knowledge and earnest thought. But above all personal opinion is our duty to the party—our obligation, once a decision is reached, pleasing or displeasing to us personally, to abide by it and support it with all our power.

Every Socialist who believes it wise to start work now for the publication of a daily should attend Saturday's meeting and vote according to his conviction, with the intention of giving his full support to whichever course may be decided upon. Every Socialist who believes such action unwise or premature should do the same on his part. No comrade who fails to attend will have a right either to grumble at the decision or to treat it with indifference.

It is understod that the meeting is not confined to party members, but that every Socialist who is honestly interested in the question will be welcome to participate.

The smallest local organization in the country should send in at least $1 for forty copies of Benjamin Hanford's new pamphlet, "Railroading in the United States," and larger bodies should order in proportion. While it is intended especially for propaganda among railroad men, it will be read with interest by intelligent workingmen in every trade. Try it.

A HALF-TRUTH ABOUT THE STEEL TRUST.

The newspapers are making a great deal of the fact that the report of the United States Steel Corporation was mailed to sixty thousand stockholders. This is interpreted to mean that there is no real concentration of ownership involved in the process of trustification. "See," they claim, "the Steel Trust is really a very democratic institution; it is a great partnership in which are involved the savings of sixty thousand thrifty people; there is no ground for fear of such a body as this."

But really the fact that there are so many stockholders in the Trust proves nothing of the sort. We are not told how many out of these sixty thousand hold only one or two or three shares each or how many hold a thousand or ten thousand shares. That is an all-important question. Until we are given definite information to the contrary on this point, we have good reason to believe that the Steel Trust, like the other great "industrials," consists of a comparatively large number of very small stockholders and a very small number of very large stockholders—the latter having the former completely in their power and being able to "freeze them out" whenever they so desire.

It is also necessary to remember that the great stockholders in the Steel Trust are also great stockholders in the Standard Oil Company and all the companies it controls, in the Northern Securities Company, and in the other combines.

These two consideration being borne in mind, it will be seen that the number of stockholders, even though it may actually reach sixty thousand, does not at all contradict the theory of the concentration of industry.

Every party member in Greater New York and the vicinity should make it a point to attend the meeting Saturday evening, Feb. 8, at Brevoort's Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street, for the consideration of the question of an English Socialist daily. Sympathizers who are actively interested in the question will also be welcome.

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OR INDUSTRIAL PIRATES?

"This accident is a terrible thing," said John B. McDonald, contractor of the Rapid Transit Subway, when interviewed about the dynamite explosion. "It is really too serious a matter for me to speak about it now. I AM NOT AT PRESENT ABLE TO STATE THE AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVES STORED AT THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT, NOR CAN I SAY HOW MUCH OR IN WHAT MANNER EXPLOSIVES ARE STORED ALONG THE REST OF THE ROUTE. The matter has never come up before."

What is Mr. McDonald there for? What are he and his backers in the contract being paid for?

Mr. McDonald is called a "captain of industry." As employer, he has undisputed authority over any man on the great job, from the chief engineers down to the boys that carry water to the laborers. Does this authority imply no responsibility?

The profit that Mr. McDonald is getting out of the contract is alleged to be the due reward of his administrative ability, his remuneration for the arduous labor of directing the work of construction.

What kind of an administrator, what kind of a director, what kind of a captain of industry is he, that he does not know whether or not the work he is paid for directing is being done in accordance with law, does not know whether or not the lives of his thousands of employees are being put in daily jeopardy?

Well, John B. McDonald is just such a "captain of industry" as Chauncey M. Depew and William K. Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller—not much better than the worst of them, certainly no worse. They draw millions yearly in profits, and they say these profits are their rightful payment for directing industry. Depew and Vanderbilt and Morgan draw profits for "directing" the operation of the New York Central. They do not know whether trains are being run safely or not. Carnegie and Rockefeller and Morgan draw profits for "directing" the work of making iron and steel. They do not know whether or not their workingmen are in daily danger of being crushed or roasted to death.

They do not know, they do not care—so long as interest and dividends come in plentifully.

The capitalists do not administer or direct industry. With a small part of their unearned profits they hire other men to do the work of direction and administration, as well as the manual labor. And then, by virtue of their power as employers, they compel these hired men, the real administrators and directors, to violate laws and sacrifice men's lives, in order to "rush" work, to keep expenses down, and to keep profits up.

They do not manage industry, these capitalists, they mismanage it. They do not direct workmen; they debauch legislators and judges. They do not administer production; they only appropriate profits. They are not the captains of industry; they are the pirates of modern civilization.

We owe John B. McDonald a vote of thanks for the frank admissions by which he has exposed the uselessness of his class. Oh, that we had Social Democratic workingmen in the District Attorney's office and on the judicial bench, to send him and his accomplices to live at public expense in Sing Sing! Is it not time that the workingmen of New York, instead of calmly turning from their murdered brothers to await their own turn, should resolve to oust the impudent maladministrators of industry, take its control into their own hands as an affair of public interest, and choose responsible men from their own class really to direct it for the common good?

The first electric trolley road in China is soon to be built. Either an American or an English company will construct it. From the opening of trolley lines it will be but a short step to the building of steel mills and machine shops and electrical works and cotton factories. The Chinese are proverbially slow in their own normal evolution. But they are also proverbially quick in learning the arts and methods of industry, developed by other peoples. Chinese competition on a large scale in the world-market may not be a thing of the immediate future, but certainly it is not very remote. And the important thing for us to remember is that it will not hurt the great capitalists of America and Europe, because they will own the Chinese mines and mills and railroads. It will make no difference to them whether their profits come from exploiting white workers or yellow. The only question they will consider is: Which will yield the largest profits? It is the workers, not the capitalists, who have to fear Chinese competition. And no exclusion laws or tariffs will protect them from the effects of the development of modern industry on Chinese soil. The only possible protection will be in a system of Socialism at home.

There are still a number of lists outstanding from the last campaign in New York City. Also, the Campaign Committee still has a small deficit to cover. Every comrade who has a list should therefore send it in at once to Organizer Gerber, so that the accounts may be closed. Blank lists should be returned, as well as those on which money has been collected. But those who hold blank lists will do well to add a small contribution, if possible.

ONE FORM OF INDIVIDUALITY.

Boston had a tenement-house fire last week, in which thirteen persons were killed and three more seriously injured. They were all working people and working people are cheap and plentiful, so there was not much stir about it. If they had not been working people, they wouldn't have been living in a fire-trap tenement.

Socialism would have given those workingmen the full value of the product of their labor. Under Socialism they would have been able to live in safe and comfortable dwellings. Under Socialism there would be no fire-trap tenements, for there would be no class compelled by their poverty to live under such conditions. But then, "Socialism would destroy individuality." What a nice thing individuality is when it takes the form of ante-mortem cremation! Aren't you glad, all you workingmen who pay a quarter of your wages for permission to live in the tenements—aren't you glad and proud to think that you, too, may prove your individuality some night by being roasted in your beds? Don't vote for Socialism. It would bring you all to a "dead level of equality" in the matter of not being burned alive.

—"Railroading in the United States," a new pamphlet by Ben Hanford. Price, 5 cents. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S WORK.

BY JOB HARRIMAN.

Ever since the Indianapolis Convention of July, 1901, the members of the Socialist Party have looked forward with considerable anxiety and uncertainty to the time when the National Committee would take their seats and begin action. We are happy to say that that time has come and gone and the cherished hopes of the most optimistic have been realized.

It was feared by many that the Committee would over-reach its power as defined in the new constitution or that, not being certain of its power, for want of past experience under the new law, it would fail to act on important questions, and thus establish an uncertain and wavering policy and thereby destroy confidence and develop discontent among the membership. It was also feared that the old-time differences would prevent unbiased deliberation by the committee, and would lead to factions in the commit tee and hence in the party. Added to these definite forebodings was the general fear and prejudice against national committees and the power necessarily entrusted to them. This was, as it seems to us, unduly emphasized by the Unity Convention in its effort to establish absolute state autonomy.

Those who were most pessimistic in this respect will rejoice to know that their fears have been proven entirely groundless. The old differences were not discussed nor even directly or by intimation referred to. Though careful not to over-reach its power, the Committee acted with courage and decision on all important matters and plainly showed that it was willing to take the consequences of its acts, and as to the fears of and prejudiced against national committees in general it is apparent that they will soon disappear, and by party action the national organization will be restored to its normal poise. State autonomy, being only a peace measure, will not long be considered as a vital part of the constitution, and will be eliminated accordingly; that is to say, it will be eliminated to such an extent that it will not interfere with the efficiency of the national and interstate organization and propaganda work. It is apparent from the general expression of the National Committee that the party is already discovering that it is not a question between a National Committee and state autonomy—that is, between concentration and dissipation of power—for concentration of power expresses our fundamental principle; but that it is simply a question as to how the National Committee can be controlled.

The success attending the first session of the National Committee is largely due to the manner in which it is organized. It was practically a convention. Its decisions voiced the sentiment of the Party in all the states, on most questions. The unanimity with which the members agreed was most remarkable. This almost unanimous agreement arrived at between the members of the various states will be the most potent factor in avoiding the development of factions within our Party and the splitting of our national organization.

During the session questions arose upon which the vote was almost unanimous, and which will doubtless be endorsed by the Party; and yet, if the National Committee had been chosen from any one locality and had taken the same actions, it might have caused a factional fight with far-reaching and injurious results. The fact that the party is practically unanimous on any given question will cause the minority to reconsider their position; whereas, if the sentiment of the Party as a whole had not been thus clearly expressed they might precipitate a fight without reconsidering their position and the same uncertainty would likewise lead others of similar ideas to the same action. The possibility of such a calamity is practically averted by the present plan of organizing the National Committee, inasmuch as each committeeman can ascertain the sentiment of the membership in his own state on any important question within a very few days.

Not only is this true, but the fact that the Local Quorum or any member of it can be removed at any time by the remainder of the National Committee holds them directly responsible to the Committee at large; and the further fact that any member of the National Committee can be removed at any time by the state from which he comes holds the Committee responsible to the Party at large. And thus, while the entire power of the Party is concentrated and its position on any subject may be ascertained at any time, yet that power is always in the hands of the membership.

It gives us pleasure to say to the State of New York that the Local Quorum, though it has had many trying experiences, has managed affairs with much tact and good judgment and that the states are generally well satisfied with their work. Among the important questions that arose during the session, were—

1. The Utah trouble. We revoked the charter and sent a national committeeman into the state to reorganize it.

2. The double dues-paying system. We decided that it was unconstitutional and ordered the scheme stricken out of the constitutions of such states as had adopted it.

3. The salaries of interstate lecturers. We decided that the maximum wage should be $3 a day and expenses.

4. Due-stamps. We decided that all moneys received from states by the National Secretary should be receipted for with due stamps.

5. When states should begin to pay dues. We decided that they should begin at the time of the Indianapolis Convention, except where they paid to the N. E. B. after that date; and that such states should pay from the time they ceased paying to the N. E. B.

6. The endorsing of strikes and boycotts. We decided that the Party should not be committed to the endorsement of any strike until after the same had been endorsed by the national labor organization with which the unions in trouble were affiliated.

7. There was one question, however, upon which we could not agree, and it was laid over for future consideration, either by the Committee, the Convention, or the Party press. Some of us took the ground that all existing military organization should be abolished and that there should be instituted a democratic military organization where all the people should be armed. Those favoring this demand, among whom the writer was one, took the position that justice and sentiment played no part in the ultimate results; that it was a struggle for power between two classes; that the class in power would disfranchise the class out of power—namely, the working class—and coerce them, unless they demonstrated in some way their power and willingness to act, if necessary, in order to preserve their franchise privileges. The opposition held that the proposed policy would do more harm than good.

The large majority of the members of the Committee were native Americans, and they showed by their arguments that they were clearly conscious of their class interests; while the pride in their respective state organizations and the hope which they cherished for the future gave evidence of a well-knit national organization and a growing movement.

There'll Be No Classes Here.

By J. E. Nash.

In distant lands where lords and kings
Exploit the toiling masses,
The accident of birth elects
And separates the classes;
The masses toil from morn till night,
And yet starvation fear,
That drones may feast; but, thank the Lord,
We have no classes here.

For we are free and equal born,
No class distinctions see;
The humblest lad that roams the street
A president may be.
'Tis thus that we were early taught
In school from year to year;
The press and e'en the church assert,
We have no classes here.

Yet some are born to endless toil,
No comforts ever know;
And we are taught 'tis better thus,
That God has willed it so;
And some to luxury and ease,
At workingmen they sneer;
Yet educators still maintain,
We have no classes here.

The drones, in rich and costly robes,
Are feasting every day,
While those who do the hardest work
Receive but living pay.
In times when greatest plenty reigns,
The workmen starve. How queer!
No work, no wage; and yet they say,
We have no classes here.

But drones control the daily press,
The school, and college teacher,
With influence enough to spare,
To hypnotize the preacher.
The Socialist detects the fraud,
Proclaims it far and near,
Points out the cure, and tells us why
That classes govern here.

But thoughtless men accept as facts
The fictions spread before them,
And blindly follow in the lead
Of classes ruling o'er them.
When workers think for themselves,
Class rule will disappear;
For when they use their ballots right,
There'll be no classes here.

—One dollar will buy forty copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States." Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

COMMERCIALISM AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

This unity of the race—this sense of oneness—has, of course, for its basis the very constitution of man—it is the sympathy which men naturally feel towards others of their kind. Of the chief influences by which this feeling may be developed or modified, commerce, though in mediæval times it promoted this unification, has, at present, an exactly opposite tendency—the spirit of commercialism increasing hatred between nation and nation to a degree higher than hitherto attained; and religion, though it ought to be the most effective force, has times without number in the past been the cause of more bloodshed than many a battle.

* * *

We are accustomed to hear much boasting of the enormous advances which have been made. * * * Doubtless there is cause for some boasting. Meantime, race hatred has been growing at a frightful pace. * * * Its cause is to be found in avarice, in the struggle for commercial supremacy. This increasing prevalence of the spirit of contempt and dislike of others, this increasing armaments of the nations, this determination of favored races to dominate the so-called 'inferior' races, is not progress. It is unwholesome, largely immoral; and it is foreboding of the direst consequences to mankind.—Professor Ladd of Yale, in East and West.

STILL WORSE.

The politician's wife was startled by a sound below stairs. "John," she cried, "there's a robber in the house!" "The House!" replied John; "what's the matter with the Senate? That's worse."—Philadelphia Press.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

When standing behind Mr. Hanna, I do clap my hands as an echo of the nation's approval of his blarney rhetoric. I know what I mean by winking as I clap, and it is our confidential winking, the true language of our thinking, that I applaud. Men in public life, like Mr. H. and I, cannot afford to deny some things on the stump, not in plain English, without having our ears, politically speaking, nailed to the pump; and so we are driven to law English; where we have, I think, pretty well picked this labor turkey of his dignity and feathers down to the bones. The dignity of labor, indeed! Look through the law books; you will find no such fiction there, and that is why I wink, for if it is not there, it is nowhere.

I know that dignity is rather an old fashioned thing to revive the name of in our land of democratic dimes and less. But, as it is a word which, in spite of the present and several late administrations, still survives among us, we have to count with it.

Dignity means something in the manner of a man that implies weight, stability or immobility; a fellow that looks as if he could not easily be disturbed, nor blown off his official feet. How would such a fellow look, I ask you, in the garb of an employee? What employer cares to have an overstudy working for him who looks him in the eye and holds his head up as if he were sure of his job? What wage master could endure the presence of an imperturbable slave who acted like a mother-in-law in male attire?

Dignity always means the carriage by a man, in his mind, speech, and manner, of some public attribute, of which that above selected—immobility—is but one of a possible many. The responsibility the man feels who is a part of public life makes him dignified, and the larger he believes that part to be, the greater will be its effect upon his behavior; until he becomes a king and thinks himself the whole of it, at which point the golden cord generally breaks through over tension.

Now, is it possible to attribute dignity to a class of men who are obliged to dodge public injunctions, blacklists, and Tammany night sticks, in order to get together for the modest purpose of fixing their own price in the slave market? Is it possible to imagine the dignity of that man whom neither state nor city, will so far recognize as to assume towards him even the bloodless relationship of a direct employer, but will only touch him through contractors, and for whose sniping, in the hour of his feeble resistance to famine, the government is always ready to lend a gun?

If this man were to become a soldier now, the government would not hand him over to a contractor to put whatever clothes he liked upon the dignified man who carries the gun. The gun is a national weapon, the bearer of it is a national man, and therefore the government does not scorn to become that man's employer who carries it, to protect, feed, doctor, glorify and pension him. And woe to the military official who does not guard him against bad victuals! (Alger?)

That man who but a month ago was skulking about looking for work and was hungry because he could not get it, who shall say that he was then dignified! The same man, driven to enlist and to-day appearing on the streets in our national uniform with his head up, his chest distended, and his governmental stride, who shall deny that his dignity has grown! You may split hairs about it, but there it is. You concede the difference in favor of soldier dignity, though you do not care, perhaps, to reason back to the cause of it.

I debate the dignity of labor because it, is hired by the piece, while soldiers are hired by the man. I declare that it has no dignity whatsoever so long as it is "to let" promiscuously for a dollar. I affirm that its lack of dignity sinks to degradation so long as it is compelled for mere animal necessities to hire itself out to private whims.

Let us follow this labor pariah outside the camp, who has been trying to sell himself by installments and failed; let us lift his rags and examine his sores, and let us see if we can find out where he keeps his dignity.

People who are not accustomed to the examination of social life from a social standpoint, find it hard to realize this truth, that society is an organism, like one great man; that it is an economic organism which every day must do certain economic things to subsist. It may do many other things for its pleasure, and it frequently permits itself some doings, with guns, to its hurt; but there are tasks which it positively must fulfil in order to prevent its dissolution; and they are performed by labor alone. The contents of the dinner table of every one man in modern society is prepared for and sent to him by this big united laborer. This solidarity of industrial life, which constitutes the real man of the nations, is not yet called government, nor even politics; he is still called mere labor. He does not yet know himself to be the backbone, the brain and brawn, the hand and heart of the nations, and so an old wig which was struck on his head many years ago is called the state, not he. He has been always engaged in the important business of the self-preservation of the race by work, and in thus engaging himself he makes everything of life possible for you and me, except the dignity. If he should remit his toil for a day, the wig world would fall into loose hairs and there would not be a spot in all creation for a crown. His work is everything, all else of civilization is its leaves and flowers; the sap of the whole world life of society is his labor-force alone.

If the discharge of social duty, if discharging the most necessary of all social duties, if being the necessary man without whom the existence of society could not be maintained for one day be sufficient to confer dignity upon the proletarian man, I concede that there is a dignity belonging to labor. But if labor does all this, and does not know it, does it for the world and is content with taking a hire-penny from some little thief for doing it, instead of insisting upon holding correct and direct relations with the governments of the world; I call him an ass, who must vote his ears off before I recognize altogether the dignity of labor.

Society will yet turn kindly to this ass, I believe, and will brace itself up and follow in the footsteps of what we call nature in the matter of its dignities, which shall then be interpreted its necessities! Nature throws away her dead leaves and unnecessary creatures very freely; she hates waste material; she makes a straight cut through weak, sickly and unsurvivable things, to those things, and for those things, and with those things, proper to the organism to be conserved. Thus, also, society in the future cannot afford to be lifting up to dignity and honor at great cost, or at any cost, the man that is useless and outside of her productive life. Progress in the future shall consist chiefly in his elimination not only from the dignity of life, but from life itself. Such a creature as the profit-monger of to-day would be altogether intolerable in an age of economic sanity. And I doubt not but that the strenuous men of a century hence will be kept active in eliminating from their social organism the type of persons, and their pursuits, which to-day constitute our gilded strenuosity, our dignified men. I doubt not but the science of sound society is begun to-day in the revolt of the necessary man, the proletarian, now so undignified, against the unnecessary parasites of profit whose chins are up to-day; and that following this lead of proletarian Socialism the intellect of the future world will be engaged in affiliating every living man with the necessary work of the world, and he who crawls outside of that, on a pension or a fortune, will be the man to whom shall fall the sores and the rags of the pariah outcast, who to-day, alas the shame of it, is the laborer.

To be in the swim, to know what part of the swim we are in, to be by social authority and direction, as well as by definite voluntary purpose of our own, affiliated with the social labor day of the world, will be the dignity of the future; and it is a dignity that every man and woman in the land will intelligently and joyfully assume. To step aside out of the social day's work will then be indeed undignified, and sorry would I be to have anything like the remote and unaffiliated activities of a modern capitalist thrust upon me, and shameful would it be to you or me to carry for an hour the dignity of any self-made loafer of the present time. To be in the swim, doing definitely, under social guidance, in co-operation with my fellows, the world's necessary and appointed work that is dignity, the dignity of labor. To be waiting for a job, not to know why I am doing it when I get it, what it is for, or where it is going, to be employed in driving nails into clouds, and then employed in pulling them out again, to be denied the right of having any interest, personal concern or relation with anything I am commanded to do, because I am allowed my fodder while doing it, is not the labor that hath dignity. But the labor which is planted solidly upon the foundations of current social and industrial demands, the labor which sails upon the deep, broad river of the nation's life and works openly in the sight of all, at the bidding of all men, for the need of all; this and this alone is the labor of the future, the labor with social dignity.

AN APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN.

Oh when, brother workingmen, are you going to wake up and defend yourselves against the insults and injuries inflicted up you by YOUR government, YOUR courts, YOUR employers, from the government's neglect of labor legislation, from the use of soldiers against you in your strikes, from the fool injunctions of your courts, and outrageous treatment from greedy employers? Our unions can and do accomplish a great deal, but never will they establish, with any degree of permanency, that condition of justice and fair play for which we are all striving—not until they change their demands and methods. Just as long as you send millionaire manufacturers and stockholders and corporation attorneys to represent you in your legislative halls, just so long they will send troops and Pinkerton thugs to overawe you, when you union wage-slaves, toiling in mill, in mine or on railroad, attempt to get more of the values created by these industries, mills, mines, and railroads from which they draw their revenue. The injunctions will continue and grow more arbitrary as time goes on—that is, if you continue to put men on the bench who have money in this or that corporation. And your employer will insult you while you leave the character of your government unchanged.

Most union leaders to-day say the union must not go into politics, more than to support this or that labor leader, nominated by this or that political party, provided it is the Democratic or Republican. Even this would not be so bad, if the occasional union candidate were nominated by his labor brethren; but no, the personnel of the convention usually consists of lawyers, middle class employers of labor, and petty politicians, and the nomination almost always has a string to it. Why, brothers, why don't you send those who labor with you in the mill, factory, or elsewhere, nominated by conventions composed of workingmen with a string on their nomination (the right of recall) so that should they forget that they are still workingmen you may remind them.

Act, with the Socialist Party, which stands solely for the interests of your own class, for only by instituting Socialism will you make it impossible for a few to possess those things which the many must use to live.

J. T. N.

Herkimer, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1902.

ROCHESTER.

On Friday evening, Feb. 14, the Ladies' Auxiliary of Local Rochester, Social Democratic Party, will hold a St. Valentine's Dance and Social at Shoemakers' Hall, 17 Andrews street, with dancing, refreshments and cards. Tickets are 25 cents. All members and friends of the party are invited. The last social was largely attended, and all who went had a good time. Those familiar with the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary will assure all their friends a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS: The Growth and Rights of Aggregated Capital. By John R. Dos Passos, New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1901. Cloth, 137 pages. Price, $1.

PEOPLE AND PROPERTY. By Edwin R. Jennings, New York. Abbey Press. Cloth, 109 pages. Price, 50 cents.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TRUSTS. By Edwin R. Jennings. New York. Abbey Press. Cloth, 65 pages. Price, 50 cents.

Both Mr. Jennings and Mr. Dos Passos write from the Democratic standpoint—using the word "Democratic" here to designate the individualistic and decentralizing teaching in politics and the laissez faire school in economics. Here, however, the resemblance between the two writers ends. Mr. Jennings violently attacks the trusts, lavishes uncomplimentary adjectives upon them, and demands that something—he is not sure what—be done to destroy them. In a word, although he may resent the imputation, he is a populist, an individualist run mad—so very mad that he has ceased to be even a consistant individualist. Mr. Dos Passos, on the other hand, argues very consistently and on the whole, very calmly and ably, in defense of practically unrestricted right of combination of capital. There is nothing very new in his book: its style, being the style of a lawyer, is not a very good literary one; the point of view, the basis of the argument, seems to us an entirely false one; but the book is decidedly worth reading, as it is one of the best statements published of the arguments on that side of the trust question.

As for Mr. Jenning's books, they have no real reason for existence. All that is true in them has been better said by various other writers, especially by Henry D. Lloyd, in his "Wealth vs. Commonwealth," on whom Mr. Jennings draws very freely. The style is worse than the lawyers' English of Mr. Dos Passos, the most striking characteristic being a cheap levity and a constant straining after flashy effects. And the writer's logic and economics are even worse than his style. As for his logic, he never gets anywhere in particular. He wanders all around his subject and gives us no complete or definite statement either of the evils of which he complains or of the course by which he would have them combatted. As for his economics, it is sufficient to refer to the chapter in which he argues that Land, Capital, and Labor are the three "equal partners" in production, and should therefore be assured equal shares of the product. "Of making many books there is no end," but the writers of such books as "People and Property" and "Democracy" and the Trusts have little right to complain that "much study is a weariness to the flesh."

The "Comrade" for February is in many respects an exceptionally good number. The place of honor is given to a poem by George D. Herron, "From Gods to Men," of which we may quote the closing lines:

The faith of labor is a young child yet;
But it will grow—this labor-born of the fa'ths
It is a world-child, rocked by all the hands
That ever struck at lies or human chains,
Or wrought the perfect good of liberty.
It will grow fair and noble in your eyes;
It will grow calm with your common hope;
It will grow bold to ask the masters why;
It will grow wise to read the mighty signs
That say: Make straight the revolution's path!
It will grow in the strong and lovely grace
That shines from out the sad face of the earth
When troubled nations dream of some lost home,
Where masters did not dwell, but only men;
It will grow in the stature of this grace
Till glory of its summons comes to you,
Like angel-signal in the sky,
To join the march—the joyful comrade-march—
Of risen collective peoples on the way
To cleanse the world from masters and their kind.

O, when the faith of labor wakes to power
That shall the mighty labor-patience match,
Then under the red thrones of sovereign wealth
This evil world of masters will dissolve,
And all the works which are the wage of men.
Then we, turned from the fear of things that were,
Will this faith follow to the things to be.
Instead of our unblossomed lives will grow
Full-blossomed children of a blossomed race!
And in the place of long-created gods
Will rise the good world of creator man,
At never a single man's wealth—
Tod beautiful and terrible a world
For masters more to live in, only friends,
Companion-workers and the will to love
Dwelling beneath the glad and comrade arch.

The opening sections of a new story by Tolstoy, entitled, "Forty Years: A Legend of Little Russia," are given. This being its first publication in America. One can hardly judge of the work by so small a portion; but anything by Tolstoy is worth reading. A remarkable portrait of the great Russian author is also given—or perhaps it would be better described as a powerful study from his portrait.

John Spargo contributes an article on "Ferdinand Freiligrath and His Work," which will be concluded in the March issue, and which is accompanied with selections from the Freiligrath's poems. "An Exciting Book" is a characteristic little sketch by Gorki, translated by Thomas Seltzer.

The most pleasing thing in the magazine, however, to our mind, because of its truth and insight, is "A Word for the Socialist Agitator," by "Niemand." Why the author of so good a little sketch should choose to describe himself as "Nobody," we find it hard to understand. "Suffer the Little Children to Come Unto Me" is an unusually good satirical cartoon.

CHASE AND VAIL TO SPEAK IN OHIO.

John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., the first Socialist mayor in the United States, will speak in Ohio from Feb. 10 to Feb. 16 inclusive. The dates for Feb. 13 and 15 are still open. The meetings so far arranged are:

Feb. 10, Ashtabula.
Feb. 11, Warren.
Feb. 12, Youngstown.
Feb. 14, Toledo.
Feb. 16, Cincinnati.

Charles H. Vail of New Jersey will give the first eight days in March in Ohio. Locals desiring to engage him should at once address the State Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. The cost to the local will be $10 for each lecture. Comrade Vail pays all his expenses. Mrs. Vail accompanies her husband, and will address meetings of women, where such can be arranged, without any additional charge.

PARTY NOTES.

The 12th A. D. will hold an entertainment Friday evening, Feb. 7, at the Grand Central Palace Hall, 99-95 Clinton street. All comrades are invited to attend and help make the affair a success.

The 19th A. D. has elected Nathan Cohen as Recording Secretary, Wm. Fanck as Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Fritschy as Delegate to the G. C. and Cohen to The Worker Conference. Next meeting Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, at 125 Amsterdam avenue.

"Our Common Aim" will be the subject of Bolton Hall's lecture at Columbia Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, Sunday evening, Feb. 9. All are invited.

The Harlem Social Democratic Club was organized Monday evening, Jan. 27, at the home of Comrade George Haven, 1343 Columbus avenue, with eleven members. A constitution was adopted and officers elected. Its objects are the promotion of the cause of Socialism by lectures, distribution of literature and active personal propoganda. Meetings are at present to be held at the homes of the members. Comrade Chas. Weidenmueller, of 1423 Amsterdam avenue, was elected treasurer, and Comrade Edward P. Clarke, of 501 W. 164 th street, secretary. New members will be cordially welcomed to the society. The meeting place at any special time may be made known to any one wishing it by application to the secretary. Meetings are to be held on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

Comrade Butscher is making a tour of central New York—Johnstown, Little Falls, Frankfort, Utica, Rome, Vecsion, Onedia, Syracuse—and he asks that all who have the interest of the movement at heart will give him their active assistance in his work for the party and the press.

Comrade Vail's meeting at Watertown on Jan. 31 is reported a great success. The local A. O. H. gave the use of their large hall free, and Comrade Pendergast acted as chairman and took occasion to remind the Irish society which had granted the use of the hall that Socialism is a movement in direct opposition to the infamous system of capitalism and landlordism from which their people had suffered so heavily. The movement in Watertown is in good condition, with earnest, devoted workers.

Comrade Morrill is making a good record as agent for The Worker in Haverhill.

The Socialists of Brockton, Mass., have organized their town committee with W. O. Smith as chairman, Geo. J. Alcott as secretary, and John Cochrane as treasurer. In North Abington the chairman of the town committee is Thos. H. Dunn, with John C. Tyler as secretary and M. J. Hart as treasurer. A town ticket will be put in the field.

Connecticut has fourteen branches and 304 members, not all of whom, however, are in good standing. Expect to start a propaganda wagon and weekly paper about June 1.

Maine has seven Locals, also seventeen members-at-large, representing fourteen towns in ten counties.

The newly organized Tenth Ward Branch of Local Hudson County, N. J., starts with good prospects. Frederick Gillar is Organizer and Recording Secretary; Alfred Shilito, Financial Secretary; Richard Mandel, Treasurer and Delegate to the County Committee. All readers of The Worker in the Tenth Ward are invited to communicate with Comrade Gillar, whose address is 25 Beach street.

Frederick Krafft spoke at Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday. The fierce gale was responsible for a slim attendance, nine party members and two strangers appearing. But the net result was that the two strangers joined the party and one of them subscribed to The Worker.

The four branches of West Hudson County, N. J., are holding joint educational meetings every Sunday afternoon in Ball's Central Hall, East Newark. A new English-speaking branch has been formed in Harrison, making four branches in the western part of the county — one English-speaking branch in Arlington and one in Kearny, and an English and a German-speaking branch in Harrison. The four branches have formed a joint campaign committee, which is conducting the meetings on Sunday afternoons. It is also making arrangements for a fair to be held in March.

Comrade Fischler, of New York, has been doing good work for Socialism among the Polish workingmen of Luzerne County, Pa. He addressed large meetings at Nanticoke, Rhone, Alden, Wanamie, Glen Lyon, Georgetown, Ashley, and Edwardsville. Several hundred pamphlets were sold and a number of subscriptions taken for "Robotnik."

Ben Tillet spoke in Toledo for the second time on Jan. 27. He summed up with a declaration that Socialism is the only solution of the labor question, which was loudly cheered. The Toledo comrades took the opportunity to land a few subscriptions for The Worker.

Ohio has twenty-four Locals and a membership of 782. The Ohio State Committee during the fall campaign issued 100,000 small cards, 97,000 leaflets, and 1,000 sample ballots, and sent over 1,000 letters to the Socialists of the state. They also sent out Hayes, Strickland, Bigelow, and Geiger on tours through the state. Vote increased 50 per cent.

Indiana has twenty-one locals in seventeen counties, with a total membership of 521. Trade unions are being formed among farm laborers, one organization having 300 members. Strickland was sent on a three-months' tour in the northern and central portions of the state. The State Committee considers the Indiana proletariat ripe for the Socialist Party.

Iowa has seventeen locals, and is about to send out a salaried organizer.

Michigan will hold state convention at Flint on Feb. 28.

Socialists in Idaho are forming state organization.

Washington has forty-six Locals, paying dues for 500 members. A state organizer has been kept in the field for three months at a salary of $60 a month.

Oregon has twenty-one Locals and 352 members. Farmers compose a large proprtion of the membership there.

Porto Rico Socialists have applied for a territorial charter.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business as soon as possible. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes, quarters, and dollars are preferred, but we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street.

Previously acknowledged	$2,217.10
List 295, R. Meles	.50
List 748, Max Froehmer	1.00
List 500, Chr. Brunn	1.00
Veit	.50
Eisele	.50
List 459, A. Waldinger	1.00
List 448, T. Wohinger	1.00
List 82, Chas. Dazler	1.00
List 1313, F. W. Shoeffin	.35
List 377, W. Schaffer	1.75
Geo. Arhweiter	1.00
List 225, Ph. Lenges	.70
List 227, P. Klippel	.25
List 180, A. Hoehne	2.00
List 5140, A. K. K., Br. 152	2.30
List 5143, do	1.75
List 5144, do	1.10
List 5146, do	.40
List 5145, do	1.00
Total	$2,236.20

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

A fairly well attended meeting of the County Committee was held Sunday, Jan. 26. The most important business was the election of officers for the ensuing term, as follows: Organizer, Waren Atkinson; corresponding secretary, K. J. Aberle; recording secretary, J. B. Clayton; financial secretary, J. C. Holzer; treasurer, F. E. Coddington; Credentials Committee, Hopkins, Weis, and Wiel; Auditing Committee, Droste, Koenig, Jr., and McNab; Committee on Fife and Drum Corps, Schalk, Hopsted, and Weis. The Local is to be congratulated upons its choice of Comrade Atkinson for organizer-at-large. His earnestness, energy and enthusiasm for the cause of Socialism will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the organization in this county.

It was reported that ex-Mayor Chase, of Haverhill, Mass., was coming to town and could be secured for three lectures in Brooklyn, during the first week in February. Although the time is scarcely sufficient, it was decided not to neglect the opportunity, and an expenditure not to exceed fifteen dollars was authorized for that purpose by the County Committee.

A meeting of The Worker Conference of Local Kings County is called for Saturday evening, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Socialist Club, Fulton street, near Ralph avenue. The subdivisions have been notified to elect a delegate each, and should make sure to be represented. There is no more effective means of agitation than a good live party press, and if the plan of making The Worker a daily by next election can be carried out, and the party members throughout Greater New York can be induced to tirelessly push its circulation among workingmen, the end of the subsidized capitalistic press will be in sight. This, of course, will mean hard work, and Kings County must do its share, and make good its promises of the past. The Local is now in good working order and in a position to devote some of its energy to this most important part of our agitation.

TOO HUNGRY TO LEARN.

The committee of the London (Eng.) school board makes this remarkable statement: "At times when there is no special distress, 55,000 children in a state of hunger which makes it useless to attempt to teach them, are in the schools of London alone." Think of it —55,000 children are so hungry, in ordinary times, that their brains are too feeble to hold knowledge! Later, behold 55,000 (minus those killed off by starvation) young men and women with dwarfed souls, stunted bodies, perverted moral natures—among them thousands of hopeless imbeciles and lunatics! Millions for the workhouses, millions for the prisons, millions for asylums; millions for palaces, millions for cannon; but not a shilling for the children with starved bodies and brains!

And let us not pride ourselves on a superior state of things on this side of the ocean. There are thousands and thousands of ill-fed, hungry children in our schools; there are teachers who cannot get their honest dues; there are thousands of mothers scrubbing and slaving a few hours before and a few hours after their babies' birth. It would be dreadful Socialism to help these children or these mothers. It is all right, though, to build speedways, and to fatten in all ways the sleek bodies of public thieves.—Commonwealth.

——"Railroading in the United States" will be a good thing to give to street car men and "El" employees. Keep a few in your pocket.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Official Report of Proceedings at Meeting Held in St. Louis, Jan. 24 to Jan. 26, as Submitted by National Secretary Greenbaum.

The following is the official report of the meeting of the National Committee at St. Louis Jan. 24 to Jan. 26, as submitted by National Secretary Greenbaum. It is printed complete, with the exception of some hardly interesting matter, such as roll-call and reading of minutes.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party assembled in Parlor 22 of the Lindell Hotel at 10 A. M., Friday, Jan. 24, 1902. The Committee was called to order by M. Ballard Dunn, secretary to the Local Quorum. Max Hayes was elected temporary chairman, and M. Balard Dunn, temporary secretary. A Credentials Committee was elected, consisting of Job Harriman, Walter Thomas Mills, and Geo. E. Boomer; and a Comittee on Rules, consisting of Victor L. Berger, Jas. F. Carey, and E. Val Putnam.

Work of Iowa moved that, in order to save time, all matters pertainng to the contest from Utah be brought immediately before the Committee as a whole. The Chairman declared motion out of order. The morning session adjourned to meet at 1 P. M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1.15 P. M., by Chairman Max Hayes. Boomer read a partial report of the Credentials Committee, as follows:

"Your Committee on Credentials find the following entitled to sit as members of the National Committee: Jas. F. Carey, Massachusetts; Job Harriman, New York; Max Hayes, Ohio; John M. Work, Iowa; Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas; Geo. E. Boomer, Washington; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; Geo. H. Turner, Misouri; E. Berlyn, Illinois; James Oneal, Indiana; James S. Roche, California; Charles Ufert, New Jersey; Geo. E. Bigelow, Nebraska; Local Quorum, L. E. Hildebrand, E. Van Putnam, G. A. Hoehn and M. Ballard Dunn. Comrade Bigelow of Nebraska attends in place of National Committeeman McCaffery, who is ill. Thirteen States are represented with seventeen votes."

Upon motion of Carey the report was accepted, seating all committeemen named, excepting Bigelow of Nebraska. Berger moved that Bigelow be seated as committeeman from Nebraska, upon condition that he got regular credentials from the State Committee. Roche offered an amendment that Bigelow be given a voice but no vote. A substitute was offered that Bigelow be not seated, this was lost, and the amendment offered by Roche was carried.

Committee on Rules reported as follows:

"Order of business:—1. Call to order by Secretary of Committee; 2. Election of Chairman; 3. Roll-call; 4. Reading minutes; 5. Communications and bills; 6. Reports of special committees; 7. Reports of standing committees; 8. Unfinished business; 9. New business; 10. Adjournment.

"Sessions of the committee shall be held daily from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.; evening sessions to be held whenever determined by a majority vote. A chairman to be elected daily, the Secretary of the Local Quorum to act as Secretary. No member shall speak more than ten minutes or more than twice on any question, without the consent of the body.

"No sub-committee shall meet while the National Committee is in session without the consent of said National Committee unless otherwise ordered. The Secretary of the National Committee to be given the same privileges as the members except the right to vote.

"We recommend the appointment of the following standing committees: 1. Committee on Secretary's Report:; 2. Committee on Local Quorum; 3. Committee on Finance; 4. Auditing Committee; 5. Committee on Agitation and Organization.

"We further recommend the selection of a committee of three to serve as a Nominating Committee, whose duty shall be to suggest to the full committee, the names of members to serve upon the standing committees."

The report of the Committee on Rules was acted upon seriatim and finally adopted. The Credentials Committee then reported as follows on the Utah case:

THE UTAH CONTEST.

"Your Committee on Credentials, after considering the Utah controversy to a great extent and hearing the parties on both sides, make the following recommendations:

"1. That the charter issued to the State of Utah be hereby revoked and that a member of the National Committee be sent to Utah with power to reorganize all locals and call a State Convention, said convention to be made up of delegates from organized and chartered locals on a basis of representation of one delegate to every five members in good standing, no delegate to represent other than the local of which he is a member.

"2. That both of the Utah comrades, Mrs. I. C. Hazlett and A. B. Edler, be extended the courtesy of a seat and a voice in the Committee, but no vote."

It was moved that the report as offered be adopted as the sense of the Committee. Upon request the question was divided. The first section was carried with a recommendation for submitting to a referendum of the party membership. Berger was recorded in the negative. The second portion of the report was carried.

Upon motion the temporary organization was made permanent for the day. Berger, Harriman, and Carey were elected as Nominating Committee. A motion of Carey was adopted, that when we adjourn, we adjourn to 7 P. M. A recess was then taken for thirty minutes. The Committee reconvened at 4 P. M. Nominating Committee reported as follows: Secretary's Report —Work, Hayes, and Bigelow; Local Quorum—Carey, Turner, and Edler; Finance—Oneal, Berlyn, and Edler; Hazlett; Auditing — Roche, Boomer, and Ufert; Agitation and Organization —Harriman, Berger, and Mills.

National Secretary Greenbaum then read his report, after which the Committee adjourned.

GREETING TO MINERS.

The Committee was called to order at 7 P. M. Committee on National Secretary's Report submitted their report, providing for reference of various provisions to the different committees. The report was adopted as read. Upon motion, the National Secretary was instructed to send the following telegram:

"W. B. Wilson, National Secretary, United Mine Workers of America, Convention Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"The National Committee of the Socialist Party of America, in session in St. Louis, send you greeting and appreciate your efforts in waging the battle for industrial emancipation by organizing against capitalism and the trust power. We hope that the 200,000 mine workers of the country will rapidly come to see the necessity of combatting with their political power the same class that they are compelled to fight with the strike and boycott.

"LEON GREENBAUM,
"National Secretary Socialist Party."

Berlyn, Boomer, and Roche recorded themselves against sending the message. The Committee then adjourned.

SATURDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Committee called to order at 11.30 A. M. Ufert and Roche, members of Auditing Committee, excused by motion. Communication received dated Jan. 16, from Local Troy, New York, requesting referendum on amendment to national constitution so that Article 6, Section 4, will conclude as follows: "Provided that the National Committee shall have power to arrange interstate lecture tours with such locals as may desire." The request of Local Troy was indorsed by Locals Geuda Springs, Kansas; Sedalia, Bevier, and St. Louis, Missouri. Upon motion the Local Quorum was instructed to put said amendment in form for referendum of the party membership, as required by the constitution.

Greenbaum recommended that National Secretary should be placed under bond. Recommendation adopted and referred to Local Quorum for action.

Chas. Dobbs of Kentucky presented credentials as alternate National Committeeman in place of F. E. Seeds, who was unable to attend. Upon motion, F. E. Seeds was seated as National Committeeman and Charles Dobbs as alternate. It being the noon hour, the Chairman then declared meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee assembled at 2 P. M. Order of reports changed by motion and report read from Committee on Local Quorum, as follows:

"We recommend: 1. That the Local Quorum shall submit to each of the members of the National Committee a weekly statement of the business pending or transacted.

"2. Not more than three weeks shall be allowed from the date of sending for replies to referendums submitted to the members of the National Committee.

"3. No state charter shall be granted until after the expiration of thirty days from date of application. If during such period objections are filed, a statement of the facts involved shall be submitted to the members of the National Committee for action.

"4. All applications for state charter shall be accompanied by a copy of the state constitution and platform.

"5. Upon the organization of four or more locals in any unorganized state or territory, the Local Quorum shall call a state convention (if agreeable to said locals), for the purpose of perfecting a state organization, and shall notify said locals to nominate temporary chairman and time and place for holding said convention. The Temporary Chairman shall be furnished with a list of the respective locals and of the members in good standing in same, as shown by the records of the National Secretary.

"6. The dues for the current month shall accompany all applications for state charters."

Report of Committee on Local Quorum, was considered seriatim and adopted according to the foregoing, after changes had been made.

Communications read from the People's Fund and Welfare Association inviting the Committee to assign speakers to deliver addresses at the Association's headquarters on Sunday evening at 7.30 P. M. Received and referred to consideration of individual members.

AGITATION AND ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Agitation and Organization reported as follows:

"1. That a list of speakers for interstate lectures be selected by the National Committee and supplied to the states on application; and where such arrangements cannot be made, then with the locals that may desire.

"2. That the Local Quorum be instructed to raise funds by popular subscription for the purpose of prosecuting general Socialist propaganda.

"3. That the Secretary of the National Committee prepare a uniform system of stationery for party use together with blanks upon which local workers may make weekly reports to their locals; and the locals may make monthly reports to the state committees; and the state committees to the National Committee; the National Secretary to submit a summary of these reports to the Social press.

"4. The National Committee shall furnish uniform stamps. It will also furnish uniform due cards, application blanks, etc., the same to be sold at not more than ten per cent. above cost.

"5. The National Secretary shall prepare a constitution and by-laws (supplementary to the national constitution), for the use of locals in unorganized states, the same subject to amendment by locals adopting them."

Report of Committee considered seriatim, Edler offered amendment providing traveling card. Amendment rejected. Report of Committee on Agitation and Organization adopted.

RELATION TO UNIONS.

The noon hour having arrived, motion was made to adjourn. Lost. Committee on National Secretary's Report made report as follows:

"We fully endorse the action of the National Secretary and Local Quorum in communicating the fraternal greetings of our party to the various conventions of labor. We deem this policy a necessary one not only because of misunderstandings in the past, which are at last being cleared up, but also for the reason that the Socialist Party is the political expression of the awakened workers of this country, and is largely composed of men and women who are also united industrially, while over and above all, the fact stands out clear and bold that our interests, hopes and aspirations are identical. Therefore, constituting as we do, the department of the grand army of labor that is struggling to obtain control of the governing power in nation, state and municipality for the purpose of abolishing the wage system, and in which the workers shall receive the whole instead of a part of the wealth they produce; and being but recently organized to accomplish this end, it is our natural duty to acquaint our fellow workers who are consciously or unconsciously aiming to achieve this same noble purpose, with the principles and methods of the Socialist Party and to welcome their support and good will. Your committee is of the opinion that the National Secretary and Local Quorum are entirely in accord with the resolutions adopted by the Unity Convention in Indianapolis regarding the attitude of the Socialist Party on the trade union question."

Report of Committee adopted.

Motion adopted that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 9 A. M. Sunday. Motion that Geo. E. Boomer be instructed to go to Utah for space of sixty days, if necessary, to carry out intention of the Committee, so far adopted; Quorum having power to extend time if necessary; same to be at expense of National Committee and locals of the state of Utah. Adopted. The Committee then adjourned.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 10 A. M. Turner elected Chairman. Roll-call and reading of minutes dispensed with. Communication read from Local Louisville, Ky., indorsing request of Local Troy, New York, for referendum on amendment to constitution. Referred to Local Quorum.

Finance Committee made report, which was considered seriatim and after some changes, adopted as follows:

"1. We recommend that the national due stamp shall be the evidence of membership in the party and that every state and territorial organization and local organizations in unorganized states and territories shall purchase their stamps and supplies of the National Secretary.

"3. That each and every organized state represented by delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, shall pay dues from that date upon all the members within their borders, to the National Committee, except those states which thereafter paid dues to the Chicago N. E. B. and that such states shall pay dues to the National Committee from and after the time they ceased paying dues to the N. E. B. according to the number of votes represented at Indianapolis.

"3. That the National Committee charge ten cents dues to members in unorganized states and territories instead of five cents."

Adjourned until 1.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee called to order at 1.40 P. M. Roche offered following resolution:

"No member, speaker, or other representative of the National Committee shall receive as salary more than $2.00 per day and expenses." Amended by Harriman to read $3.00, instead of $2.00. Motion as amended was adopted, Roche being recorded against the amendment.

Harriman offered following resolution:

"That the Local Quorum place in the hands of Organizer Boomer due stamps to the amount of expenses incurred by one of the contesting delegation, the same to be turned over to the State Committee to be elected in Utah, and to be equally divided between both contesting delegates provided unity is secured in the above state; and further, we recommend that the party members of Utah pay the balance of 50 per cent. of contesting delegates' expenses equally between both." Resolution was adopted.

Berger offered the following resolution: "That the National Committee hereby disapproves the action of the Local Quorum in placing a boycott upon the World's Fair in St. Louis. Further, the National Committee hereby disapproves of any action of the Local Quorum that would tend to make the national or international movement subservient or party to any local trade union squabble."

Harriman offered the following substitute:

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party is in thorough accord with the trade unions of St. Louis in their struggle against the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and be it furthermore

"Resolved, That upon the indorsement of a boycott against said Exposition by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the National Committee of the Socialist Party will cordially co-operate by giving national and international support." Substitute adopted.

Roche offered following, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the Local the party to the endorsement of any Quorum shall not endorse or commit boycott or strike that is not national or international in its scope and that has not been sanctioned by the national or international executive committee of the organization involved." Adjourned.

Committee called to order at 7.30 P. M. Dunn being absent, Putnam was elected Temporary Secretary. Roche brought up the Vallejo battleship affair, reading resolutions voted for by Hildebrand in the Central Trades and Labor Union and the resolutions passed by Local St. Louis; and in order to obtain sense of National Committee on the question offered the following: "Resolved, That the National Committee disapprove of the action of Hildebrand in voting for the Vallejo resolution." Resolution tabled. Harriman moved the following: "Resolved, That all government work be done under the direct supervision of the government and that no such work of whatever nature be done under the contract labor system." Carried.

Turner having to leave the city, Carey was thereupon elected chairman.

Communication read from Nebraska State Committee opposing Socialists receiving office at the hands of the capitalist class. Received and filed.

Communication read from G. Weston Wrigley, Provincial Secretary, Ontario Socialist League, inviting Socialist Party to send fraternal delegate to the Canadian National Convention to be held in September. Moved and carried that we send a fraternal delegate to Canada. Quorum was instructed to call for nominations.

Communication read from Paul Betnke, Secretary German Branch, Local Philadelphia, Pa., requesting National Committee to send German speaker on a general agitation tour. Received and referred to Quorum.

Harriman offered following:

"No member of the Socialist Party shall accept an appointment to an office in the gift of a capitalist party. This shall not include appointive offices to which the Socialist Party is legally entitled by reason of its votes." Adopted, and recommended to the party as an amendment to the national constitution.

Ufert offered following:

"No member of this party shall accept the nomination or endorsement of any other political party, nor allow such nomination or endorsement to stand without public protest." Adopted.

Auditing Committee made report as follows:

"Comrades Boomer, Ufert, and Roche, the Auditing Committee elected by your body to examine the books and accounts of the National Secretary, beg to report that most thorough investigation justifies us in stating that said books and accounts are correct in every particular up to Jan. 1, 1902, with a balance on hand on that date of $60.88." Report adopted as read.

Moved that National Secretary notify all National Committeemen to make nominations for official speakers, as soon as possible, the entire list of names of which are to be submitted to vote of the Committee as a whole. Carried.

Moved to proceed to elect the Local Quorum. Carried. Moved that the four now acting continue. Carried. Moved that Wm. M. Brandt be elected a member of the Local Quorum. Carried. Harriman moved that Leon Greenbaum be elected National Secretary. Carried.

Motion by Harriman that action of Local Quorum in continuing contract with Charles H. Vail until April 1, 1902, be approved. Carried. Moved, that referendum be taken on party emblem, as between the following designs: 1. A red flag (in the exact shape of a flag) bearing words "Socialist Party." 2. A globe with clasped hands across, surrounded by the words "Socialist Party."

Roche introduced following for Boomer, who was not present: "Resolved, That the Local Quorum, subject to endorsement by the whole committee, shall devise and formulate some plan whereby the Quorum may secure or publish leaflets, pamphlets, books, and other Socialist literature, the same to be furnished at cost to all state and local organizations or the members thereof." Tabled. Berlyn moved "that on or about July 1, 1902, the Quorum call upon Socialists throughout the country, noted for their literary ability, to write and submit two campaign leaflets, not to exceed one thousand words each, to be published by Quorum and furnished to state and local organizations at low rates." Carried. Moved that Quorum ascertain cost of printing convention report and submit estimates and plan for publication to referendum of National Committee. Carried. The National Committee then adjourned.

THE EXTENT OF OUR RAILROADS.

From a little wooden track line along the Lackawaxen Creek, where the first locomotive in the country had its trial in 1829, the railroad systems of the United States have grown in seventy-three years to a network of rails which, straightened out, would make a single track extending eight times around the world. Visualize this eight-fold girdle. Beside it a new track is progressing twelve miles a day on the ninth circuit. On every five mile stretch is a locomotive with a train of eight cars. There are five men at work for every mile and two hundred and forty new men coming to work every day. The road carries more tonnage than all the ships on all the seas together with the railroads of the busiest half of Europe. From the lines that make up the imaginary manifold belt one wage earner out of every fifteen in the country, directly or indirectly, secures a living for himself and his dependents, if not as a fireman or a conductor or a superintendent, then as a locomotive builder or a steel worker, or even one of the lumbermen engaged in hewing down the three thousand square miles of timber employed there every year for ties.—M. G. Cunniff, in The World's Work.

10c. A COPY. $1 YEARLY.

"THE GOOSE-QUILL."

The GOOSE-QUILL is a new unconventional magazine, not in the least like the popular brain annihilating slush-mush-gush magazines. It is edited by its editor, and not by the Young Person. Besides original poems and virile short stories the GOOSE-QUILL each month reprints some notable poem from sources little known. Thus in its initial number there appeared an unexpurgated version of Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol," the most marvelous individual poem of the century. If you like "bread and butter" fiction don't buy THE GOOSE-QUILL," but if you like a magazine that expresses itself freely, and doesn't go nosing around after figleaves, buy the GOOSE-QUILL from your dealer, or send 10c. in stamps to the MANAGER, THE GOOSE-QUILL, Auditorium Tower, Chicago, Ill. The subscription to the GOOSE-QUILL for one year (12 months) is one dollar. The time to subscribe is NOW.

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
299 Broadway, Room 913. 50 Union Square.

PATRONIZE FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM. 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th St. N.Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERNATIONAL SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

R-I-P-A-N-S
I have used Ripans for several years in my general practise as a first-class extempore remedy for late dinners' distress, and have carried them in my vest pocket in the little paper cartons. At banquets and at lodge meetings I have often passed one to an adjacent brother.
At druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.
When ordering mention THE WORKER.

EMILE ZOLA'S
POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS.
Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.
"The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "Human Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother, Germinal," "Rush for the Spoil," "Therese Raquin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Plassans," "Pot Bouille" (Piping Hot), "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."
Any volume sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.
Send for catalogue of Socialist publications, sent gratis to any address.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

READ "THE ADVANCE."
A 16-PAGE SOCIALIST PAPER.
Uncompromising advocate of class conscious political action in the interests of the working class as against those of the capitalist class. Send for sample copy. Subscription price, per year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents. Three months, 25c. cents. 134 Murphy Building, 1256 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TRADE and SCIENTIFIC BOOKS
The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries; 15,000 receipts, 900 New Formulas, 734 pages, Indispensable in every worker's family. Price, $5.00, cloth; $6.00 in sheep, post free.
Hopkins' "Experimental Science," $4.00.
"Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century," by Edward W. Byrn; 300 illustrations, 480 pages, $3.00. Half rod morocco, gilt top, $4.00.
Hopkins' "Magic," $2.50.
Sloane's "Complete Electrical Library," 5 volumes in a box, $5.00.
"Standard Practical Plumbing," by P. J. Davies. A complete encyclopedia for practical plumbers, builders, gas fitters, engineers, etc., $3.00.
"The Tinsmiths' Helper and Pattern Book," by H. K. Vosburgh. Rules, diagrams, tables, and recipes for the use of practical metal workers, $1.00.
"How to Become a Good Mechanic," by John Phin. A practical guide to self-taught men; tells what to study and how to begin. 25 cents.
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS of every kind furnished by
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
—SUCCESSOR TO—
'CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
TORONTO, CANADA.
Five Postals for $1.25, each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.
For Sale on all New York News-stands.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 129th st., New York.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
60 Second Ave., Between Third & Fourth Sts.

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER. PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

PARTY BUTTONS
We manufacture three different sizes in ⅞, ¼ and 1¼ in. diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the ½ in. size simply with Arm and Torch emblem.

1 Button	5 cents.
12 Buttons	25 cents
25 Buttons	50 cents
100 Buttons	$1.75

Cash must accompany all orders.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meetings.

BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 34th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 3309 Third avenue.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brooklyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 709 Evergreen avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Gaerth, 1628 Bushwick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 332 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 414 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 180 local branches with more than 7,500 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $6.00 for 40 weeks and $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $5.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class on payment of an initiation fee of Monthly assessments are levied three different classes of members, of 15, 25 and 50 cents respectively. Applications from large are not accepted, but persons have to join existing branches, and towns where no branch exists a branch can be formed by 15 persons of good health, and men adhering to principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany; Oneida, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lesern, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers see "Vorwaerts." 229

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS.
Karl Marx' "Capital," 290 pages, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.50.
"Merrie England," by Blatchford. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, 60 cents.
"Silver Cross, or The Carpenter of Nazareth." By Eugene Sue. Translated from the French. Cloth bound, 50 cents.
When ordering by mail add postage.
Large assortment of Socialist publications constantly on hand.
Orders taken for any publication or periodical at lowest publishers' prices.
Catalogue free on application.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST. New York City.
Use this Label and Union Printer
Label for Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended To. 33

SOCIALIST PARTY LITERATURE.
Issued by National Committee, will be sent prepaid at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Tr

WHAT BECOMES OF THE SURPLUS?

he "Favorable Balance of Trade" and What It Means to American Capitalists and American Workingmen.

Comrade W. C. Green of Orlando, Florida, recently proposed the following question to the editor of the "Thrice-a-Week World," but the latter, finding it, perhaps, too difficult a problem to be solved by the economics of capitalism, refused either to answer or to publish it:

"Will you kindly answer through your columns the following question: Is not the theory that we can get rid of our surplus products by means of trade with foreign nations fallacious?

"I assume that it will be admitted that no nation can continue to buy the products of other nations for any great length of time unless it can sell to them an equal amount of its own products. That is, all foreign trade, in the long run, is simply an exchange of products. Now, if we are annually producing $2,000,000,000 more wealth than we can consume, how does it help us in the long run, to trade it off for the products of other nations? If we cannot consume our own products how can we consume theirs any more readily? And will it not necessarily result in an 'overproduction' after a time whether we trade with other nations or not?

"Will not the present system of production inevitably wind itself up and destroy itself?"

A plain and honest answer to that question would have completely exposed the fallacy of the political and economic doctrines which the "World" supports, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that no answer was attempted.

The question is such an important one, there is so much confusion in regard to "our" prosperity, in the minds of the masses of the people, that it is worth while to take it up carefully.

Senator Depew tells us that the people of the United States are producing every year two billion dollars' worth more goods than they can consume, and that this is why the United States must have foreign markets in the Philippines, in China, anywhere. This is taken as an evidence of prosperity, and so it is. But we must ask: Who is it that makes this prosperity possible, and who is it that enjoys this prosperity. Or, to bring it down to the terms of Comrade Green's question: It being granted that the United States can continue to sell its surplus goods in the world-market, what becomes of the price that is paid for them?

In the first place, all the goods, including the $2,000,000,000 surplus are created by the working people of the country—by the agricultural workers (a large share of whom are either wage-laborers or tenants or mortgaged farmers who might as well be tenants) and by the laborers, factory operatives, and mechanics, in other industries. In general, they are produced by the wage-workers.

But why is there a surplus? Why cannot producers of these goods consume them also? Is it that the working people already have as many and as good clothes and hats and shoes, as much and as good food, as many books, as much furniture, as much of all the good things of life as they can possibly use, or as they want to use? We all know that this is not so.

Why, then, cannot the producers of all this wealth consume it all? The answer is: BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT THE OWNERS OF THEIR PRODUCT. Being wage-workers, not owning the means of production with which they work, they receive in return for their labor-power only a part of the value their labor creates. Their product belongs to the capitalists who own the means of production, and all [illegible] that remains, after the payment of the workers' wages, falls to the capitalists' share.

The capitalists' share of the workers' product grows constantly larger and larger, both absolutely and proportionately, as the resources of the country are developed, as the methods of production are improved, and as industry becomes organized on a larger scale. It is impossible for the capitalists to consume the whole of this surplus and they look for opportunities to re-invest it.

To put it in other words: The goods which are produced are produced for sale. But the producers, having received in wages only a part of the value of this product, are able to buy only a part of it. The capitalists, on the other hand, are able to buy the remaining share, but do not desire it all. Thus there remains a surplus of goods—about two billion dollars' worth annually, at the present stage of our development—for which there is no sale in this country. And since, under capitalism, industry is carried on only for sale at a profit, if no other market can be found for this surplus, the whole machinery of production must come to a standstill and we have "hard times."

But at present there are available foreign markets, and the surplus products of American industry are being sold at a profit. We have, therefore, a period of prosperity. And this brings us round again to the question: What becomes of the price that foreign purchasers pay for this surplus which America exports?

Partly, of course, the surplus American products are exchanged for goods that cannot so well be produced in this country—rice, tea, coffee, spices, tropical fruits, wines, silks, diamonds, etc. But since the importation of these things throws on the American market, for sale, a value equal to that of the exported American products for which they are exchanged, the surplus is evidently not reduced at all by the process and our question is not answered.

The fact remains that the American working people produce for the American capitalists, every year, an aggregate value two billion dollars in excess of all that the American working people CAN BUY plus all that the American capitalists WANT TO BUY. Goods equal to this surplus in value are sold in foreign markets by the American capitalists every year and are paid for by the foreign purchasers in some other way than by sending their products here.

Evidently the price paid for this surplus will belong to the American capitalists, because the surplus goods themselves belonged to them, although not produced by them. And this is the essential point. As to how the price is paid, that is really a minor question. Part of it may be paid by sending gold to this country. But the capitalist does not care to hoard gold indefinitely; and, as a matter of fact, the price is being paid in another way.

In former years, foreign capitalists have owned a large part of the means of production in America. English, German, French, and other European capitalists have held a large part of the stocks and bonds of American railroad and manufacturing companies, banks, etc. This constituted a debt which American capitalists owed to the capitalists of Europe. But since American industry has developed so far that the American working people are able to produce a large surplus, this debt is rapidly being reduced. The price of the surplus of American exports (owned, be it remembered, by American capitalists) over the imports, is simply credited on this debt.

To sum it up in a single sentence: The meaning of the "favorable balance of trade" is that AMERICAN WORKINGMEN ARE SUPPLYING AMERICAN CAPITALISTS WITH THE MEANS TO BUY OUT EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS WHO NOW OWN A PART OF AMERICA'S MEANS OF PRODUCTION. The result, so far as the working class of this country is concerned, is simply A CHANGE OF MASTERS. Instead of creating profits for the Rothschilds, they will create profits for the Morgans and Rockefellers.

When this process is completed, when American capitalists have bought out all the foreign investors, they will, in turn (if their prosperity continues) themselves become investors in foreign capital. Indeed, this has already begun, for American capitalists already own manufacturing plants in England, in Russia, in China, and elsewhere.

"America's economic supremacy," therefore, of which we hear so much—the result of American prosperity carried to the farthest extreme possible under the capitalist system—means only this: INSTEAD OF HAVING AMERICAN WORKINGMEN CREATING PROFITS TO BE DIVIDED AMONG AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS, WE SHOULD HAVE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC WORKINGMEN TOILING TOGETHER TO CREATE PROFITS FOR AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.

This is a very alluring prospect for the patriotic American exploiters of labor, and for the Depews and Hannas and Beveridges who speak for them at Washington. But for the toilers in field and mine and factory it is a very different matter. The cry of "Prosperity" is raised simply in order to confuse and mislead the workingmen into voting for the interests of the Morgans and Rockefellers, who keep the Depews and Hannas and Beveridges in their pay. When the workingmen see through the game, they will vote for a very different kind of prosperity.

And even this sort of prosperity cannot last forever. It has its impassable limits; and the greater the "boom," the sooner will the limits be reached. For what applies to a single nation applies also to the world as a whole.

Capitalism, spreading over the whole world, is dividing the people everywhere into the two classes of exploiters and exploited, capitalists and wage-slaves. Everywhere, as capitalism develops, a larger share of the product goes to the masters as profit and a smaller share to the workers as wages, while everywhere the master-class becomes smaller and the working class larger as the process goes on. And the consequence is that in every other land that comes under the rule of "civilization"—that is, of the "profit-and-wage system"—the purchasing power of the masses is gradually reduced; and the desires of the masters, luxurious though they may be, cannot make up for this contraction of the market.

Whenever an American capitalist sets up a modern factory or builds a railroad or opens a mine in South America, in Russia, in China or Japan, he helps to make the continuance of prosperity impossible. Capitalism is a suicidal system. It must expand, or break down; but just in proportion as it expands it destroys its own foundation.

At the same time, fortunately, capitalism is creating and disciplining, through constant struggle, all over the world the force that will untimately transform it—the organized Socialist movement of the working class.

BRITISH WORKMAN'S BALLAD.

I walked in a preceeshin with a banner and a band,
And they said I was a nooseence in 'Igh Ol-born and the Strand;
I spouted at a meeting which was in Trafalgar Square,
But they sent the cops to charge me and to clear me out of there.

Oh, its "Demmygog" and "Soshulist," and "Damn the lazy lout,"
But its "Bless the British Workman," with the ballot box about.
The ballot box about, my lads, the ballot box about,
Oh, its "Bless the British Workman" with the ballot box about.

I struck for higher wages, and they said I was a fool,
And the crafty hagitator merely used me as a tool,
And when the kids wer starving and we hadn't sup nor bite,
They only shrugged their shoulders, and they said, it served me right.

For its "Ruin to the country," and its wickedness and crime,
But its "Sacred rights o' labor" just about election time,
Just about election time, my lads, about election time;
Oh, its "Sacred rights o' labor" just about election time.

I'm lazy and I'm 'ulking and a nooseence and a cuss,
And I sits on trade and commerce like a blooming great incubus,
I'm a dragon down the hempire and a swelling of the rates,
And a 'orny handed 'umbug what the upper classes 'ates.

For its "Workingmen are duffers" and "They're never worth a groat,"
But its "British bone and sinew" when they want your blooming vote,
They wants your blooming vote, my lads, they wants your blooming vote,
Oh, its "British bone and sinew," when they wants your blooming vote.
—Geo. R. Sims, to Bondsberg Patriot.

——English Socialist daily to be discussed at Brevoort's Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street, Saturday evening, Feb. 8. Every active Socialist should be present.

THE "PEACE" PLAN

Mass Meeting to be Held in Cooper Union.

To Define the Attitude of the Rank and File—Call of Cigar Makers No. 90 Meets Hearty Response.

While the feeling among trade unionists in this city is by no means unanimous in regard to Senator Hanna's "industrial peace scheme," it is evident that there is a very powerful opposition to the tendency of compromise represented by the famous conference of last December.

The second meeting, held last Friday, of the conference of trade unions called by Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, was participated in by delegates of sixty local unions, representing about forty different trades. It was there decided to call a mass meeting in Cooper Union on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, "in order to correct and define the attitude of the rank and file of organized labor towards the action of certain labor leaders in participating and speaking in the name of organized labor without authority at the so-called Peace Conference, held at the invitation of millionaires, tax-dodgers, Wall street gamblers, politicians and smooth-speaking reverends."

The list of speakers, as announced, includes De Lara, of C. M. I. U. No. 90; Gunther, of Amalgamated Woodworkers No. 172; McQueen, of the Gas Workers of England; Spargo, formerly of the English Dock Workers; Hanford, of Typographical Union No. 6; Dooley, of the Franklin Pressmen's Association, and Brown, of C. M. I. U. No. 144.

Another meeting of the conference is called for Friday evening, Feb. 7, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All delegates should be present to perfect final arrangements.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN.

On Monday, Jan. 27, the Brooklyn American Federation of Women held an important meting in the Johnston Building, corner Flatbush avenue and Nevins street. Bauland's department store has not only withdrawn all advertising from the "Sun," but through the influence of the ladies has installed union label shoes, clothing, and brooms. Abraham Straus, Loeser and Matthews still advertise in the "Sun" and should be avoided by Brooklyn unions.

The Brooklyn women have been carrying on a campaign against the "Sun" and for label goods that has been felt. They want the names and addresses of the wives of printers and all other union men, that they may be enabled to do more and better work. Mrs. Synover (care of Am. Fed. of Women, Johnston Bldg., Brooklyn) is secretary.

The New York section meets at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, every Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Jennings, 1733 Amsterdam avenue, is secretary.

Coppersmiths Organizing.

The committee sent to Philadelphia to organize the Coppersmiths reported good results. Twenty joined the union at he first meeting and the prospects are that every coppersmith in that city will follow the gobd example.

In New York almost every man of the trade is in the union which numbers about two hundred. All shops are organized. Pat Quinn was elected as walking delegate and will now organize Newark and Paterson.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, Br. 158, passed a resolution ordering fifty subscription postals for The Worker, and elected a committee to sell them to their members.

At the last meeting of the Pie Salesmen's Union, Local No. 113, Charles Adel was re-elected as president and J. Stevens as vice-president. The union voted to enlist in the campaign for a daily, and elected a committee to secure subscriptions from its membership. They voted to take twenty-five yearly subscription postals a starter, and the committee will send for more when those have been sold. The committee feels confident that they will secure at least a list of one hundred subscribers.

The Pie Salesmen wish to call attention to the fact that the boycott on the goods of the Metropolitan Pie Company is still on, and they appeal to all union men to help them in their fight by asking restaurants, grocers, or saloons not to buy Metropolitan pies.

The delegats of the Pie Bakers reports that the Metropolitan Pie Company has but six routes, where before the strike and boycott they had fourteen, and that they are compelled to buy inferior pie fruits, etc., as those fruit and supply houses which supply other pie companies refuse to sell to this concern until they grant the demands of the union.

Ask for the union card in your barber shop. See to it that your barber secures it. If he refuses, find another barber who has it or will get it.

The "Sun" boycott has NOT been declared off, and until it is no union man should be previous in spreading a false rumor. The "Sun" would certainly be pleased to have you do it, but until you get definite information from the proper authorities don't stop.

The Electrical Workers of Newark have won the strike for an eight-hour day and $3.50 wages.

The Amalgamated Painters have formed a new branch in Queens County, meeting every Saturday evening at Everetts Hall, Washington and Flint streets, Jamaica.

Demand the union label on clothes, shirts and collars, shoes, bread, cigars and tobacco, and other things you buy. And dont forget, when you vote in November, to put your cross on the only ticket bearing the label of the labor movement—that is, the Torch.

Delegates Furuseth and Frazier, of the Seamen's Union, were assigned the work of organizing the Marine Firemen by the Buffalo convention. They have begun their task.

The Butchers' Union complains that union men still patronize the boycotted shops of Hartwig, 91 Avenue A, and Jaisle, 200 Avenue B. The local butchers' unions are to affiliate with the international body.

The Babcock strike of boilermakers and shipbuilders is declared off.

The Actors' Union is protesting against the Ahearn bill to establish a state censorship over the stage. If the voters had sent a Socialist workingman instead of this man Ahearn, no such silly and pernicious bill would have been introduced, but instead there would have been some bills in the interest of the working class.

The Tile Layers' Union has subscribed for fifty copies of The Worker weekly for one year.

United Tight Work Coopers' Union No. 2 has elected the following officers: President, Thos. M. Warren; Vice-President, Fred Roschel; Recording Secretary, E. Witte; Financial Secretary, M. F. Hennessy; Treasurer, John Henry; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jacob Kahn; Delegates to C. F. U., Wm. Farrell and Julius Boh; Trustees, Farrell, Al. Stryker, and Thos. Powell. The union is reported in good condition and making gains in all respects.

It is a very edifying sight to see a laboring man who has only one shirt get excited because the taxpayers' money is being squandered in high salaries.—The Workers' Call.

It isn't every workingman who knows that he is a worker; a great many of them think they are capitalists. At least, that is what we must argue from the way they vote.—Missouri Socialist.

Executive committee of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor voted to circulate literature in favor of unionism and Socialism.

There is no instance on record of any class possessing power without abusing it.—Buckle.

The Tar, Felt, and Waterproof Workers' Union subscribed for a weekly bundle of 25 copies of The Worker for one year at its last meeting.

United Brewery Workers' No. 30, Firemen's Branch, took twenty-five yearly postals and appointed a committee to dispose of them to those of their members who read English.

The Patern Makers hat on Friday, Jan. 31, was well attended, notwithstanding the snow storm. The actors entertainment was excellent. Johnson's Orchestra Band furnished the music.

Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', and Brass Workers' Union, No. 110, installed Thos. F. Riley as president, Robt. Sharkey as secretary, and Paul Zapolla as treasurer at the last meeting.

Electrotypers' Union, No. 1, has elected the following officers: President, M. Brady; vice-president, John Boyer; financial secretary, Florence J. Donovan; recording secretary, John Rauscher; treasurer, Louis Bauer.

POLITICS IN THE UNION.

The ninth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor deemed it advisable so to amend the constitution as to exclude from its deliberations, as delegates, persons holding political office, either elective or appointive. The motive which no doubt actuated the delegates in that convention and the unions affiliated, to adopt this measure, was to exclude from participation in the conventions of the Federation persons who seek to use labor organizations as a stepping stone to political preferment.

The wisdom of this legislation is attested by the rapid growth since its adoption. By this act, however, we have not eliminated politics from our deliberations, but partizan politics absolutely. That kind of politics which divides labor into hostile and contending factions on the political field, and opens to the member opportunities for political advancement, not for the purpose of righting the wrongs of his own class, but for pandering to the worst interest of theirs. Hgwever, organized labor cannot be forced into political action by resolution or otherwise, but must be left to develop into a political factor.

The members must be educated in their political duties, prejudices overcome and a free and full discussion of political principles permitted.

If we would hope for the complete emancipation of our class, we must unite—must organize—the now scattered forces of labor upon the political field, not as a balance of power with its antagonisms, not yet a craven weakling begging for puch puny concessions as might fall from capitalists legislative platters, but a mighty, irresistible political movement, independent of, and opposed to every interest but that of the working class. The forces now at work carry us irresistibly into the fray. Do we possess the wisdom, the courage, the intelligence, to give the movement proper direction? The power we possess in our organized capacity, if properly wielded, will hasten the day of our deliverance.—From the annual report of President E. T. Behrens to the Missouri State Federation of Labor.

AN INTELLIGENT SOLUTION.

In a long editorial on the question of the trust movement, the New York "Journal of Commerce," a capitalistic mouthpiece, acknowledges the fact "that Socialism has already become an appreciable force in our politics; that in the absence of either of the great parties having an intelligent solution to offer, of the trust problem, the socialistic answer to it is equally prompt and definite." The "Journal of Commerce" concludes that "when the whole course of our material development seems to be tending in the direction most desired by Socialists, and seems to be dominated by ideals which are essentially those of the socialistic theorist, only with this difference that the representatives of capital occupies the place demanded by the representative of labor, the political danger inherent in the spread of the trust system cannot be said to be visionary."

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. George Smith, 309 Examiner Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 S. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Washington Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Eidsness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1118, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 667, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reason, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

On account of the mass-meting of party members in regard to the daily paper, to be held Saturday, Feb. 8, the Executive Committee of the Local New York has postponed the regular meeting of the General Committee to Saturday, Feb. 15.

JULIUS GERBER, Organizer.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

The following contributions to The Worker fund have been received since the last acknowledgement was made:

A. Lee	$ .75
S. Lederg	2.00
P. M. Jensen	6.5
34 and 35 A. D. S. D. P.	2.25
Mr. Brown	1.00
S. D. P. Branch III., Bklyn.	.5)
5 A. D. S. D. P., Bklyn.	1.45
Proceeds from booth at Party picnic June 30	24.40
W. C. Wallin	4.50
Proceed from booth at Party picnic July 4	18.11
Mr. Graebler	1.25
11 A. D. S. D. P.	2.00
34 and 35 A. D. S. D. P.	.71
32 and 33 A. D.	2.00
Geo. D. Herron	50.00
Collection	.65
21 A. D. Branch III. S. D. P., Bklyn.	.50
34 and 35 A. D. Branch II. S. D. P.	.81
Collection	.25
Geo. D. Herron	150.00
Collected by Wm. Fahl	8.40
Mr. Koniger	.50
F. F. Schroner	.25
Christian Friedrichsen	.25
Mr. Brown	1.35
Ed. S. Bock	2.00
Wm. Butscher	1.00
A. Evans	2.5)
H. B. Saltsbury	1.00
Wm. F. Doll	1.00
State Committee S. D. P., Ohio	1.00
E. G. Abbott	2.00
6 and 10 A. D. S. D. P.	2.00
Local New Haven, Conn., S. D. P.	5.00
Chas D. Martin	1.00
21 A. D. S. D. P., Bklyn.	.80
S. D. Frauen Verein, Br. 30	5.00
Chas. F. Hohman	.50
Jul. Weber	1.00
Tom Whitesworth	1.50
W. W. Passage	10.0.
H. C. G.	1.00
A. F. Wegener	.45
Dressler & Koenig	1.00
R. Weppler	1.00
F. L. Robinson	1.00
26 A. D. S. D. P.	1.60
18 and 20 A. D. S. D. P.	1.00
W. C. Green	.50
Geo. Tauber	1.00
Mr. Neppel	.35
Mr. Fleck	.25
Mr. Bartholomeyer	.25
Mr. Klumpen	.10
Mr. Baumjager	.40
Mr. Nie	.10
Ewald Ufert	1.00
Aug. Krieg	.25
32 and 33 A. D. S. D. P.	2.00
Jos. F. Winter	.10
Fred. Richter	.15
Geo. Braun	.25
Baum & Dressler	1.25
S. D. Frauen Verein Branch 18	5.00
21 A. D. Branch III., S. D. P., Bklyn.	.90
Wm. C. Hager and others	2.40
S. D. Frauen Verein Branch 9	5.00
32 and 33 A. D. S. D. P.	1.00
N. I. Stone	2.00
6 and 10 A. D. S. D. P. Letter Box	.07
Lechard D. Abbott	1.50
Second Ward S. D. P., Bklyn.	3.50
Chas. Vollmer, New Haven, Conn.	3.25

If any contribution made between June 15 and Nov. 1, 1901, is not acknowledged in this list, please notify Wm. J. F. Hennemann, financial secretary, who will investigate and report the results to complainants.

It is not deemed necessary to ask for further contributions to The Worker Fund at the present time, but subscriptions for The Worker are solicited at all times.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and place of meeting. If you are not already a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fail to attend the meeting of your assembly district, join the party and go to work.

The headquarters of Local New York are at 64 E. Fourth street. Frederick Feigenbaum, Jr., is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The general committee, consisting of delegates from the various branches, meets in the party rooms on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

1st, 2d, and 3d A. D.—Every Monday at 205 W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. Mayer.

3d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 73 Ludlow street.

4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall, E. Broadway, near Clinton street.

9th and 10th A. D.—Second and fourth Friday, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

7th A. D.—First and third Wednesday, at Colonial Hotel, 243 W. Seventeenth street.

9th and 11th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—Every Friday at Grand Central Palace Hall, 50-56 Clinton street, Room 5.

13th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 542 W. Forty-second street.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Tenth street.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 437 W. Fifty-third street.

16th A. D.—Every Friday at 616 E. Fifth street.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 421 First avenue.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 125 Amsterdam avenue.

21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

22d A. D.—Every Thursday at 312 E. Fifty-second street.

23d A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19 Manhattan street.

24th A. D.—(Branch 1.) Second and fourth Monday, at 240 Second avenue.

24th A. D.—(Branch 2.) Every Thursday at 215 E. 58th street.

25th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1432 Second avenue.

26th A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy-third street.

28th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1407 Avenue A.

30th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 206 E. Eighty-fourth street.

31st A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at Sanders' Hotel, N. W. corner Park avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth street.

32d and 33d A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1067 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GERMAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 3309 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENGLISH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 3309 Third avenue.

ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third Saturday, at Weide's Hotel, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local Kings County. Fred. Schaffer is the Organizer of the Local and he may be addressed at the Socialist Club headquarters, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, where also the County Committee meets.

1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. (American Branch.)—First and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhorn street.

5th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Emrich's, 5-7 Boerum street.

6th A. D.—Every Wednesday, at 222 Stockton street.

7th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at Blakefield's, 1232 Fifth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Turn Hall, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and Collyer streets.

15th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue.

16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 9 McDougal street.

17th A. D.—First and third Sunday afternoon, at 9 McDougal street.

18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 9 McDougal street.

19th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Labor Lyceum, 355 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Wednesday, at 257 Hamburg avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Friday, at 675 Gleinmore avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 3, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Wednesday, at Keystone Hall, Pennsylvania and Glenmore avenues.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRE- SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

A Protest.

The Editor of The Worker:

I ask a small portion of your space to enter a protest against the mission which is to go to England to represent this country on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII. I protest against it for two reasons.

First, because it is a special recognition of a principle of government against which the founders of the Republican form of government, such as it is, which we have, fought and sacrificed their lives.

Secondly, because of the special circumstances attending the coronation of the British king.

It is true that the republican government with which this country started is fast degenerating into a plutocratic oligarchy, and that the constitutional head, called a President, is assuming the power of an autocrat, governing in contempt of the constitution and people by means of a cabal called a cabinet.

It is natural in such a case that he should be drawn toward his brother autocrats, and, as far as he dares, ape their ways.

Himself, a man of war, a man-killer, in fact and by instinct, he is already all intoxicated with the pride, lacking only the crown and the life tenure to qualify as a "cousin" to the autocrats of Europe. The visit of the German Prince Henry is the recognition of his being one of themselves in spirit, if not in fact.

The persons who have been nominated to represent this country AND HIM, are the embodiment of the plutocratic oligarchy of which he is the representative head. The special ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, is a flunkey from the top of his head to the soles of his feet. The other two representatives are members of the professional mansilling class which, as all history shows, springs into prominence in republics when their citizens have lost all consciousness of the principles of liberty and are about to be deprived of it. The secretaries and other attendants of the mission belong quite naturally to the snob plutocratic class who are seeking to pervert the republic to their own purposes, and eventually subvert it. Still, the republican form of government we have, imperfect and degenerate though it has become, is the only one by means of which the Socialist ideal can be attained without bloodshed, which every true Socialist wishes to avert.

I therefore protest against the degradation of the republican principle by the mission to the coronation of the British king.

Finally, the circumstances in which the mission will be present at the coronation make the American people accomplices in the destruction of two sister republics, and in the murders of the defenders and the extermination of their families. This mission sent by President Roosevelt and his cabinet to honor the British king is therefore a dishonor to the American people and an insult to republican principles. It is more. It is a crime against humanity; it is doing homage to the occupant of a throne the steps to which are slippery with the blood of the victims of the lust for gold and of capitalist greed and oppression. Against this I protest with all the energy I possess.

A SOCIALIST.

Socialism and Christianity.

The Editor of The Worker:

Having read the article on "Christian Socialism" in The Worker of Jan. 19, also some of your correspondent's answers in the issue of Jan. 26, and your able editorial in the same number, I find that, at least in my poor opinion, some queer notions of Socialism and its relation to the Christian religion have got into the heads of many of our comrades. Although not being a very good scholar, but having traveled all over the world, and mixed with men of different nationalities, races, and religious beliefs, and also having used eyes and ears for observation, I may be allowed to have a little practical experience, and to have come to some practical conclusion. As Socialism is a movement for the betterment of the material condition of the working class, I fail to see how any one can connect it in any way with Christian teachings or tenets, or with the, teachings and ideals of any other religion. It is just as senseless to talk about Christianizing Socialism as it is to talk about Mohammedanizing or Confucianizing or Hottentotizing it.

Socialism is a materialistic movement. Christianity a spiritualistic movement. Of course, we know that the betterment of the material conditions of man, that is, the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, by removing the incentive to most crimes of man against man, would improve the moral conditions of mankind. In my opinion, in a higher sense of the word, man can be raised without the help and assistance of any religion whatsoever, and it is foolish to say that the whole fabric of Socialistic ideals rests upon the principles of the teachings of Christ. What, for instance, would those of our comrades in Japan say, who are of the same religious turn of mind, and who have probably never heard of Christ? They could say that Socialism depended upon the recognition of the teachings of Buddha. And so it would be with other countries.

Furthermore, it has never been proven to the impartial and unprejudiced which religion is the right one, or if there is a right one at all. It only shows, and very plainly too, that religion has nothing whatever to do with Socialism. Religion depends upon faith and is entirely a speculation, and in this respect all religions in the world are pretty nearly alike, and the apostles of each, perhaps, claim that their religion is the one true one and leading the only safe way to some glorious hereafter. Socialism deals with proved scientific facts and promises a more certain life here, a life, a state of great divide, and urges us on to fight for better conditions and not to be content, as the Christian faith teaches, but to fight until we gain material freedom and equality for all mankind. Socialism is the movement of the working class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, Indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most eff

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 46. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 16, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

TWO LEGAL DECISIONS AND WHAT THEY MEAN.

Employer Responsible for Injury to Another Capitalist, Not for Injury to an Employee—How Capitalist Judges Construe the "Labor Contract" and How Socialist Judges Would Construe It.

In New York newspaper reports, in the same column of the same issue, two legal decisions, one by the New York State Court of Appeals and the other by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, both of which bear on the responsibility of an employer for the acts of an employee, and which, when taken together, throw a vivid light on the "equality before the law" which is supposed to be a fundamental principle of American institutions.

Here are the two cases:

I.—A telegraph operator forged a message from one bank to another for the payment of a certain sum of money. The bank so defrauded brought suit against the telegraph company, and the Court of Appeals holds that the company, as employer of the swindler, is responsible for the consequences of his criminal act. The court points out that it is the duty of the operator to send messages; that the message in question was sent in the usual manner over the company's line and through its regular agents, and therefore the act of the operator, although criminal, and unauthorized by the company was within the apparent scope of his employment, and, if genuine, would have been within his actual authority.

II.—The engineer on a steamboat found that a water gauge glass was cracked and ought to be replaced. He directed the fireman, who was under his orders, to remove the cracked glass. While the latter was carrying out the order, the glass burst, severely injuring the fireman. The fireman brought suit against the company for the injuries thus sustained by him in its employ. The case was first decided in his favor, but the Appellate Division reverses the decision and holds that the fireman cannot get damages from the employing company, on the ground that he was injured "through the act of a fellow servant." The court holds that the duty of replacing the defective glass was on the engineer in his character as a servant, and his act in directing the fireman to turn off the valves and replace the glass was that of a fellow servant. It was shown that the engineer had authority to discharge the fireman if the latter had refused to obey the order, but this does not deter the court from deciding that the injured employee can have no legal redress.

Why This Distinction?

The cases are, in many respects, so closely parallel that it is pertinent to ask: Why is the employer held responsible for the consequences of an employee's act in the first case and not in the second?

Doubtless both decisions, inconsistent as they seem, can be supported by a perfectly logical argument, based on established principles of law. But the question then takes the new form: Why are the established principles of law such as to lend to this inconsistency?

If any distinction is to be drawn between the two cases, from a non-legal point of view, it would suggest the reversing of both decisions. The telegraph company never authorized its operator to forge messages. The steamboat company did authorize its engineer to give orders to the fireman and to enforce them by the threat of discharge. The injury inflicted in the first case, moreover, was merely a pecuniary loss to a wealthy corporation, while the second case involved personal injury, disability, and danger to a poor workingman. Yet the corporation has redress and the workingman has none.

The Real Explanation.

And here lies the real answer to the question. All the principles of law, established by several generations of judges put on the bench through capitalist influence, have been framed, more or less consciously, with the motive of giving protection to property interests and of denying protection to human life against business interests.

In other words, the law takes considerable pains to prevent one capitalist from cheating another; but it takes no pains at all to prevent capitalists from making profits out of the danger and the sufferings of their workmen; rather, it takes very great pains to safeguard this "sacred right of property" against any absurd humane sentiments that might lurk in the breasts of even the most carefully picked jurors.

Theory of "Free Contract."

The law assumes that the contract between employer and employee is a perfectly free and voluntary contract on both sides; it takes no note of the fact that the workingman must get a job or starve, while the capitalist can retire from business, if he pleases, and live comfortably on his accumulated profits; it takes no note of the fact that there are more workingman than jobs, that the employer can choose his employee from among many applicants, while the workingman must take the first chance that offers itself. The law completely ignores this inequality of the two parties in the "free contract."

The law then declares that the workingman, in accepting the job, voluntarily assumes all ordinary risks of the work, as well as all risk from negligence or fault of any fellow employee—that he freely and voluntarily releases his employer from responsibility for any accident that may be placed in either of these classes.

Finally, the courts, in applying the law, see to it that all possible accidents are put in one or the other of these classes, and the employer thus freed from responsibility.

So long as capitalism continues and so long as capitalists dominate the government, such rules as this will continue to be applied, with the inevitable result that capitalists will recklessly and ruthlessly subject their employees to danger of life or limb wherever a penny is to be made or saved by so doing.

Until capitalism is overthrown and Socialism established—until the means of production become the people's property, to be controlled and used for the people's good—while the transition is being made from the capitalist state to the Co-operative Commonwealth, there is but one method by which workingmen can find relief from the consequences of such cruel and unjust rules of law.

How It Cannot Be Changed.

It CANNOT be done by begging capitalist politicians to pass better laws. We have tried that. The politicians smile and promise—but they never fulfil their promises. They throw our proposed laws into the wastebasket. If we clamor a little more loudly, they amend the bill so that it will be harmless to the capitalists and useless to us and then insult us by enacting it into law. Or they pass the law, with the understanding that the executive department will not enforce it and that the judges will, if necessary, declare it unconstitutional and void.

It CANNOT be done by preaching to the capitalists and praying to them and burning incense to their pride, and telling them how we love them and how we know they love us, and so trying to cajole them into being good. We have tried that. They pat us on the back and assure us of their brotherly regard, and when we are gone they laugh at us and go on maiming or killing us for profit.

How It Can Be Changed.

It CAN be done by putting in the legislative halls and in the executive chairs and on the judicial benches men of our own class—men chosen by us from our own ranks, chosen on account of their record in our class battles and definitely pledged to measures for the benefit of our class and to nothing else—workingmen who have more respect for human life than for capitalist profits, who care more for their fellow workers' safety and comfort than for "sacred rights of property" or hoary traditions of law.

A Socialist judge would observe the plain fact that there is no such thing as a free contract between employer and employee—that the contract is entirely onesided because the workingman is driven to it by the fear of want—that he is hardly more free in making the contract than the unarmed pedestrian who "voluntarily" gives up his purse at the point of a highwayman's pistol, in order to avoid a worse fate. He would observe another plain fact—that the contract between employer and employee is entirely onesided in that the employee does all the work and produces all the wealth, while the employer does no work but takes more than half of the product. And in view of these two plain facts, the Socialist judge would throw the antiquated theories of the law-books to the dogs and hold the employer responsible to the fullest extent, for every injury to an employee at his work, unless the employer could clearly prove that employee's direct and personal responsibility through negligence or wilful misconduct.

The immediate result of the election of a few Socialist judges, prepared to render decisions on this principle, would be a sudden and strenuous activity on the part of capitalists to provide all known safety appliances and use every means to prevent the injury of employees. The only way to touch a capitalist's conscience in such matters is to touch his pocketbook.

If there is any workingman who would not like to see judges apply such a principle as this, he should be careful never to vote the Socialist ticket.

THE CLASS WAR AND CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

A class-conscious Socialist is one who is conscious of the identity of interest of the proletariat, the solidarity of the working class, and the necessary antagonism between that class and the capitalist class, in consequence of existing economic conditions. He recognizes the existence of the proletariat as a class apart from the propertied class. The class war is the antagonism necessarily existing between the two classes, the possessing class and the proletariat, the haves and the have-nots. This war is not of anyone's seeking, but arises out of the very nature of things, and must go on until classes are abolished by the destruction of the economic conditions from which they arise.

The great fundamental difference between classes is an economic one. It is the possession of the means of production which gives our modern dominant class its power, and it is this which creates the antagonism of interest between the dominant class and the proletariat. From that antagonism of interest arises that class war, that class struggle, which will go on, growing more acute with the development of economic forces until the end is reached by the overthrow of the dominant class.—London Justice.

WOMEN IN THE PARTY.

Socialist Organizations Based on Differences of Sex Should Not Be Encouraged.

The fact that here are some women working for an organization of women into a separate body from men in the Socialist Party proves that there is still lingering in the minds of some Socialists the old superstition that there is and should continue to be a difference between the intellectual and moral capacities of men and women.

Women have always been considered of less importance than men, simply because they have tamely submitted to be the servants or toys of the lords of creation.

In the beginning of civilization when there came a division of labor, this division was made along sex lines. And it became the part of women to care for the fire, the children, and the aged. She has been making the homes, nursing the sick, and rearing the young of the race ever since. She has quietly accepted this position as her only proper sphere. As civilization has steadily advanced from one stage to another this position of women has advanced also, but the dependence and inferiority has remained.

Women have been trained through all the past to fill this position of inferiority; and until capitalism needed cheaper wage slaves than men they have always been the slaves of slaves. But the vast army of working women to-day who fill the shops, the factories, the stores, the school rooms, and the offices, are occupying exactly the same economic position as men, and the fact that they have taken possession of these industries almost to the exclusion of men, proves that they are in no sense inferior.

However, women have no political power, but there is one political party that has declared for the equality of women, that gives to the women in its ranks the right to hold office and vote on all matters of party management. In view of this fact it seems almost incredible that there should be women working to bring about a separate organization. The reasons advanced for such an organization are almost childish in their simplicity. It is said that women will not join the regular branches of the party. It is true that they will not join until they are Socialists and when they are no power can keep them out of the party.

In the branch of which I am a member, three years ago I was the only woman member; at the present time there are four others. The only reason why the increase in the party is slower among women than men is because women are in the majority of cases dependent upon some man, and because their wants are supplied they fail to feel the same economic pressure that men feel. The only reasons that have ever been advanced for separate organizations rest upon the basis of the inequality of the sexes. As Socialism declares for equal opportunities for all the human race regardless of sex or color, we as Socialists can accept no such reasons.

The inequality of the sexes has followed the human race from slavery to feudalism and from feudalism to capitalism. And whether it shall still be carried over into the Socialist state depends upon ourselves, my women comrades. I want no vestige of slavery to rest upon the little girls who call me mother, so in the name of all the little girls of the world I appeal to you, my comrades, to see to it that we join in the regular organization of the Socialist Party and refuse to join or support a separate organization which is a tacit acknowledgement of our inequality at the present time and our consent to remain so.—Lillie M. Forberg, in The Workers' Call.

THE TRAMP.

Comes now the tramp. And all conclusions may be anticipated by saying at once that he is a tramp because some one must be a tramp. The tramp is one of two kinds of men: he is either a discouraged worker or a discouraged criminal. Now, a discouraged criminal, on investigation, proves to be a discouraged worker or the descendant of discouraged workers; so that in the last analysis the tramp is a discouraged worker. * * *

It is very easy to demonstrate that there are more men than there is work for men. What would happen to-morrow if one hundred thousand tramps should become suddenly inspired with an overmastering desire for work? It is a fair question. "Go to work" is preached to the tramp every day of his life. The judge on the bench, the pedestrian in the street, the house-wife at the kitchen door, all unite in advising him to go to work. So what would happen to-morrow if one hundred thousand tramps acted upon this advice and strenuously and indomitably sought work. Why, by the end of the week one hundred thousand workers, their places taken by the tramps, would receive their time and be "hitting" the road for a job. * * *

Therefore, let us be cheerful and honest about it. Let us be as stringent as we please with our police regulations, but for goodness sake let us refrain from telling the tramp to go to work. Not only is it unkind, but it is untrue and hypocritical. We know there is no work for him. And though we may not know, we should know and it is our duty to know that he is a hero. As a scapegoat to our economic and industrial sinning, or to the plan of things, if you will, we should give him credit. Let us be just. He is so made. Society made him. He did not make himself.—Jack London, in Advance.

—If I am not misinformed, our Indian fellow-subjects are mainly vegetarians, teetotallers, and anti-tobacconists. Yet the practice of all these virtues on their part does not prevent the people of India being one of the poorest peoples in the world.—London Justice.

DOES HE REPRESENT LABOR?

Conduct of Frank Foster, Labor Lobbyist, in Massachusetts Legislature.

In Committee Hearings Fails to Support Any Labor Bills Introduced by Socialist Members—A Record for Bay State Unionists to Read and Act Upon—No Settlement of Boston Teamsters' Strike.

It has come to pass, during the legislative experience of the two Socialist representatives in Massachusetts, that they have had not only the open antagonism of the capitalist members to combat, while trying to have ameliorative legislation enacted for the working class, but also at many times the silent opposition of those people known as the legislative agents of the trade unions. These gentlemen are supposed to instruct labor members on labor measures, to appear before committees in support of labor bills, and in other ways influence members towards the enaction of labor laws. These agents are paid by the trade unions for this purpose. Their salaries come from the working class. They are supposed to be men of experience, knowledge, and tact, and to be on hand at all times to represent their constituents in all matters pending in the legislature affecting the welfare of the working class.

The trade union movement has for many years kept these agents at the various state legislatures and the national Congress, and whatever has been magnanimously enacted by capitalist legislators has been ascribed by trade union leaders to the arduous and faithful labors of legislative agents and committees. Inasmuch as the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature never need to be pushed, instructed, or influenced as to how to vote and act upon labor bills, it is probable that a great many gentlemen who now pose as mentors for the trade union movement would find their occupation gone, should the working class decide to send Socialist workingmen to the Legislature instead of capitalists, capitalist henchmen, or so-called labor representatives elected through the Democratic or Republican parties. Whether this is the reason why the Socialists have had to contend against the indifference or covert opposition of these legislative agents, it is not within our knowledge to say. We can only report the facts and let the workingmen interested judge for themselves.

Heretofore, for various reasons, Socialist representatives have not seen fit to report the added difficulties encountered through the inaction and action of the legislative committees or agents that represent the trade unions of Massachusetts at the Legislature. But at this time it may be well to say something about what has occurred along this line during the past week; it may serve to show trade unionists the folly of paying and supporting men to act as their representatives at the Legislature and Congress when they could much more easily, with the proper use of the ballot, send representatives who would not need instructors and teachers to accompany them in order that they might be able to differentiate capitalist legislation from working-class legislation.

During the past week committee hearings were held on a number of the Socialist members' bills — namely, Carey's bills for the adoption by the national government and by the several states of a uniform eight-hour law and providing for the appointment of a committee to urge such legislation upon the legislatures of other states; to prevent advertising for employees during a strike without mentioning that a strike is in progress; for eight hours for state and county employees; for raising the age-limit for employment in factories to sixteen years; for constitutional amendments providing for the initiative and referendum, and for the referendum on statutory legislation, and on MacCartney's bills providing for a state highway emergency fund for the relief of the unemployed, and for the repeal of the Sunday fishing and game laws.

Carey's Eight-Hour Bill.

The hearing on the three first mentioned of Carey's bills was held before the Committee on Labor on Tuesday. Besides Carey there was present Frank K. Foster, representing the state branch of the American Federation of Labor and the legislative agent of that body. The eight-hour bill came first. Carey spoke in its favor and showed that this was the most practical method of bringing about a universal eight-hour day in the United States. He knew that the trade unions had for years been trying to get an amendment to the national constitution empowering Congress to regulate the hours of labor, but this could not be adopted without being ratified by two-thirds of the states; even then, the agitation for an eight-hour bill would just begin, for the constitutional amendment only gave Congress power to regulate and it would be within the province of Congress to make the hours whatever it pleased, or to take no action whatever. Under this plan the legislatures of the various states could enact eight-hour laws without waiting for Congress and thus bring about the universal eight-hour day much more quickly, with more economy of time and money, than under the other plan. Mr. Foster followed; his support of the bill might be said to be in the nature of "damning it with faint praise." He said he was only partly in favor of local option in this matter, and suggested that Carey's bill interfered with that.

Carey replied that his bill in no wise interfered with the right of Massachusetts to enact an eight-hour law, that he had already introduced a bill providing for that, and his bill was an attempt to encourage the concerted action of all the states without interfering with the right of any state to enact legislation regulating hours within its borders. In answer to a question from one of the Committee, Foster said the St te Federation of Labor had not endorsed the bill, and he did not know what it would do.

Strike Advertisement Bill.

Next followed the bill on advertisements for workmen during strikes. Carey, in presenting his argument, showed, by citing numerous instances, how workingmen were deceived and drawn into strike localities in ignorance of existing conditions, and showed the necessity for such a measure. This bill has elicited much favorable comment among trade unionists, but to Carey's astonishment Mr. Foster assumed an attitude toward the bill more of opposition than approval. He said it was a good idea, but "it is a question in my mind whether it does not interfere with the 'right of contract'"—which evidently meant that employers had the right to hire men under any circumstances they chose, without regard to the conditions of employment. Mr. Foster thus gratuitiously supplied the committee with an objection to the bill. Really, a very consistent position for a trade unionist to occupy!

Child-Labor Bill.

Naturally, when the child-labor bill came up, Carey expected Foster to speak in its favor. Instead of that, this is what happened: Foster asked Carey if he thought the child-labor bill would come up. Carey replied that he didn't know; he would wait and see. Without saying anything further, Foster disappeared, leaving Carey the sole speaker in favor of the bill when the time arrived.

On Thursday the Committee on Constitutional Amendments gave a hearing on Carey's two bills providing for the initiative and referendum and for the referendum on statutory legislation. Previous to this hearing, a Senate bill providing for the initiative and referendum was also given a hearing by the Committee, and Foster spoke in its favor. Carey's two bills provide a complete scheme of initiative and referendum, while the Senate bill only partially covers the ground; nevertheless, Foster left again before Carey's bills came up. Those who appeared before the committee for Carey's bill were Henry D. Lloyd, who made a brilliant argument in its favor; J. E. Campion of Boston, and Levi Turner of Quincy.

Immediately after this hearing, Carey went before the Labor Committee to attend a hearing on his bill for eight hours for state and county employees. In this connection, it may be said that there are two bills before the Legislature dealing with this subject; the other bill was introduced by Representative Hagberg of Worcester. It provides that eight hours shall be a day's work for all laborers and other workmen employed by the commonwealth, while Carey's bill includes also the county employees and all those employed by contractors performing work for the state. It will be seen that Carey's bill is much the more important, because it is much more far-reaching. But this did not insure Mr. Foster appearing in its favor. He spoke, however, in favor of the Hagberg bill, which, by the way, Mr. Hagberg said he did not want confused with Carey's bill.

MacCartney's Measures.

On Tuesday the Committee on Games and Fishing held a hearing on the three bills of Representative MacCartney seeking to abolish the Sunday fishing and game laws, thus leaving it free for workingmen to hunt and fish on Sunday, the only day they have for recreation. MacCartney said that the present stringent laws originated from two classes: First, from the Sabbath protectionists; secondly, from the organized sportsmen's clubs, which were composed of the leisure class, and who denied the workingmen on Sunday the privilege enjoyed by themselves throughout the week. The bills were opposed by representatives of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, of the W. C. T. U., the Sabbath Protective League, and similar organizations. As some people may wonder what the temperance societies had against the bill, it should be stated that its representatives were afraid it would encourage the consumption of liquor among the working people!

At the hearing of MacCartney's bill providing for a state highway emergency fund for the unemployed, none of the "labor representatives" nor Mr. Foster, the legislative agent, appeared in its support. This bill is not intended by MacCartney as a finality, but only as the beginning of a general plan for the employment of the unemployed in times of exceptional distress. The bill is only the entering wedge for more legislation of the same character, which accounts for the sum provided for $100,000) being so small.

Governor Crane on Tuesday last signed the bill changing the party name to "Socialist Party," and the name "Democratic Social" passed into history.

The Teamsters' Strike.

The hearing on the temporary injunction against the Teamsters' Union drags along in the Superior Court, with no sign of a decision being reached before the latter part of the week. Meanwhile, the union is tied up, unable to conduct the strike, and the Brine Company is increasing its force of teams every day. The company claims that 90 per cent. of its former business has been recovered and the strike has absolutely lost effect. The union leaders have had all they could do to prevent an outbreak among the other workmen who come in contact with the Brine teams and handle the goods hauled by the non-union men. On Wednesday the freight handlers employed in one of the N. Y., N. H. & H. freight houses refused to go on the Brine days, and the brewery workmen refused to load the Brine wagons with beer. It was only by strenuous efforts that these men were persuaded to return to work and the beginning of a gigantic strike thus averted. Everything seems to depend upon the court decision, and pending that no one can conjecture what will grow out of the present situation.

As reported last week, Mr. Ralph Easley of the Industrial Peace Commission, obeying the orders of his superior, Mr. Hanna, came to Boston; and after being a conspicuous figure in the press for two or three days and a dignified investigator of the trouble, he left town again, leaving the information that no further action should be taken until the court decision was announced. Thus again does the company gain more time, and the teamsters are left in a state of suspended animation. Just what will happen if the court decision is unfavorable to the strikers nobody knows, but it is very likely that the Industrial Peace Commission may have something to do, if it is really seeking "to establish peace between Labor and Capital."

A Harmonious Caucus.

The Socialist Party in the Legislature held a caucus during the week. The Socialist members considered it necessary, in view of the circumstances obtaining at the present time. It came about in this way: The Democratic members held a caucus to "get together" on legislative matters, and as usual came so close together that a free fight was narrowly prevented. The next day the Republican members held a caucus, also for the purpose of "getting together;" and this ended by their getting farther apart, and only adjournment prevented unpleasant revelations. The Socialist members decided to caucus also, and set the others an example. They thereupon notified the sergeant-at-arms, who performed his customary duty by solemnly announcing, after Thursday's session, that the members of the Socialist Party would hold their caucus in the large room used for that purpose. The announcement had the effect of making some of the other members look sheepish and others, who saw the joke, to laugh outright.

The caucus was held. MacCartney was elected chairman and Carey secretary. After roll call, the caucus went into grave consideration of weighty matters of state. An agreement was reached without much difficulty and after reaffirming belief in the Socialist principles, the caucus adjourned, the two members thereof leaving the caucus arm in arm, the only united party in the Massachusetts Legislature.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Feb. 8, 1902.

AN "IMPARTIAL" COURT.

Speaking of the Arbitration Committee of the Civic Federation, the "Plumbers' Journal," in general a very conservative trade-union paper, says:

"What will interest trade unionists most is the personnel of the different committees and a brief study of the men and the interests they represent may prove beneficial some time in the future.

"It is a curious as well as a prominent fact that the representatives of Capital are with probably one exception extremists in their views. The one exception is a very much misunderstood man, and while he has been accused of many crimes against organized labor, the fact remains that he is the only man in the coterie that has ever been friendly to trade unions. That man is Marcus A. Hanna.

"Of the labor representatives little is to be said, since they are and have been for years familiar figures to every one interested in the labor movement of America.

"Against the twelve radicals on the capitalistic side of the question we have twelve undoubted conservatives. These later have a keen perception of right and wrong and have the courage to express their convictions. In this respect we have gotten a trifle the worst of it, for we have against our twelve men, who will denounce a hastily entered into or ill-advised strike at least eleven men who will declare every strike wrong and out of joint, no matter how worthy the cause may have been to precipitate it.

"As for the neutrals, it is to be greatly feared that we are up against it. Take Bishop Potter, Archbishop Ireland, and Franklin McVeigh out of the committee and substitute three others and it would make a very respectable committee to represent capital itself."

For us, we hardly see why even these three exceptions should be made.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Special meeting of General Committee will be held on Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum. Delegates are urgently requested to attend.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION.

Public lecture under the auspices of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association on Sunday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Turnhall of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-953 Willoughby avenue. Comrade Dr. C. L. Furman will lecture on the subject: "Our King and Our Country." All workingmen and friends of labor cordially invited. Admission free.

—"Railroading in the United States" will be a good thing to give to street car men and "El" employees. Keep a few in your pocket.

THAT DAILY IS COMING.

The Movement Is Formally Launched at Last Saturday's General Meeting.

Enthusiasm and Determination to Win Manifested at Brevoort Hall—Organization Discussed and Estimates Presented—$50,000 Must Be Raised Before Paper Is Started—Fund Is Already Started.

Last Saturday's meeting of Socialists of New York and vicinity, held in Brevoort Hall, to consider the question of starting a Socialist daily paper in the English language, was well attended and full of enthusiasm. Organizer Gerber called the meeting to order at 8:15 p. m. and introduced Benjamin Hanford as temporary Chairman. On motion Hanford was made permanent Chairman and Henry Slobodin Secretary. Hanford briefly stated that the purpose of the meeting was to consider, not the desirability of an English daily, for on that all were agreed, but the timeliness and practicability of a movement for that end. He explained that several informal conferences had been held, and that committees on organization and on estimates had been chosen, which would now report.

Report on Organization.

Morris Hillquit made the report on organization. In introducing the subject he declared that it had now become evident that a da ily paper was, not only desirable, but absolutely necessary. Such a paper would do more for the propaganda of Socialism than all our other work combined and would make all our other forms of work easier and more effective. He explained the different methods of organization that might be considered, pointing out that the aim must be to enlist the interest and co-operation of the largest possible number of persons and, at the same time, to make it absolutely sure that the control of the paper should never pass from the hands of the Social Democratic Party. He advised that a committee be here elected, consisting of trusted party members, to effect the organization of a publishing association and to report and turn over the result of their work at a later general meeting. He closed with an emphatic expression of his belief in the practicability of the movement at the present time, which was greeted with warm applause.

Plan of the Paper.

Alexander Jonas then made a report on the estimated expenses of the proposed paper. He explained that in order to succeed the paper must give the news of the day fully, fairly, and promptly. It must especially present the news of the labor movement and in its editorial policy must give uncompromising support to the cause of Socialism and to the working class in all its struggles. Such a paper, with eight pages daily and sixteen or twenty on Sunday, would be self-supporting as soon as it reached a circulation of 30,00. This, he believed, could be secured within a very short time after the first number appeared. For the foundation of such a paper, he considered a fund of $25,000 sufficient.

In the discussion there was expressed an almost unanimous opinion that the mark should be set at $50,000, and that this sum could certainly be raised.

Job Harriman moved that a committee of fifteen members be elected to act as incorporators of the publishing association and to report at a similar meeting to be called in the near future. On this motion, a discussion of the whole matter took place, which lasted till 11 o'clock.

Harriman showed that up to the present time the German comrades had formed the backbone of the movement. Their strength, their perseverance, their intelligent class-consciousness, which had sustained the party through many trying crises, were due chiefly to the work of the "Volkszeitung." In order to build up a similar movement, with a much wider field, among the English speaking workingmen, we must have an English daily at the earliest possible date.

Courage Always Wins.

Slobodin was of the opinion that the question was, not whether we could afford to undertake this work, but whether we could afford to neglect it. In the Socialist movement especially, we should consider difficulties only in order to overcome them. We could do what we resolved to do. Past experience had shown that courage and enthusiasm and determination to succeed always ensured success. Our energy would increase with the magnitude of the task set before us. Phillips spoke strongly in the same strain.

Malkiel recognized the difficulties in the way, but believed the time had come for the successful establishment of a daily, in spite of all difficulties. Lissauer, explaining that he was not given to being over-sanguine, was decidedly of the opinion that the movement was timely and would be crowned with success.

After many others had spoken, Hillquit closed the debate with the declaration that we should have in our vocabularly no such word as "impossible," and Harriman's motion was carried with great enthusiasm and without a dissenting vote.

Organization Committee.

It was then decided to elect on the Committee on Organization and Incorporation seven comrades from Manhattan, two from the Bronx, three from Brooklyn, and three from New Jersey, Richmond and Queens not being represented in the meeting. Nominations were made and the following were finally elected: H. L. Slobodin, M. Hillquit, Alexander Jonas, Julius Halpern, Job Harriman, L. D. Abbott, I. Phillips, Ernest Sprenger, F. Hohmann, B. Feigenbaum, Benjamin Hanford, Peter E. Burrowes, Chas. Ufert, Fred. McIntosh, and Jules Magnette.

Blank pledges were distributed in the meeting to be filled out and returned either then or at a later time. Comparatively few were turned in meeting, but the amounts pledges aggregated $1,588. [illegible] of the meeting throughout, enthusiasm, not ignoring [illegible] in the way, but resolved to them.

THE OFFICE SLAVE.

The hunch-backed bookkeeper, the sore-eyed clerk, the dyspeptic accountant, in short the office slave, what a pitiable sight to the beholder. And yet this victim of capitalistic greed looks down with a haughty shrug upon what he supposes to be his less fortunate fellow-being, the ordinary, vulgar workingman. He belongs to no union, in fact he despises any organized effort to increase his meagre salary. Perish the thought! Any man who works hard and indefatigably for his employer will be appreciated and furthermore any employe of a bank or commercial house can find employment if he should find himself on the outside, because some director's protege or relative of the firm stepped in and over him. Proudly the office-slave lifts his head as a sovereign American citizen, and with quivering hand he signs an application for a position in the National Bank of Commerce in this city. Of course he is too blind to see the trap laid for him, too callous to feel the rope which such an application places around his neck. Some of the questions contained in this application are:

Are you single, married or a widower?

Do you own or rent the house in which you live, or do you board or live with your parents.

How many persons in all are dependent on you for support?

Have you any income other than your salary?

If single a small salary will be offered with promise of advancement, which he will perhaps never see. If married, a small salary will be offered because a married man will grasp at anything for the sake of his family. If he is fortunate enough to have a little home the small salary will be deemed sufficient. If he pays rent he may move to cheaper quarters with a small salary. If many persons depend upon him for a living he will not dare to throw up his position even though he be forced to work far into the night; he will gladly accept the small salary. If he lives with his parents why then should he expect a large salary? And if he should have an income, why then of course a large salary is out of the question. Yes, the clerk is indeed a big thing on this earth.

FREDERICK KRAFFT.

SOCIALISTS IN THE DUBLIN ELECTION.

In Spite of Intimidation by Priests, Irish Socialist Republican Party Casts a Good Vote.

Our comrades of the Irish Socialist Republican Party made a very good showing in the recent municipal election in Dublin. In the North City Ward, Stewart, Socialist candidate for Alderman, had 267 votes, against 751 for Hennessy, Home Ruler; and McLaughlin, Socialist candidate for Councillor, had 371, against 530 for White, Home Ruler, and 161 for Allen, the House Owners' candidate. In the Wood Quay Ward, Comrade Connolly received 431 votes, against 1,424 for McCall, Home Ruler, and 191 for Beardwood, House Owners'.

The Socialist Republican Party stands for Irish independence as vigorously as the Home Rule Party; but it insists that mere political independence would be of little value to the mass of the Irish people unless it meant the rule of the working class under democratic institutions. In a word, instead of demanding simply independence for Ireland, the S. R. P. demands, as its name indicates, the establishment of an independent Socialist Republic in Ireland. It makes no choice between English landlords and capitalists and Irish landlords and capitalists, but aims to overthrow both.

The Dublin correspondent of London "Justice" writes in regard to the late election:

"The Catholic priests took the field against Comrade Connolly, and announced that no Catholic could vote for him, declaring that any man or woman who voted for Connolly would no longer be recognized by the Church. The outgoing councillor also managed to have the polling booth held in a school room attached to the Catholic chapel, and thus brought all the voters directly under the eye of the priest while going to vote. The Dublin comrades, therefore, think that to get 431 voters to vote for a Socialist after being told that they would go to hell if they did so, is an achievement to be point of."

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

"Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The attention of our readers is called to the fact that the publication of a letter in our "Correspondence" column does not at all imply our endorsement of the writer's views. We try, so far as space and other conditions will allow, to give the widest latitude for the expression of individual opinion in that department. We find it necessary, however, to request our correspondents to be brief, and to say that communications which are otherwise quite admissible and even desirable may often be rejected for no other reason than excessive length.

[illegible]alters may be employed by the [illegible]ory Reception Committee." [illegible] of the Waiters' Union, the [illegible]ons Section of the C. F. U. [illegible]nted delegates to wait upon [illegible] committee and request them not to hire scabs. The whole affair is such a scabby one that in order to complete the harmony it is perfectly natural that scab waiters should be secured.

One of the Brooklyn school buildings is in such imminent danger of collapsing that parents have been compelled to keep their children at home. If the good "reformers" were a little less absorbed in preparations for the grand jamboree in honor of Prince Henry, perhaps they could get time to think of providing for the education of the children.

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

Since last Saturday night's meeting, it is no longer a question whether we shall have a daily Socialist paper in the English language in this city, but only a question of how soon we can have it. That will depend on the energy and devotion of our comrades and sympathizers here and throughout the country, but especially in New York City and the vicinity.

No one can doubt the value of such a paper. It is proven, on the one hand, by the service which the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" has done and is still doing among the German-speaking workingmen. The American-born Socialists have to admit that even yet their German comrades form the backbone of the movement. Although the German immigration is falling off and the younger generation are becoming Americanized, so that the field of German propaganda grows but slowly or even remains fixed, it is a fact that on that element still depends to a quite disproportionate extent the numerical strength, the financial support, and, above all, the moral stability of our party, especially in the states of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The German-speaking trade unionists of New York know the service that the "Volkszeitung" has done them and they support it with splendid devotion; and, on the other hand, while it has helped them in all their battles, it has educated them and disciplined them for the great class war which can end only when capitalism is overthrown. All that the "Volkszeitung" is doing for this comparatively small element of the working-class population an English daily could do in the much larger field of the native American labor movement.

Again, the need of such a paper is proven by the injury which is yearly and daily done, both to the Socialist political movement and to the trade unions, by the misrepresentations or the studied silence of the capitalist press. What the "Sun" is doing for the interest of the capitalist class, that our paper can do for the interest of Labor. Let us hasten the day when this possibility shall be realized.

We shall not act rashly. That is decided. We shall not launch the venture until its success is assured—that is, until we are in a position to start a real newspaper, deserving of support, and start it solely upon our own resources. To do that, $50,000 is needed—not $50,000 pledged, but $50,000 in cold cash. Considering the greatness of the cause, that ought not to be hard to raise. Let us see how quickly it can be done.

To each regular or casual reader of this paper, we say: This is your concern. You can help and you ought to help, because it is for the service of our class. You can give something—not much, perhaps; but every dollar will count. Do not wait to see what others will give. Remember that your donation will encourage others, that ten dollars given now will do more good than the intention to give $20 next year.

As soon as the first steps of organization are completed a general subscription will be opened in the party press. Swell that list as rapidly as you can, and help to spread the news of our plans and induce others to join in the work.

If we can have a daily to fight our next campaign it will be much better than to have it only in time for the campaign of 1903. It is for you to say when it shall be.

"Prince will honor Lincoln." Such is the headline which graced the capitalist papers last Tuesday. If it not a striking commentary on the decay of democracy and the old free spirit of America that we can think of the signer of the Emancipation Proclamation as being honored when this royal brigand, representative of absolutism, militarism, and oppression, condescends to lay a wreath on his tomb, Lincoln would not be proud of America if he were living to-day. But Teddy is proud and so are all the dollar aristocrats and dollar politicians who will have a chance to bow before His Highness. Are you proud, workingmen?

THE "COMMON INTEREST" OF WORKERS AND CAPITALISTS.

The Haverhill "Gazette" offers a reply to The Worker's challenge, which was given in the following words:

"We now call on the Gazette to inform us definitely, by plain and concrete illustration, of one fundamental point, however small, in which the employer, as employer, and the employees, as employees, have a common interest. When the Gazette does that, we shall have a basis for discussing the possibility of the conditions it suggests."

In reply to this, the "Gazette" says:

"In the belief that our Socialistic friend is actually seeking the light, and trusting that when it shines upon his path we shall have the pleasure of his company, the suggestion is made that arbitration by means of official boards, or by the efforts of peace-advocating labor unions, such as our own Shoe Workers' Union for instance, have often found this common interest. It exists in business prosperity, in continuity of employment, in assurance of freedom from strike or lockout or other interference with the regular course of production, even in the wage question itself, although it is less often recognized in the latter. And because this common interest is founded not alone on moral grounds, but has underneath it the support of practical common sense of material welfare, any agency which presents it to the attention of employer or employee is doing a service to the community, is a present means of relief, rather than a vision of the future. For the present the 'Gazette' is not questioning the reliability or the availability of the cure which the Socialist physician prescribes for this industrial disease. It merely contends that while Socialism clings to its prescription as the only 'cure,' it is making a grievous mistake both for the welfare of the body politic and for its own reputation as a practitioner that it does not accept and make use of such remedies as will allay the pain temporarily and relieve suffering when opportunity offers, while it is preparing its own dose for the patient, or possibly is preparing the patient for the dose."

Of course, the "Gazette" knows that in our criticism of the "Peace Conference" we have never opposed the holding of conferences between employers and employees over questions in dispute. That is the universal policy of the unions. For years they have been following that policy, and it was always the employers who said, "We have nothing to arbitrate; we cannot receive committees; we deal only with employees as individuals."

Senator Hanna and his friends and President Gompers and his friends are trying very hard to make it appear that they have originated the idea of conferences between employers and employees; but all workmen know that it is not true.

Workmen always try to avoid strikes, to win their demands without battle. In this they do quite right. But they know and we know that it is only by being prepared for battle that they have any chance to win without battle. Enemies do well to confer before fighting. But the party which is least prepared to fight, the party which is least conscious of enmity and most ready to be cajoled by a pretense of friendship, is the party which will get least out of the conference.

We asked the "Gazette" to tell us of one point in which workingmen as such and capitalists as such have a common interest, not to tell us of one point in which they are opposed and about which they can, as antagonists, hold diplomatic conferences in order to avoid open battle. In reply, the "Gazette" tells us that "continuity of employment" is such a point of common interest.

There is much to be said on this question. Under certain conditions, which conditions are never permanent, the point which the "Gazette" has cited is, within certain limits, a point of common interest. Of those conditions and those limits we shall speak somewhat fully next week.

For the present, we protest against a wanton misinterpretation of our position. We should be wrong if we argued that unions ought not to try to get grievances redressed or demands granted without strikes; but we claim nothing of the sort.

What we do claim is this: That the capitalists as such and the workingmen as such are natural enemies; that, while their quarrels may be compromised, their interests cannot be reconciled—which is a very important and, we think, a very clear distinction; and that it is only by rejecting all pretense of friendship and insisting on treating with the capitalists as an enemy—under armed truce, so to speak—that the workingmen can gain anything for themselves.

That position has not been controverted and we hold to it.

The New York "Times" thinks that "every American must feel a thrill of patriotic pride in reading the list of gifts and benefactions for public purposes made in the United States during 1901." We confess, notwithstanding a somewhat extended line of American ancestors, that we have been able to read the list without a thrill. We have come nearer to feeling a blush of shame that the people of this country should be in a position to be thus patronized and coddled by a coterie of millionaires—that the people should have to depend on private "benefactions" for certain important services, and that these industrial princes should be thus able to give and to take away. Rome in Caesar's century saw even greater annual lists of gifts and benefactions, relatively to the conditions of the age. But the thoughtful Romans of that day were not thrilled with pride at the spectacle.

Our Board of Education is preparing to take Prince Henry around to several of the public schools, to have selected students deliver addresses of welcome to him, and to have the student body sing songs in his honor. In all the ridiculous spectacle that the American people, through their chosen representatives, are making of themselves, there is no phase quite so disgusting as this. We used to be proud of our schools. We counted them the basis of our free institutions, which put us so far above the effete monarchies of Europe. We have now so far lost confidence in those same free institutions that we are willing to prostitute even the public schools for the entertainment of representatives of royalty. All this is perfectly natural and proper, so far as our dollar aristocrats are concerned, but the workingmen, who allow that dollar aristocracy to rule, who complacently put its nominees in office, year after year, have reason to blush for the deeds that are done in their name. The man who has voted the Socialist ticket is the only one who can say, with a clear conscience, that he has no share in the whole disgraceful business.

ELBERT HUBBARD FALLS IN LINE.

Elbert Hubbard, author of "The Message to Garcia," which the railroad corporations distributed by the thousand among their wage-slaves in order to inculcate proper ideals of servility, in a lucid interval penned the following, which appeared in the "Philistine" for January:

"Trusts are good things, because they are economizers of energy. They cut off waste, increase production and make panic impossible. The trusts have come in spite of the men who think they originated them, and in spite of the reformers who turned conservatives and opposed them. The next move of evolution will be Socialism. Socialism means the operation of all industries by the people and for the people. Socialism is co-operation instead of competition. Competition has been so general that economists mistook it for a law of nature, when it was only an incident. Competition is no more a law of nature than is hate. Hate was once so thoroughly believed in that we gave it a personality and called it the Devil. The trusts are getting things ready for Socialism. Humanity is growing in intellect, in patience, in kindness, in love. And when the time is ripe the people will step in and take peaceful possession of their own."

There is no likelihood that the corporations will force the above views on their employees—Oh, no. It is not the kind of a "message" they like.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

"What's all the world to a man, when his wife is a widow?" is but another way of saying: "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." This may be understood by adding the clause, "for then your funeral procession is in progress, and therefore all men speak well of you."

It is the privilege of all of us to be spoken well of at least that once. Yet even that privilege the moralizers must needs dash their pessimism into by calling it woe. They say it is only by courtesy and during the funeral that these kind words are said of us; and that the woeful part of the occasion is in the inability of the victim to rise and defend himself from such mendacity and from some of the persons uttering it.

We are to have a royal cortege here in New York very soon, headed by a prince from Germany. A brilliant army of German courtiers will be on a solemn visit to our democracy, and they will all speak well of us—and that's the woeful part of it. Prince Henry, morally speaking, comes as a note of admiration to the funeral of a democracy which died by over-indulgence in gilt-edged bonds.

Woe unto you when Prince Henry and his men speak well of you, and you do not sit down and search your life to find out what evil you have done to win their approval.

No one feature of our public press strikes a visitor so comical as the manner in which our crude newspaper writers daub themselves (that is America) all over with the oil of gladness whenever some savage or other prince (if there be others) praises them. We have been sinning hard for such praise and got it. Oh, that Socialists would get to work and lose a lot of it!

A government official, Dr. Wiley, who represents the present administration's interest in the beet sugar of the United States as against the liberty and cane sugar of Cuba, speaks with clearness on the law of economic ascendency thus: "A country that begs alms cannot be said to be in the best condition for free government." And this saying applies to all classes as well as to all countries. Does Labor still beg? If it not yet ready for freedom.

The Mayor of Ogden, in Utah, wants to set the firemen there to work between blazes at the raising of potatoes for sale, the proceeds to be turned into the city treasury—that is, for the reduction of city taxes. This simple concrete case illustrates how hard it is to be right in a wrong city and a wrong state. If Ogden were a city owned by its inhabitants, it would be better to have the firemen raising potatoes than playing drafts; but as Ogden is owned only by a few of its inhabitants, it may not be so right to have the other fellows raise taxes for them under the name of potatoes.

The newspaper editors, whose function it is to form public opinion according to order, are professionally a perplexed fraternity; a chronic condition of mind which they have assumed for the benefit of their readers. That is why they were so much at a loss to understand the opposition of the clergy to Gov. Odell's project for more state control over asylums. Why indeed should they not be? When the fool people find out that the churchman does not and will not relieve the poor, and cannot if he would, one of the most profitable fictions of the church will be taken away.

No modern state can afford to vex the churchman, because the order of religious progress is this: First, the people find a religion; Second, the religion finds and hires its priest; Third, the priest finds a market for the religion and sells and delivers it, with the people wrapped inside. This process can never be avoided so long as men deem it possible for slaves and masters to have the same religion. It is not possible. And this is the crux of all the controversies we have as to Christian Socialism.

Capitalism is flourishing. While France is afflicted with a shortness of babies and is now considering methods of inducing the common people to increase and multiply themselves for exploitation according to the Scriptures, England is afflicted with a shortness of men, and is reducing the standard measurement for her soldiers to five feet naught. The human race is succumbing physically to the perpetual economic war of the labor-mongers and cannot supply victims to any other battlefields. This fact is worth a hundred Hague conventions as a guarantee that gunpowder is dying.

The system of private government which now dominates man's struggle for society is an impossible thing to survive; and even addition to its efficiency is but another toll to its passing bell. The Bureau of Statistics (from which department we are soon to have a scandal) affords an example of this impossibility. If the nation was administering its affairs collectively for the whole of the people, correct statistics would be the most luminous of our means of administration and guidance; but under capitalism these lights are sold to the profit pirates who hang around the capitol, and instead of being used to guide the ship to port lure only to the rocks and reefs of the speculators.

If we could only make it a felony to do anything calculated to put a restraint upon the output, what a millenium would be established for the capitalist class; as long as the market lasts. The English unions are now having such a blessed brotherly conference time with their employers, looking forward to the restoration of the foreign markets to John Bull. But to do this the unions are asked "not to restraint the output." That means "you must not strike." But if the brother capitalist wishes to restrict output by reductions or lockouts, how then! That will be a put out without restriction.

Did it ever make you sick to read Tillman's tilts about liberty with some of the New England senators; and the tilts of the imperialist senators with Tillman about liberty? These men are like a brood of blind kittens wriggling to their unsavory doom in a cesspool. Hope, there is none, nor sight nor sense and yet they squeak and flop for liberty. Oh, shove them down!

How much the anarchy scare fakirs are really afraid of explosive anarchists may be inferred from the quantities of dynamite daily and freely carted in by them through the city; and what a brazen hypocrisy therefore are the anti-anarchist laws now pending in our congresses, based upon our terror of the howling, red eyed and the long-haired man. One professional, being interviewed concerning the Rapid Transit tunnel explosion, and who was properly schooled, says, cautiously: "A certain quantity leaves Jersey at a point which it is not necessary to name," etc., etc. But another official not so posted in fakery gives the quantity of stuff, time of delivery and the place; and yet New York is here unto this day.

A howl is being raised in the high places of France on account of the number of infants that are dying, but more on account of the numbers that are not being born. This latter is a problem concerning which the Yankee interrogation is quite relevant. "What are you going to do about it?" If the people will not breed slaves enough, gentlemen, we must compel them. The present birth rate will not support our two armies, the sword army and the wage army, and what are we going to do about it?

A queer thing about the immigrant Roumanian Jews now calling public attention to themselves as a phenomenon consisting of a number of men, in New York, who are not able to get work, is that other queer thing of the Hirsch fund society people who declare that no one who applies to them need be without work. Here are two discoveries which please make a note of. There are in New York some people who cannot get work. There is a society in New York which can find work for those who apply! eheu!

Our Roumanian fellow sufferers say that they left home because of religious persecution and came here to be free. What can the people who prosecute religiously do to show persecution? How does a man discover that he is persecuted? He gets ostracised at last, and cast but from social and business privileges; in fact he gets out of work; therefore he is persecuted, and feels that he is not in a free country, and so comes to America. How, then, being in America, is a man free who commences life already thus ostracised, out of society and out of business and out of work. The sum total of all persecution and slavery is the power that thrusts you out of work. Who would go to the trouble of persecuting a man beyond that?

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Kiyoshi Kawakami writes in the February number of the "International Socialist Review" upon the rise and progress of Socialism in Japan, where the movement has now reached very respectable proportions, growing with the industrial development of the country. From the opposite side of the world Enrico Ferri writes on the "Program and Tactics of the Italian Socialist Party," a subject just now of especial interest. Mother Jones' article on "Coal Miners in the Old Dominion," Ellen Starr's on "The Renaissance of Handicraft," S.G. Hobson's on "Boodle and Cant," A. M. Simons' on "American Railroads and Their Employees," and Ernest Untermann's on "Socialists in the Capitalist Press" all treat interestingly of different phases of the great living question of the day.

The publishers take occasion to deny a malicious report which has been spread to the effect that the "Review" is upon the point of death. They assure us that, while it is not overburdened with riches, it has every assurance of a long and useful life.

"The World's Work" for February is interesting and valuable as usual, especially as the most complete contemporaneous record of capitalist progress written from the capitalist side in this country. Among the articles to which we would direct the attention of our readers are those of M. G. Cunniff on "Increasing Railroad Consolidation" (with map), Andrew Goodrich on "Agriculture under Cloth," Wm. McAndrew's "Plain Words on Teachers' Wages," and Geo. Iles on wireless telegraphy.

The Standard Publishing Company of Terre Haute, Ind., has issued a pamphlet by Rev. T. McGrady, entitled "A Voice from England," being a reply to the attack on Socialism perpetarated by Father Rickaby. The Socialist Literature Company of New York this week issues Father McGrady's "The Clerical Capitalist." We shall notice the ntogether at an early date. Both will be useful especially among Catholic workingmen. "A Voice from England" is sold at 10 cents a copy and "The Clerical Capitalist" at 5 cents.

WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS.

Only by Taking Part in Politics on the Basis of Their Class Interests Can the Workers Improve Their Conditions.

(We reprint from "The Union Label" the following article by our comrade, Geo. G. Cutting of the Boston Typographical Union, which was written last fall, but is still timely.)

Labor Day, the first of the twentieth century, has passed away and when we look backward and think of the sacrifices of the past and then forward to prospects of the future, we might with profit ask ourselves the question: "How are we to emancipate ourselves from the slavery of the present economic conditions?" As space is limited, I shall devote my attention to the higher expression of the working class movement; those who have associated themselves together into economic trade unions, and are slowly but surely learning that the power of their masters lies in their control of government machinery and the ballot. It does not take a prophet to prellict that ere five years have passed the trade unions of this country, and all other countries as well, will enter the political arena as a class-conscious political organization. Ten years ago there did not exist a strictly working class party—the workingmen were taking the choice of the two old parties which had existed for the past forty years, but the economic conditions demanded a new party and that party was born. The Socialist Party is the only party in the political field that represents "union politics," or the political expression of trade unionism on a higher plane than trade unionism itself. In imperial countries the workers are wresting from the old-time powers their political rights and forcing on them social reforms. Even in New Zealand and New South Wales the workers have been obliged to organize into trade unions and nominate and elect workingmen's candidates in order to get a living proportion of the produce of their labor; in fact, all concessions which the workers have succeeded in getting in the above-mentioned countries have been forced by workingmen's political movements.

In all domains the same thoughts are being expressed—in the paintings of artists, in the songs of the poets, in scientific works, in the magazines, newspapers, and works of fiction, some form of Socialism is advocated or criticis ed—it is now filtering into the brains of the thinkers, and crystallizes into purposes, and conquers hearts. The only real vital force in the trade union movement to-day is the Socialistic trend; those who would keep the union out of politics are reactionary and would keep the union from meeting the capitalists with their effective weapons. The struggle of the working class of the twentieth century has begun. What part are you to take, fellow workers, in this great struggle? Are you to act the reactionary and say, "No politics in the union?" I sincerely hope you will see your class interests are not to be subserved by voting either the Democratic or Republican tickets. It makes no difference whether a governor of a state is a Republican or a Democrat, he calls out the troops to shoot you down when you go on strike. Have you ever observed that the Democratic as well as the Republican judge issues injunctions, which deprive you of rights which the constitution of the United States guarantees you? Do you believe that the great army of unemployed now numbering 3,750,000 will ever be decreased by voting the old party tickets?

Let us see what the workers of other countries are doing for themselves. In Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Norway-Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Canada, and Great Britain, the trade unions have ceased to support the old reactionary parties and are either nominating independent candidates or supporting the candidates of the Social Democratic Party, which has during the past year established international headquarters in Belgium.

The trade unionists of this country might profit by the action of the trade unionists of the city of Marseilles, France. A year ago they elected as mayor a Socialist, who was a member of the Dock Laborers' Union, together with a majority of the city council. About three months ago the dock laborers had a grievance against their masters, and being unable to arrive at a settlement they struck, and, as usual, the masters appealed to the mayor to call out the military, which, of course, he refused to do, but instead called a meeting of the city council and voted to appropriate from the city treasury 100,000 francs to assist the workers. The masters seeing they had not the political power to coerce their workingmen, made terms with the unions.

The Social Democratic Party of Belgium has issued a manifesto declaring that the government must grant universal suffrage or face a revolution, and great demonstrations are now taking place. It is safe to predict they will be victorious.

The trade unionists of this country and nearly every other country are barely holding their own, as the proportion of the value of their product is constantly growing less, the capitalist continuing to take a larger share of the wealth created. This can be verified by the report of the committee on manufactures of the state of Massachusetts. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, says in his report that labor is paid 17.8 per cent. in wages of each dollar's worth of value created. Now the question comes, how are you to increase your share? Can you do it by adding fifty cents a day to your wages? I think you can readily see that this increase would at once be added to the price of the goods sold, thereby laborers as a class would not be benefited, although a few individuals might make a temporary gain. The only great reform trade unions have succeeded in accomplishing is the shortening of the hours of labor, and this alone repays for the efforts made. And besides the trade unions have prevented the workers from becoming abject slaves.

The day is not far distant when the trade unionists of the world will unite in a grand world-wide political party and fight the battles on the political and economic fields.

The preamble of the Cleveland Central Labor Union reads as follows:

"We regard it a sacred duty of every honorable laboring man to sever his affiliations with all political parties of the capitalists and to devote his energy and attention to the organization of his trade and labor union and the concentration of all unions into one solid body for the purpose of assisting each other in all struggles—political and industrial—to resist every attempt of the ruling classes directed against our liberties, and to extend our fraternal hand to the workers of our land and all other nations of the globe that struggle for the same independence."

In Denmark they have 76,800 out of the 100,300 male laborers organized on this platform, and, although they have not elected a majority or the members of their parliament, they are getting more reform laws than the workingmen of the United States.

STATE CAPITALISM.

Our Fabian friends and others who so glibly talk of our narrowness, our exclusiveness, and who tell us that there is more done for Socialism in getting a single branch of industry under State control than in ten years of our propaganda, may be commended to the recent action of the Italian Government towards the employees on certain of the State railroads. We have already pointed out the snare and the delusion which State Socialism has turned out in that promised land of the Fabian and his congeners, the colony of New Zealand. But the way in which it is made to work in Italy shows it in the light of a very "two-edged" weapon indeed. The employees on the railways referred to have, it seems, lately threatened to come out on strike if certain conditions as to wages and hours were not complied with. The only answer of their employers, the Italian Government, was the definite counter-threat of a measure of which we have heard before, viz., to place the whole railway service under military jurisdiction, by which any refusal or attempted refusal to work would be punished as mutiny by martial law. It is quite clear that every extension of the power of a modern capitalist state along industrial lines, while it undoubtedly, just as may also be said of the trusts, prepares the way economically for the future Socialist organization of ludustry, yet nevertheless bears with it also very considerable immediate danger to democratic interests. Every increase of power, be it political, administrative or industrial, to the modern class state means in most cases so much the more immediate power to the elbow of reaction. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the centralization of industrial processes in the hands of the class state, either national or municipal, is never Social-Democracy, and very often is not even a shoeing-horn to Social-Democracy.—London Justice.

NEW ZEALAND "SOCIALISM."

At this time New Zealand has a population of something under 800,000 all told. Quite a little people. To hear them talk, and to hear others talk for them, any one would imagine that this out-of-the-way collection of a few hundred thousand agriculturists and miners was setting the pace for Socialism all over the planet. And not for Socialism alone. They must take the lead on "Imperialism," forsooth, too. If anybody dares now to flout the high-minded, noble, chivalrous, far-seeing, diplomatic personage who does us the honor to be our colonial secretary, this Lilliputian set of swashbucklers at the back of, beyond will know the reason why. The whole thing is too silly to discuss seriously. The man Seddon, who has constituted himself the mouthpiece of this absurd colonial "blow," has simply made an ass of himself. Just imagine New Zealand setting itself up to be somebody in these days of huge combinations!

But nearly the entire capitalist press in London has taken the whole thing most solemnly. The fact that in all probability fully twenty times the population of New Zealand in the United Kingdom have been opposed to this infamous war in South Africa from the first, and are opposed to it now, counts for nothing. We are merely "a minority." But when a gasbag like Seddon blows himself off on the other side of the world on behalf of what would count here as a fairly big city, where probably also many do not agree with him, then that is really important.—H. M. Hyndman, in London Justice.

"INALIENABLE RIGHTS."

It might be expected of course that the capitalist press would "denounce" the attempt of the policemen to organize in their own interests, but nevertheless these denunciations now and then contain wholesome truth that not only policemen but all other wage workers would do well to ponder over. For instance the "Tribune" takes occasion to puncture the "inalienable right" bubble of policemen to organize, by stating that while such rights may exist men have to surrender them under certain circumstances. The policeman waives every one of them, says the "Tribune," and before he can exercise any of them he must first exercise the inalienable right of giving up his job. Right you are Mr. Tribune! Indubitably and inalienably right! And when the slaves know that the "certain circumstances" alluded to are the conditions which capitalism imposes on society, and that they are universal "circumstances" for all who must sell their labor power for bread, they will quit mouthing about "inalienable rights," and prepare to exercise their POWER instead.—Workers' Call.

BROTHERHOOD.

The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star is Brotherhood;
For it will bring again to earth
Her long-lost Power and Might,
Will send new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race.
Come, clear the way, then, clear the way:
Blind kings and creeds have had their day.
Break the dead fetters from the path,
Our hope is in the aftermath.
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star led, to build the world again.
—Edwin Markham.

—No, my son, the Socialists do not want to "divide up all the wealth of the world." They desire to stop the "dividing."—W. S. Waudby, in Typographical Journal.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

(and OTHERS)

Saginaw Exponent.

But under the present capitalist system, government ownership of railroads would inure to capitalists almost exclusively, and the wages of the men who do the actual work of transporting wealth to market would be the last to raise, while the capitalist representatives in Congress would at once see that their masters got all the benefits that would accrue therefrom.

A recent writer on trusts and their domination of government, says that "if the trusts are to be the government, then the government should be the trust," and it might be added that if the government is to be the trusts, the working class should be the governing class, if they desire to secure benefits from public ownership.

Toronto Daily Star.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is being warned by some of the newspapers that he will not be allowed to acquire control of the railways of the United States, and that his efforts to gain control only hurries the day when the Government will step in and assume possession. The Hartford "Times" says that these solemn warnings do not alarm Mr. Morgan and those associated with him, but that Government ownership will suit these men to a nicety.

"The Government control of railways," says the "Times," "means a federal guarantee of the interest on the bonds that Morgan and his friends are issuing." Stocks and bonds are different—the former might be bought by the Government at an appraisal, but bonds must pay interest.

"The only thing," says our contemporary, "that concerns these able promoters now is to get a sufficient amount of bonds into legal existence before Uncle Sam walks in and says that he really must insist on making the property of Messrs. Morgan, Hill, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Rockefellers, and all the others, a part of the national debt."

Nobody will be readier for Government ownership than these big trusts if they can draw up the contracts by which they sell out to the people, as our contemporary suggests.

But perhaps they will not be able to dictate terms.

Outsiders are not sure that the people of the United States have such a respect for law and the sanctity of property rights as to pay good money for the bonds with which the railways and other concerns are being loaded down.

Respect for law is not on the increase in the United States, and public opinion is the supreme authority. Perhaps if Uncle Sam is to buy out Mr. Morgan the bargain cannot be too long delayed, or there may develop such a situation as will lead to the repudiation of bonds and contracts and the overturning and ending of many things.

Cleveland Citizen.

Melvin Yeakley, of Kamms, O., who invented a pneumatic hammer and a gasoline engine that is regarded as perfect, is developing a new appliance to supplant rubber tires. It is in the nature of a compressed air cylinder, which can be attached to a vehicle and make rubber tires unnecessary. Yeakley is building an automobile that will seat sixty persons, and with his cylinder attachment he expects to solve the problem of driving large and heavy horseless vehicles. It may be taken for granted that with hundreds of inventors busying themselves in perfecting automobiles those vehicles will soon be thicker than flies. This brings us to the question as to whether it will be worth while wasting much effort to secure municipal ownership of street railways, especially when the magnates will probably be glad to saddle the people with a perpetual debt representing watered stock. Just as Marconi's experiments with wireless telegraphy are causing the telegraph monopolists and their politicians to become suddenly and wonderfully partial to government ownership of the means of communication, so the street railway monopolists, with the shadow of the automobile falling athwart their path, will soon see great virtue in "municipal Socialism."

The Workers' Call.

The Austro-Hungarian consul at Pittsburg, Pa., has had his attention directed to the slaughter of his countrymen in the rolling mills and foundries of that city, and asserts that nearly two thousand foreigners are sacrificed yearly to the greed and cupidity of the corporations. There is no law, he says, that can touch the owners and this state of things would not be tolerated in his own country one instant. Exactly so. There are nearly a million Socialist votes in his country which would most likely amount to two or three millions were not the franchise limited, and for this reason it is not quite so safe to destroy the lives of the workers there as here in this land of liberty. If the Austrian consul really wishes to check the slaughter let him advise his countrymen to vote for Socialism. For their own safety the capitalists will then be inclined to go slow in using up their human raw material.

MUST MARRY THEIR JOB.

The employees of the Deseret "News," the organ of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City, were much startled last week when the management sent forth an edict, stating that "all male employees of the 'News' who were not married on or before the 30th of June next, would be requested to hand in their resignations." It is estimated that the order will affect about twenty-five employees of the paper.

Usually, under our present paternalistic industrial system, married men are not wanted—single men can work for less wages and the man who burdens himself with a family, loses his job. But business is evidently shaky with the Mormon church, and so the usual procedure is reversed for the glory of God and the profit of the prophets.

—The miners seek gold in the veins of the mountains—the capitalist gets his gold from the veins of the unionists.—W. S. Waudby, in Typographical Journal.

PARTY NOTES.

The 16th A. D. will hold a special meeting, Friday, Feb. 14, at 8 p. m., at the Volks Lyceum, 218-220 Second street. First order of business: Starting work for the daily paper.

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. will meet on Monday evening, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock p. m. at Comrade Mayes' home, 249 West Eleventh street. Every member is requested to attend, as there are some important matters to be voted upon.

Sunday, Feb. 16, at 3 p. m., sharp, Algernon Lee lectures in Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place (E. Eighth street). Subject: "Capitalist Production." Comrades especially should attend, and, if possible, should bring friends.

The last meeting of the 32d and 33d A. D., held on Feb. 6, was well attended. Dr. Ingermann presided. M. Sand was designated as delegate for the party festival on Feb. 22. Consideration of the new by-laws of Local New York was made a special order for the next meeting on Feb. 20. Comrades Hayes and Greenbaum were nominated to the International Socialist Bureau. A spirited discussion ensued about means to enliven the interest of the members in the organization, with the result that a lecture and entertainment will be held on Saturday evening, March 1, at headquarters, Harlem Union Hall, 1967 Third avenue. The comrades in charge are John I. Cohn, Ernest Weinert, and M. Sand. The committee wishes all members of the districts to agitate for this entertainment, as the program laid out will insure a complete success if the members only do their duty and come all with friends and sympathizers. John Spargo, who is well-known to all our readers, will be the principal speaker, and a German speaker will also be present. Good talent has been secured to make the evening interesting and music will be furnished for dancing later in the evening. Admission is free.

In the rooms of the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, next Saturday evening, Feb. 15, there will be held a meeting for the election of District Organizer for Central Brooklyn. Comrades of the 4th, 6th, 16th, and 17th Districts are urged to attend and see that an energetic worker is selected.

On Sunday, Feb. 16, at 3 p. m., Dr. C. L. Furman will lecture at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Turnhall, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on the subject: "Our King and Our Country." All workingmen and friends of labor are earnestly invited to attend. This is one of a series of lectures arranged by the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association. Admission is free and all are welcome.

A new branch of the party was organized in Peekskill, N. Y., at a meeting held last Sunday in the home of E. Bell. There are seventeen members to start with and the comrades expect to let the whole county know of their existence before long. The neighboring villages of Oradell, Etna, and River Edge were represented. Scott Dabo was chosen as chairman and C. Uphell as secretary. Previous to this, Dr. DeYoe of Ramsey and F. E. Blenkstone of Oradell held a public meeting, Comrade Thompson of Ridgewood acting as chairman. Both speakers were listened to with close attention and expressions of approval were heard from many who had viewed Socialism with prejudice. Another meeting will be held Friday evening, and all who wish to work for Socialism are invited to join.

By an error in this department last week we substituted "Brockton, Mass." for "Bridgewater, Mass." in noting the organization of town committee with W. O. Smith as chairman.

All Socialists in Wards 7, 9, 10, and 12, Boston, are requested to meet at 724 Washington street, on Monday, Feb. 17, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a district club and electing its officers and delegates to the Central Committee.

The Marxian Association will hold their first social and dance at Friendship Hall, 12 Kneeland street, Boston, Saturday evening, Feb. 15, beginning at 8 o'clock. Admission is 25 cents, to defray expenses. All comrades and their friends are invited.

East Boston, where Socialist agitation was at a standstill during the troublous times of factional strife, has again come to life. A good-sized working branch has been organized which bids fair to do splendid work in the near future. Discussion meetings with the view of giving the members a clear understanding of scientific Socialism are held twice a week, and public meetings for propaganda among the citizens of East Boston are arranged occasionally. Dr. H. A. Gibbs delivered an eloquent address on Jan. 30. In his humorous manner he expounded the principles of Socialism to a fair and appreciative audience. Another public meeting will be held within a month.

The Somerville, Mass., Socialist Club held a meeting Feb. 10, took in four new members and decided to hold public meetings every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Hill Building, Union Square, Room 25. Meetings are free and discussion will be allowed after each address of selected speakers. All Socialists are asked to come and bring as many friends as possible. The best beginning for Socialism in Somerville has been made that has ever been made in the city. A city committee has been organized, and the Socialists of this city will be on deck for caucus work at the coming election. Winfield P. Porter, the first candidate of the party for governor, will give the first address Sunday, Feb. 16. Everybody come.

—Railroading in the United States," a new pamphlet by Ben Hanford. Price, 5 cents. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST UNION.

Wenonah S. Abbott of Los Angeles, of the Woman's National Socialist Union, requests us to publish the constitution of that body. The occasion for the request is the publication in The Worker of a statement signed by Mrs. Fales and other officers of the Woman's National Socialist League, in which the later formed organization, the W. N. S. U., was criticised. Unfortunately, the document is too long for us to print in full, but we give the declaration of principles and some other portions which seem most important:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

"We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of justice and equality as applied to economics.

"We declare that the rapid concentration of capital and its control over the government has forced the issue; and that, while the trust represents the most advanced stage of present economic progress, yet because it is based upon the private ownership of the means of production, it is opposed to freedom and fatal to the future welfare of the republic; therefore the next step in social development must be taken, which is a change from capitalism to Socialism, from competition to co-operation, from the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership and administration by the people.

"Therefore, we stand pledged to teach the principles of this higher industrial system called the Co-operative Commonwealth; to enlist women in the advancement of these principles in every practical way that may present itself; to educate the young in these truths; to form a better public sentiment; and, finally, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power, individually and collectively, to bring about that universal co-operation founded upon the Golden Rule of Love and Justice, which shall take the place of competitive strife and discord."

ART. II.—MEMBERSHIP.

"Any woman endorsing the principles of Socialism and subscribing to the articles of this constitution, may, upon the payment of dues dollar annually, become a member-at-large, until such time as her state is organized, when she will become auxiliary to her state or local union. The payment of ten dollars at any one time to this institution shall constitute a life membership. State Woman's Socialist Unions may become auxiliary by the payment of ten cents per member annually into the national treasury. Any person may become an honorary member by subscribing to the declaration of principles and the payment of one dollar annually into the national treasury."

ART. V.—DEPARTMENTS.

"The work of the Woman's National Socialist Union shall be divided into six or more departments, to be under the direction of committees, the chairman of each committee being recommended by the National Committee and ratified by referendum vote, said chairmen being empowered to appoint their own assistants. One department shall be devoted to the study and publication of Socialist literature; another to the propaganda of Socialism; a third to the education of the young in the principles of co-operation; a fourth to parliamentary usage; a fifth to legislation; a sixth to securing data as to present social and industrial conditions."

Any readers who wish a fuller statement of the case may write for a copy of the Los Angeles "Socialist" of Dec. 28, in which the constitution was published in full.

For ourselves, we are inclined to agree with the opinion expressed by Frances Nacke in a letter published in this issue of The Worker, that the formation of Socialist organization apart from the party on a basis of sex is not likely to be productive of good results.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State Is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

To the Workingmen of the State of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism. That is, provided you approve of Socialism, or, the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the Social Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a workingman must surrender the biggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, that they may bestow it on the pauperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo—why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class.

Workingmen:—You have heard before our appeals, but you continued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Republican and Democratic legislatures, Republican and Democratic judges are now, more than ever, the tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legislators and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not refused to you by the very men whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist literature. The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remember, he helps doubly who helps promptly.

Send contributions to Emil Neppel, treasurer, S. D. P., State Committee, 288 W. 142d street, New York.

New York State Committee, S. D. P.
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

All monies contributed will be acknowledged in The Worker "Volkszeitung" and "Vorwarts."

INCENTIVE.

Commenting upon the difficulty which British employers find in increasing the speed at which their laborers work, the Chicago "Tribune" remarks that this is the same problem which confronts the Socialist state; i. e., the difficulty of inducing men to work. However it advises the British employer to try increasing the wage, or at least to regard the current rate of union wages as a minimum. In other words the "Tribune" pretends to believe that a slight increase of wages will be equal if not superior as an incentive to effort as if the laborer received the total product of his labor as he would under the "Socialist state." Capitalist logic is certainly a fearful and wonderful thing when it attempts to demonstrate that a part is equal to or greater than the whole.—Workers' Call.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.
By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business as soon as possible. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes, quarters, and dollars are preferred, but we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street.

Previously acknowledged	$2,236.20
List No. 493, M. Wollendorf	.50
List 100, G. Emerich	1.00
List 284, M. Koenicke	.25
D. Bonmert, donation	.50
List 182, H. Hinz	.25
List 262, R. Link	.25
List 235, H. Stoeckel	.50
List 183, O. Hild	.50
List 65, J. B. Clayton	.75
Total	$2,240.70

CHARITY.

For where there is even one more worker than can be employed he must bid against the rest for the work, and that one who, by freely using the soup-kitchens, can exist upon the least pay will have the job.

The laborers themselves appreciate this. When some one shows how a family of eight persons could be comfortably supported on a dollar a day by using some patent philanthropic cook stove it raises a clamor from the working men, because they correctly reason that if they could be supported on a dollar a day it would be no long time before they would get but a dollar a day. Wages will be just what, using all aids, the laborer can live upon. * * *

Yet if poverty, misery and sickness are here, we cannot let men starve or die in our sight. True, if we can prevent it, we should not let them die, but if with charity "machines" we make the sick better at the cost of making the well sick; if we make the poor comfortable at the expense of making the comfortable poor; if we ease misery only by shifting the load to those ready staggering, what have we accomplished?—Bolton Hall, in "The Charity Disease."

CHINESE LABOR.

What is the difference whether we exclude the Chinese to restrict competition in the labor market, or have American capitalists invest in Chinese industries and with his reciprocity treaties bring the manufactured goods on the market to compete with the American product? If the mountain don't come to Mohamet, Mohamet goes to the mountain; in either case the workers must learn that Socialism is the only remedy that will remove the possibility of their coming in competition with coolie labor.—The Wage Worker.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. George Smith, 309 Examiner Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jos. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs. Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Washington Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Eidsness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 667, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 229 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 2 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of Central Committee, held on Feb. 4, at 724 Washington street, communication from the Financial Secretary of State Propaganda Committee, with enclosed 50 due stamps and samples of membership cards and application blanks were received. O. H. Wheelock seated in place of Riley, resigned. Brighton, with 18 members, Charlestown, with 8 members, and Boston Socialist Club, the hotseating faction, with 33 members, were admitted and delegates seated. Committee on Vail's lectures reported final arrangements and read communication in The Worker. The Central Committee, in appreciation of the generous offer of The Worker, passed the following resolution: "Whereas, The Worker has declined pay for the advertising of Vail's lectures, resolved, that the Central Committee pass a vote of thanks to The Worker for its splendid work toward Socialist propaganda."

The Finance Committee submitted its final report. The by-laws were read and adopted, the same to be submitted to a referendum; the vote to be returned within thirty days.

LOUIS MARCUS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

To the Town and City Committees of Massachusetts.

You are hereby notified that, by act of the Legislature of the state of Massachusetts, our official party name, "Democratic-Social," has been changed to "Socialist." You will, therefore, in all communications, to the State Committee, or the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to city and town clerks, use the name "Socialist Party" for our party designation.—We having polled the 1 per cent. vote last year necessary to become an official party as the "Democratic-Social Party," all rights secured under that name are continued under the new name.

SQUIRE E. PUTNEY,
Secretary of the State Committee, Socialist Party of Massachusetts.

NEW JERSEY.

NOTICE.

To All New Jersey Comrades.

The proceedings of the State Convention held New Year's Day will be submitted this week to the branches for a referendum vote. All votes should be returned to the undersigned not later than March 4. Votes received after March 4 will not be counted.

We desire, in justice to the State Committee, to say that the delay in submitting the proceedings to a referendum is not the fault of the state officers, but to the fact that two members of committees, Platform and Constitution, took from the Convention the reports of their committees instead of having them over to the Secretary of the Convention. One of the reports was sent to The Worker, and for some time was lost, but was finally found and placed in the hands of the State Secretary, Jan. 31, and at once put in the hands of the printer.

The State Committee, at its meeting Feb. 8, in order to expedite matters and hasten the calling together of the new committee, decided to name candidates for the offices of Financial Secretary, and Treasurer of the new committee, and will submit these names to the branches for action on Feb. 20.

Any branch desiring to nominate candidates other than those named by the Committee can do so up to Feb. 19, the names so added to be sent out at the same time as the names suggested by the State Committee.

The branches and county committees are requested to settle at once any indebtedness to the present State Committee, in order, that it may leave office with a clear balance sheet.

M. M. GOEBEL, Secretary,
14 Bridge street, Newark.

NEW YORK.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee met Feb. 4, with Chris Rob in the chair.

Job Harriman made report on the work of the National Committee in St. Louis. His report was accepted and approved.

Charles H. Vail reported successful meetings in Syracuse, Corning, Hornellsville, Rochester, and Watertown.

State Organizer Butscher sent in a report of work done in Troy, Endicott, Green Island, Albany, and Saratoga Springs.

Comrade C. Barge was present from Long Island City and reported on conditions in Queens County. Comrade Barge was instructed to visit Queens County on behalf of the State Committee. The State Committee decided to recognize any Queens County Local and Local Long Island City was requested to buy stamps from the Colony Local.

Local Troy sent in a resolution providing that the National Committee shall have power to arrange inter-state lecture tours with such locals as may desire," and requesting that same be submitted to a national referendum vote.

Locals New Rochelle and Ticonderoga bought stamps. Communications also received from Schuylerville, Rome, Newburgh, Bolsha, Peru, Dunkirk, Fort Edward, Corning, Utica, and Norwich.

Comrade Fischler wrote from Mt. Carmel, regarding Polish propaganda. It was decided to order the party platform published in Polish.

Action was taken toward securing a permanent State Organizer.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Secy.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and place of meeting. If you are not already a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fail to attend the next meeting of your assembly district, join the party, and go to work.

The headquarters of Local New York are at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Julius Gerber is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lyceum on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

1st, 3d, and 5th A. D.—Every Monday at 240 W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. Mayes.

2d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 73 Ludlow street.

4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall, E. Broadway, near Clinton street.

9th and 10th A. D.—Second and fourth Friday, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

7th A. D.—First and third Wednesday, at Colonial Hotel, 243 W. Seventeenth street.

9th and 11th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 438 W. Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—Every Friday at Grand Central Palace Hall, 99-99 Clinton street, Room 5.

13th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 342 W. Forty-second street.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Tenth street.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 437 W. Fifty-third street.

16th A. D.—Every Friday at 216 E. Fifth street.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 421 First avenue.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 125 Amsterdam avenue.

21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

22d A. D.—Every Thursday at 312 E. Fifty-second street.

23d A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19 Manhattan street.

24th A. D.—(Branch 1.) Second and fourth Monday, at 1649 Second avenue.

24th A. D.—(Branch 2.) Every Thursday at 217 E. 85th street.

26th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1432 Second avenue.

26th A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH).—Second and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy-third street.

28th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1407 Avenue A.

30th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

31st A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at Sanders' Hotel, N. W. corner Park avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth street.

32d and 33d A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1907 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GERMAN).—Second and fourth Friday, at 3309 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENGLISH).—Second and fourth Thursday, at 3309 Third avenue.

ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third Saturday, at Welde's Hotel, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local Kings County. Fred. Schaffer is the Organizer of the Local and he may be addressed at the Socialist Club headquarters, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, where also the County Committee meets.

1st, 3d, and 33d A. D. (American Branch).—First and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhorn street.

5th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Enrich's, 57 Boerum street.

6th A. D.—Every Wednesday, at 222 Steckton street.

7th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at Blakenfeld's, 1232 Fifth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Turn Hall, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and Collyer streets.

15th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 197 Schaefer street.

16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 9 McDougal street.

17th A. D.—First and third Sunday after-noon, at 9 McDougal street.

18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 9 McDougal street.

19th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D.—BRANCH 1, GERMAN.—First and third Wednesday, at 257 Hamburg avenue.

20th A. D.—BRANCH 2, ENGLISH.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen avenue.

21st A. D.—BRANCH 1, GERMAN.—First and third Friday, at 675 Glenmore avenue.

21st A. D.—BRANCH 2, ENGLISH.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at Keystone Hall, Pennsylvania and Glenmore avenues.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

Against Separate Organization of Women.

Editor The Worker.

A few days ago I received some copies of the "Los Angeles Socialist," among them one of Dec. 28, wherein was published a proposed constitution for the Women's National Socialist Union. Socialist women of America are requested to send communications, etc., to Mrs. H. Dunham.

Since my communication in regard to this Union is intended to reach not merely those Socialist women who aim to organize, but readers of Socialist literature in general, I trust the editor of The Worker will open its columns for the expression of my sentiment on the matter at issue.

All of those who watch the progress of the world realize the urgent necessity of women's awakening to the cause of Socialism, and I consider myself among the last who would denounce individuals advocating that end. However, we Socialist women are asked to give the proposed plan careful consideration. I have done and am at once that I oppose the plan in its entirety.

Let me quote the first lines from the proposed constitution:

"We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of JUSTICE and EQUALITY as applied to economics."

From the standpoint of Socialism, what does justice and equality presuppose as applied to economics? A division of labor in the field of organization, politics, education, etc. No, it demands a unification of forces on every ground, toward every aim.

If those women who pledge themselves to stand for "a new order of society" fully grasp the meaning of their noble intention, they must perforce recognize that an organization which stands for a "new order of society," which represents "justice and equality" in its broadest aspect needs not to be organized. It is here already! We find it in every state of the Union, in every country of Europe, in Australia, and in its first stages of development on other continents.

Is it impertinent to ask: What Socialist women, filled with the true understanding of Socialism, would go forth and organize Socialist women into a separate body? As for one, have neither time nor money to spend on such an organization, because my fifth energy is required to aid the Socialist Party in its efforts to educate in its aims, to enforce the political claims for the emancipation of the struggling wage slave.

In The Worker of Jan. 19 there are published two documents signed by the officers of the new abandoned Women's National Socialist League. It appears therefrom that the Women's National Socialist Union is a rival organization to the former which failed in existence. I, for one, should not object too much if Healy: "It is pathetically contemptible source of announcement. Let the three working toward a definite goal. Let the one not quench even if the failure proves the failure of both organizations.

From the documents of the W. N. S. U. it is well to quote the following: "It is the same old story of intellectuals of confusing ideas and methods that under other circumstances nearly wrecked the Socialist Party." The statement that the rival organization was founded through methods of selfishness seems incorrect. For if those who oppose more radical measures knew the full benefit that springs from even at times "aggressive methods," especially for womanhood, they would fall in line with militant Socialists and not bother with rivalry. Again, it seems just to say that the Socialist movement cannot become wrecked through selfishness nor conflicting methods. It can be wrecked only through a complete turn in industrial affairs. Surveying the ground of Socialism during the time of seeming dissension, but one phenomenon becomes apparent—a necessary revolution within the ranks of American Socialists. Liebknecht has said that "Revolutions are not made; they come, they go, they are the products of the inevitable forces of evolution."

In another sentence of the document it is said: "If women cannot unite in one harmonious movement for the furtherance of Socialism, it is evident that the time is not yet ripe for permanent organization." Let us hope the time will never ripen when Socialist women will organize successfully apart from Socialist men. In so doing we err in the face of Socialist principles. The time is ripe for a determined organization, without distinction of sex—nay, it is overripe. Humanity suffers in consequence of these barriers which custom has developed between man and woman. Attention to the market of the world where men and women shoulder to shoulder, labor and strive to turn the wheel of social progress. Even the mere housewife and mother, when she is so often considered, being a mere consumer, not a producer, has her rank. She is rebuilding the generations; a labor as necessary to human progress as the production of food, clothing, and shelter.

Socialist women should, with a strong Socialist Party as the basis, go forth among all now existing organizations of women and spread the Socialist conception of equality. And this woman, possessed with a strong conviction of equality, will develop even among our men the still lacking complete understanding of congenial, noble comradeship.

In the document, signed by Mrs. Fales, it is further stated that the present leaders of the W. N. S. U. have denounced the call to women and the preamble to the constitution of the League as "aggressive," and "shocking to the moral sense of refined women." Let us take no offense whatever at such outbursts of denunciation, because there are but few women of refinement who feel themselves sufficiently firm on the ground of genuine morality not to fear losing dignity or become "shocked" as the phrase is. Real dignity "cannot be lost" if refinement is lacking in the Socialist movement our membership will never acquire it when "refined womanhood" turns from us. The moral sense of refined men or women can not be shocked by truth, though it must be admitted that the glaring flashes of truth often cause annoyance in dark corners of ignorance.

Again, moral and refined people are not afraid of "iconoclasts." A mind versed in nature's laws and facts keeps firm against the assaults of ignorance and prejudice.

Then come, ye refined and moral women, come into our party, which labors to give you all desired freedom. Line up with the uncouth man in overalls and blouse, line up with the woman who does the rough work in factory or in household (enabling you to be refined) and help us build a fortification for the aristocracy of labor, which is as old as humanity itself.

FRANCES NACKE.

New York City, January 25.

Letter Box

A. SEYMOUR FLEET, Seattle, Wash.—Rinkin was not so rough in many respects he had a leaning toward Socialism. We find many passages in all his works with which we can heartily agree and many from which we must vigorously dissent. His great weakness was that he knew little of modern science and nothing of the labor movement (except at second hand). "Sesame and Lilies," "The Crown of Wild Olive," and "Ethics of the Dust" are all well worth reading. But they must be read critically, not accepted as authoritative; even where they deal with his special subject of art. You can get all these books in cheap editions from 15 to 50 cents a copy.

O. R. L. AND OTHERS.—Job Harriman should be addressed at "Clarion" Secretariat, 104 Bowery, New York City." He will get his letters at least a day sooner if they are correctly addressed than if they are sent to this office to be remailed.

TO OLD "CLARION" READERS.—Those readers of The Worker who are receiving this paper in fulfillment of "Clarion" subscriptions are requested, in renewing or making changes of address, to mention the fact that they are on the "Clarion" list. Also, all subscribers in changing address should give the old address as well as the new one.

WOULD UNLOAD ON THE PEOPLE.

The President is said to heartily favor the government ownership of telegraphs, and it is also said the big telegraphic trusts are anxious to sell to the government. But all this comes at a time when it will do to suspicion this Populistic tendency. It comes just when the invention of wireless telegraphy promises to make the stock in the wire companies worth less than five cents on the dollar. Watch the "wire-working." As Socialism grows the railroads will try to head it off by selling to the people, thus making them "bond-servants." — Central Missouri Push.

10c. A COPY. $1 YEARLY.

"THE GOOSE-QUILL."

The GOOSE-QUILL is a new unconventional magazine, not in the least like the popular brain annihilating slush-mush-gush magazines. It is edited by its editor, and not by the Young Person. Besides original poems and virile short stories the GOOSE-QUILL each month reprints some notable poem from sources little known. Thus in its initial number there appeared an unexpurgated version of Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol," the most marvelous individual poem of the century. If you like "bread and butter" fiction don't buy THE GOOSE-QUILL," but if you like a magazine that expresses itself freely, and doesn't go nosing around after figleaves, buy the GOOSE-QUILL from your dealer, or send 10c. in stamps to the MANAGER, THE GOOSE-QUILL, Auditorium Tower, Chicago, Ill. The subscription to the GOOSE-QUILL for one year (12 months) is one dollar. The time to subscribe is NOW.

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway, Telephone 2576 Franklin

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
300 Broadway, Room 908. 50 Union Square.

PATRONIZE . . . .
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM. 273 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th St. N. Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

THE PARIS COMMUNE.

LISSAGARAY—"History of the Commune of Paris of 1871." 500 pages; cloth, $3.00.

BENHAM—"The Proletarian Revolt. A History of the Paris Commune of 1871," 232 pages. Price, 25 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Sent on receipt of price, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, New York.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I had a general run-down feeling, lacked ambition, and had no appetite whatever, with a very languid feeling at all times. On going to supper one evening, my boarding mistress recommended my taking Ripans Tabules. She told me her experience with them, as well as that of others to whom she had spoken about the Tabules. I decided to make a trial, and since I have been taking them I feel like a new-made man, and have none of my former complaints, taking a more decided interest in my work and in my life.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

READ "THE ADVANCE."

A 16-PAGE SOCIALIST PAPER.

Uncompromising advocate of class conscious political action in the interests of the working class as against those of the capitalist class. Send for sample copy. Subscription price, per year, $1.00. Six months, 50 cents. Three months, 25 cents. 134 Murphy Building, 1236 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TRADE and SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries; 15,000 receipts, 900 New Formulas, 734 pages. Indispensable in every worker's family. Price, $5.00, cloth; $6.00 in sheep, post free.

Hopkins' "Experimental Science," $4.00.

"Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century," by Edward W. Byrn; 300 illustrations, 480 pages, $3.00. Half red morocco, gilt top, $4.00.

Hopkins' "Magic," $2.50.

Sloane's "Complete Electrical Library," 5 volumes in a box, $5.00.

"Standard Practical Plumbing," by P. J. Davies. A complete encyclopedia for practical plumbers, builders, gas fitters, engineers, etc., $3.00.

"The Tinsmiths' Helper and Pattern Book," by H. K. Vosburgh. Rules, diagrams, tables, and recipes for the use of practical metal workers, $1.00.

"How to Become a Good Mechanic," by John Phin. A practical guide to self-taught men; tells what to study and how to begin, 25 cents.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS of every kind furnished by
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
—SUCCESSOR TO—
"CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
TORONTO, CANADA.

Five Postals for $1.25; each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.

For Sale on all New York News-stands.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET, (FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
66 Second Ave., Between Third & Fourth Sts.

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER. PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

**PARTY BUT

HARRIMAN AND CROSBY DEBATE.

Interesting Discussion Before Socialist Propaganda Club.

Five Hundred People Listen and Applaud—Socialism Makes Many New Friends—Hope for a Repetition of the Debate.

The joint debate last Sunday evening between Job Harriman and John S. Crosby, the noted Single Tax orator, brought to the hall of the Brooklyn Socialist Propaganda Club an audience of over 500 people, with a large proportion of Single Taxers and others.

Mr. Hetzell, a prominent Single Taxer of Philadelphia, had come with the evident intention of putting a test question, to answer which, or to fail to answer, was to signalize the defeat of the Socialists. The question involved the proposition that under Socialism if the government should decide by a vote of the majority, that every person must worship in a particular joss house, it would be a tyranny to which we should be obliged to submit. Harriman showed that by the same rule the same thing could happen under the present system, and, moreover, is much more likely to happen. The decrease of the working hours under Socialism would be the measure of the increase in the intelligence of the people, and this increase in the intelligence of the people would in turn measure the decrease in their respect for and their toleration of any impertinent interference on the part of those interested in the joss house. A local Single Tax labor leader present doubtless voiced accurately the conclusions reached by Mr. Hetzel and others, when he admitted that Mr. Harriman was a very clever man.

Mr. Crosby's Single Tax is so much diluted with State Socialism, and his conception of Democratic Socialism so obviously confused with Communism that it would seem only necessary to show him wherein real Socialism differs from Communism and State Socialism, and wherein it offers the greatest individual liberty, to win his indorsement.

The more technical questions of values, prices, natural laws, and rights, the right of the community to the increment from land and machinery arising from the labor power expended upon or in them, were discussed with such minuteness of detail and at such length that it would be impossible to reproduce the discussion here. Harriman's arguments were so masterful and eloquent that the audience indicated its approbation by its generous applause, although the uniform courtesy of Mr. Crosby, his perfect oratory, and attractive personality, won for him the admiration of all who were fortunate enough to listen to this the first debate between these two able advocates. It is to be hoped that a continuation of the discussion can be arranged.

AS VIEWED BY PETER E. BURROWES.

"When it is a big one, we ing a little one and the air is full of its yells and flying hair, your sympathy is big for the little one, by inverse ratio. But when it is the big one that yells, and it is his nap that flies, human nature appears to be so constituted that your sympathy is just as little for the big one as in the previous case it was big for the little one. Such is human nature; and it is the more so when the little one is Harriman and the big one is our exuberantly verbal friend and co-worker, John S. Crosby, whose eloquent failures we all prize.

"Never did a poor ox, married or th gic, get such a doing at the hands its adversary and advocate as Crosby. What little wind the in it after each kick of his gic, the latter when he sat on it) seemed to reduce to a va uum.

"The subject of debate was 'Resolved, That Socialism would do more for the people than the Single Tax.' But from the first it was evident that the champion of our poor solitary tax had lost sight of his protege in a single effort to prevent Socialism from doing any more to himself in the way of refutation than he could afford to carry.

"The large auditorium of the Socialist Propaganda Club was full to the walls with an intensely interested mixed audience, whose pulses rose and fell with the swell and fall of the splendid mental and oratorical combat.

"Any audience would linger with delight to listen to the word-masterful and genial Crosby on whatever subject he might choose to speak, but when Harriman speaks, though he speaks with a thrilling resonance, you do not hear his words, you only see a luminous line of logic. And it was on such a line that poor Crosby got roasted on Sunday night.

"I did not get there in time for it all; but I would not have missed what I saw and heard of it for considerably more than a little. And yet I belong to the Humane Society for Preventing Cruelty to the Defenseless, to which class of unfortunates it was evident from the start that the Single Taxer belonged.

"Remorselessly, Harriman rung the changes on Henry George's concession that labor produces all wealth, and sent that sentence stinging on the solar plexus of his adversary. But the irrepressible, conciliatory, ever smiling owner of that plexus arose again and again clinging fondly to the fragments of himself amidst the cheers of his fellow sufferers, who, among all political faddists, are the most tenaciously obdurate in thinking themselves to be reformers now on earth, posing as ardent pleaders for a better civilization while standing for the entire hog of evil principles which they oppose in fancy only.

"Again and again during the evening the Single Tax man conceded that Socialism stood for all that he stood for, only it stood for more than slave owners wanted. And again and again Harriman showed that with competition and the 'free' contracts of hunger-driven laborers and the accumulated force of other men's lives, through profit and wagery, still in the hands of a few, the Single Taxers would forever, out of the same root, reproduce evils they now complain of. 'Demand alone creates value,' persisted Mr. Crosby. 'How much demand will create value before the workers put forth the energy of their labor force?' Demand calls laborers into activity and then leaves them to create values,' cried Harriman.

"While denouncing the system under which we dwindle, Mr. Crosby declared again and again that labor can be getting now what it is worth and is not wronged, and that capital may rightly hold the share it cannot earn. Opening the land to all the poor city artisans, as the Single Tax would do, the starved out printers might sally forth to the wilderness and print evening editions with Mergenthalers as much as they wanted. 'And while some crowd out to the country you leave the whole vice of private appropriation of the products of the people in full blast to keep the remaining citizens in the same bondage or reduce them to work,' retorts Harriman.

"The entire debate on both sides was a masterly affair, and I hope that Mr. Crosby may live as long as the Single Tax delusion which he defends; and this would not be wishing him much, if he continues to defend it. But I add this, that he may survive his own defeat for many years in that Socialism, for which, with so much ability, he now paves the way as the most genial of defeated men."

DEBATE WILL BE REPEATED.

A similar debate had been arranged between Crosby and Harriman for next Sunday night, Feb. 16, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue; but Mr. Crosby, on account of important business calling him away from the city, has asked that it be postponed. When the two champions meet in Manhattan a large audience will undoubtedly gather to judge between them and between the theories they advocate.

"ADDING INSULT TO INJURY."

Yonkers' School Board Invites Labor Organizations to Mock Hearing After Carrying Out Its Militarist Plans.

The extraordinary action of the Board of Education of Yonkers in the matter of arming the high school students, and in appropriating a large sum of money for the purchase of rifles at a time when funds were urgently needed for the building of school houses continues to excite unfavorable comment among the workingmen of that city. As previously reported in The Worker, Local Yonkers of the Social Democratic Party registered a vigorous protest against this outrageous action, and the Building Trades Council, several trade unions, and the William Morris Club joined in the protest.

The Common Council received the protest and referred it to the Board of Education, with the suggestion that the latter give a public hearing on the question. The hearing was held, and when the protesting organizations had expressed their views, they were coolly informed that it really mattered very little what they thought, as the rifles were already purchased and the whole affair settled.

This insolent behavior of the Board has elicited the following spicy letter from the William Morris Club:

"To the Honorable Board of Education of Yonkers, New York.

"Gentlemen:—The William Morris Club of this city desires me to express their sincere appreciation for the courteous treatment shown by your honorable Board to their representative who attended the last meeting of the Board at your invitation on January 14.

"We think you have certainly established a unique precedent in the matter of public hearings in public matters—viz.: Decide first, and OBJECTIONS NOT CONSIDERED!

"Some of the wage workers considered the matter a little insulting, but perhaps they are not acquainted with the proper etiquette to be observed in such cases.

"The William Morris Club feel that Mr. Condon was laboring under a 'temporary aberration,' when he stated in a letter to our society, dated Jan. 8, that 'the guns were being negotiated for,' and we find later that they were purchased on January 7, A DAY PREVIOUS.

"If we had not received the assurance from your Chairman that representatives of the working class were welcome, and that you would be pleased to hear anything we might have to offer, we might imagine that the serenity of your meeting was somewhat disturbed by the intrusion of such committees for such purposes.

"Hoping that the guns will prove a valuable adjunct to the educational features of our High School, and that the use of such implements of civilization will extend to all the pupils in our public schools, so that we shall all appreciate the meaning of James Russell Lowell, who has said:

'If you take a sword and dror it
'An' go run a fellow through,
'Gov'ament ain't to answer for it,
'God 'ill send the bill to you.'

"Respectfully,
"THE WILLIAM MORRIS CLUB,
"FRED BENNETTS,
"Secretary."

"14 School Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

The Socialists of Yonkers are not losing this or any other opportunity that presents itself to point out the fact of capitalist class rule and the necessity of united political action by the working class in the defense of its own interests and for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. On Sunday, Feb. 2, Courtenay Lemon of New York spoke to an attentive and evidently a well pleased audience. Next Sunday evening, Feb. 16, Algernon Lee will speak in the Building Trades Hall, 23 S. Broadway, taking as his subject, "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics." All workingmen and others interested in the subject are invited to attend.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

Bradstreet's Agency has reported 842 failures in the last three weeks. The numbers for the corresponding periods for previous years were: In 1901—769; in 1900—654; in 1899—641; in 1898—803. The number for 1902 is thus the largest in four years. About 80 per cent. out of the failures were of concerns with less than $5,000 capital, and more than 5 per cent. were of firms having capital from $5,000 to $20,000. This proportion well illustrates how the middle class is disappearing in competition with the great capitalists.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

Lessons of One Session of the Central Federated Union.

Workingmen's Organizations Petition for Justice and Never Get Satisfaction—Repeated Instances of Failure of Begging Policy—Can Anyone Deny That the Labor Question Is a Question of Politics?

At the last meeting of the C. F. U., as at nearly every meeting, there were plenty of object lessons in capitalist-class government to prove that capitalist politicians care nothing for the interests of the working class but run the administration purely in the interest of the capitalist class. Nevertheless, next election will undoubtedly see many of these very delegates voting the same old political masters into office again.

There were black slaves in the South at the time of the Civil War who did not want to be free, and there are white and black slaves to-day who seem to prefer bondage to freedom. But, as Lincoln said, "You can fool all the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." The part of the people that cannot be fooled is rapidly growing larger and there is hope, notwithstanding the fact that some who will not see persist in shutting their eyes to the significance of passing events.

Safety Engineers' Protest.

McConville of the Safety Engineers reported that the work on the Jerome Reservoir is being conducted under a ten-hour rule, while, this being municipal work, the eight-hour day should prevail. The "reform" politicians in charge of the matter, of course, being interested in the reduction of the capitalists' taxes, are making the men work as long as possible for as small pay as possible, and have raked up an old law to justify their action. The matter was referred to the Law and Legislation Committee.

Charity Commission Reducing Wages.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Union 164 reported that information has come from Middletown, N. Y., that the bakers employed by the Charity Commission will have their wages reduced ten dollars a month. Of course economy must be practised; and as usual, when any expenses are to be cut down by capitalist politicians the wages of the workingman are selected to be operated upon.

Pipe Calkers Jollied.

The Pipe Calkers and Tappers reported that they have been "jollied" again by the new administration just as they had been by previous ones. The Consolidated Gas Company must secure permits to open the public streets and, since this is of the nature of public work, the union claims that it should done under the eight-hour day provision. They have waited on the Mayor, and have succeeded in getting nothing but the same old "game of jolly" from His Honor.

Letter Carrier's Bill.

In answer to the letter sent out by the C. F. U. to all Congressmen asking support for the Letter Carrier's Bill several replies were received. Some Congressmen condescend to promise to "give the matter consideration," while others went so far as to say they would vote for the measure.

The Letter Carriers have chosen to depend upon "influence" through the lobby, just as capitalist corporations do when they want bills passed. They have not so large a "barrel," however, as the corporations, so they do not succeed very well. They have votes enough, if they would cast them for a party founded solely on the interest of the working class, to make their power felt. At present their petitions, however humble and respectful, are put off from year to year while the Sugar Trust and the Steel Trust get what they want.

The Horr Case.

A clear illustration of capitalistic judicial injustice is shown in the case of Engineer Horr, who was brutally assaulted by Contractor Pucci and disabled for life. Judge Cowing plainly refused to enforce the law against a capitalist. Had a workingman committed the crime, he would have been behind the bars long ago.

In his plea for justice before the C. F. U., Horr said that there were both political influence and money behind the contractor. Judge Cowing told Horr that he should have mercy for Pucci's family.

"Who has mercy for my family?" asked Horr. "I think that the law is made for the rich and not for the poor!"

Judge Cowing told him that he had been offered five hundred dollars to drop the case, and if he did not accept that he wouldn't get anything. Horr manfully refused and insists on securing justice.

"Is this why we elect judges? If I had committed Pucci's crime I would now be in State's Prison!" exclaimed Horr.

District Attorney Jerome, on being appealed to, answered: "I beg to state that your complaint has been fully investigated, and that the District Attorney's office has no jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof. Such complaint, when entertained, must come from the Assembly to the Court of Impeachment."

The C. F. U. decided to take the matter up and fight it out, Delegate Dooley said: "This case shows what we can expect from this government, conducted in the interest of the millionaires. This judge is a vile tool of the capitalist class. We must stand solidly together and secure justice for Horr."

It was decided to take the matter to the Assembly. If there were even two Socialist members in the New York Legislature, as there are in Massachusetts, the voice of Labor would be heard there in such a case. But with only the tools of employers, landlords, and contractors in the State House, there is little hope for a workingman's plea to be listened to.

All this is one week's experience with capitalist class government in one city! And still there are workingmen who insist on voting for this sort of thing, and refuse to stand like men and vote for their rights by electing men of their own class on a class-conscious labor ticket.

CARPENTERS NO. 476.

At the last regular meeting of Local 476, the reports of District Council and Business Agent were received. Brother A. Lee was elected in place of G. J. Bohnen, resigned, as delegate to the District Council. Fifty dollars was donated to the Roofers, Slate, Tile and Sheet Metal Workers to assist them. Various complaints referred to the Business Agent. On the sick list are Brothers McNamara, McNally, Huf, Roob, and Schlegelmilch. Brother Mahoney reports well. John Amann suspended. Frank Hunrath, and John Faust duly initiated. Arrangements are now being made to see that Section 81 of the Factory Laws be complied with. The committee which was appointed some three months ago will no doubt meet this week.

A UNIQUE BOYCOTT.

A dispatch from Brazil, Ind., tells of a somewhat unique boycott in that town, where a trolley strike has been on for some time. The dispatch says: "A clergyman who is holding revival meetings at the principal church at Cloverdale, just west of here, made a trip to this city on the street car, and as a consequence there has been a very slim attendance at services, and the meetings will probably close. His congregation consisted principally of laborers and their families, and they are in sympathy with the street car strikers."

PROSPERITY ITEM.

Following close upon the announcement of the tremendous aggregate of earnings made by the Billion Dollar Trust last year, comes an announcement that the 400 rod men employed in the Marquette street works of the American Steel and Wire Company will be compelled to go to work next week at a reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages. The cut means a reduction in wages amounting to from 75 cents to $2 per day.

THEY LIKE THE WORKER.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 has taken 100 half-yearly subscriptions for THE WORKER. Progressive Lodge No. 335 of the I. A. M. went them a few better and took 125. The results of such action will be seen next election, and it will help toward the establishment of the daily.

SINGS A SONG OF J. P. MORGAN.

The Earth and All That's In It Is His, Says a Soubrette.

Bonnie Thornton has made a hit at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre with a topical song in which the trust magnate, J. Pierpont Morgan, figures as the subject.

The music is by James Thornton. The verses run as follows:

I came to a mill by a river side,
'Twas half a mile long, and nearly as wide,
With blazing fires and an army of men,
Toiling at furnace, shovel and pen;
What a most magnificent plant, I cried,
When a workman in overalls replied:

CHORUS.

It's Morgan's, it's Morgan's, the great financial gorgon;
Every thing here but the atmosphere, all belong to Morgan.

I dwelt in a nation filled with pride;
Her people were many, her lands were wide;
Her record in war, in science and art,
Proved she'd the brains, the muscle, the heart;
America's a grand old country, I cried,
When a man who was out on strike replied:

CHORUS.

It's Morgan's, it's Morgan's; the great financial gorgon;
Every railroad train, every ship on the main, all belong to Morgan.

I went to heaven; the jasper walls
Were high and wide, and the golden halls
Shone bright beyond; but a strange new mark
Was over the gate—it read "Private Park";
Why, what is the meaning of this? I cried,
When a saint with a harp in his hand replied:

CHORUS.

It's Morgan's, it's Morgan's; the great financial gorgon;
If you want cheap rates to the heavenly gate, you'll have to apply to Morgan.

I went to the only place left for me,
So I boarded the boat for the brimstone sea;
Maybe I'll be allowed to sit
On the griddled floor of the bottomless pit;
But a jeering imp with horns on his face
Cried out as he forked me out of the place:

CHORUS.

It's Morgan's, it's Morgan's; the great financial gorgon;
Get off that spot, we're keeping it hot; that seat is reserved for Morgan.

WAGES FALLING IN ENGLAND TOO.

The Board of Trade Labor Department of the British Government has just issued statistics for the first half of 1901, showing a net diminution of wages paid to English workingmen of $150,000 a week, as compared with the latter half of 1900. This is the first time since 1895 that the figures have shown an actual decrease of wages. A leading financial paper of London predicts that when the figures for the second half of 1901 come they will be worse than the first and that 1902 will be worse than either.

—Are you a commuter? See that every conductor or brakeman on the line gets a copy of "Railroading in the United States." Send $1 for forty copies.

FEB. 22. GRAND FEB. 22.

LABOR FESTIVAL

SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1902.

—AT—

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Social Democratic Party and its Press

A WONDERFUL PROGRAM.

SPANISH BALLET,
TURKISH DANCERS,
PERFORMING MAMELUKES,
MOORISH BULL FIGHT,
SUGIMOTO'S JAPANESE.

GRAND PAGEANT: "THE TRIUMPH OF LABOR."

TICKETS (including Hat Check), 25 cents; at the Gate, 35 cents.

Tickets for sale at the office of The Worker, 184 William Street, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth Street, Workmen's Educational Association, 206 East Eighty-sixth Street, and at all Union and Socialist Headquarters in New York City and Brooklyn.

THE WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

State Organizer William Mailly Presents a Report Covering the First Month of Service.

At the conclusion of my first month's work as State Organizer, a brief report of the progress made in that time will doubtless be of interest to the comrades throughout the state.

The condition of the state organization necessitated my remaining in Boston, and entailed a large amount of correspondence. The work of establishing some system in the conduct of affairs required attention to numerous details which would have been unnecessary had the organization been in proper shape. This has consumed much time, but after a week or two I hope to be able to extend my work farther afield.

My first duty seemed to be to get as many branches as possible to reorganize as clubs, and thus form a basis for future work. With this object in view I communicated with the secretaries of clubs already affiliated and of branches that had not yet reorganized, afterwards sending them organizing material in the shape of state and national constitutions, platforms, application blanks, etc. The answers received to these letters have been numerous and encouraging, only two or three manifesting any discouragement. On the other hand, a number of comrades have not considered my letters of sufficient importance to demand even an acknowledgement; and, though in a number of instances I have written more than once, no replies have been forthcoming. I can only hope that the comrades in question will at least acquaint us with the conditions existing in their localities, so that we may understand the situation and act accordingly.

During the month applications for charters from reorganized clubs have been received from the following places: Haverhill, Amesbury, Leomeister, Salem, Chelsea, Ware, Fall River, Adams, Natick, and Springfield. An application for charter from an entirely new club has also been received from Northboro. There is good reason to believe that within a short time reorganization will be effected in several more places.

I have attended club meetings as follows: Roxbury, East Boston, Highland District, Neponset, Lynn, Quincy, Brighton, Chelsea, and Reading. At the Quincy meeting the members present voted to apply for a charter.

In Boston the movement is in process of organization into a central committee, composed of delegates from the respective wards and districts. Rules for permanent organization have been adopted and are now submitted to a referendum. I have attended three of the meetings of the temporary City Committee. I am also giving assistance toward making the series of lectures by Charles H. Vail a success, in the hope that the same will have a beneficial effect upon the Boston movement.

In addition to this, I have made arrangements to send reports, weekly if possible, of the actions of Representatives Carey and MacCartney in the Legislature to the leading party papers throughout the country. This will enable Socialists to learn what our representatives have to contend against, and also furnish material for propaganda and education among the workers.

It has been difficult to arrange a complete tour of Massachusetts for February for Comrade Charles H. Vail, mostly because of the disorganization existing. So far the only dates made have been at Haverhill, Boston, Clinton, and Warren.

Comrade James F. Carey was elected National Committeeman from Massachusetts and attended the meeting of the Socialist Party National Committee held at St. Louis, Jan. 24-27.

The bill changing the official party name from "Democratic-Social" to "Socialist" has been passed by the Legislature, and became a law on Feb. 4. Our two representatives are to be congratulated in securing this change, which was much needed and long desired.

In closing this report I wish to make the following suggestions:

Branches that have not yet reorganized as clubs should do so at once and apply for charters. This will assist in putting the propaganda and agitation end of our party in Massachusetts in shape for the next and all future campaigns.

Clubs already affiliated should see that their dues to the State Committee for the current month are remitted promptly. If the Secretary has no stamps on hand, see that an order for same is sent in to Financial Secretary Dixon immediately. The national dues must be paid and the traveling and clerical expenses of the State Organizer must be forthcoming so that he may carry on the necessary work.

Wherever town elections are held this spring, the comrades should prepare to put up candidates and contest the capitalist tickets. Clubs should see that the respective town committees of the party do their duty and preserve the party's standing and integrity. In no case should any but extraordinary reasons prevent the party from being represented in the town elections wherever we are organized.

Spread the party literature and increase the circulation of the party press. This is a feature which unfortunately is sadly neglected, and there is none so important for the welfare of the party, and which makes so surely for the real progress of the movement. Every party member should subscribe for and read at least one party paper. Keep posted and interest yourselves in party affairs.

Public meetings should be held as often as possible, weekly if circumstances will permit, but semi-monthly at least. At these meetings literature should be sold or distributed, whether party papers, magazines, or pamphlets. Brief reports of meetings should be sent to the party press. We shall be glad to furnish names and addresses of speakers residing in the state.

Clubs should arrange so that the quarterly reports of financial and numerical standing, with progress and prospects, as required by the State Constitution, be made promptly. By all means establish a system in transacting your affairs. This will ultimately facilitate your work and make the officers' duties more of a pleasure and less of a burden.

Finally strengthen the organization and make it what it should be: A militant body of class-conscious workers prepared to meet any emergency that may arise. Clubs should be not only debating societies but live, energetic organization of men and women, who know what they want and how to get it.

There is every reason to feel gratified at the results of the past month's work, despite the fact that several important localities have not been heard from. The outlook for a splendid movement in this state is bright and inspiring, if we but take advantage of the glorious opportunities presented to us. If we do our duty now, we shall enter the campaign next fall stronger than ever, and with new vigor prepare to place Massachusetts in the forefront of the battle of the states for Socialism in our time.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM MAILLY,
State Organizer.
614 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ALASKAN TRAFFIC TO BE CONTROLLED BY HILL.

James J. Hill, the Great Northern magnate, proposes to control the Alaska steamship trade. Hill, his son Louis, and his son-in-law, Walter Oakes, are the controlling stockholders in the new Puget Sound-Navigation Company, which is establishing lines between all the principal Washington ports and those of British Columbia and Alaska. The new company will work in harmony with the Alaska Steamship Company, of which Oakes is president, and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, controlled by Hill. All will be feeders to the Great Northern-Northern Pacific railway combine.

—One dollar will buy forty copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States." Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

FOR THE DAILY.

The following contributions for a Socialist daily were pledged at the meeting of Socialists at Brevoort Hall, Feb. 8, 1902:

Martin Heusner (paid)	$5.00
Jules Magnette (paid)	10.00
O. Wegener	5.00
Job Harriman	100.00
Leonard D. Abbott	50.00
Christian Bruin	2.00
John I. Cohn	10.00
Courtenay Lemon	50.00
J. Dubman	25.00
H. C. Bowerman	10.00
R. Bock	10.00
Chas. Ufert	10.00
Fred McIntosh	5.00
D. Rubinow	25.00
W. W. Passage	100.00
Gust. Szoholm	5.00
Gerald Tushak	10.00
J. J. Friedland	2.50
Albert Halpern	10.00
R. Cantor	1.00
Dr. Halpern	150.00
Theresa Fox	10.00
Chas. G. Lane	10.00
M. Winchevsky	5.00
Dr. I. Ingerman	10.00
Ida Helligman	2.00
John Robert Anderson	5.00
S. Bename	10.00
Julius Bordollo	20.00
Hugo Pick	10.00
A. A. Mayell	10.00
Samuel Raines	5.00
L. A. Malkiel	10.00
Nathan Friedman	15.00
N. S. Reichenthal	10.00
Henry Cohn	5.00
Miss F. Rosengarten	5.00
A. Schauberg	5.00
I. Phillips	3.00
Wm. Halpern	30.00
Samuel Panzer	25.00
M. Hillquit	100.00
Algernon Lee	100.00
E. P. Jennings, Jr.	25.00
M. C. Levine	10.00
Ernest Spranger	12.00
Herman Katzenstein	1.00
A. B. Fishman	5.00
Philip Lewine	10.00
Chas. Glidden	15.00
Harry Vegderson	10.00
Harry Krantz	2.00
E. M. Martin	15.00
B. Feigenbaum	5.00
Joseph Fahner	10.00
John J. Fluth	2.00
G. Leist	2.00
John A. Eikstein	15.00
S. Lissauer	10.00
Henry Slobodin	50.00
Joseph Wood	5.00
W. E. McNabb	5.00
Chas. F. Hohman	1.00
August McDonald	1.00
Isaac Levin	50.00
William Bernauer	5.00
A. Chorosh	25.00
Juan Cowales	5.00
C. M. Annas	5.00
James N. Wood	25.00
W. C. Bingwald	1.00
George Taufer	25.00
I. Rivkin	5.00
Siskind Goldbarth	5.00
Alex. Fraser	100.00
F. Brumbaher	1.00
E. Wagner	5.00
E. Willsvonseder	5.00
Ed. Loewenthal	150.00
Geo. Brown	5.00
Total	$1,028.50

—The labor which it is the right of every man to have and to do is that which gives him the chance to express in material form the joy of his own soul. That is the chance to live. And the task of securing for every man and woman that opportunity is the best definition of religion I know.—Wm. T. Brown.

WORKER' CALENDAR

FOR 1902.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

In lots of 5 copies ..... 22 cents.
10 copies ..... 35 cents.
100 copies $3.00

Terms: Cash with order.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

ABBOTT BROS.,
Bakery, Coffee & Lunch Room,
110 Leecker Str., N. Y.
Kangaroos are welcome!
No line drawn on smaller animals.

The Workers' Call

Clear, Clean Socialist Paper.

Contains each week:

1. Discussions of Science of Socialism.
2. News of International Socialist Movement.
3. Events of Week from Socialist Standpoint.

One year, 50 cents.
6 months, 25 cents.

36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

FACTORY TO POCKET

Special Sale 14k. 20-year guarantee genuine Waltham Watches. P. S. Bartlet grade, at $10.75; retail centers price, $32.00. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway; upstairs. Established 1876.

READY AGAIN.

"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." By H. Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 2 cents; 100 copies, $1.25, postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

JUST OUT.

"Railroading in the United States." By Benjamin Hanford. Price, 5 cents; 40 copies, $1, postpaid.

"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady. Price, 10 cents; 100 copies, $4, postpaid.

"A Voice from England." By Rev. Father McGrady. Price, 10 cents.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, New York.

"THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM."

Comrade Lee is the lecturer for the second month of the Sunday afternoon course at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place. Whether it were the fault of the lecturer, the weather, or the comrades, the two lectures so far held this month have not been very well attended.

These lectures dealt with the philosophy of Socialism, under the titles "Social Evolution" and "Historical and Economic Materialism." The other two lectures will outline the economics of Socialism—first in its static aspect under the title of "Capitalist Production" on Feb. 16 and then in its dynamic aspect, "Tendencies of Capitalism," on Feb. 23.

The object of this course, as arranged by the C. E. C., is to give a systematic outline of the whole subject for the especial benefit of party members who have not time for exhaustive reading. Others are, of course, always welcome.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 47. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

NO FAITH IN PEACE PLAN.

Protest Meeting of New Unionists in Cooper Union.

Resolutions Adopted Question Good Faith of Harmonizers—Harriman, Dooley, and McQueen Speak—"Leaders Will Bear Watching," Says Dooley.

President Gompers found time, a couple of weeks ago, to come to New York to dine with the Board of Trade magnates at the Waldorf-Astoria and discuss "harmony between Capital and Labor." But when a conference representing sixty local unions invited him to be present at the Cooper Union mass meeting of Feb. 13, where the "Peace Conference" was to be discussed, he did not consider it worth while to comply.

The following were the resolutions passed unanimously and with acclamation by the workingmen assembled:

No Faith in Bosses.

"Whereas Organized Labor has been waging a constant battle against the encroachments made by the representatives of organized Capital upon the liberties of the American people in general, and the wage workers in particular; and

"Whereas, It has been reported in the public press without contradiction that certain leaders of labor attending a conference of the National Civic Federation, a body composed of tax-dodging millionaires, stock gamblers, and meddlesome reverends, expressed themselves as intending to pacify organized Labor and bring about a state of harmony between the worker and the capitalist; and

"Whereas, The history of the past teaches us that, while the two parasitical classes always desire harmony, in order that they may enjoy their plunder undisturbed, they have never hesitated to employ force in the shape of militia, police, and Pinkertons whenever Labor refused to submit to their terms; and

"Whereas, The milestones of progress on the road to economic freedom are red with the blood of our martyred brothers, shed at the behest of the very same class of men who predominated at the so-called Peace Conference; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we have no confidence in the sudden spasms of overflowing love on the part of foes who have proven themselves past masters in treachery, and we strongly suspect that it is their intention eventually to settle all inconveniences and expensive capers of the giant, Labor, by compulsory arbitration, before courts composed of their own representatives, aided by their faithful ally, the clergy, with a slight mingling of such labor leaders to whose material interest it may be to preserve peace between Capital and Labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That while individuals may have their heads turned by the pettifogger of basking in the sunshine of the moneyed aristocracy, we the rank and file of Organized Labor are now as ever ready to continue our struggle, not for the crumbs that fall from our masters' table in the shape of an extra penny now and then, but for the complete emancipation of Labor."

William Buddelman of Bricklayers' No. 9, Brooklyn, acted as chairman of the meeting, and Jos. Wm. Dooley of the Franklin Association of Pressmen's Assistants was the first speaker. He said in part:

Leaders Need Watching.

"We would rather give our life and our interests into the hands of a band of highway robbers than into the hands of this 'Peace Conference.' Highwaymen would rob us and both we and the world would know that we had been robbed; but these capitalists will rob us and their subsidized press will spread the news that they have bestowed gracious favors upon us.

"It will do our leaders good to know that they are being watched—and they need to be watched. If this meeting does nothing more it will be well worth while for this reason alone."

McQueen of the English Gas Workers appealed to workingmen to study their economic and social position, and closed by saying: "Industrial peace will come when the workers get the full product of their toil, and not before. The capitalist has no right to exist and we cannot have peace and do not want to have peace on terms of submission to him."

At this point the resolutions were read and adopted, and a resolution from the Journeymen Barbers' and Confectioners' Union of Philadelphia, endorsing the purpose of the meeting was also read and greeted with applause.

No Holy Communion.

Job Harriman of the Labor Secretariat was the last speaker. He disclaimed any desire to condemn men personally, but thought that it was the duty of the rank and file to watch their leaders. The leaders should be the servants of the masses, not their masters.

Some of the clergy, he said, were trying to establish a holy communion between Labor and Capital. He would remind his hearers how many times orderly strikers had been clubbed and shot at the behest of capitalists and ask them if they thought any such holy communion was possible.

He brought out clearly the position of the capitalist class as a parasite upon the producers and showed that, no matter how influential were the persons who tried it, the attempt to harmonize the interests of parasites and victims must end in failure.

By citation of well known facts—Homestead, Pullman, Lattimer, the Bull Pen, Croton Dam—and quotations from the capitalist press, he showed the determination of the capitalist class to rule at any cost, and declared that this class rule could be brought to an end only by the resolute and united effort of the workingmen in their trade unions and on the political field.

IN MILWAUKEE.

Socialists Nominate Candidates, Adopt Platform, and Open City Campaign.

The Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee met in convention on January 31 to nominate a city ticket and adopt a municipal platform for the coming election in that city.

The following ticket was nominated:

For Mayor—Howard Tuttle.
For Controller—Eugene H. Rooney.
For Treasurer—John Doerfler.
For Attorney—Theodore Burmeister.

The platform adopted contains the following passage in reference to the "immediate demands" with which it closes:

"We call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for existing evils, nor are they necessarily socialistic institutions. They are to be viewed, rather, as needed palliatives, capable of being carried out even under present conditions. Under no circumstances should the working people rest content with municipal improvements which are merely temporary in their nature and must be entirely inadequate. They should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which shall secure to the people, collectively, the means of production and distribution."

The platform ends with the following demands:

1. That no more franchises for public utilities shall be sold, leased or given away. The city shall take charge as soon as possible of all public utilities now in private hands. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Wherever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be required to employ only organized labor.

2. That the common council shall take the necessary steps to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes.

3. That an earnest effort shall be made to provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and a public icehouse. The coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost.

4. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. That the city shall reorganize the system of administering justice in its police court, so that the poor man may be guaranteed the same chance before the law as is enjoyed by the rich.

5. The extension of the free medical service so as to provide two salaried physicians in each ward, who shall treat those applying free of charge. The city also to arrange with druggists who shall compound the prescriptions coming from said city physicians for a certain average compensation which shall be fixed by the board of health and paid for by the city. The city also to provide and maintain a public crematory, which shall be free to those applying.

6. That the city shall erect at least three more public baths for the benefit of the residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, one on the north side and one on the northwest side. The city also to provide a system of street closets, such as found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sewerage in all dwellings to be done by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.

7. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations dangerous to the health of the occupants and cause their removal in the interests of public morality. The maintenance by the city of public playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums, or parks in their places, where possible.

8. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their school time to instruction. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of whatever nature, at such a charge only as shall pay the cost of lighting.

9. That the city shall arrange at least one symphony concert each month during the winter in the largest and most suitable hall to be secured. The admittance fee to such concerts shall be moderate, and should a deficit occur, it shall be paid by the city. In summer concerts to be given in the parks.

10. That the city shall declare a half holiday, on all election days, which shall be compulsory and a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

SPARGO TO SPEAK.

John Spargo will speak Sunday evening, Feb. 23, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on "The Tragedies and Comedies of the Present Social Conditions." Last Sunday's meeting was very well attended, many coming in expectation of a repetition of the Harriman-Crosby debate. Mr. Crosby not being able to come, Comrade Harriman spoke and a good discussion followed.

NEW HAVEN, ATTENTION.

New Haven comrades are hereby reminded of the American Branch meeting, Saturday evening, Feb. 22.

TICKET IN PEEKSKILL.

Social Democrats Open the Campaign for City Election on Uncompromising Lines and With Good Prospects of Success.

The Social Democrats of Peekskill, N. Y., have made their nominations for the coming village election at a convention held in Labor Hall on Feb. 12. A. F. Simmonds acted as chairman of the meeting and Henry Kaste as secretary. The ticket is as follows:

For Trustees: First District—Seth Taber; Second—John R. Worthington;
For Treasurer—Henry Kaste.
For Assessor—George West.
For Water Commissioners—John Butterly, Everett L. Holmes, and Nathaniel Bradley

Andrew G. Holmes and T. W. Haynes were chosen as a committee to fill vacancies, as prescribed by law; but there are not likely to be any vacancies to fill.

The Campaign Committee will meet every night and the comrades will do everything in their power to win success at the polls.

It may not be generally known to the readers of The Worker that there is already one Socialist on the Board of Trustees of Peekskill—a place which, although incorporated as a village, is in reality an industrial city with a population of about 11,00. Seth Taber was elected to office in 1899 upon the Republican ticket, but actually as a representative of the trade unions of the place. More than a year later he became acquainted with the principles of Socialism, and joined the Social Democratic Party. He was willing at that time to resign his office if called upon to do so on account of the change in his political affiliation; this was not, however, considered necessary, so long as he acted in office in accordance with Socialist principles, especially in view of the fact that he was generally recognized as a representative of the working class, for which the S. D. P. stands.

Taber's record in the Board has been highly creditable to him, both as an individual and as a Socialist. The fact that since last spring's election there have been three Republican and three Democrats on the Board, giving him the "balance of power," has, of course, increased his usefulness. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Highways, and through his influence Comrade Andrew J. Holmes was chosen as Highway Commissioner.

They then set out to show what Socialists could do, even in the limited sphere allowed by the powers of village officers. They have succeeded in giving a practical illustration of the advantage of abolishing the contract system and doing the work by direct employment. The eight-hour law has been enforced and to a considerable extent the wages of the employees have been increased; and, at the same time, more and better work has been done for less money than could be or ever was done under the contract system. Other measures, such as the construction of a needed sewer by direct employment, instead of by contract, are in view and will be carried out if the Social Democratic ticket is supported.

In view of the record these two men have made, with the very small opportunity so far given them, only unreasonable prejudice can prevent Taber's re-election. And the voters of Peekskill should remember that Taber has acted, not only as an honest man in office but in strict accordance with the principles of Socialism so far as they can be applied in village politics, and that if they approve of his course they should ensure the carrying out of the same policy by voting, not for him alone, but for Washington for Trustee in the Second District and for the whole Social Democratic ticket.

In the present campaign Comrade Taber could, if he so desired, have secured the support of one of the old parties. He has chosen, however, in accordance with the established Socialist policy, to stand strictly as representing his principles and those of his party, without any shadow of compromise. If he should be defeated he will take his failure with a good grace, for he can take it with a clear conscience, knowing that he has stood squarely and openly for what he held to be right. If he is elected, he can take his success also with a clear conscience, knowing that it has not been won by any trick or false pretense.

A NEGLECTED HERO.

Local Yonkers, S. D. P., has arranged with the William Morris Club for a lecture by Rev. Owen F. Lovejoy of Mount Vernon on "The Mad Priest of Kent," at Building Trades Hall, 23 N. Broadway, Yonkers, Sunday evening, Feb. 23. Those who have read William Morris' "Dream of John Ball" will appreciate the treat in store for them, and those who have not will have a chance to become acquainted with the history of one of the neglected heroes in the age-long war between oppressor and oppressed. All are welcome.

CAUSE AND CURE OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 23, Warren Atkinson of Brooklyn will lecture for the Socialist Educational League at 215 E. Fifty-ninth street, on "Political Corruption, Its Cause and Cure." The subject is one of great interest and importance and a thoughtful and instructive treatment of it may be expected from Comrade Atkinson. Admission is free.

WHAT THE ROYAL VISIT MEANS.

Edward Loewenthal will speak Sunday, Feb. 23, at 3 p. m., at the Club House of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. His topic will be: "The Significance of Prince Henry's Visit to America." All readers of The Worker are invited to come and bring their friends.

HE SAYS THEY "DO THE POOR."

Carey's Version of Capitalists' Philanthropy.

Boston "Advertiser" Attacks "Imported Labor Agitators" and Socialist Legislator Replies—Why Some Capitalists Are Studying Labor Question

The Boston "Advertiser," one day last week, had an editorial headed "President Gompers' Slur," in which Gompers was taken to task for his statement that "every effort made by the people of Massachusetts to protect the lives of the children in the mills and factories of the state has been opposed by the 400."

The editorial makes a defense of the Massachusetts 400, and a malicious attack upon labor organizations and the Socialist representatives in the Legislature. The "Advertiser" says in part:

"The enforcement of labor laws in Massachusetts is under charge of the district police. R. R. Wade, the chief of the state police, said last night when he heard of President Gompers' charge that it must have been made in ignorance of the facts. So far from attributing all the credit for Massachusetts labor laws to President Gompers, Chief Wade says that it has been his experience that many of the wealthy people in this state are among the foremost in studying the condition of factory operatives, and especially women and minors, and that the enactment of statutes against child labor in Massachusetts has been due largely to the support of the '400.' The plans put forward by these people show study and close observation. This cannot be said of all the measures introduced by the Socialist and labor representatives.

* * *

"President Gompers' mistake is due to his lack of knowledge of Massachusetts and his native prejudices. He brought with him from England, the land of his birth, the idea that an employer is necessarily a brute. And he has never been able to get rid of that idea. He does not know that in this state it is almost a fashionable fad, even among those who do not feel very deeply on the matter, to 'do for the poor.' Men and women high in society, are glad to get places on the 'unpaid boards' that run hospitals, almshouses, public charities of all kinds. The list of such state or city boards is almost as good as a directory of the '400' of Massachusetts, of which he talks so much, but of which he seems to know so little."

Ben Tillett, fraternal delegate of the British trade unions to the recent American Federation of Labor convention, also came in for his share of the attack.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

Our irrepressible comrade, Representative Carey, being interviewed by the Boston "Traveller" on the matter, replied:

"The editor of the 'Advertiser,' in his attack upon the labor organizations and his reference to the fact that certain of the members came from England, one of whom, Ben Tillett, he styles an 'impartial labor agitator, has historic prototypes, as can be evidenced by a visit to the old State House, where there is upon exhibition a document issued during the anti-slavery agitation, and posted at that time about Boston, which reads:

"'$100 Reward.—That infamous foreign scoundrel Thompson will speak tonight upon abolition. The above sum has been contributed by certain patriotic citizens to be given to the first man who lays violent hands upon him and drags him to the tar kettle. Friends of the Union, be vigilant.'

"The editor of the 'Advertiser' might do well to copy the above method. Thompson was an Englishman, so is Tillett. Thompson was an Abolitionist; Tillett is a Socialist. Thompson sought the end of chattel slavery; Tillett the end of wage slavery. Both being Englishmen, both desiring the ending of certain forms of slavery, surely the editor might accelerate his thunderous march into oblivion by following the example of his predecessors, perhaps some of his ancestors.

THEY DO THE POOR.

"Of course, I am very glad to learn that 'society' is so concerned over us. How simple it all is, after all. 'Society' wants to give us better conditions; we want them. Why, it's all settled! How sad we did not know this before. The editor says: 'It is almost a fashionable fad to "do for the poor."' There is only one mistake—just a word; of course it slipped in. It's the word 'for.' It was meant, no doubt, to have read, instead of 'do for the poor,' 'do the poor.' Yes, the rich will do much for labor—except as Tolstoi says, 'to get off its back.'

"That some of them are studying industrial problems, I have no doubt; that a few are honest in their desire to improve conditions, I quite agree; but the most of them are moved to study because the giant Labor shows signs of waking from his sleep of centuries. He is about to ask, why should

"The toil of my bruised hands keep tender white
The hands that never labor, day nor night?'

"He will learn why; he will learn that the instruments of labor belong to a class other than those who operate them; he will see that this class ownership transforms those instruments into tools of exploitation; he will 'cry protest unto God,' and build upon his awakening intelligence economic and political organization, which shall demand and accomplish the ending of capitalism, its classes, its wrongs, its poverty, its injustice, and in its place shall rise the structure of Socialism, the Co-operative Commonwealth, wherein there shall be no poverty, upon which to base a 'fashionable fad,' where the enforcement of laws for the protection of the workers, if such laws were needed, would be part of the power of the workers themselves, instead of being subject to the whim or caprice of a 'faddist.'"

TROUBLE IN ONEIDA.

Conspiracy Against Socialist Cigarmakers in Their Own Union.

There seems to be a movement on foot against the Socialists in Cigarmakers' Union No. 12, of Oneida, N. Y. Adolph Strasser, the International representative, who was sent to try to arrange a settlement of the strike against Powell and Goldstein, insisted upon a settlement which the union rejected by a vote of 116 to 45. Mr. Strasser then stated that the shop would be open to all union men, that they could go to work and he would guarantee them protection of the International Union. Only twenty-seven men went to work on his guarantee.

Strasser has exceeded his authority and disregarded the constitution and he and his chief supporter, Mr. W. R. Ferguson have placed themselves in a compromising position by committing a great number of acts which cannot but throw suspicion upon them.

They appear to be making an effort to discredit and drive out the Socialist members of the union, who are among the most active and prominent members of the organization. Ferguson secured an affidavit from a disreputable and noforious scab that he heard Socialists pass a motion at one of their section meetings to elect only Socialists to office in the union. The fact that Strassers' proposition for settlement of the strike was defeated by a vote of 116 to 45 and that only 27 men went to work shows that the stand against him is not a Socialistic movement, but a strictly union movement.

Many men have come to work in the shop from other cities, carrying "blue cards," which shows that they have just joined the union. These men are under the control of Ferguson and at the regular meeting of the union on Feb. 4 he brought charges against the officers of the organization, unseated them by the power of the majority which the new men constituted and gave the "Fergusonites" full control.

It is reported that several unions in different parts of the country have protested against the action of the International officers, and have demanded that this matter be placed before the entire membership for a referendum vote.

TOLEDO WIDE AWAKE.

City Ticket Is Nominated—Chase Speaks to Good Audience, and Strickland, Vail, and Debs Are Coming.

The Socialist Party of Toledo, Ohio, met in convention on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 11, at Harmonia Hall, and placed in nomination the following ticket, to be voted for at the April election:

For Street Commissioner—Frank Kostack.
For Water Works Trustee—Thomas A. Bragg.
For Cemetery Trustee—William Niwet.
For Constables—Ferdinand Klitzke and Frank Kolbe.

John C. Chase was with us on the 14th, and delivered his lecture, "The Class Struggle and the Future State." Against the advice of some, we charged an admission of ten cents, selling tickets in advance. The result was a success. More people attended than if it had been free, and after paying all expenses we will have something to send to the National Committee—and then some left over.

State Organizer Fred. G. Strickland will deliver an address in Harmonia Hall on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2:30 p. m.—free.

We have modestly secured Comrade Vail for three of the seven dates assigned to Ohio. He will speak in the Annex at Memorial Hall on the following dates and subjects:

Thursday, March 6, "The Economic Evolution;" Friday, March 7, "The Socialist Movement;" Saturday, March 8, "The Solution of Modern Social and Economic Problems." The lectures will begin at 8 o'clock p. m., and a single admission will be ten cents, or the course for twenty-five cents. This will require some hustling, but the interest seems to be awakening. If all goes well we will have Comrade Debs to wind up just before election.

Nothing succeeds like success, and the way to succeed is to get out and do some hustling. C.

Toledo, Feb. 15.

LECTURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Algernon Lee was the speaker, at last Thursday's meeting in the headquarters of Local Philadelphia, at 1022 Arch street. The meeting was the most successful yet held in the series; if the audiences continue to grow it will soon be necessary to get new quarters, as there was a "standing room only" last week. In the afternoon Comrade Lee addressed a club of women who are taking up the study of Socialism.

Thursday evening, Feb. 20, Edward Kuppinger will speak on the subject: "Organize: Why and How?" Admission is free and all are invited.

The subsequent lectures so far arranged are as follows: Feb. 27, "The Ballot the Weapon," by Ed. Moore; Mar. 6, "Conception of the Class Struggle in the Labor Movement," by Dr. G. Metzler; Mar. 13, "What Socialism Really Is," by Courtenay Lemon; Mar. 20, "A Critique of the Theory of Socialism," by Hugo Bilgram; Mar. 27, "Triumphant Socialism," by Henry Slobodin.

LABOR LAW IS KILLED.

Judge Says Eight-Hour Law Is Unconstitutional.

Causes Great Excitement in Central Federated Union—Conservatives Make Admissions—Unions Will Appeal, but with Small Chance of Success.

"A vote of thanks to Judge Beattie, of Newburg, may be in order for declaring the Eight-Hour Law unconstitutional and reminding the organized wage-workers of their neglect to use their great voting power.

"He has opened the eyes of every workingman.

"All labor laws made for twenty years past have been discounted in the interest of the money power.

"This is a lesson for Labor to take to heart. No matter which party is in power they always cheat labor.

"The chances are that the decision will be sustained.

"I am not yet in favor of independent political action, but one million of votes for organized Labor will bring respect for the workers' rights. This decision is an eye-opener."

This was the trend of remarks by Delegate Kelly.

This sounds queer when we realize that every meeting of the C. F. U. has brought up many lessons in the necessity for independent political action on the part of the working class. Let us hope that, if not Mr. Kelly, yet many others have at last had their eyes opened.

Brown Blames Leaders.

Morris Brown next took the floor. "Such words as these sound nice a few weeks after New Year's," he said, "but they sound better before election. It is the fault of labor leaders, that workingmen are kept in such misery—leaders who dine and banquet with politicians and exploiters.

"At present we are getting nothing. The legislatures know these laws will be declared unconstitutional. The legislatures are corrupt. You can petition and beg them all to no purpose. The only time to remedy these evils is once a year at the ballot box.

"The politicians know that they can find labor men who for a small position or a paltry few dollars will take the stump and work around election time for them. So long as the workingmen permit this, no remedy will be found for the rank and file."

Strike at the Ballot Box.

Dooley of the Franklin Association of Pressmen's Assistants called attention to the action of Frank Foster, the labor lobbyist of Massachusetts, who disappeared when many labor measures came up for hearing. He declared the policy of lobbying and petitioning worse than useless, and that the only remedy was to stand united in the interest of our class at the ballot box.

Comrade Jablinowski was granted the privilege of the floor, and made an earnest appeal for the support of the Social Democratic Party as being the only party that is based on the interests of the working class, and therefore the only party whose candidates, when elected, can be expected to enact real labor laws, hold them constitutional, and enforce them strictly.

The Progressive Payers reported that they had adopted a resolution condemning Judge Beattie for declaring the eight-hour law unconstitutional.

It is to be feared that the Judge will care very little for their resolution so long as they divide their votes between the two old parties, both of which put judges on the bench to declare labor laws unconstitutional and issue injunctions against strikers.

A Doubtful Appeal.

The matter was referred to the Law and Legislation Committee to carry it to the Court of Appeals and try to have the decision reversed.

Almost exactly a year ago the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law was carried to the Court of Appeals, and the Republican and Democratic judges in that tribunal agreed in declaring it unconstitutional and void. The present Republican sheriff of New York County, at that time a delegate in the C. F. U., said a great deal then about getting the constitution amended. His party is still in power, but nothing has been done to resurrect the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law; and if the unions carry the Eight-Hour Law to the Court of Appeals, it will doubtless share the same fate.

Employers' Liability Bill.

The Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Labor notified the C. F. U. that an energetic effort on the part of all labor organizations would be necessary in the effort to secure the passage of the Employers' Liability Bill, as there is a powerful opposition of railroad magnates and corporations trying to kill it.

Ben Hanford has said: "I would rather be the meanest skulking cur running around with his tail between his legs than as a workingman to go and humbly beg these masters to give me what is mine by right." We can pass resolutions begging "our" representatives to vote for the measure, and if we get down on our knees and humble ourselves enough we may get the bill through and we may not. If it does go through, some judge will declare it unconstitutional.

Even one thousand additional straight votes in this city each year for the uncompromising workingmen's ticket of the Social Democratic Party will do infinitely more to secure honest and effective labor legislation than all the begging resolutions passed by all the unions in the last fifteen years have done—and that is putting it mildly.

The Old Game.

The C. F. U. is endorsing labor measures at a rapid rate—among them a bill to abolish imprisonment of debtors, one to authorize the Aqueduct Commissioners to alter the contract for the Jerome Park Reservoir so that the Eight-Hour Law shall apply to all employees on that public work, and one to secure overtime pay, for Sunday and all work over eight hours for the employees of the Street Cleaning Department. Thus the C. F. U. starts the ball from the pitcher's box, but if the legislator at the bat at Albany does not send it back it will be caught by the Governor's veto or stop with a sudden jolt as it bumps against the backstop of the capitalist court.

DO NOT WANT BLOOD-MONEY.

The Twin City Trades and Labor Council of Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., has passed a strong resolution condemning the City Council for soliciting money from Andrew Carnegie to build a library for those cities, and reciting the evils resulting from the acceptance of money earned in so unrighteous a manner. The union men in Berlin and Waterloo fully understand that to benefit themselves at the expense of other workers who have been insufficiently paid for their services would be cowardly and criminal, says "Citizen and Country." They know, too, that to allow the money to be solicited by the cities without a protest on their part would be a tacit acknowledgement of Carnegie's right to the money he gives and would put them under a certain moral obligation of gratitude to the enemy of their class.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

The Worker Conference will hold its next regular meeting on Monday, Feb. 24, at 64 E. Fourth street, and every delegate should make a special effort to be present. The neglect of the delegates in this body is deserving of some action, as no meeting has been held for some months, and unless the delegates attend this meeting notice should be sent to each district calling for the election of new delegates. Matters of extreme importance should be taken up by The Worker Conference, and it is positively necessary that we have a good meeting. The Brooklyn Conference organized last Saturday, and has opened up a campaign that will make the comrades of New York open their eyes when the result of next election is announced. Every delegate must attend without fail.

—One dollar will buy forty copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States." Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Saturday, the twenty-second of February, is Washington's Birthday. Patriotic Americans are supposed to have some sentimental regard for that day, as commemorating the birth of the Revolutionary general, the first President of the Republic, a historic figure who represents the ideal of free institutions and popular government.

We used to celebrate Washington's Birthday with songs and readings and orations designed to remind us of a revolutionary tradition, to inspire us anew with the ideal of resistance to tyranny and of devotion to liberty and equality.

We have changed all that.

This year we celebrate Washington's Birthday in true Twentieth Century fashion. We receive a prince—a real, live prince—on that day, and we do him all the honor we can. We put Washington and Revolution and Republic and liberty and equality in the background. Our public officials go out to welcome the representative of royalty and reaction and militarism and inequality. They escort him around to the public schools, even, and present him as an object-lesson in true greatness before the children.

And why do we do it?

What did Prince Henry ever do to deserve such honor, here or elsewhere? Nothing, absolutely nothing. He may not be a bad sort of fellow, personally; but you could find plenty of more useful men in five minutes' walk on any street frequented by workingmen.

What does he represent, since he has done nothing, that we should honor him? Does he represent the German people? Not a bit of it. They never authorized him to speak or act for them. He represents "Meinself und gott"—"Meinself" with a big "M" and "gott" with a little "g."

And that is just why we are making such a fuss over him.

For observe the "we" that is welcoming the Prince is the same "we" that is benevolently assimilating the Filipinos and enforcing the blessings of American institutions upon the Puerto Ricans—the same "we" that has a surplus of $2,000,000,000 a year on its hands—the same "we" that is so overwhelmingly prosperous that it has no time to think of eight-hour laws or the protection of toilers from fatal accidents at their work. That "we" is the capitalist class, which presumes to speak for all the people of this country, and recognizes the existence of working people only to issue injunctions against them and cajole them with "peace conferences."

A certain king once said: "I am the state." A certain capitalist once said: "The people be damned." Full-fledged capitalists have a very natural fellow-feeling with autocratic monarchs. Nothing is more proper than that President Roosevelt and Mayor Low, official representatives of the capitalist class of the country at large and of its metropolis, should wine and dine Prince Henry and welcome him as a friend and comrade.

We of the working class have no such feeling. We have nothing to do with this official welcome. The public officials have no right to greet Prince Henry in our name. Kings and capitalists are alike the enemies of our class.

Under Washington's command our forefathers fought for seven long years to establish political liberty, that there might no more be kings over us. We do well to remember them and honor them for that work and guard it for ourselves and our children.

But there is more to do.

"New occasions teach new duties
"Time makes ancient good uncouth;
"They must upward still and onward
"Who would keep abreast of truth."

When they fought for political liberty the time was not yet ripe for industrial liberty. It is our mission to fight for that, so that there shall no more be capitalists over us. If we fail to do our part in the Revolution of the Twentieth Century, we are false to the memories of the Revolution of 1776.

Let the lords of capital do honor to their royal friend, as is fit. But you, workingmen, think and act for yourselves, for your class, for the cause of Labor and prepare to treat Morgan the Great and Rockefeller the First as George Washington and his colleagues treated George the Third.

This is a Socialist sermon for Washington's Birthday. Doubtless it is very impolite, very unpatriotic, and not at all calculated to "promote harmony and good feeling between the upper and lower classes." The only merit it has is sincerity. Take it for what it is worth and think about it.

LABOR FESTIVAL.

To Be Held at Grand Central Palace.

This Year's Will Surpass All Occasions — Special Attraction — Many Sorts.

The great annual labor festival, Grand Central Palace, held by Socialist organizations every year on Washington's Birthday, has become an established feature of the social life of the working class in New York City—as distinctive a feature on that side as the Assembly or the Charity Ball is in capitalist circles. It has grown in favor from year to year, and this year's festival will far surpass all those held in the past.

The Arrangement Committee has spared no pains to make the affair a great success. Five hundred singers, representing all the progressive singing societies in the city, will participate in the concert, which begins at 4 o'clock p. m. Besides this an unusually fine vaudeville program has been arranged. Among the special "talent" engaged are the Mameluke troupe, the best acrobats and jugglers in America; Sugimoto's Japanese troupe, who will make their first appearance in New York; Turkish dancers, and a Moorish bull-fight will also add to the interest of the performance.

At 8 p. m. the mask and civic ball will be opened with a beautiful Spanish ballet by fifty young ladies under the direction of Prof. Gerber. During the ball will come what is expected to be the great hit of the day—the grand spectacle, "The Triumph of Labor."

On the whole the Committee is sure that the festival will be highly satisfactory to all—lovers of dancing, lovers of music, lovers of beauty, and lovers of fun. The doors will open at 3 p. m. Admission at the door will be 25 cents; tickets in advance, 25 cents, can be had at this office, 184 William street; Emerich's Hall, 214 E. Forty-first street; West Side Union Hotel, 342 W. Forty-second street; the W. E. A. Club Houses, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street and 3399 Third avenue; or wherever Socialist organizations are in the habit of meeting.

VAIL IN NEWARK.

Charles H. Vail will speak on "Social and Economic Problems" at the Turn Hall in Newark, N. J., Sunday evening, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock.

TENDENCIES OF CAPITALISM.

Algernon Lee will lecture Sunday, Feb. 23, at 3 p. m., in Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Mark's Place, on "The Tendencies of Capitalism." Comrades should attend and bring their friends.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.
P. O. BOX 1512.
Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.25
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.25
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.
Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTED

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Bring your friends to the Grand Central Palace, Saturday evening, Feb. 22. They will enjoy it and so will you.

Those capitalist papers which never tire of sneering at or denouncing "imported labor agitators" have only nauseating flattery to offer to an imported prince.

The "polite burglars" of Jersey City are creating quite a sensation. Somehow politeness seems to be inconsistent with burglary. Yet why so? If Morgan and Rockefeller and Carnegie, who [illegible] of millions that they do not [illegible] cultivate the graces of po[illegible]e, why not Tom Coughran, [illegible] only a few dollars?

MASTERS AND SLAVES.

One passage in Comrade Carey's reply to the "Boston "Advertiser" is so important that we would call especial attention to it. He says:

"That some of them[illegible]—that is, of the capitalists—are studying industrial problems, I have no doubt; that a few of them are honest in their desire to improve conditions, I quite agree; but the most of them"—even of the honest few—"are moved to study because the giant Labor shows signs of waking from his sleep of centuries."

Most emphatically, that is true. And the lesson of it is this:—Even though you do not believe that Labor can alone accomplish its own emancipation, even though you think it must depend upon help graciously given from above, yet you must recognize that help from above, whatever it may be worth, will come only in proportion as you energetically strive for your own class interests. No master class ever emancipated its slaves of its own free will. Individuals of the master class have often helped the slaves to freedom. But they have never done so until the slaves themselves began to struggle against oppression. The more vigorously the working class fights the capitalists, both in the shop and at the ballot-box, the more radical are its demands and the more uncompromising its methods, the readier will the capitalist class be to make liberal concessions.

It is observable that that "twentieth century newspaper," the New York "Journal," is among the loudest in its acclamations over the gracious visit of His Royal Highness, Prince Henry. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" A jewel, indeed, so precious that even Millionaire Hearst does not display it.

The capitalist press is much more interested in urging the passage of a law against pigeon-shooting than in advocating an employers' liability measure for the protection of workmen's lives from the consequences of capitalist greed. This is one instance where a Socialist daily, owned and controlled by workingmen, would "fill a long felt want."

It has been sarcastically said of the English that "they do love a lord." It appears that we Americans do love a prince. Pity we haven't the courage to manufacture a few of our own. Morgan and Rockefeller and Carnegie would be no more powerful, and their power no more injurious to our liberty, if they had crowns and titles than they are now. Why not recognize the domestic product?

"GOOD MILITARY PLAN."

"It is fortunate that in the shuffle which permits of one additional regiment a full complement of one regiment may be organized in Newark, where there is an armory and where the largest municipal population in the state exists. Such a portioning of the National Guard is advantageous, in other particulars. It holds a complete regiment within narrow limits for quick transportation to almost any point in the state owing to the admirable railroad facilities which Newark enjoys, while not in the least inconveniencing General Wanser in organizing the new Fifth Regiment in the vicinity of Paterson."—New York Press.

Another paper tells us that recruits for the new regiment in New Jersey will be drawn from places along the railroad lines. This is cheerful news. While the workingmen are scrapping among each other whether they should vote for either a Republican or a Democratic "friend of labor," these self-same friends combined are enlarging the military force of the state to "suppress insurrection" as we read it in the Constitution of the United States.

An insurrection is an uprising against wrong. Every strike is considered an insurrection by those in power, and therefore we find the militia promptly on deck when a strike is in progress. If the workingmen of this country complain against this interpretation, let them send men from their own ranks to revise the Constitution to suit their own needs. Until they do they must not complain if the President and the Governors act according to the oaths which they pledge them to that Constitution.

F. K.

The withdrawal of F. G. R. Gordon from the ranks of the Socialist Party is, to our way of thinking, a matter for mutual congratulation. Gordon has long opposed the position of the party, insofar as it is based upon the interests and the struggles of the working class. Holding this opinion, he had no justification for remaining in the organization. Doubtless he will be more comfortable outside, and we shall get along very well without him.

Doubtless a number of pious profit-grinders in Massachusetts are seriously shocked at Comrade MacCarrney's proposal to repeal the law against Sunday fishing. They belong to the class that has seven days of leisure in every week, and can afford to forgo outdoor sport on one day; the working people have only Sunday and the enforced "observance of the Lord's day" thus keeps a monopoly of such sport for the dollar aristocrats. Of course, as a matter of fact, the aristocrats violate the law whenever they please; the law is made to protect them from the vulgar herd, not to govern them. With but little respect for the Sabbath tradition or for any other tenet of the religion they profess, they still think it highly important, as a means of "making the lower classes know their place in life" to inculcate piety upon them by penal law. Socialists think that matters of religious belief and observance can safely be left to the individual reason and conscience and that laws for the enforcement of such observances are never really designed for the promotion of morality, but only for the protection of class privileges.

FOR THE DAILY.

In advance of the publication of a call for funds, which will soon be issued, The Worker has received the following pledges of money for the proposed Socialist daily:

"I hereby subscribe $10 to the Daily Fund, to be paid when $50,000 is subscribed and assured.
"E. A. BUCKLAND."
"Holyoke, Mass.

"I hereby pledge myself to contribute for a daily the sum of $20, to be paid on or before July 1, 1902.
"WM. E. WHITE."
"New Haven, Conn.

"I pledge $25 for the daily.
"FREDERICK KRAFFT."
"Jersey City, N. J.

THE GHOST SEER.

See ye not that woman pale?
There are bloodhounds on her trail!
Bloodhounds two, all gaunt and lean,
For the soul their scent is keen.
Want and Sin, and Sin is last.
They have followed far and fast:
Want gave tongue, and at her howling,
Sin awakened with a growl.
Ah, poor girl! She had a right
To a blessing from the light.
Title deeds to sky and earth
God gave her at her birth;
But, before they were explored,
Poverty had made them void.
And had drunk the sunshine up
From all natures's ample cup,
Leaving a final sediment
In the dregs of darkness there.
Hark! that rustle, of a dress,
Stiff with lavish costliness!
Here comes one whose cheek would flush
But to have her garments brush
'Gainst the girl, whose fingers thin,
Wore the weary shuttle in,
Bending backward from her toil,
Lest her tears the silk might soil.
And, in midnight's chill and murk,
Stitched her life into the work,
Shaping from her bitter thoughts
Heart's-ease and forget-me-nots,
Scattering her despair
With the emblems woven there.
Little doth the wearer heed
Of the dear-bought web in the brede;
A hyena by her side
Skulks, down-looking—it is Pride.

—Lowell.

——The Worker costs 50 cents a year or 25 cents for six months.

FROM THE SOCIALIST STANDPOINT.

BY CHARLES DOBBS.

On the night of Feb. 5, at P. A. B. Widener's Philadelphia palace, there was spread a Belshazzar feast, at which thirty-seven plutocrats, estimated aggregate wealth $500,000,000, ate and drank what is described as "a comfortable fortune." Doubtless there was handwriting on the wall, but among the revelers there was no eye to see, no mind to interpret it. It was in this same City of Brotherly Love that there were found, two or three days prior to the spread and consumption of this "comfortable fortune" feed, an old woman and her son dead and two daughters insane and dying from starvation.

EXEMPLA SUNT ODIOSA

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., lectured before the students of Brown University the other night on "Business," and said that "honesty, perseverance, and industry are the requisites of a successful business life." Of course, young John, having been born successful, knows nothing personally about achieving success, and the first of his three requisites shows that he didn't reach his conclusions from a study of papa's career.

Y. M. C. A. INVADES RUSSIA.

That remarkable American institution, the Young Men's Christian Association, has received the distinguished compliment of recognition and patronage from Russian royalty and its psalm-slinging promoters and representatives in this country will congratulate themselves on securing a foothold in the domain of the despotic Czar. How the Y. M. C. A. got into Russia and the character of the work it is doing are explained in the following correspondence of the Associated Press:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—The bestowal of the Order of St. Anne, third class, upon Franklin Gaylord, an American secretary of the Russian Society for the Moral and Physical Development of Young Men, organized by himself and James Stokes of New York), previously referred to in a cable dispatch from here, is gratifying to the whole American colony, of which Mr. Gaylord is one of the most popular members, as the Czar's way of recognizing the work of Mr. Gaylord in connection with the Young Men's Society. This organization, it is scarcely necessary to say, is the Russian counterpart of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States.

"Messrs. Stokes and Gaylord had anything but easy sailing when they began their efforts to institute the Young Men's Society. Indeed, their attempts to transplant the Y. M. C. A. to Russia never advanced an inch until they succeeded in enlisting the interest of the Czarina and Prince Alexander of Odenbourg.

"The society has enjoyed complete immunity from interference by any branch of the government. The religious features are directed by priests of the Orthodox Russian Church. THE ORGANIZATION ATTRACTED FAVORABLE ATTENTION LAST YEAR FROM THE FACT THAT THE YOUNG MEN UNDER ITS INFLUENCE REFRAINED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.

"Among others who have taken an interest in the society are the Princess Alexander of Oldenbourg, Baron Freedericksz, Minister of the Court, and Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Railroads, 'the best friend of America in Russia,' as he is known to Americans here. Prince Khilkoff sent an official to the United States to investigate the operations of the railroad Y. M. C. A. This official told the correspondent of the Associated Press recently that Prince Khilkoff fully intended introducing the railroad Y. M. C. A. in some form as soon as the work of Mr. Gaylord's society had become sufficiently established to afford needed data and experience, for such institutions cannot be introduced into Russia without modification."

The statement that "the organization attracted favorable attention last year from the fact that the young men under its influence refrained from participating in the political disturbances" shows quite clearly that the Russian Y. M. C. A. product is identical with his American brother. He is the "good" young man, the "faithful and industrious employee" who gullelessly follows in mental and moral paths wherever his capitalist master leads him. He never goes on strike; for the most part he is recruited from the ranks of the miserably paid dry goods clerks and bookkeepers who speak of the men in overalls as "our lower classes;" he delights in the uniform of the militia; to him the robust manliness of the Russian students is "Anarchistic."

Of course the type is welcomed in Russia. The only wonder is that the astute advisers of the Czar did not sooner see the fine points of this product of "the land of the free and the home of the brave"—these exemplary young men whom a witty woman calls Y.-M.-C.-A.-ses.

CHRISTIANITY UP TO DATE.

THE OLD.—(Matthew xix.)—And behold, one came and said unto him, Good Master, what good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life? * * * Jesus said unto him, If thou wilt be perfect go and sell all that thou hast and give to the poor and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come and follow me. But when the young man heard that saying he went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions.

THE NEW.—(Associated Press.)—Providence, R. I., Feb. 3.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York City, addressed the students of Brown University last evening on the subject "Business." He said that honesty, perseverance and industry were the requisites of a successful business life, and that to maintain prosperity one must be a Christian. Business and Christianity are essential for the success of each other, he said.

THE NEXT SHAM BATTLE.

One of the abundant signs that the capitalist political parties are preparing to revive the tariff issue is a pamphlet by Byron W. Holt, issued by the American Free Trade League. Mr. Holt's pamphlet is entitled "Prices and Wages," and is written to refute the Republican contention that in the present period of "unexampled prosperity" the workingmen are carrying seven-course dinners in their pails and suffering from mental worry over the problem how to invest their surplus earnings. The free trader triumphantly demonstrates the obvious fact that the working class is not, as the Republican spellbinder fondly depicts, rolling in luxury.

This is not a difficult conclusion for even a capitalist free trader, but Mr. Holt, from the manufacturing statistics of thirty-three states for 1900, announces the additional and interesting discovery that the per capita wage of 1900 is 7 per cent. less than 1890—in some states less and in others more, New Jersey showing a decrease of 32 per cent. in the ten years. The pamphlet goes further, and proves that a dollar in 1900 bought 6 per cent. less than in 1890, making the real average reduction in wages not 7, but 13 per cent.

The Greek bearing gifts and the capitalist—free trader or protectionist—telling the truth about wages are alike objects of legitimate suspicion, and it is well to seek an explanation for this free trade outburst of frankness. The only theory that appears reasonable is that the capitalists are sorely in need of an issue and expect to provide it by admitting that protection has failed to give the worker "an ever increasing portion of an ever increasing product."

The 16 to 1 issue is dead beyond the hope of resurrection, anti-imperialism, with its tearful appeals for the abused Filipinos, has about served its purpose to divide the working class vote and it is a vital capitalist necessity that a new issue be provided to keep the worker from pondering on why he doesn't get the whole of his product.

Mr. Holt's pamphlet, it must be admitted, will appeal powerfully to the workers and convince them that they haven't shared in the "unexampled prosperity." In spite of McKinleyism and Rooseveltism, wages have declined and the purchasing power of the dollar has been reduced. This the pamphlet conclusively proves, but in the free trader's presentation of his subject there is a fatal defect. This defect is in his neglect to tell the wage workers, for whose welfare he is seemingly so solicitous, how free trade would improve the deplorable conditions.

It is probable, however, that the capitalist free trader doesn't regard this defect as a defect at all. Experience certainly justifies the capitalist in assuming that, as a majority of the working class have not yet shown that enlightened appreciation of their own interests which makes men ask vital questions, the worker will not ask now "But where do I come in?"

It is entirely probable that the "robber barons" who have profited by protection are themselves ready to see the tariff duties scaled down. The most ingenious exploiters of labor in the world, the American capitalists, have no fear of successful foreign competition. Accordingly they can view with equanimity the prospect of defeat in a "tariff reform" battle. Of course they will make a pretense of resistance, the red fire will sputter, the tin horns and the orators will bray, and there will be prodigious noise and smoke, but when it is all over the capitalist will be found doing business at the same old stand right on the worker's back.

STATE SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

The economic activity of the modern state is the natural starting point of every step which leads to the Socialist commonwealth. This is by no means the same as saying that every nationalization of an economic function or an economic industry is a step towards the Socialist commonwealth, and that this can follow a general nationalization of all economic industries without any change in the nature of the government.

This view—the view of the so-called State Socialists—rests on a misconception of the state. Like every form of government, the modern state is a tool for the accomplishment of the common interests of the ruling classes. It does not change in character at all when it takes on itself functions useful to the public, which are advantageous not only to the ruling classes, but even to society at large. It often undertakes these functions merely because their neglect would endanger the interests of the ruling class along with the rest of society. But in no case does it administer these functions in a way that antagonizes the interests of the upper classes or threatens their power.

If the present state nationalizes certain industries and functions, it does this not to lessen the profit of the capitalist, but to protect and strengthen the capitalistic system of production, or else—to get for itself a share of the profit, and so increase its revenue and lessen the taxes which the capitalist class must pay for its support. And as an exploiter, the state has even better facilities than the private capitalists, because against the exploited it can bring to bear not only economic powers of the capitalist, but also the political power of the executive government.

Up to this time the state has carried nationalization no further than suited the interests of the ruling classes, and so will it act in future. So long as the propertied classes are also the ruling classes, the nationalization of industries will never go so far that private property in capital and land will be injured or limited in its power and its opportunities for profit.

Only when the working class becomes the ruling power in the state will it cease to be a capitalistic concern; only then will it be possible to make it a Socialist commonwealth on a Democratic basis.

From the knowledge of these facts comes the hard task which the Social Democracy has set for itself; it intends that the working classes shall conquer political power and annihilate capitalism, but it also intends to change the state into a great self-sufficing co-operative commonwealth, with safeguards against any kind of oppression, even such as might emanate from a bureaucracy or a new kind of hierarchy.—Social Democratic Herald.

——If you like this paper, subscribe for it.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER FAKE.

Capitalist Hypocrisy as Exemplified in "the World's Model Factory."

The works of the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, Ohio, have long been pointed to as the "model factory of the world." The advocates of "industrial betterment," so-called "social service," and other schemes for keeping workingmen contented while they are being robbed, have pointed to this institution as an illustration of "the identical interests of labor and capital," and as an example of how much good could be done to society by kind-hearted, beneyolent capitalists.

This concern is now on the unfair list of organized labor. The following account of its methods, from the "Butler County Press," of Hamilton, Ohio, shows the impossibility of eradicating the class struggle which arises from the antagonistic interests of the workers and the capitalists even by the use of the most refined methods of exploitation and hypocritical trickery."

The reputation of this firm, says the "Butler County Press," was gained by advertising to the world how well they treated their employees and how satisfied and contented they were. They would even discharge any man or woman who had the temerity to deny it, but they were continually antagonizing labor unions that they might keep their employees from organizing and in complete subjection to themselves.

This much-lauded concern has had five strikes in the last three years, the men insisting upon being independent and thinking for themselves, a thing which is contrary to the National Cash Register Company's idea of what workingmen are entitled to. When those "contented" men did join labor unions, the firm immediately began to take an interest in their meetings, and in order to keep in closer touch with them they hired dectectives and spies from secret agencies to keep a protecting eye upon them. The duty of these spies was to time the men on their work, and suggest which jobs should be reduced, to take note of all conversations among the men, to report the proceedings of their meetings, etc., etc., for which they received one hundred dollars per month. Five of these traitors in the employ of this company were exposed at the same time.

In applying for a job there you must answer more than twenty questions, such as "Tell your religion," "What education have you?" "Do you drink or not?" "Ever married?" "Ever arrested?" "Where did you work last?" "Why discharged?" If all goes well and you land, you then proceed to the company's doctor for a physical examination, which costs you a dollar, pass or not, and if you do pass, all you have to do is to sign an agreement to live up strictly to a lengthy list of iron-clad rules. You then get a job which pays you anywhere from a dollar and ten cents a day up, and if you have any tattle-tale propensities, you are in a fair way for promotion.

When the Dayton public library decided to place branch libraries in various parts of the city, they gladly accepted the use of a small building of the firm's near their factory as they volunteered to attend to the carrying of the books to and from the main library. In a very short time the whole world had seen pictures and descriptions of that library which the "model factory" claimed as their own.

These philanthropical fakirs furnish the three hundred girls who work on the drill presses, make the locks and do the typewriting, a "light, easily digested lunch" whose menu, if compared with that of a three-cent lunch room, would appear insignificant. Nevertheless, the girls would rather pay this than carry their lunches, or invite the displeasure of the company; besides, it makes another pretty exhibit, for visitors who, by the way, are not made aware that any charge exists.

The business acumen which has made the millions which this firm possesses was again displayed in the unique scheme which, for advertising purposes was called the boys' gardens, twenty-five dollars in prizes—ranging from two dollars and a half to five dollars tied up in little blue silk bags—were offered to the juvenile population of the neighborhood for cultivating several acres of their land; they furnished the seeds free through the kindly agencies of the agricultural department of the United States government. This land has now advanced to double its former price, and photographs of it are being used to good advantage by their agents.

This firm has its own wells and pumps its own water, and as the factory is well piped throughout these benevolent employers saw another chance to advertise their contented men, and put up a few sprinklers on each floor, where the men (who, by the way, are nearly all piece-workers) were allowed twenty minutes each week to wash themselves, provided that they furnished their own towels and soap. This was appreciated until the price of the men's independence had to pay the bill, besides having to submit to the photographer during their ablutions, the pictures of which were audaciously shown to the world.

But when they introduced McTaggartism—that was the straw that broke the camel's back. This McTaggart had worked up a beautiful reputation in the East as a labor-crusher, and when his fame in that line reached the ears of this grand institution, he was quickly hired and immediately applied his talents in line to the existing unions which were easily disposed of by his deft manipulations. This was repeated twice within three years, he having each time discovered that a new union had been organized; and the reduction of wages and the unjust discrimination against the men never ceased. His principal vocation is cutting wages, disrupting unions and going to church. When the men became desperate, and, after forming another local, demanded recognition, he simply said: "You have made your bed; now lie in it," and in less than one year from that time twenty-two of those men were discharged on one pretext or another; and when the union ordered their committee to ask that it be stopped, it was also discharged, and the men were compelled to go on a strike for their rights. Since that time this firm has resorted to every contemptible means to gain public sympathy and sell their product. They have imported men (?) to fill the strikers' places, and by various subtle influences have corrupted a creature claring that the firm is in the right; but in spite of their millions and their living lies and their false statements, it looks as if the men who are fighting so nobly for the grand cause would soon obtain recognition.

THINGS CONSTITUTIONAL.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

Would you believe it!. It seems incredible but 'tis true. Do you know it's a fact that the government contractors (splendid fellows as they are) object to the reduction of the American white man's burden to eight hours a day? Not that they are hostile as Christian gentlemen to doing the poor white man good, but the policy of offering him an everlasting life hereafter naturally seeks to lengthen his days in the herenow.

It is not as advocates of "the life that knows no ending" that the good men from the Carnegie, Frick, Cramp, and Midvale millions are strenuously opposing the eight hour day. But how is higher education at the new university to prosper if the steel shares with which Mr. Carnegie endows it fall in value! And sure they must fall in value if the poor white man's burden is reduced. It is liberty, dear, dear liberty, that we all love so ardently in the United States. It is this love of ours for liberty that lies at the root of all our inconsistencies. And what is the fundamental rock bottom principle of liberty? It is the right to do the thing that is necessary for an American capitalist to do as he likes in order to be the blessing that he is to himself, it follows that any law restraining him is a violation of liberty. All liberty in his estimation lies outside the law. But he is not therefore an anarchist. Oh dear no, he only hates law and sighs, like travellers in the "L" cars, for the room on top. It is not eight hours he hates; ten hours would be equally objectionable. It is the law that holds his blood red hand he hates.

Now don't misunderstand me. It is not that way that J. H. Hayden and Hilary A. Herbert and George William and Archibald Johnson, honorable men, ex-cabinet ministers, and converted laborers all of them, put the argument. They simply fear the strict application of it, don't you know. The eyes of their great anxious apprehension are turned on that. As if any body of men alive which includes ex-cabinet ministers and trust magnates seriously fear a strict application of law adversus dollars.

But the great point scored against the eight hour law was made by Johnson, a former laborer, now converted, of the Bethlehem works (queer name for a gun factory)—that you could not possibly cast cannon balls on eight hours a day. Cannon balls are, of course, a great blessing, but much as I love my cannon ball I am willing to part with it if it cannot be had on eight hours a day. Would you believe what Judge Beattie, one of the finest specimens of our Appellate Judges, has to say about that poor dog, the eight-hour law; which was born mangy in New York state in a political caucus, and has never really barked, wagged its tail, nor walked on all of its four legs at one time in all its life. He says it is unconstitutional! Of course it is. It never had any constitution. It was the yellowest of yellow dogs from its puppyhood. Let us drop a tear over poor dog Tray, who was never faithful.

Now let us inquire of each other what other laws are unconstitutional. There were eunuchs in oriental courts whose business it was to strangle high personages who fell into disfavor with the Sultan. They took great people into those secret divans, and they were taken out by the heels after the execution. This is the way American judges have taken to execute the laws of the land. I mean, of course, the labor laws of the land. They execute the laws themselves; they take them to the court of appeals and strangle them for being unconstitutional.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey"
Where judges rule and trembling laws decay;
Where to the golden god the judge bows low
Condemns the law and lets the culprit go."

Let us ask what would make any measure passed to protect labor from the strenuousity of high placed greed a constitutional measure? Here is play for the imagination of any reader. Think it over. Suppose eight hours, and no more, were necessary to save us from smallpox, would it be constitutional? Would that depend on whom you mean by "us?" Think it over.

"Verily I say unto you, you shall not come thence until you have paid the uttermost farthing." A father shylocky creditor who was severely censured some years ago in England for the greedy way in which he had squeezed every pound which one of his creditors had earned throughout a life time, declared that he never cared for that man's pounds, it was the last penny he was always after, and until he got that he would not be satisfied. This is the basis of the law between capital and labor. The law that gives capital that last hour, and that law alone, can be constitutional in our courts forever.

All our state constitutions have been grievously out of date, and consultations a many have been found necessary to keep them from becoming decayed, too visibly so to the naked eye. They have sat the remains up, painted their cheeks, put pipes in their mouths, and dool squeakers under the front buckles of their belts, but, alas, they don't look like life; not a bit of it, because they are dead. And also because there is nothing in this world which the constitutional convenors would run over themselves to escape from so quickly as a live constitution with the power of declaring its intentions. Our league is with death.

THE PASSING SHOW.

The new broom which has been set standing upon its handle in the City Hall will sweep everything but the inherent roguery of money politics out of our city government. We have to be indignant to be indignant, and not be too friendly to Dady and Guden. We are able to breed rogues enough in the party to sacrifice such of them as were fools enough to be found out. Schieren of Brooklyn, therefore, weeps over Dady of the same borough, but not over Quay nor Hanna. The undiscovered rascal is the man to whom the laurels belong. Hurrah, therefore, for the senators we don't know.

The integrity of China and Corea has been preserved. The preservation has been done by Great Britain with the hearty concurrence of the United States. This is pleasant news, a rift of light as it were in the oriental cloud. Integrity is a nice thing to be preserving—especially when it is so far away from home. We congratulate our Britannic sister on her good work, and we hope she congratulates us on ours. For are not we also busy in preserving the integrity of the Philippines.

"How sweet the tie that binds," et cetera.

If the gentleman who is now head cook over Brooklyn Bridge were less of a private citizen, he says, and more of a public functionary he could do your bridge better. Again, he complains, if he were more of a private trolley company and less of a municipal government he could do you and your bridge brown. The bridge is an amphibious creature anyway; and a neither-one-thing-nor-the-other administration fits it nicely.

MODERN THIEVES.

In London, it is said, when the thieves want to ply their calling, they assemble and two of them pretend to engage in a brawl while the rest of the gang go to picking pockets. Then when a sufficient haul has been made, the cry of "police" is raised and the gang scatters to meet again in some nearby cellar to divide the spoils. So it is with the political parties in this country. Every four years they meet, pretend to wrangle, get the crowd excited, gather in the swag, and then holler police, disperse the multitude and divide the loot.

The labor movement has for its object the abolition of poverty, the uplifting of humanity, to abolish the condition which makes it necessary to delve and toil, to manifold the millions of some god with clay feet and clay soul, who, when you have created, you take books from him when he has robbed you of beef. If a thief robs you, he stands a chance of going to jail; but if a J. Pierpont Morgan robs a million men of a million dollars, why he's just a millionaire.

The millionaire considers the horse, the mule, the factory, the workshop, the mill, the mine, and the workingman by numbers; and if the workingman and the mule should die, he feels sorrier because of the mule, for the workman can be replaced at less cost. Every power that money can obtain the millionaire possesses himself of. The government, the press, the pulpit, are all fast becoming fools to obey his will. You workingmen have no chains about you. Oh! no. You are too tame to need any. Why waste money in chains? The master knows that you will come back in the morning.—BEN TILLETT.

CAPITALISM AND THE HOME.

Through the classes of society economics rule in matrimony with a rod of iron. The result is that a large per cent. of marriages are destitute of love. The parties are tied together by commercialism, which is as cold and cruel as the grave. Many hide their unhappiness and live together till death ends their wretchedness. With many others the marriage tie is unbearable, and they appeal to the court for divorce. As capitalism has grown, the number of divorces has increased. The Socialist knows the cause. The Socialist is the only one that can point out the remedy. Socialism will destroy capitalism and establish economic equality. Classes in society will disappear, and the commercial consideration which controls matrimony to-day will entirely disappear. Marriage will be the result of mutual affection, and the home will become most sacred. Hearts bound together by love will make society pure and happy. If private capitalism long continues, the home is doomed to destruction and civilization will be destroyed.—Ex.

OUR SOCIAL NATURE.

The closer we study the individual, the more do his alleged individualities cease, as such, and disappear in the general laws by virtue of which society exists; the less baggage does he prove to have which is really his own; the more do all his thoughts, traits, and features turn out to be those of others; so that, at last, he melts into the mass, and there is nothing left which he has a right to claim as his personal property. His pretended personal mind is the reflex of the group-minds around him, as his body is in every fibre and cell the repetition of his species and race. As an American writer strongly puts it: "Morally I am as much a part of society as physically I am a part of the world's fauna."—D. G. Brinton, in "The Basis of Social Relations."

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

Put off, put off your mail, O kings,
And rust your brands to dust!
Your hands must learn a surer grasp,
Your hearts a better trust.

Oh, bend aback the lances's point,
And break the helmet bar:
A noise is in the morning wind,
But not the note of war.

Upon the grassy mountain paths
The glittering hosts increase—
They come! They come! How fair their feet!
They come who publish peace.

And victory, fair victory,
Our enemies are ours!
For all the clouds are clasped in light,
And all the earth with flowers.

Aye, still depressed and dim with dew!
But wait a little while,
And with the radiant, deathless rose
The wilderness shall smile.

And every tender, living thing
Shall feed by streams of rest,
Nor lamb shall from the flock be lost,
Nor undoing from the nest.

—John Ruskin.

——Before a Providence that lifted the load of drudgery from tired shoulders, made labor a joy and an inspiration, banished slums and tenements, and established all mankind in proprietorship of meadows and lakes and mountains and seas, of health and freedom, would not the heart of the world leap with a hitherto unknown gladness?—Wm. T. Brown.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

London Justice.

It is impossible not to take a deep interest in the present development of Socialism in France. How our comrades, Jaurès and Gerault-Richard, can continue to support Millerand because he now and then makes a speech, as at St. Etienne, passes our comprehension. It is a safe rule in politics to mark what men do and to pay little attention to what they say. Judged from this standpoint, Millerand can no longer be regarded as a militant Socialist. What he has allowed himself to be a party to without tendering his resignation would cause a political rhinoceros to die of indigestion, and it is creditable to the openness and fairness of the "Petite Republique" that it published the other day Amilcare Cipriani's forcible indictment against him. The continued presence of Millerand in the French Cabinet does, in fact, cast a slur upon International Socialism. On the other hand, there is no denying that the opponents of Millerand have done some very queer things themselves, and of course Jaurès and his friends do not forget to tell it on about their backslidings. It is all very regrettable. And now the Parti Ouvrier has had a terrible blow, which, with complete frankness, the "Socialiste" admits to have been a terrible blow, at Roubaix, of all places in the world. This town has been held up throughout Europe, and with justice, as a model of what even intermediary management might be under Socialist guidance. After having held control for years the men of the Guesde-Lafargue section have been beaten, to the great delight of the reactionists. Once more we say it is all very regrettable, but we should only make matters worse by criticism at this juncture.

The Workers' Call.

An amusing story is related by the Cleveland "Plaindealer" in which a man who had been arrested for stealing carpenter's tools, applied to Mayor Johnson, the famous single taxer, for pardon. The detective who collected the evidence stated that the tool thief was a very common and very despicable variety of criminal, inasmuch as he deprived workingmen of the ability to earn a living. The mayor was inclined to agree with this view of the matter when the prisoner, seeing that things were going against him, asserted that he was one of the mayor's most enthusiastic supporters last spring. "That settles it," said Mr. Johnson, "the pardon is not granted," and the prisoner went back to jail.

While the decision was no doubt just, it is not quite in harmony with the Single Tax philosophy. It is certainly uncommon to hear a Single Tax advocate admit that the withholding of tools deprives a man of the ability to earn a living. As a rule the single taxer sees no significance in the fact that it is this very condition of affairs which now prevents the majority of workingmen from working to satisfy their needs. The tools are held by the capitalist in private ownership. We won't say he stole them, but they are undoubtedly the result of the labor of the working class. If Mayor Johnson were to make a generalization of his verdict and apply it broadly to society, he could hardly miss seeing that something more than land is necessary towards earning a living in this complex civilization of the present day.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

In a small pamphlet entitled "The Conspiracy against Free Speech and Free Press," Governor Pyburn recounts the outrages against constitutional rights which have been perpetrated since the assassination of McKinley and are the result of industrial and political imperialism. The pamphlet is for sale by Edwin C. Walker, 244 W. One Hundred and Forty-third street, New York City, at 6 cents a copy.

The first number of "Humanity," a little Socialistic magazine edited by Nathan A. Cole, and published monthly at 102 Fourteenth street, Hoboken, N. J., has appeared. We note with regret that this little monthly confuses Christianity and New Zealand reforms with Socialism, as the spread of such misconceptions can only harm the movement.

MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

A mass-meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Monday, Feb. 24, at 8 p. m., under the joint auspices of the 5th, 15th, 19th, and 20th Assembly Districts of Brooklyn. Comrades and sympathizers are requested to attend and help make this meeting a success. Prominent English and German speakers will lecture on "The Necessity of Political Organization for the Workingmen." Postals have been sent to all enrolled S. D. P. voters, trade unions, etc., have been invited to attend and the districts flooded with circulars.

After the agitation meeting, the regular meeting for the election of a district organizer will take place, and the comrades of these four assembly districts must have their cards of membership with them.

——Are you a commuter? See that every conductor or brakeman on the line gets a copy of "Railroading in the United States." Send $1 for forty copies.

——As soon as Capital finds that the votes of the workingmen can be cast for the benefit of their own class, capitalists will respect the laborer. At present, Labor is divided—and the rich use the workingmen's votes to blast the workingmen and their offspring. The workingmen have an opportunity in this country to defend themselves that those of other lands have not—let them form voting organizations.—W. S. Waudby, in Typographical Journal.

PARTY NOTES.

Kings County Committee has changed its regular meetings from the second and fourth Sunday afternoons of the month to the second and fourth Saturday evenings. Meeting on Feb. 22, at Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue.

The 6th A. D., Brooklyn, will hold a smoker and entertainment on Saturday evening, Mar. 8, at Kugel's Excelsior Hall, 30 Sumner avenue. Tickets, 10 cents.

On Feb. 14 the Ladies' Auxiliary, Local Rochester, gave a very enjoyable dancing and card party. There was a large attendance at Shoemakers' Hall, and the varied costumes presented a beautiful sight. Ice cream and cake were served and valentines sold; cards being played in another adjoining room.

Branch 4 of Essex County, N. J., with headquarters at 124 Market street, Newark, has elected as secretary, N. Zwart, to whom all correspondence should be forwarded. Address 310 Morris avenue, Newark, N. J.

Maine gained three locals during January.

Comrades at Brockton, Mass., ordered 10,000 platforms from National Headquarters.

Socialists of Quincy, Mass., are holding public meetings every Sunday afternoon at their hall on Hancock street. The Socialist City Committee has organized for 1902 with the following officers: Chairman, J. Fox; Secretary, Wm. M. Packard; Treasurer, H. J. Rendle. The Quincy Socialist Club has applied for a charter.

Representative James F. Carey will speak in Cambridge, Mass., in Temple of Honor Hall, 591 Massachusetts avenue, on Friday, Feb. 28, at 8 p. m. Readers of The Worker are invited to attend and bring their friends.

A meeting of Ward 9 club, Boston, will be held next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at 724 Washington street. All members should be present and unattached Socialists of adjoining wards are invited to attend and consider organization.

Some New Haven comrades visited the Molders' Union in Branford last Thursday. Thirty members were present, and Comrades Ahern and Mahoney addressed the meeting for over an hour. Twenty copies of Father McGrady's books were sold and party papers distributed. Comrade Ahern will develop into an excellent speaker.

The New Haven city convention of the Socialist Party will meet Saturday evening, March 1, and nominate a ticket for the April election. Members should attend the meetings of their ward clubs and elect delegates to the convention.

The Socialist League of Philadelphia is a new organization having for its purpose the study and propaganda of Socialism. The League meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at 251 Pine street. All are welcome. The membership of the League is now about sixty.

The employees of the Terre Haute (Ind.,) Street Railway Company are engaged in a monster strike. Eugene V. Debs has entered the struggle with characteristic energy and devotion. In a long letter to the working people, published in the special street car strike edition of the Terre Haute "Toiler," Comrade Debs says:

"I have entered this fight and every atom of my energy is at the service of the men engaged in it; and if the working class of this locality prove true to themselves, as I believe they will, they will assert their right and their might, bring this arrogant corporation to its senses and compel it to concede the men who made and laid every inch of its tracks, and made and move every one of its cars, a voice in determining the conditions of their employment.

* * *

"It is with pleasure that I avow my full share of responsibility for the demonstration and all I have to say is that no good man has aught to fear from it.

"My own personality ought not to be a feature of this address, but perhaps I should not altogether ignore the insinuations of the crafty tools who fear that workingmen may profit by my advice and my experience. They have said that I am a Jonah, to which I answer, better a Jonah than a Judas."

Illinois in December had twenty-five locals and 970 members in good standing. Elections for city officers will be held on April 8.

Kentucky comrades will hold state convention at Newport on March 16.

The Socialists of Dubuque, Ia., are on the eve of their first city campaign. The increase of their vote last fall was over 200 per cent., and they hope to make another good gain this time.

Kansas has thirty-five locals and 163 members in good standing. City elections will be held on April 8.

Montana Socialists have completed state organization and located state headquarters at Helena.

The "Chieftain" of San Diego, having suspended, the local is talking of starting a paper of its own.

Los Angeles now has another Socialist paper, a monthly, published by Comrade J. Stitt Wilson and colleagues, "The Social Crusader."

John C. Chase will lecture in Indiana Feb. 15 to 22. He will also lecture in Missouri during February.

When the municipal election took place in Northport, Wash., last November the new councilmen elected were equally divided between the Socialists and the other political parties. The Democrats and Republicans recently combined against the Socialists and took possession of the city hall and kept the Socialists locked out of the building. A sample of the capitalists' regard for "law and order." One night the Socialists perpetrated a coup d'etat by seizing Councilman Nelson, an anti-Socialist, and taking him with them to the city hall. Being still unable to enter they held a council meeting in the street, Nelson's presence making up a quorum. They then proceeded to elect John C. Harkness police judge and C. C. Anderson city marshal. Both men are Socialists. The anti-Socialists refuse to recognize this action, and the case will be taken to court.

Local charters have been issued to Rigby, Idaho; Kingston and Ogden, and Elsinore, St. Hilaire, Hendrum, Ada, and Eldred, Minn.

A national referendum of the Socialist Party will be taken before April 1, in forty-five states and territories, on proposed amendment to Article 6, Section 4, of the national constitution of the party and on party emblem. Six hundred circular letters of instruction, 12,000 membership ballots, and 1,000 recording secretary's return cards have been sent from national headquarters to all state secretaries and to local secretaries in unorganized states.

August Mausbach is agent of The Worker in Detroit, Mich. His address is 361 Hendrick street.

Comrade Spargo has just received a beautiful illuminated address from the Executive Council of the Ontario Socialist League in recognition of his services to the Socialist movement during his Canadian tour last fall.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business as soon as possible. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes, quarters, and dollars are preferred, but we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street.

Previously acknowledged	$2,240.79
List 2922, Lee	1.00
List 729, Wm. Flachler	.50
List 5067, A. K. and S. K., Br. 24	.75
List 5070, do	1.00
List 5071, do	.70
List 5072, do	1.00
List 5074, do	2.40
List 5075, do	2.00
List 5076, do	1.15
List 30, Wm. Burgwald	.25
List 3074, C. Burgwald	.25
List 138, N. N	.25
Total	$2,251.15

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades Lee and Mayes presided at the last meeting of the General Committee. The following new delegates were seated: 24th A. D., Br. 1, Emil Dietz; Br. 2, Edi Loewenthal; 20th, I. Phillips; 15th and 17th, Firnkas and Edwards; 30th, Ramm and Schultz. Nine new members were admitted to the Local.

In regard to the recommendation of the C. E. 6, that the Local place itself on record as protesting against the official reception of Prince Henry, it was voted to print and distribute 15,000 leaflets in English and German during the week ending Feb. 22.

Comrade Lane resigned from the Auditing Committee for the State Committee and Comrade Bartholomew was chosen in his place.

Appeal from the N. C. for funds for propaganda purposes was referred to the subdivisions, with instructions to do their best.

The Grievance Committee reported on the case of Jacob Kaplan, charged with speaking for the "reformers" in the city campaign. It was voted to suspend Kaplan for one year or until such earlier time as he could be found and the matter more fully investigated.

IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

The Socialists of Hudson County, N. J., are making greater preparations than ever before for their March celebrations. There are to be two festivals this year—one to be held at Central Hall, Jersey City Heights, on Saturday evening, March 15, and the other at Odd Fellows Hall, Hoboken, on Sunday evening, March 16.

The Jersey City Heights entertainment will include a high class drama, special musical program by the Union Hill Mannerchor, Socialist Liedertafel, Olympia Zither Club, and others; exhibition by the Anchor Athletic Club, "Capital and Labor" burlesque, etc.

The Hoboken entertainment will consist of the Socialist play, "Now and Then," by Comrade Frederick Krafft; "Capital and Labor Conference," a burlesque, a complete musical concert by leading musical societies, and specialties by artists of note.

The price of admission is 15 cents in advance, or 25 cents at the door. Tickets admitting to either entertainment are now on sale by members throughout the whole county.

The public, at first prejudiced against Socialism, has found that it stands for but one thing—justice to all. New members are being received into the old branches at every meeting and new branches springing up everywhere are meeting with remarkable growth and success.

This year's festivals will probably be the best attended of any in the history of the party in this county.

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA CLUB.

Dr. C. L. Furman lectures Sunday evening, Feb. 23, at 102 Court street, Brooklyn, on the subject: "The Force behind Progress." Admission is free.

STEADILY IMPROVING.

We take the liberty of quoting from a private letter of Eugene V. Debs: "I read The Worker and note its excellence and steady improvement with much satisfaction."

Comrade Debs is a good judge.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

PARTY WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

State Organizer Mailly Writes of Renewed Activity Throughout the State—Vail's Lectures in Boston Very Successful.

The series of lectures given by Comrade Charles H. Vail in Boston last week was thoroughly successful in every respect. The attendance on the first evening was good, but it increased at each lecture until the last was delivered to an audience that filled the hall. The expenses for the lectures (the hall costing an unusually high figure) were large, but will undoubtedly be cleared when the returns of tickets are all in. This was hardly expected, but judicious advertising and active interest on the part of the comrades did it—just as it can be done everywhere else.

The real matter for congratulation lies in the good effect the lectures have already produced upon the Boston movement. Comrade Vail was at his best, which is saying a great deal, and the enthusiasm increased with the attendance at each meeting. Many new faces were visible during the course; the audiences were not made up wholly of comrades by any means, but the effect upon new and old comers alike was clearly apparent. There was an expressed desire for Comrade Vail to repeat the series in the near future, and when he does, we will need a larger hall.

The success of these lectures has prompted the question: Why can't the same thing be done in other places? As an educational work, nothing better could be undertaken by Socialists. People will attend a lecture series who would hun an ordinary agitation or campaign meeting, and thes are usually people who think and whom we need. As a matter of agitation the lectures would be found of great value, if only because they would quicken the sense of duty of Socialists, who are human enough to become discouraged at times. Listening to Vail's convincing and logical speeches cannot but arouse enthusiasm and promote activity. And, as in the case of Boston, a large amount of literature can be sold and distributed.

Speaking of Vail's lectures in Haverhill, Comrade J. F. Carey says: "They have done us a lot of good, and we consider the money well expended. Many strangers whom we had not seen before came to the full series and were deeply interested. In my opinion, the plan should be followed wherever possible—and right now is the time to do it." The writer joins heartily in this opinion. It is to be hoped that the Socialists of the United States will see that Comrade Vail is kept in the lecture field when his contract with the National Committee expires.

Comrade MacCartney spoke at Plymouth last Sunday to a good meeting and to-morrow (Monday) he will address a woman's club at Brighton. Both representatives are continually talking Socialism, both in and out of the House.

Comrade Halliman of Plymouth is working hard to organize a club there, but the obnoxious tactics of an S. T. & L. A. local makes it difficult to do effective work. Carey will probably be there next Sunday.

Comrade Cummings of Leominster writes that the comrades will try to organize in a few small towns in that district, where votes were cast for the ticket last year. They will also get a French speaker to interest the French workingmen—which shows that the Leominster comrades mean business.

There seems to be a good working club at Salem. Here again the propaganda of Socialism is hindered by the S. L. P., but Comrades Greene, Wright, Lally, and their co-workers will eventually win.

Sunday evening meetings are now held by the East Boston Club and are quite successful. The meeting addressed by Comrade Gibbs started the ball rolling nicely and Spero, Powers, Marcus, and other comrades say they'll keep it going.

This evening Somerville Club begins a series of weekly meetings, with Comrade W. P. Porter as the first speaker, in Hill's Building, Union Square. Comrades Putney and Saunders are directing affairs. Carey will speak in Somerville at an early date.

In Lynn, Comrades Page, Robinson, and others are making strenuous efforts to get the movement into better shape. There are plenty of Socialists in Lynn and a much larger vote should be cast for the Socialist Party.

Comrade Harry Pember of Walpole is arranging for a public meeting to be held there soon, and in the meanwhile he is working to have the club reorganized.

The Quincy comrades have headquarters where meetings and discussions are held every Sunday afternoon. The writer was out there a couple of weeks ago and found them "hot stuff." Comrades Turner, Packard, Mackin, Cote, Brualt, and Gray are guaranteed to make things lively for anyone that disagrees with them. They are going to push The Worker—which, by the way, all good Socialists in these parts should do.

In Worcester, Comrades Abbott, Marcy, Gibbs, Hardy, Fenner, and other veterans are still doing business at the old stand. MacCartney will violate the Sunday law against disturbing the peace (of capitalism) by speaking there next Sunday in the Gaiety Theatre.

One of the sturdiest clubs in Massachusetts is situated at Newburyport, where the vote is steadily increasing. Comrades Johnson, Noyes, Kenniston, and Chiswell are the principal workers, and they never tire. They will reap reward by capturing the city government some day.

I was surprised to meet that staunch Socialist from Trenton, N. J., Comrade J. P. Weigel, on the street car the other day. He is in Boston on business for the Brewery Workers and may stay some time; and as he is anxious to help along the party, we can expect the German comrades to soon revive themselves.

Comrade Charles H. Vail speaks at Warren on Feb. 24 and at Clinton on the 25th. There are vigorous clubs at both places.

At Reading there is a small band of workers who set an example for larger clubs for regularity and activity. Comrades Harris, McKeen, Fresh, and their colleagues are working to get Wakefield organized also, with good prospects of success.

Things are waking up in and around Boston. The City Committee is getting into shape, while Brighton, Highland District, Charleston, Neponset, and Roxbury are doing their share towards making the local movement what it should be.

Adams, Fall River, and New Bedford have large clubs, composed of German comrades, who are working to interest the English speaking workingmen.

Space forbids mentioning all the places where Socialist activity is again showing itself, but this will be made up for again. That there is a revival of interest throughout the state there can be no doubt. With the new name is born a new life. Watch the Socialist Party in Massachusetts!

W. M.

Boston, Feb. 16.

HAVERHILL NOTES.

Representative Carey addressed the newly organized Shoe Packers' Union of Haverhill on organization and union work, at a recent meeting.

The lectures by Charles H. Vail were not so largely attended as they should have been. This is to be regretted, as he presented scientific Socialism in a way easily understood by all. The people of Haverhill have been given so many free lectures and addresses by the most gifted men in the movement that they seem unwilling to pay for hearing what they think they already know. Nevertheless the series was fairly well attended, the bills are paid, and those present felt well repaid for being there. Comrade Vail made a great hit when he said that during slavery days in the South the masters had bloodhounds to keep the people from running away from their jobs, but that nowadays no dogs are needed, as the fear of hunger serves the purpose; also that the slave master had to feed, clothe, shelter, and doctor the slaves, because he had invested money in them, while now the master has little concern about the workers and the present system was adopted by the industrial masters of the North as being cheaper for them than slavery.

Rev. John Ellis, formerly editor of "The Clarion," and now minister of the Universalist Church at West Acton, Mass., exchanged pulpits on a recent Sunday with Rev. G. E. Littlefield of the First Unitarian Church of Haverhill. Comrade Ellis' subject was "Influence Is Ultimate." He took Jesus and the disciples as examples, and argued that they taught a new social system in line with that now taught by the Socialists. He also said that he hoped that after the inauguration of Socialism the time would come when the individual would be sovereign, compulsory legalism would disappear, and brotherly love and justice rule the world.

Gov. Crane has presented Comrade Carey with the pen with which he signed the bill changing the name of the Social Democratic Party to Socialist Party.

Rev. Hiram W. Smith of East Pepperell, Mass., recited some of his experiences in his advocacy of Socialism at the Central Socialist Club on Wednesday, Feb. 12. He has been persecuted by narrow-minded persons in the country district of Pepperell and vicinity because of his Socialistic ideas. He has given up the church and conducts Socialists services each Sunday in a hall there. He made a good impression on the members of the Central Club, and they intend to secure him for a lecture thise spring. On the evening previous he spoke at the opening rally of our town election campaign at Exeter, N. H.

Owing to the fact that the C. L. U. is going to conduct a series of lectures on Sundays, the Socialist Debating Club has discontinued its Sunday evening debates and a debate will be held after the meeting of the Central Socialist Club each Wednesday evening.

WITHDRAWS FROM THE PARTY.

F. G. R. Gordon of New Hampshire has formally announced his withdrawal from membership in the Socialist Party. It is characteristic of him that he chose the capitalist dailies of Massachusetts as the medium for announcing the interesting fact. He explains his withdrawal by a statement that the party is "unscientific, narrow and fanatical, and growing more so," in that it bases its program and its policy on the class struggle between wage workers and capitalists. Mr. Gordon thinks that "the middle class was never stronger than it is to-day" and prefers to work for a farmers' party. He has previously questioned the wisdom of founding the Socialist Party upon working class interests and his vulgar abuse of the wage workers in a signed article published by him about a year ago called forth much criticism at the time.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

They Want The Daily.

I.

Editor of The Worker:

From my humble view point, I see no reason why we cannot have a daily as well as our German comrades. Surely there is a sufficient number of English-speaking class-conscious Socialists in the United States and Canada who would willingly sacrifice a little time and money to make the venture a success. The Socialist movement has become so powerful on the continent that it requires a daily to keep the comrades in close touch with the daily trend of affairs, as well as a powerful checkmate upon the capitalist press of the country. If we Socialists are as faithful and devoted to Socialism with our time and money as we were to the old-fossilized capitalist parties who fleeced us of everything but our body and soul—and that they hold a mortgage on—then there is no reason why we cannot make The Worker the best daily printed in the English language and a credit to the movement.

J. H. STALEY.

Niagara Falls, South Ontario.

II.

Editor of The Worker:

At last the hope and wish for a Socialist daily has taken some definite shape, and finally we have a movement on foot for it. The meeting at which steps were taken proved to me, what I always held, that there are really no such great obstacles in the way of starting a daily Socialist newspaper. Already in the S. L. P., I, with others, agitated for a start in and out of season. There were doubts as to whether we would be able to get the money; others thought we had not literary ability enough among us to edit a paper; others were afraid we couldn't compete the capitalist dailies; still others were of the opinion that we ought to have at least fifty thousand Socialist voters in New York and vicinity in order to start a daily. But at the meeting of Feb. 8 all objections, doubts and pessimism vanished. If there were any such, they did not proclaim it.

Some thought that the meeting was no criterion, because it was not as well attended as some of us expected. But we must not forget that the majority of our members and sympathisers belong to trade unions, many of which meet on Saturday. Then I know of three festivals that were held on that night and in which many comrades and sympathizers took an active part, and were thus prevented from attending the meeting. I have met many of them since, who enthusiastically endorse the action taken at the meeting.

But I know enthusiasm alone will not give us a daily, although no movement ever succeeded without it. Enthusiasm always must and usually does bring forth something else. When we want to know how to confiscate the capitalists are, all we have to do is to touch their pockets. If we, therefore, are really enthusiastic about having a daily Socialist paper, let us go down into our pockets and show what we are willing to do financially. That is the way to express our enthusiasm.

Once we have decided that we want a daily, the only question before us is how to get the funds; let us therefore not waste our time discussing whether it shall be a morning or evening paper or other details, but let us exert all our energies to get the necessary money.

There are many ways to obtain it. Let every assembly district or branch, after having paid its dues, remember the daily. When an assembly district, branch or Socialist club in Greater New York, New Jersey, and in the adjacent states arranges a festival, let it lay aside a part of the proceeds for the daily. Let the Committee of Fifteen issue a call for ten-dollar and larger pledges or contributions. Let it also open a "mine fund," where the nickels and dimes and quarters will flow from those who cannot give larger sums. The committee can issue Socialist daily stamps to be sold at 25 cents and with which all party members shall be supplied. Let us organize Socialist daily clubs in every city and village, whose purpose it shall be to gather funds and to arrange agitation meetings for the daily. Let the committee also call a conference of party organizations, trade unions, and other labor bodies, and show them the need of a daily that will fight their battles, so that they will not have to beg the "World" or "Journal" for some "labor news." Such a conference can imediately arrange for a grand fair, and having such object in view, we will work like beavers and realize at least as much as at last fall's fair.

Using these means and others we will realize our ideal sooner than many of our comrades dare to hope. Of course, the task is a hard one, but it must be accomplished. Having a paper that shall speak for us every day in the week, the fight for Socialism is half won. As to whether we have comrades able to edit a strange a good Socialist paper, does not worry me at all. We cannot tell what hidden talents there are among us or who will come to the front when an opportunity offers itself. But I am sure that we have always to-day a sufficient number of able comrades who are competent enough to give out a good and clear-cut Socialist daily that shall be our pride and our strength, and shall help us on towards the day of our emancipation.

N. S. REICHENTHAL.

New York, Feb. 14.

A Card of Thanks.

Editor of The Worker:

I beg you to publish in your popular paper my gratitude toward the Socialist comrades of New York. Having been sick and absent from my husband they have done many favors to me. I give also many thanks to Dr. Romm for his kind attention.

MRS. DOMINICA IGLESIAS.

New York, Feb. 15.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR JANUARY.

The financial transactions of the National Secretary's office for January were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1, balance on hand	$60.88
Received for dues, donations and supplies—	
Arizona	2.80
Arkansas	1.70
California	38.35
Colorado	9.34
Connecticut	10.45
Florida	1.75
Idaho	2.50
Illinois	.45
Indiana	27.00
Iowa	9.10
Kansas	8.28
Kentucky	1.27
Maine	17.10
Maryland	2.00
Michigan	13.95
Minnesota	10.91
Missouri	29.25
Montana	5.42
Nebraska	.40
New Hampshire	2.90
New Jersey	.65
New York	102.00
Ohio	38.15
Oklahoma	5.46
Porto Rico	5.00
Rhode Island	2.00
Tennessee	.30
Texas	.30
Utah	4.81
Vermont	.45
Washington	12.04
Wisconsin	30.20
Wyoming	1.65
Total	$434.71

EXPENSES.

Rent of national headquarters	$16.00
National Committee account	71.10
Incidental expenses	17.20
Exchange—M. O. and checks	.35
Express charges	4.48
Organization, ss. Utah	5.00
Postage	22.00
Printing	27.98
Stationery	19.35
Salaries, office help	88.00
Telegrams	17.40
National Secretary's salary	83.33
Returned to Andres, Secy., Cold Springs, N. Y.	.25
Omission of salary in Dec.	.70
Jan. 31, balance on hand	63.81
Total	$434.71

State charters were issued to New Hampshire and Oklahoma. Local charters were issued to Yuma, Arizona; Hennessey, Oklahoma; Burlington, Vermont; Burke, Emmett and St. Anthony, Idaho; Minneapolis, Scambler, and Spring Valley, Minnesota.

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13.

CONNECTICUT.

NOTICE.

Most of the branch secretaries have neglected to send in reports of membership as requested by the State Committee and another circular on this subject has been sent to the branches. The dues of the State to the N. E. C. have been paid to Jan. 1, 1902. We have delayed paying since that time expecting to get an accurate report of membership on which to base the dues for the next three months. We also wish to make and have printed for distribution a roster showing the names of offices and time and place of meeting for all the branches. Secretaries should attend to this at once, sending an estimate of membership if an accurate report cannot be sent promptly; also state the number of stamps on hand.

We have received a request from August Klenke of Chicago to arrange a tour for him in this state in March. The funds of the State Committee will not warrant the arranging of an extended tour at this time, but if branches that wish to arrange meetings for Comrade Klenke will send prompt notice to the State Secretary a series of five or six meetings may be arranged. The expense for Speaker will not be more than $5.00 per meeting, to be paid by the local branch.

Eugene Toomey and the State Organizer are also ready to speak at open meetings of branches or where branches may be organized.

W. E. WHITE, State Organizer.

240 Main Street, Derby.

NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

To the Members of Local New York:

All comrades who are willing to do committee work at the festival on Feb. 22 are requested to come to the Grand Central Palace, on the day of the festival, and report either to Comrade Harth or Comrade Gerber. We need a number of committee members.

J. GERBER, Organizer.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION.

All comrades of the S. D. P. are herewith invited to attend the next regular meeting of the Committee of the Building Fund of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association on Friday, February 21, at 8 P. M., at the Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue. Very important business is to be transacted and it is the wish of the Finance Committee that all members shall be present.

Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association.

JOS. KALSCH, F. S.

30TH A. D.

To the Members of the 30th A. D.:

Comrades—At the last meeting held the attendance was so slim that it was almost a farce to hold a meeting. Each and every one of you is personally responsible for this state of affairs, and if the movement in the Thirtieth goes backward it is the members of the district who are at fault. It appears that a feeling of apathy has come over you and like an infectious disease has stricken you so as to make it impossible to labor for the cause of Socialism. Now, this state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely, as it is only a question of a short time when those of you merits hold manfully together will take matters into their own hands, and if the results should not meet with your approval, please remember that you are to blame. We trust that we do not appeal to you in vain for adherence to those principles to which each and every one of you has subscribed and we hope that you will not shirk that work which you know to be essential to the welfare of the Socialist movement. Comrades, the call goes forth. Ask not if it will accomplish anything. Wait not for another to come to the front. Do your best, and be satisfied in the knowledge of well-doing.

THE 30TH A. D., S. D. P.
W. H. GRAVEN, Sec.

Letter Box

J. FOX, Quincy, Mass.—We are very glad to get news. Please continue.

W. A. COREY, Los Angeles, Cal.—The manuscript has been transmitted.

R. FRANK, City.—Certainly, fair tickets which were not sold should be returned to the Fair Committee, 184 William street.

VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS.—In sending newspaper cuttings for our interest, mark the article clearly and write "marked copy" on the wrapper.

JOHN CONWAY.—Then you should have been at the meeting and voted against it. It's too late now to object.

J. M. R., N. A. C. and many others.—If you want either of the comrades who happen to be in the editorial office to make a bluff at giving you a speech, by all means write him before he does. But don't add, in that naive, off-hand, free-and-easy way: "If you can't come, please send someone else." It grieves us, because we are obliged to disappoint you. We don't run a lecture bureau. Of course, we have nothing to do but chase up speakers for you, but we are too busy. Try the organizer of Local New York or the State Secretary, if you find it inconvenient to communicate with the speakers directly.

It is rather unpleasant to get a letter during the week saying that you are depending on one of us for the following Sunday. Requests on such short notice seem to put the burden of blame upon the desired speaker if he cannot oblige—whereas it is usually the fault of the local in not arranging their lectures further ahead.

The editors of this paper do their full share of lecturing, but they cannot be expected to come on such short notice, nor are they able to send other speakers. This is for the information of all whom it may concern, as many of the comrades seem to think we are running a lecture bureau as well as a paper.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

"Bradstreet's" reports 265 failures in the United States during the week ending Feb. 14, against 247 for the previous week, and 226, 199, 160, and 203 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital."

Week after week, from 93 to 96 per cent. of the failures are of concerns having less than $20,000 capital. The smaller capitalists, driven to the wall by competition with larger competitors, fall into the ranks of the working class; but their property passes into the hands of the great capitalists; and so the class division is drawn clearer and sharper.

READY AGAIN.

"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." By H. Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 2 cents; 100 copies, $1.25, postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

JUST OUT.

"Railroading in the United States." By Benjamin Hanford. Price, 5 cents; 50 copies, $1, postpaid.

"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady. Price, 10 cents; 100 copies, $4, postpaid.

"A Voice from England." By Rev. Father McGrady. Price, 10 cents.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, New York.

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free.

H. R. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 813. 30 Union Square.

THE PARIS COMMUNE.

LISSAGARAY—"History of the Commune of Paris of 1871," 500 pages; cloth, 70 bents; Library Edition, $3.00.

BENHAM—"The Proletarian Revolt. A History of the Paris Commune of 1871," 232 pages. Price, 25 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Sent on receipt of price, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, New York.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS REGISTERED

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headaches. I was many times compelled to leave work and go home. Our druggist told me to try Ripans. I am now in much better health. I can eat almost anything, have no headache and work steady. I also was greatly affected with constipation, and Ripans gave me relief from that.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

TRADE and SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries; 15,000 receipts, 900 New Formulas, 734 pages. Indispensable in every worker's family. Price, $5.00, cloth; $6.00 in sheep, post free.

Hopkins' "Experimental Science," $4.00.

"Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century," by Edward W. Byrn; 390 illustrations, 480 pages, $3.00. Half red morocco, gilt top, $4.00.

Hopkins' "Magic," $2.50.

Sloane's "Complete Electrical Library," 5 volumes in a box, $5.00.

"Standard Practical Plumbing," by P. J. Davies. A complete encyclopedia for practical plumbers, builders, gas fitters, engineers, etc., $3.00.

"The Tinsmiths' Helper and Pattern Book," by H. K. Vosburgh. Rules, diagrams, tables, and recipes for the use of practical metal workers, $1.00.

"How to Become a Good Mechanic," by John Phin. A practical guide to self-taught men; tells what to study and how to begin. 25 cents.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS of every kind furnished by

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
—SUCCESSOR TO—
'CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
TORONTO, CANADA.

Five Postals for $1.25; each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.

For Sale on all New York News-stands.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET, (FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
60 Second Ave., Between Third & Fourth Sts.

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER. PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

PARTY BUTTONS

We manufacture three different sizes in ⅞, ⅞ and 1½ in. diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the ½ in. size simply with Arm and Torch emblem.

1 Button	5 cents.
12 Buttons	25 cents
25 Buttons	50 cents
100 Buttons	$1.75

Cash must accompany all orders.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

PATRONIZE
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM. 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th Sts. N. Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
220 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

EMILE ZOLA'S
POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS.

Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.

"The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "His man Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother, Germinal," "Rush for the Spoil," "Therese Raquin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Plassans," "Pot Bouille" (Piping Hot), "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."

Any volume sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.

Send for catalogue of Socialist publications, sent gratis to any address.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meetings.

BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 34th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 3309 Third avenue.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brooklyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1328 Bushwick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau:—64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse der Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 180 local branches with more than 21,500 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruptions. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried children of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for three different classes of members, 67, and 18 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all have to join existing branches or, if in towns where no branch exists, a branch can be formed by 13 good health,

THE COMMON INTEREST OF WORKER AND CAPITALIST.

Even "Continuity of Employment" Will Not Serve as a Basis of Reconciliation.

We hold that the interests of the capitalists and the wage-workers are diametrically opposed; that they are as necessarily and fundamentally opposed as those of master and slave or of highwayman and victim; that, so long as society is divided into capitalists and wage workers, the inherent opposition of their interests must give rise to an irrepressible conflict, in which it is the duty of every workingman to use all his powers on the side of his class and against the capitalist class; that this conflict can be ended only by the working class establishing public ownership of the means of production, thus putting an end to the class division; and that, therefore, it is the duty of every lover of peace and social order to lend his aid to the working-class movement toward this end—that is, to the Socialist movement for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Our critics, the defenders of capitalism, can oppose this argument only by denying the first point in it. They claim that the interests of capitalists and laborers are identical.

We call upon them to prove this identity of interest by concrete illustration. They are forced to admit that the two classes are opposed on the question of wages, on the question of hours of labor, on the question of protection of the workers' lives and limbs at their work. Pressed to name one point on which the interests of the two classes, as such, are identical, the best they can do is to reply, as does the Haverhill "Gazette," as quoted last week: "It exists in business prosperity, in continuity of employment, in assurance of freedom from strike or lockout or other interference with the regular course of production."

We reply: That is a point of common interest only within certain limits and only under certain conditions, which are never permanent, and, under the capitalist system, never can be permanent. Within certain limits and under certain conditions, we say. Let us examine the matter more closely.

First, as to the limits within which "continuity of employment, freedom from strike or lockout or other interference with the regular course of production," is a benefit to the working class:

If this means anything in this connection, it means that workingmen should be willing to put continuity of employment above questions of hours, wages, or conditions of employment; that they should refrain from striking for shorter hours or better wages, in order to enjoy steady employment.

Unfortunately, the whole working class never has an opportunity for employment. There is always an army of the unemployed"—men and women willing to work, eager to work, hunting for work, but denied the chance to work. This army of the unemployed does not consist solely or chiefly of the lazy or incompetent. It is not an exceptional phenomenon; it is larger and bigger in "hard times" than in an "era of prosperity," but it exists even in this most prosperous year. Just how great it now is we have no means of knowing. The last report of the New York State Labor Commissioner, covering only organized workers, shows that from 5 to 12 per cent. are always in involuntary idleness; for the unorganized majority the proportion would be much higher; and New York may be taken as fairly representative of the whole country.

[illegible]ty of employment for the working class is thus an unattainable condition. [illegible] of employment for nine-tenths of the workers would mean continuous unemployment for the other one-tenth. Now, when we speak of the working class, we mean the whole working class, not one-tenth of it, nor nine-tenths.

The prime object of the shorter workday demand is to distribute the work, to give a chance to the unemployed. This demand the capitalist class systematically opposes—as in last summer's machinists' strike and the present dispute in the coal industry. Thus the capitalists show by their acts that they do not desire continuity of employment for the whole working class, but that they would use this as an inducement to those who happen to be employed to keep them submissive, while standing ready to use the competition of the unemployed as a club to break their resistance, should that be necessary.

Again, leaving the unemployed out of the question, continuity of employment is not an unmixed blessing, even for those who have it. It is a well known fact that the wage-workers toil harder in the United States than in any other country and that their toil grows more intense year by year. In the printing trade, it is generally agreed that machine operators expend more energy in eight hours than the old hand compositors did in ten. In the textile industries the machinery is being "speeded up" more and more, and the operative has to tend more spindles or other machines. In the steel industry, Philanthropist Carnegie always insisted on the twelve-hour day for men doing the most exhausting work, and the same rule still prevails under Schwab of the "Peace Committee." A result of that practise is that the men are superannuated at forty years of age.

For these men, continuity of employment simply means a speedier passage through this vale of tears, a nearer prospect of eternal rest. An eight-hour day would add ten years to their lives. The capitalists, for very good business reasons, will not consent to the change. Whenever, by strike or other means, the men have a chance to wring the concession from their masters, no scruples about continuity of employment ought to deter them.

These are two of the limits within which "continuity of employment, freedom from interference with the regular course of production," is good for the working class. It is good for that portion of the working class which happens to be employed, except where, by interrupting the course of production with a strike, the workers can secure reduction of hours, increase of wages, lightening of their toil, or greater safety at their work.

Which is to say, simply, that strikes cost the workers much and should not be rashly resorted to. And this everybody knew, without being told by Senator Hanna or the "Gazette."

Second, as to the conditions under which continuity of production is good for the capitalist class:

In a period of prosperity, when the market is expanding, when everything is "booming," when the whole product can readily be sold at a good profit, then the capitalists want no interference with the regular course of production. Each of them wants to have his employees produce as much as possible, so that he can fill orders ahead of his competitors and make bigger and quicker profits. He wants his men to work overtime; he has the machinery run at higher speed; he will not even shut down his mill for necessary repairs. In our issue of Jan. 19 we showed that, through the neglecting of repairs in order to "rush" production, a thousand workingmen were killed in the iron and steel works in and around Pittsburg alone in the year 1901. This sort of continuity, though good for the Steel Trust, was very bad for the steel workers.

So far, so good. But the nature of the capitalist or wage system is such that a period of prosperity leads to a period of depression, just as certainly as the right-hand swing of a pendulum leads to its left-hand swing.

The workers get but a part of the value of their product. As industry develops they get a smaller and smaller share—as we showed from the Census statistics two weeks ago—and their purchasing power is reduced. They form the majority of the population and the growing luxury of the few capitalists cannot make up for this reduction of purchasing power. Thus the home market shrinks, relatively to the growth of production. Foreign markets in new countries serve for a time. But all capitalist countries are competing there, and soon they are filled.

Then comes the crash. We have "overproduction." We have produced more than can be sold at a profit. Mills are shut down and workingmen turned off to shift for themselves. We are poor because we have produced too much.

Now in such a time the capitalist class never hesitates to "interrupt the regular course of production." Ninety-nine per cent. of the people may need new shoes; but if shoes cannot be sold at a profit, the shoe factories do not run.

These industrial depressions are periodic. They are not accidental. They are not caused by strikes. They are not caused, as is sometimes said, by foolish speculation. Capitalists are sometimes foolish; but we cannot reasonably attribute the periodic crises to a periodic insanity of the capitalist class. The alternation of prosperity and depression is a perfectly normal feature of the competitive capitalist system. The existence of a market stimulates production for profit; competition carries production beyond the capacity of the market; then, as production under capitalism is carried on solely for profit, production must stop.

The capitalist is not to blame for it. He cannot prevent it any more than his employees can. But they suffer from it more than he does.

Thus "freedom from interruption of the regular course of production" is good for the capitalist class under certain conditions—the conditions of "prosperity" such as just now prevail. But these conditions are not and, under capitalism, cannot be permanent. And as soon as they give way to conditions of industrial depression, the capitalists themselves interrupt the regular course of production, to the great sorrow of the working class.

It will be seen that very little is left of this one solitary point of "common interest." The fact remains that the interests of capitalists and workers are opposed. They may be compromised, but they cannot be reconciled.

BRONX CARPENTERS.

The Bronx Borough District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America gives notice that the following jobs in Bronx Borough, New York City, are on the unfair list:

The public school on One Hundred and Forty-first street, near Brook avenue. Pat Sullivan of 389 Broome street is building with scabs and scab trim, that is made in a mill under the ten-hour system by L. Brossart of Brooklyn. Workingmen should mark, learn and inwardly digest the fact that the city officials whom their votes put in office employ scab labor on public buildings. The only way to remedy this condition is to vote with the Socialist Party, and put men of your own class in office who stand solely for the interests of their own class, the working class, as opposed to the exploiters whom the Republican and Democratic parties represent.

The job at One Hundred and Sixtieth street, near Union avenue. Strike on because of non-payment of men.

Jones, Woodcrest avenue, Highbridge. Non-union trim.

At One Hundred and Eightieth street, Lafontine and Arthur avenues, Rice, owner. Strike against scabs.

Marx, One Hundred and Eighty-third street and Park avenue. Strike against non-union men, and because not paying standard rate of wages.

Borup, all jobs in Bronxville and Tuckahoe where this boss has non-union men.

Deitrich, Rich avenue, Mt. Vernon, strike against scabs.

CROSBY ON WAR.

Ernest H. Crosby will lecture on "War" this Sunday evening, Feb. 23, at 8 p. m., at the Women's Henry George League, Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth street, New York City. The public is invited.

—I would rather be right with the minority than wrong with the majority.—Eugene V. Debs.

"PRESERVING THE SABBATH."

Capitalist Law-Breakers Hold It Very Sacred.

Lively Debate in Massachusetts Legislature on MacCartney's Bill to Allow Sunday Fishing—Aristocrats Would Monopolize Recreation as Well as Production — No Developments in Teamsters' Strike.

Among other legacies left to us by the founders of the Republic are a number of traditions which have been found of incalculable value to those who set their faces against progress and who attempt to perpetuate hoary prejudices and time-worn customs. Whenever the opponents of progress become impoverished for arguments, they haul these traditions out of Time's closet, oil the creaking joints, brush off the dust, and clothe them in fulsome verbiage to do service for the hour, afterwards to be returned to their hiding places for use on other occasions. Just what our modern statesmen would do without a set of traditions to fall back upon is hard to say; they should revere our forefathers, if for nothing else than having bequeathed such a necessary adjunct in the game of fooling the people.

Some of the traditions sacred to the fossilized members of the Massachusetts Legislature got a pretty severe handling in the House on Tuesday last, and they emerged in a badly battered condition. Many more experiences like that, and the said traditions will have to be laid away forever. It all came about in the debate on Representative MacCartney's bill to repeal the Sunday fishing law, which would permit fishing on that day. The Committee on Fisheries and Game reported leave to withdraw on MacCartney's bill, and he moved to substitute his bill for the committee's report. The debate that followed occupied two hours, and was full of amusing and interesting features.

MacCARTNEY'S ARGUMENT.

MacCartney opened the debate by reading from the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, showing that Sunday was to be maintained as a day of rest and recreation, that it was a civic holiday, and that the state had no right to legislate upon it as a religious day. He cited the attempts of the Pilgrim Fathers to regulate religion by law, and showed that the intention of the framers of the state and national constitutions was to divorce the state from the church. He defined in a clear and concise manner the attitude of the state toward religion, and denounced the attempt to dictate in what manner the people should spend the seventh day of the week. He said that the present law was class legislation, and had been resuscitated in 1899 by the wealthy sportsmen of Massachusetts, who sought monopoly in recreation as in everything else. He said that all through the state, workingmen were protesting against the law which prohibited them from seeking congenial recreation after the arduous labors of the week.

He told how workingmen formerly had fishing camps scattered along the river banks throughout the state, to which they resorted on Saturday evening, and where they spent the Sabbath in getting close to nature. These men could not do this now without danger of being arrested as common criminals and fined or sent to jail. He made an eloquent plea for the workingmen, and said that, while members of the House might consider it a small and unimportant thing, yet it meant a great deal to men confined in factories for six days and with but one day to refresh themselves. The law was not enforced in a great many instances, and its constant violation was a source of evil inasmuch as it conduced to a contempt for all law. He cited the case of one judge who went fishing on Sunday, and on Monday tried two workingmen who were arrested for doing what he himself had done the day before. He created a little sensation by reporting that one of the leading members of the Committee had said he feared to advocate the repeal of the law because he was afraid it might lead to agitation for enforcement of the law. That was the quintessence of statesmanship! What could be expected of men who were afraid to express their opinions in committee report for fear of running contrary to the prejudice existing among a certain class.

MacCartney was followed by Callender of Boston, who made a remarkable speech in its way. He favored MacCartney's bill, and expressed surprise at the opposition coming from men whose religion was founded by fishermen. In the distress following the crucifixion of the Lord, the disciples sought relief in fishing. He traced the history of the Puritan Sunday, and invited them to go back three hundred years to a time when it was an offense to do the simplest thing on that day. He condemned the present fishing laws as prejudicial to the enjoyment of the workingmen of the state, and in a beautifully worded peroration appealed to the members to throw aside their prejudices and wipe the obnoxious law off the statute books.

A PIOUS HYPOCRITE OBJECTS.

Mr. Kinney of Boston opposed the bill, and said that the preservation of the Sabbath was necessary to the maintenance of the state. Mr. Kinney achieved notoriety last year through being confronted in his opposition to the same bill by the fact that he had attended a baseball game on Sunday.

Mr. Story of Somerville, a reverend gentleman with a narrow forehead and retreating chin, hauled out the state traditions and besought the members not to sully the memory of their forefathers. Massachusetts had always been known as the state which reverenced the day of worship; and he warned the members if fishing were permitted we would soon have buying and selling on that day also. He regretted to see a gentleman of the cloth (meaning MacCartney) trying to have such a worthy law repealed. It was upon the maintenance of the Sabbath observances that we depended for the inculcation of proper respect for religion in the rising generation. He knew the workingmen didn't want to fish on that day; they wanted to go to church and rest, and not to indulge in unseemly sport.

Mr. Mills of Fall River made a speech which left the listeners in doubt as to whether he favored or opposed the bill. After some confusion of rhetoric and a shocking display of bad grammar it was discovered that he favored MacCartney's bill. He concluded by asking: "How many of the members have not been guilty of fishing and hunting on Sunday in the past, present, and future?" When the laugh had subsided, Mr. Mills went away and sat down.

Beck, the chairman of the Committee, asked that the Committee's report be adopted; and Mr. Brandes of Webster said he knew workingmen who didn't want to fish on Sunday; he thought the Sabbath ought to be respected and observed by all people. He also made use of traditions to illustrate his argument.

SOUTH BOSTON PURITANISM.

The most ludicrous speech, because the most hypocritical, was made by Mr. Quinn of South Boston. Mr. Quinn is a typical Democratic ward politician, and he maintains his position in politics through methods common to that class. Just at this particular time, however, Mr. Quinn was inspired to make a speech in behalf of the Puritan Sunday, and he utilized the poor old traditions in fine fashion. He said the people of his district loved the Sabbath; they wanted to go to church on Sunday morning, wanted their children to go to Sunday school, wanted to observe the Lord's day. Let us maintain the Puritan Sunday, he said; he loved the traditions of the Puritan Sunday as handed down by the forefathers, and he knew his constituents revered the associations connected with that holy day. Mr. Quinn's constituents, by the way, probably have less regard for the Puritan Sunday than those of any other district in the city.

The debate was closed by Carey, who, in a fifteen minute speech, made an argument for the bill that commanded the close attention of the members, and was greeted by applause at its close. He created laughter by his sarcastic reply to Mr. Quinn, and paid his respects to the other members who had opposed the bill on the ground that workingmen did not favor it. He called attention to the fact that MacCartney's bill did not seek to prevent men from going to church on Sunday if they wanted to do so; there was no intention to regulate church attendance; that was a feature that had been introduced with no bearing on the question at issue.

WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCH.

To those who were fearful of the workingmen being deprived of church attendance he wanted to say there was an increasing number of workingmen who didn't care whether they went to church or not. He considered it presumptuous on the part of those who defended the Lord's day to attempt to take the regulation of that day out of the Lord's hands; he thought the Lord was able to take care of his own day himself. He warned the members against allowing violated laws to remain upon the statute books, and said that such a law as this, being generally disregarded, would give a philosophical basis for the feet of a Czolgosz to rest upon. As a Socialist who believed in law and order, he asked that a law which was continually being violated should be stricken from the books. He sympathized with Mr. Quinn in his earnest plea to preserve the dignity of the Sabbath. He assumed that Mr. Quinn, like the other members, of course, was a regular church attendant; and they all wished to observe peace and quietude on that day. "On Sunday morning they go to church, and as they are listening with rapt devotion to the low-voiced minister as he utters the truths he has garnered from the treasury of their faith, an elevated car dashes by the church—sizz—boom—rattlety bang—as if the gates of hell had opened—and drowns the minister's voice in its clatter and uproar; and yet Mr. Quinn would be the first man to vote to give the Elevated Railway Company the right to run more cars on Sunday."

On the previous question, Mr. Beck, the chairman of the Committee, again spoke and made the traditions perform an encore. Just what his argument had to do with Sunday fishing, no one could well make out. All one could hear was, "Pilgrim Fathers—our flag—grand old Commonwealth—boys of '76—George III," closing with a startling appeal to preserve "the heritage which is tinged with blood." We suppose this adjuration settled the matter, because on a rising vote the House refused to substitute MacCartney's bill by 100 to 80, and on a roll call by 92 to 76. Last year the vote was 86 to 66.

NO DECISION IN TEAMSTERS' CASE.

The decision on the teamsters' injunction has not yet been rendered and nothing new has developed during the week. Reports are appearing in the press, however, that the police are being prepared for any emergency that may arise in case a gigantic strike may ensue. It is said that five hundred special policemen have already been engaged and armed, and are drilled semi-weekly. These are known as "emergency men," and they are to be distributed among police divisions of the city and to be used in conjunction with the regular members of the Peace Department "to preserve order." Further than this nothing new can be reported, everything depending upon the action of the Allied Transportation Trades when the court decision is rendered.

A bill that is likely to cause some discussion in the Legislature is one to establish an "Industrial Court." The main purposes are announced to be: "First, to promote industrial justice; second, to secure industrial peace, and to avert strikes and lockouts; and, finally, to increase the general prosperity of the people by stopping interruptions to production, and thereby increasing the annual product, and by assisting in a fair division of the product between Labor and Capital."

The bill has attracted increased attention during the week through the opposition expressed by Samuel Gompers, who believes "it would rob workingmen of their liberty." This opinion is combated, by those who had the bill introduced, and it is probable the debate will be a lively one when the bill comes up, and one in which the Socialist representatives may be expected to share.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 15.

TRADE UNION NOTES

Boycott the "Sun" and its advertisers and supporters. Buy your paper from a stand that does not sell the "Sun."

The capitalist papers were severely criticized at the last session of the New York C. F. U. for their misrepresentations of the proceedings. It was declared that the "Volkszeitung" is the only daily in the city giving fair reports. All the more need for a Socialist daily in the English language.

Brotherhood of Painters No. 490 condemn the Peace Conference.

The City Gardeners have endorsed the "Peace Conference," and Bakers' No. 164 passed strong resolutions against it.

The Pilots protest against the appointments made by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning as a violation of the Civil Service Law. He has appointed two politicians without any examination beyond a few informal questions.

The Journeymen Tailors are on strike against a Fifth avenue establishment. Fraid a boycott won't help much there. Queer, but workingmen do not seem to like Fifth avenue as a place of residence. Yet good men like Carnegie and Rockefeller have homes there.

Boycott James Butler's grocery stores and help the Grocery Clerks Union. Don't forget that our brother wage slaves behind the counters work fifteen hours a day and often half of Sunday, taking stock, etc. Their greatest enemy in the fight for a shorter workday is James Butler. Help the clerks and ask your friends to refrain from patronizing Butler's stores.

Members of "Big Six" might see to it that the union bar card is secured by many places well patronized by printers in the vicinity of Newspaper Row and the union rooms. The printers should help other workmen in their efforts to improve conditions, just as they expect those others to help them.

Members of the Tile Layers' Union and Machinists' Lodge No. 40 might see to it that the union bar card is placed behind the bar at 109 E. Eighty-sixth street, and that none but union beer and union label cigars are sold there.

Members of the Hostlers' and Drivers' Union might attend to the place at 229 E Forty-seventh street as suggested above, also others may take the hint.

The Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union hold a smoker at Manhattan Lyceum, Friday evening, Feb. 21. The Empire City Flute and Drum Band will furnish music.

The Paperhangers are to be admitted as an independent branch of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.

Carpenters' Union 375, which is composed principally of Socialists, has passed a resolution directing its members to keep away from the North German Lloyd pier when the Kronprinz Wilhelm, bearing Prince Henry to this country, reaches port. Other Socialist unions have passed similar resolutions.

Comrade W. H. Graven has been chosen by Beer Drivers' Union No. 23 as correspondent to The Worker.

The machinists' strike is still on in San Francisco, and all advertisements for machinists there should be disregarded.

The switchmen's strike on the Northern Pacific has been settled by the acceptance of every condition named by the strikers. The men discharged are reinstated and full pay for lost time is allowed.

The recently organized National Association of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers has elected the following officers: President, Hugo Kirk, of Elizabeth; Vice-President, John McDonald, of Buffalo; Second, John James McGee, of Jersey City; Third, J. C. Summers, Portsmouth, Va.; Secretary, Thomas Durett, Elizabeth; Treasurer, James Donachy, of Elizabeth; Organizers, John McDonald, Great Lakes District; J. C. Summers, Southern States; President Kirk, Vice-President McGee, Secretary Durett and Treasurer Donachy, Eastern States.

The Trades and Labor Council of London, Ont., has decided to form a labor party "to study economic subjects affecting the welfare of labor and to promulgate information regarding the same; to secure for the useful producer the wealth resulting from the application of labor to natural resources, and as a chief means to that end to elect representatives from our own ranks on the governing bodies of the country." The membership pledge declares that the applicant foreswears allegiance to the existing political parties, and will, as long as he remains a member, support any nominees selected by the party for elective office.

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS.

The Machine Wood Workers' and Turners' Union, Local 476 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, at last meeting, instructed their treasurer to pay assessment to the District Council on account of the fight with the Amalgamated Society. F. Bienz was given an extension of time for initiation. Chas. Laird's proposition fee returned. On sick list are McNamara, McNally, Roob, and Schlegelmilch; reported sick, G. Miller and Chas. Nelson; reported well, N. Huf. Assessment of $1 levied by D. C. must be paid by May 1.

WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Wood Carvers employed by Klothauer & Katz, Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, have been called out on strike to assist the cabinet makers in their effort to reduce the working hours and get an increase in wages. [illegible] is therefore [illegible] for all wood carvers to stay away from this shop until a settlement has been reached.

One of the members, Chris. Haug, who is doing picket duty, was arrested this week for "following" a scab who is escorted each evening to the car by a policeman and a member of the firm, but was later discharged in court for lack of evidence. At the union's last session three new members were admitted—Max Mindner, Giovanni Ciofolo, and Jesperio Ricci. Action on the request of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, seeking co-operation with this body, was deferred for two weeks.

BEER DRIVERS' UNION NO. 23.

At the last regular meeting of the union, presided over by John Mueller, an invitation from Sangverein Harmonie was accepted; also an invitation to the sixteenth annual ball of Brewers' Union No. 1, to be held on March 1, and the proceeds to go to the unemployed, was received and it was voted to attend in a body. A committee from Butchers' Union No. 6, West Side, being granted the floor, asked moral assistance in fighting shops on the unfair list; granted and members instructed not to patronize such shops and to persuade others to withhold patronage. It was decided to attend protest meeting at Cooper Union, Feb. 13, in a body. Delegate to Labor Secretariat reported that Comrade Turner's case had been satisfactorily settled. Various routine reports and communications were acted upon.

BROOKLYN SOCIALISTS MAKE MERRY.

The Socialist Club's Mask Ball an Event to Be Remembered.

Those who failed to visit the mask ball of the Socialist Club of Brooklyn on Wednesday night of last week missed what was perhaps the finest and best attended event in Socialist circles ever held in that borough.

The crowds began arriving before 9 o'clock, and before 10:30 there was standing room only. The music was furnished by Comrade Prof. Wm. F. Albers, and was of the best. The order of dancing contained twenty-five numbers, but any member of the band will say that thirty numbers would be nearer correct. However it was after 5 o'clock when the weariness depicted on the faces of the orchestra moved the heart of the floor manager to order a cessation of the festivities.

Many wore the characters assumed by the comrades, and they ranged from the capitalist down to the poorest victime of capitalism—the tramp. "Uncle Sam," the "Scissors Grinder," the "Hebrew Shylock," the "Umbrella Mender," the "Average Voter," the "Flute Player," the "Itinerant Fiddler," the "Clown," of which there were several; the "American Indian," the "Uncle Tom," the "Indian Medicine Man," the "Chauncey M. De Pew," of New York Central ill-fame, "Old Father Time," etc.

Among the costumes worn by the members of the ladies' branch of the club were the "Evening Star," the "Morning Star," the "Domino," the "Cook," the "Nurse," the "Old Maid," the "Flower Girl," the "School Girl," the "Irish Peasant Girl," the "Society Bud," the "Vassar Girl," the "Newport Belle," the "Goddess of Real Liberty," the "Old Granny," etc. The hit of the affair was the organ grinder with his carelessly arrayed wife, who held by a cord a dog dressed to represent a monkey and to whose neck was fastened a tin cup to receive contributions for Socialism. Between the dances the hand organ crank was turned and from it came the grinding notes of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," "Die Wacht am Rhein," the "Marseillaise," etc., and the entire crowd clustered around. The "Fiddler" started his opposition music in another part of the hall, and the audience had a mixture of the "Marseillaise" with "Labor Must and Shall Be Free," together with the demands of "Shylock" for his pound of flesh, the crying of the "Glass Put-in Man," the "Umbrella-to-Mend Man," and the others until one was almost reminded of "Dante's Dream of the Inferno."

Another impersonation that made a hit was that of a man with the word "Empty" inscribed on the huge forehead of his mask, carrying in his hand a slip marked capitalist ballot and occasionally showing a dollar bill for which he had sold his liberties.

Several selections by the Franz Gerau Maennerchor were heartily applauded.

Those comrades who were unmasked spent their time in explaining Socialism and looking for new members.

There were at one time during the evening about 800 people present, and chairs were at a premium. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of those who attended and all thoroughly enjoyed the affair.

TRUST NOTES.

The Steel Trust is reported to have got confrol of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coke Company. The Monogahela Company is a $20,000,000 concern, formed by the consolidation of a number of formerly independent companies, and owning most of the coal mines along the Monongahela River, more than three-fourths of the tow-boats, and coal carrying craft, and nearly all the coal elevators in New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other Ohio River towns.

The Central Coal and Coke Company of Kansas City has acquired all the properties and franchises of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company of St. Louis. The deal involves more than $3,000,000 and makes the Central Coal and Coke Company the largest concern of its kind west of Pennsylvania. The company now will own 45 coal mines in operation, employing 10,000 men; 23 company stores, doing a mercantile business of $2,000,000 a year; 2,500 company houses used as homes for the miners and lumber workmen; 50,000 acres of coal lands in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Wyoming; lumber mills that produce 180,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, and offices and agencies in every large city in the United States.

An effort is being made to get the control of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company in a few hands, as a preliminary to a combination of concerns supplying light and power in the city. It is supposed one of the Spreckels family is the chief spirit in the plan.

Consolidation of all the street railway lines of Cleveland is a probability of the near future.

The Elkins-Widener syndicate has added thirty miles of electric railway lines to its already large holdings in Connecticut.

A combination of marble dealers and quarry owners is being formed, which is expected to embrace every firm of any importance engaged in the marble industry over the whole country.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system; we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

FEB. 22. GRAND FEB. 22.

LABOR FESTIVAL

SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1902.

—AT—

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Social Democratic Party and its Press

A WONDERFUL PROGRAM.

SPANISH BALLET,
TURKISH DANCERS,
PERFORMING MAMELUKES,
MOORISH BULL FIGHT,
SUGIMOTO'S JAPANESE.

GRAND PAGEANT: "THE TRIUMPH OF LABOR."

MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL.

TICKETS (including Hat Check), 25 cents; at the Gate, 35 cents.

Tickets for sale at the office of The Worker, 184 William Street, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth Street, Workmen's Educational Association, 206 East Eighty-sixth Street, and at all Union and Socialist Headquarters in New York City and Brooklyn.

ABBOTT BROS.,
Bakery, Coffee & Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker Str., N. Y.
66 Kangaroos are welcome!
No line drawn on smaller animals.

The Workers' Call

Clear, Clean Socialist Paper.

Contains each week:

1. Discussions of Science of Socialism.
2. News of International Socialist Movement.
3. Events of Week from Socialist Standpoint.

One year, 50 cents.
6 months, 25 cents.

36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION

Roff Street, near Richmond Road,
STAPLETON, S. I.

SUNDAY, FEB. 23, 7 P. M.

—Free Lecture—

"Is This Country a Republic?"

BY FREDERICK KRAFFT.

All are welcome.

FACTORY TO POCKET

Special Sale 14K. 20-year guarantee genuine Waltham Watches. No. 3, Bartlet grade, 6t $16.75; retail dealers price, $32.00. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 176 Broadway, upstairs. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 48. NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

IN BAY STATE LEGISLATURE.

Socialist Members Continue to Command Attention.

Difference Between Socialists and Reformers Illustrated—Cry of "Confiscation" Raised Against MacCartney's Public Ownership Bill—Carey against Child Labor.

It is sometimes difficult to make clear to the "man in the street" the real difference between the average reformer and the Socialist. The former is usually so profuse in his professions that the failure to strike at the root of existing evils is obscured, and the people are deceived accordingly. On the other hand, the Socialist is thrust into the background, because he deals with causes rather than effects. An incident in the Legislature during the past week brought out this difference clearly enough for any one to see who cared to see.

Republican Admits Corruption.

Representative Callender is a Republican, but a reformer withal. He holds rather a unique position in his party because he is honest enough to stand out as an exception to the general rule. Two weeks ago he introduced a bill to prohibit members of the Legislature from soliciting positions for constituents from public service corporations. The bill was looked upon as a radical one, especially as Mr. Callender in the hearing before the Judiciary Committee made some sensational statements relative to the influence exercised by corporations upon legislators. One of the statements was to the effect that a solicitor for the N. Y. & N. E. Railway had issued in one year $40,000 worth of passes to members of the legislature and on their request. Mr. Callender said many legislators were unable to attend properly to their work because their time was taken up in placing their constituents. He believed that corporations used a form of bribery by employing more men than they needed at certain times, notably just before election.

This was too good an opportunity to expose existing corruption to be lost upon the Socialist members. So upon last Monday Representative Carey offered an order authorizing the Judiciary Committee to send for persons and papers relative to Callender's bill and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to furnish the committee with the names and addresses of all persons registered as legislative counsel and agents and all corporations or others employing legislative counsel or agents in the years 1901 and 1902.

Shrink from Investigation.

Inasmuch as the order provided the only means by which to arrive at the truth of the allegations of Representative Callender relative to the conditions surrounding members, its introduction caused quite a stir among the political jobbers and hangers on. The order came up on Tuesday, and, as the Socialists expected, was opposed by the majority of the members, including even Callender himself. The effect of Carey's order may be estimated by the anxiety displayed by the members to avoid investigation; it more than substantiated the charges of prevailing corruption. Some of the members questioned the propriety of the order, but Mr. Callender was honest enough to "acknowledge the corn," and admit his own culpability in the past; evidently, however, he wished to save his fellow members the humiliation of exposure.

He said Carey's order had no relation to the bill. The question before the committee was not one of discovery, but one of equity. "The facts are well known," said he; "they are common property. The hearing on the bill has been held and closed, and why is it now proposed to interfere with the matter in the hands of the committee? Why is it necessary to overhaul the papers of the Boston Elevated Railway to ascertain what members have written letters asking employment for constituents? You would find from fifty to one hundred of mine there, and the committee already has that evidence. I made that confession to the committee. It is because I do not want to write letters asking employment for my constituents. I presented the bill. There have been but three Lord's days in the past year that I have not had requests for help to get applicants employment on the Boston Elevated Railway. I contend that the order before us has nothing to do with the bill."

Mr. Taft of Worcester said the order was unnecessary, a remark that might be construed as an admission that the charges of corruption were true.

Carey said he was glad to say that if there was an overhauling of the papers of the Boston Elevated Railway Company or those of any other corporation, no letters of his or of his colleague, MacCartney, would be found. He thought the order should be adopted so that the whole hideousness of the situation might be revealed to the people of the state. The members could not act intelligently on the bill unless substantial reasons were given for its enactment; and if the charges made were untrue then those who were guiltless had nothing to lose by voting for an investigation. He wanted to show how the capitalist class, by its ownership of industries perpetuated its power through corrupt methods, and thus subserved its own interests against the interests of the remainder of society. He believed an exposure would show clearly how capitalists were using the economic necessities of the working class as a means of corruption in governmental affairs and to prolong the dependence of the working class upon the capitalists for an opportunity to labor and exist.

Mr. Callender interrupted and asked why Carey did not appear before the Committee on Judiciary to speak in favor of the bill.

"Because," retorted Carey, "I had no confession to make."

Mr. Callender subsided amid loud laughter.

MacCartney contended that if the order were rejected, it would give an opportunity to the Judiciary Committee to report adversely on Callender's bill by claiming insufficient evidence. Yet if the members of the committee voted against the order in the House they were bound to report favorably on the bill. It was not sufficient that the shameful facts were known to the members of the House, they should be known to the people of the state.

The order was voted down without even a division being taken.

MacCartney's Bill Debated.

On Thursday MacCartney's bill providing that in the purchase of existing gas and electric lighting plants by cities and towns that only the cost of duplication and nothing for good will or based upon future earnings should be paid, provoked an interesting discussion. The committee reported unfavorably, and MacCartney, after moving to substitute his bill for the committee's report, made an argument for it. He pointed out that society created all values, that it was the use by society of these utilities that made the plants valuable beyond the cost of duplication; it was not because the capitalists owned the plants that their value increased, but because they were operated by labor and the product was used and consumed by the people. He showed that when municipalities had decided to assume ownership of gas or electric light plants, the owners had increased the capitalization to an extent far beyond the cost of the plant or its earning capacity. He believed that when a municipality had reached the stage of intelligence where it preferred to operate any of its utilities for use rather than allow capitalists to absorb the profits therefrom, the way for assuming ownership should be made as easy as possible. The capitalists had never created any value, the plant itself had been erected out of the surplus value taken from the working class, and it was neither equitable nor reasonable that the demands of capitalists should be considered before the rights and desired advancement of the people.

The "Confiscation" Bugbear.

Mr. Bemis of Foxborough, with a fine show of indignation, repudiated the purposes of the bill. He said: "We are told Socialism is inevitable, but we have to rid ourselves of the innate selfishness of man before it will be realized. Man is fallible, and because individuals consider they have certain rights, they seek to preserve those rights, and when violated seek recompense therefor." He believed individuals had the right to own and operate gas and electric lighting plants, and it was unjust to seek to despoil them of those rights, especially when only the successful plants were to be appropriated. We ought to call this by its right name, he said; it is nothing more nor less than confiscation; and the bill should be labelled as one to promote nothing short of confiscation.

Carey answered by saying that the gentleman from Foxborough attempted to frighten the members by crying "Confiscation!" He wished to remind him that the history of America was a series of confiscations. The first white settlers confiscated the land from the Aborigines. The founders of the Republic confiscated the government from George III., and gave nothing in return except a few black eyes. This government in turn confiscated the property of the chattel slave owners and shed rivers of blood in the act. And to-day the present industrial system has its source in confiscation. Every hour of its existence the capitalists are confiscating the surplus value created by the working class. History does not furnish a parallel for the confiscation which ceaselessly and ruthlessly despoils the working class of the greater portion of its product to enrich and strengthen the capitalist class. In view of this it was highly inconsistent for a supporter of that system of confiscation to draw down his face and shriek confiscation at this bill. He would remind him that municipal ownership was not Socialism; that it was only an incident in the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism; that under the present system municipal ownership could not be more than an intensified form of class ownership used as a means to prevent one set of capitalists from being exploited by another. Socialists only favored it because it accelerated transition from capitalism to complete collective ownership.

Mr. Homans of Boston attacked the bill because it did not seek to repay the capitalists for the risks involved while operating the plants. He called it robbery. MacCartney answered and cited the specific case of the Bay State Gas Company, which was capitalized at $7,000,000, whereas its plant could have been duplicated at $750,000; and after the legislative investigation of 1893, by special act the capitalization was reduced to $2,000,000. He would ask the gentleman from Boston, "What was that, if it was not robbery?"

The bill was rejected on a roll call of 72 to 84.

Against Child Labor.

During the week hearings were given on two of Carey's bills. One seeks to change the time for which children are required to attend public school from fourteen to sixteen, and was heard by the Committee on Education. In the report of the hearing Carey was reported in the press as saying: "There is only one condition in which a corporation is justified in employing children, and that is where a concern cannot produce a sufficient amount of goods through employing adults, but can produce them if they employ children at a lower rate of wages, and as an economical necessity he favored the measure."

As this report received a wide circulation, it may be necessary to state that Carey said nothing of the kind. This is what he did say: "There is only one condition under which child labor is justifiable, and that is when adult labor is unable to produce sufficient commodities to meet the social needs; but such is not the case, and probably never will be. With a growing army of unemployed, child labor is entirely unnecessary."

The other hearing was on the bill regulating the number of brakemen on freight trains, and will come up in the House on Wednesday. This bill was reported unfavorably by the committee on Thursday.

A noticeable feature of the committee hearing on the school-age bill was the appearance of Frank K. Foster, legislative agent for the State Federation of Labor, in its support. Enough said.

WILLIAM MAILLY.
Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1902.

THE TWO CLASSES.

A Tip on Class Distinctions Intended for Capitalists Only.

Socialists point out that society is divided into two classes, one class which produces everything and has nothing and another class which produces nothing and has everything. Now comes "Printers' Ink," a paper for capitalist advertisers, with an editorial entitled "Classes and Masses" in its issue of Feb. 19, pointing out that the class divisions are so sharply drawn and the lives and interests of the classes so totally different, that the advertiser must appeal to either one class or the other as such.

Says "Printers' Ink" on "The Classes and the Masses:"

"It must never be openly admitted in a democratic country, of course, but it is nevertheless true that an advertiser's public falls into one of the two above divisions. His commodities usually determine which he must address.

"By 'classes' are meant people of education or means. The two words are not always synonymous in the cases of individuals, but, in the aggregate, money stands for intelligence, while education, owing to its possessor's increased earning power, means ability to buy goods of the best class.

"With the classes it is possible to use a very distinct kind of 'copy.' The power of the littlest word is as potent as with the masses—perhaps more so—but the classes have special interests in life that can be taken advantage of by the advertiser. They read better books, go to better plays, know pictures, music, football, golf, 'society' tattle, have fads, fashions and thoughts that distinguish them from people who lack their semi-leisure. In addressing them it is safe to use the thing called 'literary flavor.' It is not necessary to make things too plain. Much may be left to their imagination and good taste. The paragraphs of the 'Saunterer' in 'Town Topics' are good examples of the kind of writing that appeals to them. Facts may be sketched lightly, making allowance for details that are familiar. To translate a golf term would often be impertinence, while when Whitman is quoted is is not safe to explain who Whitman was. The classes love to be flattered with writing that persuades them that they know all about literature, music and art. A certain amount of sense of humor may be relied upon, provided it is really humor—good wit, deftly turned epigram or bit of philosophy inverted.

"The masses, on the other hand, need matter that is very plain. There must never be any doubt, for while there are individuals among them that are as quick-witted as any among the classes, there are also individuals who think ponderously. An address to the masses must be so plain that it will reach the dullest among them. It is not safe to patronize them, any more than the classes. When quotations from Whitman are used it must be made plain who Whitman was, but covertly and without ostentation. Sense of humor is not so universal among the masses, for they include many foreigners whose wit has not taken on the American nimbleness as yet, and it must be remembered that they take much melodrama very seriously. Account must be taken of the realities of life. The masses are nearer the soil, and they deal more in dollars, cents and arithmetic. With the classes prices are frequently the last consideration in advertising. With the masses they must be first. 'Literary flavor' is likely to go over tehir heads altogether, and they are likely to have a sort of dumb resentment against golf.

"To write advertising for either classes or masses is a distinct art. Perhaps no man can do both well. The class writer ought to be of the classes, and in sympathy with them, while the mass writer is most successful when he is 'of the people.' It is very certain, however, that most advertising must be addressed to either one or the other, and part of advertising success is the trick of finding out which division of the human family one's goods are adapted to, and then adjusting the matter to that division."

We wonder how many of "the classes" are familiar with Whitman? If the pressing duties of golf and "society" tattle leave the useless set any time for "the good, grey poet" of democracy how they must squirm under his whip of words!

—Liberty will never come to the laboring man until he is prepared for it. No superior class will ever liberate him. The laboring class must work out its own salvation and its own liberation. Liberty is not worth having if it is not worth fighting for, and it will never be attained except through a working class movement.—Utah Labor Journal.

ONE TASK DONE, ANOTHER BEGUN.

A May Concert for the Socialist Daily Is Next in Order.

Last Saturday's Labor Festival in Grand Central Palace a Complete Success, in Spite of the Weather—Yorkville Agitation Committee Begins Work for a Damrosch Concert on May 4.

In spite of the long storm which made the streets in many parts of the city almost impassable last Saturday, the great Labor Festival at Grand Central Palace was a complete success from every point of view. The crowd was there, everything was there to provide for their enjoyment, and they enjoyed it to the full. The utmost credit is due to the Arrangements Committee, to the comrades who assisted them, and to all the professional and amateur entertainers who made the afternoon and the night so pleasant.

It is impossible, as yet, to make any definite statement as to financial result, but it will undoubtedly be found very satisfactory when the accounts are made up. The net proceeds are to be divided equally between the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and Local New York of the Social Democratic Party.

The Next Undertaking.

Having carried this enterprise through to success, we have to begin work at once upon another of similar magnitude and for no less important an end. The Yorkville Agitation Committee—a body which is in the habit of doing what it sets out to do—has taken the initiative in arranging a grand May Concert, to be held in the same hall on Sunday, March 4. The proceeds are destined to swell the fund for the establishment of a Socialist daily newspaper.

A Damrosch Concert.

The affair as planned will be similar to the Anton Seidl Concert which was held by the party a few years ago, but on a still larger scale, and will undoubtedly be an even greater success. The Committee has secured the services of the full Frank Damrosch Symphony Orchestra of sixty pieces, as well as of the People's Choral Union of six hundred voices—to mention which is a sufficient recommendation. Several of the best vocal and instrumental soloists will also participate.

The entertainment will include an appeal to the eye as well as to the ear, in the shape of three carefully arranged and impressive living pictures, on a scale not heretofore attempted in our party festivals. The intention of the Committee is to make the whole entertainment a thoroughly artistic one, in the fullest sense of the word.

Help Is Needed.

The undertaking is a large one and will require the services of all who are willing and able to help. It is for a cause so dear to the heart of the comrades and so essential to the success of our party that the Committee expects a hearty response to its call for assistance. Next Sunday, at 3 p. m., a meeting will be held in the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, for the purpose of beginning active work. Every comrade who is willing to co-operate should make it a point to be present—but every comrade who is present will be expected to do his full share in the work. The members of the Yorkville Agitation Committee and of the sub-committee chosen for the purpose by the General Committee especially must attend. Those who are willing to assist but cannot attend Sunday's meeting should communicate with Comrade M. Tanzer of the Arrangements Committee, who will give them instructions.

A PICTURE.

While we have the sincerest sympathy with those members of our class who are at present the subject slaves of state capitalism who are underpaid and overworked, the postal employees—we can hardly see why they should go to the trouble of praising a capitalist paper as having proven itself the friend of the masses, the working people," etc., when the same capitalist sheet prints right next to this flattery the advertisement of one of the very worst enemies of organized labor—a concern that is boycotted, a concern that, according to the report of the C. F. U., drove over two hundred members out of the Grocery Clerks' Union, the "concern of James Butler, and never in a line has mentioned a word to let the people know of his unfairness to his employees. The daily press is a mighty power and when a paper undertakes to help a cause such as the letter carriers it can be a powerful influence. But this does not show that it is the workingman's friend.

Here is the picture in the "Journal" of Feb. 20, 1902:

Top of column: "Mail Men Vote Thanks." next leading article, "Fayer Bill to Save Pigeons," while alongside we find the three-column ad. of James Butler: "A typical picture of the capitalist paper which devotes more space to saving pigeons than to lives of poor starving, overworked children, women, and men, and more space to the advertisement of a boycotted concern. And here, to clap the climax, we find the flattering resolutions of endorsement and approval from workingmen! Truly "What fools these mortals be!"

CAPITALIST RULE.

The two union men in Scranton arrested for boycotting will undoubtedly realize that the courts are owned by the capitalist class. Capitalist rule is the same in Scranton as in all other parts of the country. Is it not time the working class took a hand in this ruling business? If you think so, vote for Socialism.

WOMEN TAKE MEN'S JOBS.

An Instance of How Capitalism Destroys Home Life.

Swift's Jersey City Packing House Pays Ten Cents an Hour to Women—Formerly Paid Men Twenty Cents—The Lesson—Who Is to Blame?

Thirty-two men can stay home and mind the babies, make the beds, and wash the dishes, while their wives go out to work. So comes the report from Jersey City.

At the meeting of Butchers' Union No. 8 it was reported that women who work for ten cents an hour and earn three and four dollars a week have taken the places of thirty-two men in Swift's packing house, Jersey City. One man is retained to sharpen the knives, and he is laid off at any hour they think they can dispense with his services for the day. He is paid twenty cents an hour for the time he works. The women work for ten cents an hour, where the men formerly employed received twenty cents; and they are paid only for the time they work, which may be five, may be four, may be eight, or may be ten hours a day.

This is only one case out of thousands of the same sort. Ex-Mayor Chase of Haverhill tells a story of his visit to one of the mill towns of Massachusetts. He was passing one of the mills when the whistles blew for the noon hour. He stopped a moment and waited, expecting to see the men come out of the mills. Instead, there filed out—not men, not women, but small weazened up, thin, unhealthy-looking children. There were a few women and fewer men.

From another direction, coming toward the mill, he saw a long line of men and one or two women with dinner pails. Were these men just coming to work? No. Where formerly the father had worked in the mill while his child brought up a warm lunch from home, later his wife took his place, and now the child had replaced both and these stalwart men were bringing lunches to their children! In the mad competition in the labor market the man had been driven out by woman, who could work for less; and now the child, who worked still cheaper, replaced even the woman.

Why do we have tramps, criminals, and prostitutes? Society drives a man out of employment. He seeks work in his own town and cannot get it. His wife finds work in the mill. He does the housework and still searches in vain for employment. His wife cannot earn enough for herself and the children and for him too. He feels himself a burden upon her. He sees his little home, on which he has paid a few installments, slipping away from him. He becomes desperate. Perhaps he resorts to liquor to drown his sorrow. He leaves home to look for work in other towns. His clothes have already become shabby and threadbare. He finds it impossible to get work. Ragged, weary, careworn, he becomes a tramp, to be cursed by society and kicked from door to door.

Possibly he has too much independence to beg. He sees his child starving! No work, no hope, desperate, goaded on by the sight of his helpless family, his heart filled with hate by oppression, he watches his opportunity; he breaks into a rich man's house and steals. If he succeeds, his success leads him on to a life of crime. Sooner or later, he lands in prison—and society rejoices that "justice has been done."

You see a girl walking the streets at night. She looks suspicious and before you have passed, she stops and speaks to a strange man. You say, "What a shame!" She is young, bright, and intelligent looking. Follow the girl next day. She is in the factory, working for a few cents an hour or in a bindery waiting for an opportunity to earn a few cents folding pamphlets; or you find her behind the counter in a department store, where she earns two or three or four dollars a week. Can you blame the girl? She does not earn enough to buy proper food, and she is compelled to rely on the charity of friends or relatives or else to sell her honor that she may clothe herself to hold her position, poor as it is.

What a shame! But the shame is on society. What a disgrace! But the disgrace is on you, my fellow workingman. You, who year after year vote to retain this system of injustice, crime, and slavery! You who year after year vote to retain the money kings in power, whose only object is to wring profits out of the blood of children and the honor of womanhood. Money kings who drive men to vagrancy and crime; women to shame, and children to an early grave!

But, fellow workingmen, it all comes back on you, for it is you who put these kings on the throne. It is your vote that keeps them there, and it is in your power to take them off. The responsibility for these criminal conditions must rest on your head, until you abolish the capitalistic system, dethrone the money lords, and establish a system of justice and equity that will give work for all and plenty for all.

Resolve to-day! Resolve that your next vote will be a vote for your own interest, a vote for Socialism and against capitalism, that you will clear yourself of this disgrace and that your neighbor's vote will be the same if you can make it so.

E. P. JENNINGS, JR.

—The difference between the Social Democratic Party and the capitalist parties is that the former is controlled by the rank and file, the entire membership directing its affairs, while the latter are dominated by a ring or clique of officeholders and spoilsmen.—The Liberator.

VICTORY IN ERIE.

Municipal Election Results in Splendid Gains.

Socialist Party Beats Democrats Two to One and Casts 35 Per Cent. of Total Vote—A Vigorous Campaign, Which Is Already Recommenced for Next Election.

The city campaign in Erie, Pa., closed on Tuesday, Feb. 18, after more than two months of the most energetic work, and the results are such as to satisfy the most sanguine. The vote for Mayor stands:

Hardwick, Rep., 4,291.
Warde, Socialist, 3,164.
Warfel, Dem., 1,513.
S. L. P., 163.

The campaign has been one of "boring from within" in the trade union movement—that is, it has been a campaign of education on the Socialist view of the labor question, carried on in the closest harmony with the trade unions, without fear and without compromise. The ticket was composed of men tried in the work of the unions and proven true, headed by Geo. N. Warde of Cigar Makers No. 107, Jas. Wilson, Jr., of the Pattern Makers, H. C. Gould of Typographical No. 77, Julius Erstfeld of the Machinists' Union, T. H. Mosher of the Carpenters, and G. F. Hibeck of the Molders.

The campaign was waged entirely on educational lines. Meetings were held every night, and in nearly every union hall in the city, and the addresses of the candidates and other speakers were of the straight, uncompromisingly Socialist order. The efforts of the local comrades were most effectively supplemented by Comrades Nic Getger, A. M. Simons, August Klenke, and Mother Jones. Geiger was with us for ten days, Simons a week, and Klenke two weeks, Mother Jones stopped over with us three days, insisted on paying all her own expenses, and made two of her characteristic speeches, which were of incalculable value to the movement, one at the big labor carnival, the other in C. L. U. hall. The services of these comrades cost us nothing—because they were Socialists. And Mrs. A. M. Simons should not be omitted. She was with us for two weeks and did effective work for the cause, besides speaking a number of times. We could not utilize her to the extent she desired, because at this stage most of our meetings were held at noon time in the shops; but these two noble women have dispelled the prejudice against "women agitators," and prepared the field for comrades of their sex. Mrs. Simons made the address at the carnival on ladies' night. It was pronounced a masterly effort. She also made a deep impression at a big mass meeting in the Second Ward.

The campaign closed for Simons with a monster mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, at which he made the speech of the campaign, creating the wildest enthusiasm, and closing with an appeal to send him the news that that the wage-workers of Erie had broken the chains of industrial slavery on the coming Tuesday. He didn't get that news, but he knows now that the chains are damaged beyond repair and that the next blow will burst them asunder. For the rest of us another mass meeting remained; on Monday night the largest east side hall was jammed to the doors for another hearing of the revolutionary class doctrines by the candidates and the "iron-bound Dutchman," as Klenke was affectionately dubbed. And they got it.

Several days before election the Democratic politicians entirely abandoned their own ticket and worked strenuously for the Republicans—anything to beat those insolent workingmen, who thought they could govern themselves without the aid of professional tools of their bosses. Their efforts probably succeeded in throwing enough otherwise stanch Democratic votes into the Republican camp to defeat us; but we are well satisfied with a defeat compassed by such means. Enough timid workingmen, who were afraid we could not win, insured defeat by voting the Republican ticket, but this will not occur again. The "best" Democrats voted the Republican ticket also; this we intend shall occur again, but the next time we intend that it shall be done openly and not masked as it was this time. Thus we shall make clear to the working class the chasm between them and the capitalists; the task is becoming easier every day, and the era of deception is about closed.

The effect is dumfounding. Capitalist press and politicians are amazed. The press is trying to strangle the baby and the politician is trying to straddle it, but neither will succeed; the baby is a giant in mind and body. The efforts of these worthies are really rich. The Rep.-Dem. press agree that the Republican wage workers played a low-down game on the Democratic wage worker, the purpose of this clearly being to pique the Democrat back into his old pen, but the men whose intelligence indicated his vote for class interest simply smiles at such puerility. The Democratic organ declares that the men who voted the Socialist ticket are only "radical" Democrats, and that they will get what they want in the Democratic party—and the men smile again. And the Democratic politicians proffer the olive branch and suggest "union" to beat the Republicans, and the Socialists give them the laugh.

Analysis of the returns clearly shows that Republican success was made possible by the "conservative" and "best" Democrats—and since the election these same Democrats admit it.

The S. L. P. carried on their usual campaign of delconite scurrility, but with very little vigor and still less effect. They tried by legal proceedings to prevent our using the name "Socialist Party" on the ballot, but failed. They will be quite harmless in the future, and some of them will again be good workers for Socialism.

Another result of the clear presentation of Socialist philosophy in the campaign just closed is found in the eagerness to join the local manifested by the class-conscious union men who did such splendid work for their class, and in the increased powers of our paper, the Erie "People," which aided so materially in securing the splendid victory.

IN OLD VIRGINIA.

Virginia is slow, but is on the road and making some progress. The Socialists of Newport News have nominated R. K. Emerson for Mayor and S. A. Hall for High Constable, for the spring election, and expect to make large gains. Socialist literature, including The Worker, is being distributed and is making a good impression.

TO ALL THE FLUNKEYS OF AMERICA

And Particularly to the Mayor and Aldermen of New York on Their Reception of a Prince.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New York.

As you are all preoccupied with the preparations for the performance of a task of international polity, and as we, Socialists, form a part of that "populace" for whose edification the exhibition is contemplated, you will not deny us the privilege of informing you what instruction we shall derive from this new "extravaganza" in which most of you will participate as mere supernumeraries.

Yours is a grave task. For it will lie with the "august" visitor whether American flunkeydom shall be finally admitted to a place of equality among the flunkeydom of the world.

The German emperor, anxious lest you fail to descend to the occasion, has considerately sent in advance a shipload of liveried common flunkeys to drill and train you how to pay obeisance to royalty. His fears were unwarranted. Retainers of the most despicable class that has ever exploited a people, you stand in the lowest political circle of capitalist hell and lowering yourselves is for you no more possible nor necessary.

We are confident that all of you will prove worthy adepts in the art of fawning. You, Republicans will adorn the front view with a bow, low and long; and you, Democrats, will line the distant background with a quite graceful smirk. For you know that your common demagogic ways are good enough to deceive the vulgar multitudes on election day, but in the presence of royalty you must show a different deportment.

A prince of royal blood has come, oh, chosen fathers of the empire city of this great and once proud republic! Extinguish the light on the Statute of Liberty! Call out the police; use all the powers at your command to eliminate, to remove from the gracious sight of royalty all offensive signs of democracy, of republican institutions. Make everything appear as if under autocratic regime. Stand up in line! Attention! Curve your spines! Smile! Smile! Bow and smile!

And while you cringe in fawning attendance on a liveried parasite, the Socialists deem it an opportune moment to hold up to the view of the world the unprincipled littleness of your unrepublican and un-democratic souls and point out the real bond of fellowship which unites all capitalist governments.

Who is this Prussian upon whom you so abjectly fawn? Whom does he represent, and to whom does he pay this visit?

Trained from childhood into an arrogant Prussian Junker—on arrogance dressed in fine cloth and gold braid and exhibited to the gilded flunkeydom of all lands, thus imposing on international toadyism the power and grandeur of the Hohenzollern dynasty, what claim has this parasite to the ordinary appellation of man? Competent only to waste the wealth created by the toil of the German people, by what human thought, by what useful act has he marked his existence? His existence is a continued burden to the toiler; all the luxuries that are his are wrested from the penury and privation of weak women and puny children. Useless to himself and a baneful burden to groaning people, was he sent here by that people? Go into any German city and you will see women cleaning the streets; hauling dogcarts hitched to one team with a dog; carrying heavy baskets of coal. And this empty-headed and empty-souled parasite brings along a shipload of big, lazy louts like himself, who had much better stayed at home and helped the women to earn their daily bread.

You, Messrs. Mayor and Aldermen, do not pretend to believe that this arrogant Prussian Hohenzollern was sent here by the German women who clean the streets, haul the dogcarts and carry coal, or by any other part of the toiling German people. For this German people, who continue to attend to their daily toil, you do not care a rap. You know, and you are glad to know, that this Junker represents the sworn and implacable enemy of the German toiling people, the Hohenzollern dynasty. In order to retain their dominant position, the Hohenzollern had to enter service with the German capitalist class, and that is why you, Messrs. Mayor and Aldemen, yourselves mere servants of the American capitalist class, welcome with open arms your brothers in the predatory profession.

A visit to the American people by this uniformed parasite? Preposterous fiction!

Who are and where are the American people?

In the tenement and sweatshop districts of the great cities; in the factories of New England towns; in the mills of the South, where the children of the American people are being immolated according to law, in the hecamps of the mining centers; scattered on the farms of our land; toiling, toiling, toiling their long, weary hours; toiling that they may barely subsist; toiling that their masters may wallow in riches unparalleled in history; are these millions the American people? What concern could this Hohenzollern parasite have for these toiling millions, most useful but uninteresting cattle? The ornamental stables and kennels of flunkeydom are for him of far more interest. The toiling multitudes are not the "American people" of your designation. Your "American people" is American flunkeydom. This flunkeydom will pay from $10 to $50 for the priviliege of viewing the royal parasite at the opera. American flunkeydom will parade its wives and daughters in undress suits before the eyes of the Prussian Hohenzollern soliciting royal favors. . . . And, oh, bliss! This Prussian Junker will pay a visit to an American she-toady of international notoriety. What are honor or self-respect to the upstart American flunkeydom? Mayors, aldermen, Congress of the United States, President of the United States, daughter of the President, all cringe, fawn, attend and wait on the royal uniformed dummy. So wills American flunkeydom, "American people" cyclept.

The Socialists of the world are fully alive to the cause of the sudden love feast of the German parasite class and the American exploiting class. The steady growth of the Socialist movement in Germany renders the position of the German parasites, royal or of the common varieties, ever less secure. They cast fond eyes to this land, where capitalism abides still undisturbed, a secure fence for their robberies and a safe haven for their ill-gotten skins.

The Socialists of the world, the true republican and democrats, look with cool contempt on your un-republican and un-democratic demeanor. And even those toiling masses whose understanding of their own interests you fondly hope to have completely warped and distorted, may learn on this occasion to take a true measure of your worth. For, intoxicated by the presence of the Prussian parasite, you carelessly discard your usual demagogic disguise and in the light of the day permit the people to scan and study your true nature—arrogant and fawning, greedy and extravagant, and ever contemptible. The lesson of this exhibition will not be lost to the people. Of that you yourselves will take care. For while your hour lasts, you will continue in your greedy arrogance, in fawning extravagance; for you are incapable of conceiving anything higher or nobler. But the moment is rapidly approaching when you, together with the parasites of royal and other varieties will be added to the malodorous refuse that flows down the sewer of history. Of that the Social Democratic Party will take care. Accept the assurance of our sincere contempt and implacable enmity.

BOSTON COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

The city committee of Boston has decided to hold a Commune celebration on Tuesday, March 18, by giving an entertainment and lecture. John Spargo of New York will be the lecturer of the occasion, taking for his subject: "The Paris Commune; Its Lessons." The affair will be held in America Hall, 724 Washington street. This will be a good opportunity to hear one of our ablest lecturers on a fascinating subject. The entertainment will consist of several songs and musical numbers. Admission, to defray expenses, ten cents. Boston comrades should make this affair a success. The Vail lectures show what results can be attained when the proper work is done.

—The laboring people take a long time in learning to say we and ours instead of I and mine.—Union Boot and Shoe Worker.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.
P. O. BOX 1512.
Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	$1.20
200 copies	50s.
300 copies or more, per hundred	

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.5.
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.
Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

NEW YORK UNIONISTS, PLEASE NOTE.

An unfortunate error occurred last week in the headlines of our report of the meeting held in Cooper Union to protest against Senator Hanna's "peace plan." Our second headline was intended to stand "Protest Meeting of New York Unionists in Cooper Union." The error was in the omission of the word "York."

Such an error is, in itself, comparatively unimportant, of course; but in this case it made possible an entire misunderstanding of the headline, giving a color to the whole report. The [illegible] which held the protest meeting [illegible] organizations with a well [illegible] standing in the labor movement. [illegible] to call attention to the error [illegible] who are not otherwise informed of the fact might infer that the use of the phrase "new unionists" indicated either an actual split or a desire on our part to create a split in the trade union movement.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

In the international capitalist campaign against Socialism the Associated Press is doing yeoman service and a careful perusal of the foreign dispatches transmitted by this great news agency reveals the methods employed. Being purely a news agency the Associated Press is supposed to describe events with entire impartiality, but, of course, no attempt is made to observe this rule except in cases where there are conflicting capitalistic interests. When the conflict is between capitalist and working class, in forum or field, the working class invariably gets what is known as "the hot end of it."

The recent universal suffrage demonstration of the Belgian Socialists at Brussels, the Spanish strikes and the Trieste massacre of strikers have given the Associated Press fine opportunity to demonstrate its talents in the line of mendacity and its religious regard for capitalistic interests.

For instance, a dispatch from Vienna under date of Feb. 18, remarks that "after a heated debate and violent Socialist denunciations of the troops and governor of Trieste" the Reichsrath did so-and-so.

Observe that the righteous protest of the Socialist against capitalist infamy is always "violent."

The same dispatch says the Premier, Dr. Von Koeber, "made a vigorous defense of the actions of the police and military at Trieste during the recent riots, contending that Anarchists, and not workmen, were at the bottom of the trouble."

Observe again that the defense of capitalist infamies by capitalist statesmen is always "vigorous," never "violent," like wicked Socialist speakers.

Though none is so poor as to do Spain honor as an international factor, yet the Associated Press, with its unerring instinct as a capitalist class defender, springs eagerly into the field and in describing the strike at Barcelona loses no opportunity to paint the workers in the most hideous colors and the bestially obedient, brutal soldiery as the noble defenders of "law and order."

The power for evil exercised by these "doctored" and "colored" dispatches on the minds of the newspaper-reading public is incalculable. The press more than any other agency prolongs the unholy domination of the capitalist class. Whether it tells of strikes abroad or strikes at home care is always taken to misrepresent the working class cause. When necessary this misrepresentation is subtly done, but for the most part it is done with an audacious openness that makes one wonder that the great body of reading workers have not long ago awakened to the utter unreliability of capitalist newspaper reports about anything affecting capitalist interests.

It is considered good strategy to fight the devil with fire and the working class cause cannot be adequately defended and advanced without a working class press. C. D.

Those Staten Islanders who are complaining because of the wretched ferry service ought to blame themselves for not having voted the Social Democratic ticket last fall. The ferry capitalists are minding their own business shrewdly—trust them for that. If the people, as voters, minded theirs as well, they would not have to beg for consideration as they do now.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE THREAT.

Those who have followed the course of The Worker during the last two years will know that it is with much regret that we admit the statement by Job Harriman, printed in another column of this issue, in reply to certain criticisms by Victor Berger. We have always striven to avoid such controversies, and have often been forced to realize that we had erred through too great a desire for harmony in limiting the discussion of internal party affairs. We prefer to take the risk of erring upon that side rather than to attach too much importance to such internal questions. In the present case, however, justice to Comrade Harriman and our duty to the party alike compel us to present his statement.

We do not need to dwell upon our desire for Socialist unity and harmony. We have proven that already. We abide by the decisions of the national conventions and general votes which effected the union, even though some of the terms of union seemed to us unwise, because we believe that all mistakes in details of organization can and will be set right by the regular action of the party. If we have been wrong in considering certain of the acts of the Indianapolis Convention unwise, experience will justify those acts and convert us; if we have been right, experience will justify us and rectify the errors. We do not propose to make a split or threaten one so long as the party continues to work for Socialism.

Comrade Harriman, reporting as New York's member of the National Committee, stated his opinion, based, as he believes, upon experience and agreed to, as he believes, by the other members of the Committee, that it will be found necessary to abandon the state autonomy plan, insofar as it interferes with the efficiency of national and interstate organization and propaganda work. Comrade Berger, quoting only a part of this statement, leaving out its very important qualifying clause, declares it to be "characteristic of the methods of the Springfield faction—commonly called Kangaroo." It is (in its original, ungarbled form) quite characteristic of our methods. We have always maintained the right of every individual party member freely to express his opinions on party matters and to advocate such changes in method of organization as seemed to him wise. We have also maintained the duty of every individual party member to bow to the decisions of the majority as regularly expressed through conventions and the general vote, upon all such questions. Comrade Harriman avails himself of this right and observes this duty.

Against this characteristic statement of Comrade Harriman, Comrade Berger sets one which he declares to be "characteristic of our" (that is, Berger's) "side." This is his statement, unabridged:

"Any attempt to overthrow the constitution adopted in Indianapolis, i. e., to abolish state autonomy, will be considered a 'casus belli' and will mean a national Social Democratic Party upon the basis of state autonomy and the right of the comrades in every state to regulate their own affairs without any interference from the national board."

If we understand English, that statement means that if any attempt is made, under the provisions for the amendment of our party constitution by regular initiative and referendum within the party, to modify certain clauses which Comrade Berger thinks particularly wise, he, Victor Berger, will resist such attempt, not by the regular methods under the constitution, case to the good sense of the rank and the party. We consider Comrade Berger's threat wholly unjustified and are not frightened by it. We believe the comrades have had enough of such methods. We believe that they hold the same opinion that we hold; that secession can be justified only in the gravest cases—where, through defects of party organization, a minority controls the majority, or, where the party organization has actually ceased to serve the cause of Socialism. In that belief, we feel very safe in leaving the but by the method of secession from file of earnest Socialists.

SOCIALISM DEFINED.

Socialism is the term applied to a state of society wherein the machinery of wealth production and distribution shall be owned and operated collectively by all the people, and wherein each person will enjoy a free and unlimited opportunity to produce wealth without interference of or dependence upon another, and the full proceeds of labor shall go to those who produce it, instead of a few, as now. It implies the placing of all persons on an equality of opportunity and the prevention of a few cunning or unscrupulous individuals from despoiling the many through the power of controlling the opportunities of wealth production. While Socialism is applied to a state of society, it more properly pertains to the principles of co-operation, and not to a definite state or condition.

Socialism is not the fantastic dream of an idealist, nor is it the product of envious minds or shiftless individuals; but it is the conclusion of those who have carefully studied history and observed the principles and tendencies that have characterized the development of human society. Socialism is the natural and inevitable sequence of the present and preceding forms of society and industry, and it does not involve the imposition upon society of a new and artificial form of industry, but rather the recognition and adoption of principles now in operation for the benefit of the few.

All the means of production and distribution being owned and controlled by the people collectively each individual will have free and full opportunity to work and enjoy all the fruits of his labor. No one will have the power to tax the energies of another and all must work or starve. All the waste and extravagance involved in the present system will be eliminated and the quantity of wealth produced will be multiplied many fold. All will be raised above the curse of poverty and the fear of it, and mankind will at last have freedom to develop into something other than a food and shelter-hunting animal.—Selected.

MARX versus MARX.

Our comrade, A. Hirschfield of Minneapolis writes us as follows on a subject of interest to students of English economics:

"My attention was called the other day to a pamphlet entitled 'Capital and Wage-Labor, by Karl Marx.' In itself the pamphlet is very valuable and especially essential to those who are only acquainted with the first volume of 'Capital.' The pamphlet would have been a very timely one were it not for a misunderstanding in its terminology which crept in, in all likelihood, through an oversight of the translator.

"This error is important for two reasons: 1. It confuses the fundamental teachings of the third volume of 'Capital,' the only one dealing with real capitalist production and every-day economic facts. This pamphlet being, to my knowledge, the first work in the English language dealing with Marx' technical terms not found in the first volume of 'Capital,' it is essential that they should be stated correctly, that there be no confusion in terminology, so that future works, extracts, commentaries, etc., which may appear on the same subject should use the same technical terms and avoid a confusion of ideas.

"Now to the subject of dispute: On page 8 we read: 'What is it then that serves our citizen as the measure of his profit? The cost of production of his goods . . . he reckons the rise and fall of his profit by the number of degrees at which it stands with reference to his zero—the cost of production.' Page 9— . . . the price of any commodity is always either above or below its cost of production.'

"This leads the reader to think that by 'cost of production' Marx (or the translator) means the cost of the product to the capitalist employer. Now the cost of a given commodity to the capitalist is c, constant capital (raw material, auxiliaries, and wear and tear of the machinery, buildings, and other fixed capital used) plus v, variable capital (wages.) Our formula would then read: Cost price, or actual expense of production, to the capitalist, of a given commodity =C plus V.

"Search as you may the third volume of 'Capital' and you will not find the term 'cost of production,' but 'expenses of production' or 'Kostpreis.' See Vol. III, Chapter I.)

"Further on, on pp. 11 and 12, we read: 'The price of a commodity is determined by its cost of production . . . Cost of production may be divided into (1) raw material and implements, that is products of industry whose manufacture has cost a certain number of days' work, and which therefore represent a certain duration of labor, and (2) actual labor, which is measured by its duration.' Again we read '. . commodities are exchanged with one another in accordance with their cost of production; and thus cost of production determines their price.' From this last quotation the reader will infer that in the long run 'cost of production' and 'price of production' are synonymous, and that it equals c plus v plus s (surplus value) for he says' the actual labor, which is measured by its duration.'

"It is true that price of production for the entire output of commodities is c plus v plus s, though for an individual commodity (which is seldom sold at its value) price of production equals c plus v plus p (the average rate of profit prevalent, or rather available.) The latter is determined by the sum total of active capital divided by the sum total of surplus value produced. See Vol III, Chapter X.

"The confusion arises from the introduction of 'cost of production,' which in one place only means c plus v, and in another c plus v plus s. Substitute on pages 8 and 9 'expense of production' for 'cost of production' and let the latter term stand on pages 11 and 12, and much confusion will be avoided.

"It is either Marx versus Marx or Marx versus the translator."

——If you like this paper, subscribe for it.

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

BY AGNES WAKEFIELD.

The Italian journals are full of discussions on the investigations of the political corruption and miserable social conditions of South Italy. The excitement was intensified by the debate on that question in Parliament. The affair which has caused so much commotion, briefly related is this: In the session of Parliament of December 14, after several members had spoken on the southern question, the Hon. Enrico Ferri made a speech in which he alluded to what the Socialist Party had done in working against political corruption. He was several times interrupted by the conservatives and after making the statement: "The Hon. Colajanni was wrong in comparing the political corruption of North Italy with that of South Italy; in North Italy the centers of corruption are exceptional cases, while in South Italy the exceptional cases are the honest centers"—there arose such a tumult from the southern members, the monarchists, and conservatists that he could not be heard. The president the Hon. Villa, not being able to secure order suspended the session. As it was Saturday, the next session came on Monday, December 16. After the secretary had read his record of the previous session, when the Hon. Ferri asked for the floor, President Villa stated the reasons for which the preceding session had been suspended and said that he could not give the Hon. Ferri the floor until he withdrew his offending statement of Saturday. The Hon. Ferri claimed his right to speak on the secretary's record, but the president replied: "I ask you formally to retract your statement of Saturday." The Hon. Ferri shouted back: "Neither you nor anyone else, whoever he may be, can make me retract what I have said." Then the tumult broke out anew. The monarchists howled. The president said: "On account of the position taken by the Hon. Ferri, it is my painful duty to propose to Parliament that he be censured." There were protests against it—above the tumult which continued, the president declared: "The censure is passed; and the session is suspended." The censure involved the exclusion of the Hon. Ferri from Parliament for the length of five days.

In the following session of December 17, the Republicans, Radicals, and Socialists attempted to pass a revocation of the censure of the Hon. Ferri, but it was voted down. While the members were standing up to vote, the Hon. Ferri, who was outside the door that leads to the left (guarded by an usher to prevent the censured member from entering), with a package of papers broke the glass pane of the door, and shouted: "Keep up the parliamentary corruption! Long live Socialism!" Everybody turned in that direction. Then there followed a scene of disorder. Among the various howlings and exclamations, some of the ministers laughed, while others seemed very nervous. It was ten minutes before the members resumed proceedings.

It is claimed by the Socialists that there was a plot by the monarchists to prevent the Hon. Ferri from continuing his debate (for he knew too much on that subject) and to try to utilize what he had said to embitter the people of the South against him; the Radicals and Socialists also claim that the censure was illegal because the Hon. Ferri was not allowed to explain his statement, but instead was arrogantly and unjustifiably asked by the president to "retract" what he had said. Of course, it was impossible for the Hon. Ferri to retract what he knew to be the truth.

The monarchists were baffled in their attempts to embitter the Southern people against the Hon. Ferri, for as soon as the news of his censure was circulated, there poured in a constant stream of telegrams, letters, and resolutions from Socialists and sections of the party, and from Radicals also, from all over the country, from the South as well as the North, approving the Hon. Ferri's conduct and expressing indignation at his illegal censure. He received numerous invitations to continue his discussion with all the people instead of the monarchist howling wolves of Parliament for his audience. The workers in their acclamations called him the greatest of their leaders. Accepting as many as possible of these invitations, he went to Naples and other cities, where he spoke to crowded audiences and was received with intense enthusiasm. The police and militia turned out in great battle array to be ready to quell any disturbances that might arise in the triumphal march of such a hero. Thus the arrogant and illegal censure pronounced on Enrico Ferri has resulted in heaping upon him the highest honors and the greatest expressions of the admiration and love of the people that he has ever received in his life. The toiling, hungry people of Italy know that Enrico Ferri speaks the truth, and offers them the only remedy for their desperate condition—they know how they are tyrannized over and robbed, their torments and the political corruption are so great that they have no sectional pride, but want robbers called robbers and chased out of office and power.

Socialist Polemics.

Polemics have been waged between a number of Italian Socialists, particularly between the Hon. Filippo Turati and the Hon. Enrico Ferri, which are now raising the question whether or not there are two opposing tendencies in the Socialist Party of Italy and whether there is a probability of a division into "reformers" and "revolutionists," or "Turatians" and "Ferrians." So far, the reply to this from the best known members of the party and from the Socialist periodicals is an emphatic "no;" briefly, the opinion of the majority is that all the Socialists of Italy are Marxian revolutionary Socialists, and the tactics of supporting a more liberal ministry or of advocating certain reforms which shall relieve distress and win the confidence of the people are determined in advance by no iron policy, but are decided as the needs of the day and the progress of events may require. The alliances of Socialists with Republicans have always been regarded as temporary tactics to be discontinued as soon as the Socialist Party is strong enough to act alone; the Socialist lecturers and writers constantly teach the people the great and radical differences between the two parties.

Many of the Italian comrades do not hesitate to say that they find no pleasure in reading those fiery polemics. The famous and venerable Prof. Cesare Lombroso in a recent article addressed to Ferri and Turati, in "Avanti," in the gentlest and most paternal way implores them to make peace with each other and to forget their differences for the sake of the unity of the party.

In the Socialist journals' columns of contributions of money to the party, where the names of the givers are often accompanied by some greeting to a friend or a very brief opinion on some recent event, there are numerous allusions to the polemics; for example, one comrade sends a sum of money to "Avanti" with the sentiment "Loyal to Enrico Ferri before and after the glass breaking;" another sends a contribution, "Approving the position of Turati," and a peaceful workingman forwards a little hoard of savings with the sentiment: "Lamenting the recent mania for letter writing that has taken possession of so many of the intellectuals of our Socialist Party." To make the preceding delicate hint understood, it should be explained that most of the polemics are in the form of letters published in the various Socialist periodicals. Some of the Italian Socialists call their well-educated members "intellettuali," corresponding to the English "intellectuals," but others have protested against designating members as "intellettuali," "professional," and "operai" workingmen), saying that a Socialist is a Socialist and all such distinctions are objectionable, as they might tend to disturb the fraternal harmony that ought to exist among Socialists—which warning is submitted, without comment, to our Americans comrades for reflection.

In the uprising of many Italian Socialists against party polemics, the editors, too, do not escape, for they receive many an exhortation in the clear and forcible language of those that, as the poet saith, "Know well to wield the implements of toil"—to the effect that if "the intellectuals" of the Socialist Party, however wise and mighty they may be, and however much respect is due them, do not know better than to think that their admiring comrades want to read their peppery and ponderous polemics, the editor should know better than to print them! Besides they stir up strife and do nobody any good except the enemies of Socialism who read them with great rejoicing, wishing to find in them indications of a near smash-up of the Socialist Party. Then the busy Socialist editor (who is often a lecturer, lawyer, and member of Parliament, too), is smitten and overwhelmed with the weight of fearful responsibility thus heaped upon him, if not flattered by the surpassing wisdom required of him, so he defends himself by replying that after leading party members have begun polemics, in justice to the opponents he cannot decline to publish their discussions or he would be charged with partiality and arrogance, etc.

There was a division in the Socialist branch of Milan, but a reunion has been effected. The Hon. Filippo Turati of Milan, on account of that division and his polemics with various other Socialists, resigned his position as member of Parliament, but he was re-elected. He declined to serve, but his friends are trying to persuade him to accept.

The Unemployed.

The distress of the many unemployed in Italy is shown by appeals for the establishment of public works. "Avanti" of Jan. 9 says that a band of 1,500 unemployed men in Reggio Emilia, after weeks of anxiety, assembled and sent a delegation to try to influence the mayor and prefect to hasten the arrangements for the public works, for which they had been hoping.

In Barletta, says "Avanti" of Jan. 7, the masons have been out of work for more than two months; they form a large class and are in great distress. They have appealed to the public authorities for employment, but so far in vain.

Under the title, "Workingmen's Solidarity and Employers' Brutality," "Avanti" of Jan. 13 relates: "In Berra Ferrarese 350 men who were at work, felt compassion for the miserable condition of many of their fellow laborers who were in want because they could find no employment. The workers decided to take turns with the unemployed. But the agents of their employers refused to admit the new men, for the employers would not allow taking turns. Indignant at such cruelty, all the workers struck, thus giving another lesson of fraternal love to the inhuman and stupidly obstinate bourgeoisie."

In Rome, where there is always much poverty and suffering and where hundreds of hungry persons of all classes often apply for one vacant place, a short time ago a mason was arrested while writing on a wall of the Quirinal Palace (the royal residence) the words: "Down with the king!" When he was questioned he said he had been out of work for a long time and so did something to get arrested. He may be put in a cold, damp cell with bad food, but he will get enough to keep him from starving.

It is related by "Avanti" of Jan. 14 that the ninth or tenth reunion of the unemployed of Rome met that morning and crowded a hall. Having heard the report of the committee that had been sent to question the officers of the municipality about work that had been promised but not yet granted, the workers who had long been suffering hunger were so disappointed that after a debate in which a painter, a stonecutter, a carpenter, and others took part, a resolution was passed to the effect that the customary promises could not satisfy men that have to earn their bread by labor, and that to further consider their sad condition a meeting of the entire working class of Rome should be called. A day was chosen for a mass meeting.

In Pavia there are many out of work; some of the men that had been discharged from electro-technical establishments went to Milan, but very few found places, for in that large city also the metallurgical industries are passing through a crisis. The Federation of Edital Workers is doing its best to help them.

In Lecce, says "Avanti" of Jan. 16, the unemployed masses, who for months have been enduring extreme want, are every day in a more desperate condition. A short time ago the masons went first to the Municipal Palace and then to the prefecture asking for work. Then the carpenters, blacksmiths, and decorators held their reunions to try to find a way out of their enforced idleness. Many men of other trades now have only temporary work and expect soon to join the ranks of the unemployed. On the 14th of January a thousand hungry persons went about the city in a body demanding "bread and work." A committee was sent to the municipality and obtained new promises. The town officers are in consternation at the desperate state of affairs and, with debts and a low treasury, see no way out except to try to get public works paid with outside funds.

In Busra Pisani, at the same time, a band of the unemployed made a demonstration in front of the town hall demanding "bread and work." The mayor had flour distributed, and a member of Parliament telegraphed to the minister of public works asking him to give immediate orders for beginning work on the left bank of the Adige.

In Ravenna, also about the middle of January, an assembly of the unemployed held an open-air meeting with the help of officers of the Labor Bureau and appointed a committee to urge that public works be provided. The mayor telegraphed to the president of the ministry.

In Frascati the unemployed masons are wrestling with starvation "waiting for the municipal manna to fall from heaven." Meanwhile a zealous official has seized all the copies of one of the Socialist almanacs, that were in the possession of a local agent, doubtless thinking that such reading is not patriotic and pious enough for men that are facing starvation.

Physical Degeneracy.

For the past year in Italy, as stated by "Avanti," the men mustered into military service lacked 5,000 to complete the required number. The year before that, 8,000 men were lacking. Although the increase of population is rapid, there are now fewer men fit for military service than there were thirty years ago. This proves that the physical strength of our race is rapidly deteriorating. The expense of maintaining the army, necessitating taxation that keeps the people hungry, is not the least important cause of that deterioration.

Socialist Teachers Discharged.

"The National Union of the Elementary Teachers of Italy" which was formed in April, on the same plan as the labor unions, continues to meet the opposition of conservatists in authority. That Teachers' Union had the cooperation of the Hon. Angiolo Cabrini, Socialist member of Parliament, and the school masters that have taken the lead in its organization are Socialists.

In Turin, within the last few weeks, three teachers, Enrico Maffi, Gorretto, and Annibale Corti, have been discharged for being Socialists. The last named is secretary of "The National Union of the Elementary Teachers of Italy," which offended his superior officers. Many citizens protested against that arrogant injustice, but in vain. Turin is the home of some of the most celebrated Socialists of Italy, Edmondo de Amicis, Prof. Cesare Lombroso of the University of Turin; the Hon. Oddino Morgari, and the Hon. Quirino Nofri, it has a strong Socialist section and several Socialist periodicals, but in that large city which has so long been a monarchist stronghold, the Socialists are in a minority in the municipal government and so can do nothing to prevent the discharge of teachers that are Socialists.

Many of the discharged Socialist teachers take positions on the staff of some Socialist periodical, or become contributors, or take a party position as secretary, etc. As the Socialist Party press is constantly growing in strength and influence and new journals and reviews are founded every year, the "unpatriotic, seditious" teachers have less dread of losing their positions now than they formerly had.

Among the professors discharged for being Socialists are Prof. Vittorio Gottardi, author of "Favole Sociali" and other writings on labor and Socialism, who became a journalist; Prof. Savino Varazzani, who was professor of literature and philosophy in the College of Piacenza, who was deprived of his position in 1898, and is now a Socialist member of Parliament; and the Hon. Angiolo Cabrini, who was professor of literature, but was condemned as a Socialist in 1894, and had to go, an exile, to Switzerland, where he obtained a position in the schools of Mendrisio. He now represents Milan in Parliament and is one of the youngest members, being little more than thirty years of age.

(To be continued.

WHO EARNED IT?

"The earnings of fourteen railroads for the second week of February show an increase of 5.29 per cent."—Daily Press.

The trainmen, conductors, and other employees have not received an advance in pay. Of course not.

The railroads "earned" it. What are the "railroads"—the tracks, cars, locomotives, etc.? Did they earn it? Labor produced these things, and it is the labor of the working class—the trainmen, conductors, superintendents, and others—that earns it all.

Who gets it? The men who hire a secretary to clip coupons on the stock they hold, while they idle their time in travelling through Europe or otherwise enjoying the money thus earned by their slaves. If every stockholder should die to-night the railroads would run on schedule time to-morrow.

Why should we not abolish this class of parasites?

MINERS REMEMBERED PARA AND THE BULL PEN

A Peoria, Ill., dispatch of Feb. 20 says: "A storm of hisses greeted a motion introduced to-day in the United Mine Workers' Convention, making an appropriation of $50 for the fund which the trade unions are raising for the erection of a memorial to the late President McKinley.

"The proposition to make the appropriation was defeated almost unanimously."

Current Literature

"The Commentator" issues as a supplement to its February number the first of a series of cartoons by William A. Sherwood on "Modern Problems." It is a powerful protest against the injustice heaped upon the outcast women who are the victims of a vicious social system, but has obviously lost in the reproduction, being printed too heavily.

The following fable, by Louis B. Coley, truthfully represents the literary tastes of "our great middle class:"

"A man once wrote a deep and learned book, entitled 'The Classes and the Masses.'

"It sold not.

"One day a friend suggested that he drop the C and M from the title.

"He did so, and now everybody buys it, thinking it is a society novel."

Other features of this interesting number are the editorial reflections on A. Conan Doyle, who has become the hired apologist of Kitchener's crimes and Britain's brutality, and a fearless handling of the church and the sex question. J. Hatvers Batvers contributes a droll bit on "Decadence." "The Commentator" is edited by Scott Dabo and published at 788 Broadway, New York.

The best thing in "The Whim" for February is Whidden Graham's parody on "The Making of an American" by Jacob Riis, entitled "The Faking of an American, by Fakeup Grease." Jacob Riis is one of the sycophants who tell "how the other half lives" while insisting that there are no classes and no class struggle in America. The following bits from Graham's scintiliant satire apply equally well to the charity crooks, parasitical philanthropists, benevolent bunco-men, "reform" howlers, sentimental screechers and all the famous freaks and fakirs who will do anything for the poor but get off their backs.

"Was sent to invent details about a murder on the East Side. Found murderer in tenement house. He said he had killed his wife because she insisted on breathing his share of air in backyard. Wrote up sickening horrors of poor man deprived of air by selfish wife. Great sympathy on part of better elements, who organized a Society for the Liberalization of the Divorce Laws. Also, Society for Supplying Fresh Air in Tanks to Working Classes. Also, Society for Collecting Statistics of Consumption of Fresh Air by Polish Jews. Also, Society for Collecting Statistics about Other Societies. Was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the various societies. * * *

"My plan to get rid of slums very simple. Have city buy slums, tear down tenements and make a park where they stood. City did so. Now no slums at Mulberry Bend. People who used to live there moved, so now there are slums on Avenue A., slums at Hell's Kitchen, slums at Little Italy. More slums that ever. But none at Mulberry Bend.

"Everybody knows me. Everybody has heard how I got 4½ cubic feet more air for poor children in tenements. Babies don't die so soon now, so there is more demand for rooms and landlords get higher rents. Am considered a universal benefactor of mankind. Fake beautiful stories of how the great Mr. Rosenfelt and me knocked out 'sweat-shop system.' Sweatshops still doing business at the old stand. Public doesn't know this. Public wants fakes. I supply demand. Many honors conferred on me. Am growing round shouldered carrying medals bestowed by foreign potentates for being the most expert fakir that ever happened along. My lecture on suffering of the poor draws tears from the eyes, and dollars from the pockets, of soft-hearted people who own tenements. Splendid graft working sentimental rich. Great is America and greater the Fakirs thereof."

"Social Justice" (new series), Frederick G. Strickland's magazinelet, to be published bi-monthly at Yellow Springs, Ohio, in the first number gives the following reasons for its existence:

"This little journalistic venture is not launched in order to 'fill a long-felt want.' Indeed, we are not certain that we are wanted at all. Some people know how to have their friends urge them to do a thing like this, but our friends have an idea that they could get up a magazine about as well as we could, and we are in perfect agreement with them. There are other people publishing Socialist serials who can do a great deal better than we can. But this is OUR message. We precipitate ourselves in this, as in other matters upon a cold and unwilling world. We will write, as we speak, not because we are the most proficient or profound, but because the message burns within, and must come out.

"This is our little tallow dip which we light in the great world of man-moulistic darkness. There are some of our Socialist contemporaries that are like lights, but the tallow dip must shine in its own little way, down close to the ground. Sometimes the humble efforts are first to reach the humble folks. They live near the ground, and have not lifted themselves to the beautiful light in the tower. * * *

"Some of the people that we want to convert to Socialism are giraffes and some are donkeys. The only way you can feed the giraffe is to give him some cut feed up in the hay mow. To feed the donkey just throw some hay on the barn floor. Now we have a lot of Socialist publications intended for giraffes. They are placing the right kind of diet at the proper altitude, and the giraffes are doing very well. But 'Social Justice' and a few others are set for the feeding of donkeys. There is one excuse for our existence—there are so many more donkeys than giraffes in the human family."

The same number contains a reply to Herbert N. Casson's "Crime of Credulity," in which the writer seems to overlook the fact that "The Crime of Credulity" is not a book on Socialism, and that Casson is not a scientific Socialist, and no one dreams that he is. Nor does anyone expect Casson to be logical, for that quality is missing in his mental makeup. He is an economic metaphysician, a man who expects to get Socialism by the "mental science" methods whose results in other fields he so brilliantly satirizes.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Central Missouri Push.

When we hear of the millionaires organizing trusts, we are all liable to object and say they ought to be satisfied with what they have. But did you ever stop to consider what would happen if they didn't do that? Well, the tide of wealth is so strongly set toward these millionaires that if they didn't "invest it," waste it or give it away, the body politic would very soon be drained of its circulating medium, and death would ensue. Just how much the people are bleeding into their coffers is shown by the fact that, with all Carnegie is giving away, his wealth is actually increasing. These rich men must do something with the floods of money—the life blood of the people gushing from their broken hearts—that is pouring in upon them, or they will be drowned in it; they cannot invest such fabulous sums in small businesses, therefore they are compelled to trustify. But each trust is a monopoly that adds to the stream pouring upon them. They are as helpless in the work of ruin as we are in preventing it. The people are being emptied of their wealth faster than it is coming back to them, and it can almost be figured out mathematically how long it will take to empty them entirely. They who now have ten, twenty, or fifty thousand dollars are blind in their fancied security, for it will be only a few years till they are as utterly emptied as the poor man is now.

Cleveland Citizen.

Carnegie's lavishness in donating $10,000,000 to the government to establish a national college and in handing out wads of money right and left to build churches and libraries, looks as though his conscience is pricking him. In olden times, when some land or water pirate robbed and pillaged and destroyed a weaker foe or enslaved him, offerings and sacrifices were made to stay the wrath of the gods, and to this day penitent scoundrels have a happy nack of softening harsh public criticism and condemnation by making extravagant donations to certain institutions and prostituting charity. Probably Carnegie is haunted in the still hours of the night by terrifying visions of bloody Homestead; perhaps his mind is racked by memories of a small army of men whose lives have been taken in the industrial war to satiate the thirst of his greedy golden god, and in which the modern slaves had no chance. At all events the hypocrisy of Carnegie stands out plain and bold. His gifts simply represent the plunder that he still exploits from his cowed workers; that portion of the wages that are withheld by the steel trust and called "profit" because it sounds better than plunder.

Fort Wayne Dispatch.

According to the late public utterances of C. M. Schwab, president of the steel trust, that corporation is more powerful than any king, that sixteen millions of people are dependent on it for bread and butter, that it possesses three hundred ships and millions of acres of land.

One man, by a turning of the hand and shutting down the works indefinitely, can practically starve sixteen millions of people. Oh, how we Americans hate kings! How we throw up our hats and yell ourselves hoarse about our freedom! If we are free, where do you find slaves? Echo answer—where? And this kind of thing will be continued as long as the voter continues to vacillate between Democrat and Republican parties. There is no difference between them so far as the laboring man is concerned. The only fair and practical solution of the problem is offered by the Socialist Party, for their plan is based on first principles, and conclusions reached through sound logic which is incontrovertible.

TRAMPS AND SOCIALISM.

The highways and the byways are lined with tramps. Under present conditions it is admitted some of them won't work. Under socialistic conditions will they work? We believe they will. It is claimed that the fasting cure will remedy any disease, even insanity. Be that as it may, we guarantee that applied in allopathic doses, it will cure the most confirmed tramp of his mania for avoiding work; the instinct of self-preservation will compel them to labor. They will have to work or starve. As it is now, kind hearted people dare not turn a tramp away hungry for fear of wronging an unfortunate man who would work if given an opportunity. This uncertainty is the opportunity of the tramp. But under Socialism all would know that the industrial organization stood ready to employ all comers, giving them the full net product of their labor. Given such conditions no one would feed a tramp. The rich returns for short hours of labor, under conditions that would not rouse their combativeness or wound their vanity, would be too attractive a prospect for the most hardened tramp, to resist—especially if the alternative were starvation.—L. H. Edmiston, in The Undercurrent.

——You may fool the poor workingman just so long as the majority of him have a job. He is usually a passive animal and difficult to rouse. But when he finally shakes off the inertia of years he is prepared, seemingly by instinct, to carry out a part of the social scheme of readjustment, and then—beware, parasite.—The Commentator.

THE COMMENTATOR.

If you are a Socialist, or an Individualist, or for that matter a Liberal-ist of any sort, send for the March number of "THE COMMENTATOR."

It will be of peculiar interest to men and women who look forward to and believe in the realization of the Ideal Social State, speaking broadly.

If you will send ten cents for the March number, your name will be placed on our subscription list for three months, at the end of which time you can subscribe for the full year if satisfied, or cancel subscription without further cost.

THE COMMENTATOR,
788 Broadway, New York City.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

A STATEMENT OF FACT.

Job Harriman Corrects Certain Misinterpretations of His Report as National Committeeman.

In the "Social Democratic Herald" of Feb. 15, Comrade Berger indulges in a few caustic and erroneous criticisms, both of my report of the National Committee and of the old "Springfield faction." He should be ashamed of himself for his unjust insinuations concerning the Springfield faction, especially since the party so completely vindicated their course at the Indianapolis Convention last July by rolling up such a large majority for them, one the faction to which Comrade Berger belonged.

His main objection is to the first clause of a small sentence in my report. He shows his unfairness by quoting only a part of one sentence. Ha dhe quoted the paragraph in which this sentence occurred, he could not have misled his readers by any misrepresentation, however clever.

I said: "State autonomy being only a peace measure, will not long be considered a vital part of the constitution, that is to say, it will be eliminated to and will be eliminated accordingly; such an extent that it will not interfere with the efficiency of the national and interestate organization and propaganda work."

All following the semicolon (from "that is to say" to the end) Comrade Berger failed to quote.

I further said that this change would be made by the act of the party. This also he failed to quote.

I also said that, from the sentiments expressed by the committeemen generally, the party was discovering that state autopomy was a failure. Neither did he refer to this statement.

By a peculiar cunning of his own, he would lead his readers to believe that state autonomy was agreed upon as a final and permanent plan of organization, and that those who did not continue to support it are dishonest and treacherous. The fact is that the convention provided a means by which the constitution may be amended. Every honest Socialist will admit that no constitution should hold against the will of the majority, that any law of the party may at any time be changed by a majority vote.

Had Comrade Berger quoted correctly all I said, his readers would have seen that I said the party would make the change—that is, would abandon state autonomy because of its inefficiency. This he did not want his readers to know, and he thus showed how entirely unreliable he is by trying to deceive his constituency. I challenge him to print my full report and his criticism side by side.

As to the matter of the double dues paying system, I said: "We decided that it was unconstitutional and ordered the scheme stricken out of the constitution of such states as had adopted it."

Comrade Berger says we did not order anything of the kind. The fact is we ordered Comrade Boomer to strike out the clause from the Utah constitution, even if the convention demanded it. The minutes of the Committee will settle this point. When this was being done Comrade Berger jumped to his feet and said he had framed the clause from which it was copied, and that he would see that it was also stricken from the Wisconsin constitution.

In his criticism he said that "We held that . . . according to our constitution the state organization must pay national dues for all its members." If the reader will compare Comrade Berger's statement with my statement, he will see that the meaning is the same; and I am surprised that he should try to confuse the membership over a matter on which, in substance, we agree and on which, in fact, I am correct.

I trust that he will temper his enthusiasm with a bit of good judgment and spend his efforts toward the benefit of the movement, and not continually strive to arouse suspicion among the members when there is no cause for it.

JOB HARRIMAN.

(Comrade Harriman's quotations from his report may be verified by reference to The Worker of Feb. page 2, the only place, so far as we know to which it was printed in full.—Ed.)

CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business as soon as possible. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes, quarters, and dollars are preferred, but we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street.

Previously acknowledged	$2,251.15
List 15, O. Bartusch	.25
List 289, F. Kasmel	.50
List 286, J. Merkel	.50
List 301, C. Fabi	.25
List 87, A. Doetgen	.50
List 479, S. Weiss	1.00
List 338, E. B. Sedlack	.50
Total	$2,254.65

THE OLD MAN.

The fact that a man over forty-five years of age must dye his hair and mustache in order to conceal his age so that he may secure work has been the topic of considerable discussion in the Chicago Central Labor Union.

The old nag goes to the sausage factrey and the old man too often goes to Potter's Field. Its a shameful result of capitalism. After a man has put in the best years of his life in working for mankind he certainly deserves a rest, but not in the grave.

—Send $2 for five yearly subscription cards for The Worker or 10 half-yearly cards. Ten new readers of The Worker in your town between now and November will probably mean ten new votes for Socialism next election.

PARTY NOTES.

Job Harriman and John S. Crosby will debate on Socialism versus Single Tax in Cooper Union at some date in April, under the auspices of the People's Institute. The exact date is not yet decided upon.

Fifth, 15th, 19th, and 20th A. D., Kings County.—The comrades of these districts held a joint mass meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Feb. 24. After the agitation meeting, which was addressed by Comrades Dooley and Weil in English, and Comrade Franz, Sr., in German, the regular meeting for the election of district organizer took place. Comrade Dooley was unanimously elected for this position. It was resolved that the four assembly districts elect men to assist the district organizer in the work of propaganda, and that from these nine comrades an assistant be elected. Two comrades were enrolled as candidates for membership and an agitation club of ten young men will be formed for the purpose of assisting in propaganda work.

The Gilders' Union of New York has elected Frank R. Humrich as correspondent to The Worker.

John Spargo of New York will be the orator at the Commune celebration of Boston Socialists on Mar. 18.

The Karl Marx Class, Mrs. Avery director, is holding successful meetings at 724 Washington street, Boston, each Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and readers of The Worker are invited.

Ward 9 Club, Boston, held a meeting last Sunday night at 724 Washington street, and affected permanent organization by electing the following officers: Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting; Financial Secretary, Wm. R. Dyer; Treasurer, S. O'Shaughnessy; Organizer, William Mailly. Delegates to the City Committee: Geo. Cutting, J. Crishaver, William Mailly. Seven new members were admitted. The club meetings will be held on the second and fourth Sunday in the month, at the same place until further notice. Socialists living in the Ninth and adjoining wards are invited to attend the next meeting on March 9 and become members.

Representative Carey speaks at Plymouth, Mass., on 8 unday. He addressed meetings at Malden on Feb. 21, at Leominister, Feb. 26, and Cambridge, Feb. 28.

Representative MacCartney addressed a good meeting at Worcester, Mass., last Sunday evening, and another at Avon on the 25th. He has accepted an invitation to address the Central Labor Union of Haverhill on Sunday, March 9.

A lodge of the Knights of Columbus at Salem, Mass., has requested the Massachusetts State Committee that a Socialist speaker be furnished to address a meeting, and Representative Carey will probably be sent at an early date.

August Klenke will tour Indiana during April and May.

John C. Chase will lecture in Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois during March and April.

North Dakota held state convention at Fargo on Feb. 14. The state organization has five locals, with 102 members.

Colorado has applied for state charter.

Local charters issued to Tampa, Fla.; Chloride, Ariz.; Altman and Delta, Colo.

Walter Thomas Mills has been holding great meetings in Utah. At Provo, Salt Lake, and Logan, the Mormons furnished their great church assembly halls, and the meetings have been tremendous. Mills says the party has a great future in Utah.

Communication has been received by National Committee requesting collection of funds in the United States to enable Puerto Rican Socialists to establish a paper.

THE POVERTY PROBLEM.

During the month of March, John Spargo will give a series of five Sunday afternoon lectures on "Some Phases of the Poverty Problems," at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place. These lectures are in continuation of the series so far carried on by Comrades Hillquit and Lee.

The first lecture, on March 2, will be "The Genesis of Poverty." The speaker will treat of the meaning and measure of poverty, statistical confusion upon the subject, the need of scientific analysis, the "thrift" and "temperance" panaceas, the population question, and the Socialist view and remedy.

The second lecture of the course will be upon "Poverty and Childhood," the third upon "Poverty and Disease," and the other two upon "Poverty and Old Age."

Admission is free. Lecture begins at 3 p. m.

TRADE BOUNDARIES.

While workingmen are quarreling about the boundaries that should divide one trade from another, the capitalists are introducing automatic machinery which makes skilled labor unnecessary. Quarrels over trade boundaries arise, because there are not enough places for skilled men who are looking for work Defining trade boundaries will not find places for all the idle skilled workingmen, and it will not help to settle the problem of what shall be done with the unskilled laborers who cannot find employment. There is only one way to provide places for all workers, and that way is for society to co-operate in carrying on production and distribution.—The New Era, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S NOTICE.

To the Members of the Socialist Party in All the States and Territories.

Comrades:—We are obliged to inform you, that sixteen states are in arrears for national dues. These states are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. As a consequence the national organization is facing a grave emergency. The comrades do not expect the Socialist Party to grow and exist on bombast nor can any extenuating circumstances (state and local campaigns frequently quoted), replace the absence of national dues. Isolated state and local campaigns (while truly necessary) should not be given precedence in importance over the collective campaign of the national organization. The national constitution does not contain exception clauses permitting certain state and local organizations to withhold national dues at their option. The comrades expect from us not words alone but deeds. The national organization demands the same from the comrades.

Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To All Comrades of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—Undoubtedly all of you have read the first annual report of the National Secretary. Those that have failed to read it would do well to study the report in order to become acquainted with the conditions prevalent in our party.

The Secretary's report shows that the comrades in various localities are guilty of having grossly neglected their duty in regard to their financial obligations towards our national party organization.

At the time of the Unity Convention the Socialist Party had 6,654 members, only 823 of whom paid dues in August. In September 2,984 paid dues, and in October national dues were received for 3,781 members, which goes to show that less than one-fourth of the total membership had seen fit to pay national dues up to that time.

Comrades, we need not be astonished to see our national organization indebted to the amount of several thousand dollars as this and more is our fault? Consider this and make it your business to fulfill your duty more promptly and punctually than you have done in the past. It is your duty to regularly pay in your national dues in order that the National Committe may be enabled to carry on a more energetic and successful campaign of agitation.

What do we care for all the cheap noise about the organization and agitation as long as a portion of the membership do not pay their share towards the expenses of the national organization!

Comrades, remember that the members of both factions have agreed to pay off all debts and accept all liabilities that had been contracted up to that time. We believe that the comrades who helped the party by their work or who have advanced money at times when the movement was in a critical condition, should get what is due them.

Local Branch Holyoke, Mass., not believing in empty resolutions and sweet talk, decided to make a start towards putting our party into better financial condition. At our meeting, held February 9, it was decided to appropriate the sum of $10 to the National Committee towards paying off old debts, of the party. Our Local Branch has 36 members at present. Most of our comrades in Holyoke are weavers by trade, and their weekly earnings do not average more than six dollars.

Comrades of America, ponder for a moment! Can you really not do the same as your poor weaver comrades of Holyoke? Can you not follow our example and do your duty financially towards our party and our movement? We wish to impress upon your minds the fact that talk alone will not make a Socialist movement. Deeds and not little sacrifices are necessary to accomplish this.

Do your duty and within a very short time we shall get rid of the troublesome burden of old debts that will remain a check and obstacle to our movement as long as they are not paid off.

Local Branch, Holyoke, Mass., demands of the comrades in all localities that they send within the next few weeks to the National Committee an amount equal to a per capita of about 25 cents for the above stated purpose.

We demand that the National Committee Quorum, at its next session, also take immediate action in regard to this matter and take such steps as will bring the various locals and state organizations to the realization of their responsibilities and neglect of duty towards our national organization of the Socialist Party.

By order of Local Branch, Holyoke, Mass., Socialist Party.

H. SCHLICHTING,
E. SCHWABE,
L. BASLER,
Committee

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 12.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the last two meetings of the committee important matters concerning the local charters were acted upon. Charters were granted to Leominister; Ames bury, Salem, Fall River, Northboro, Chelsea, Ware, Adams, Natick, Springfield, Quincy, Bridgewater, Holyoke, and Lynn. Several various communications received and filed. Ten dollars voted to state political committee. Voted to pay $75 to Jas. F. Carey to cover his expenses as State Committeeman in attending meeting of National Committee, and that the same be charged to account of national dues, as suggested by National Secretary Greenbaum. Other bills to the amount of $36.46 approved and ordered paid. Resolution of State Organizer Mailly accepted and filed. Voted to ascertain if Comrade Debs would be available for a tour in Massachusetts during the fall campaign. Organizer Mailly instructed to write Comrade Harriman with reference to a Massachusetts tour in April. Next meeting of the Executive Committee, Thursday, Feb. 27, at 7:30 p. m.

W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

FOR SOCIALIST DAILY.

The Committee on Organization, appointed by the General Meeting of party members for the purpose of perfecting plans of organization and collection of funds for the Socialist daily, held two sessions on Feb. 17 and 24.

As a result of its labors the plans for incorporation will be consummated within a short time.

It was decided to issue a call for a $50,000 fund. Ordered to print 20,000 envelopes for the purpose of mailing the call to every Socialist whose address can be secured. It was decided to appeal for pledges of amounts to be paid in instalments.

It was decided to proceed with the organization of labor delegate bodies in each locality for the purpose of representing the local interests of labor in the daily, of communicating to the daily local news of interest to labor, of collecting contributions for and furthering the circulation of the daily in the respective localities.

A number of pledges were received and will be credited after the call for funds is published.

It was decided that a general meeting of all comrades be held Monday, March 10, in the New York Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th st., for the purpose of submitting all the plans for ratification.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN,
Secretary pro tem.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee met in Labor Lyceum on February 18, Henry Slobodin in the chair.

Communications were read from Syracuse, Schenectady, Watertown, Newburgh, and Buffalo. Dobbs Ferry applied for a charter. Granted. Rochester, Syracuse, and Mount Vernon bought stamps.

Comrade Charles H. Vail wrote summarizing the results of his tour. Good meetings were held in Syracuse on the afternoon and evening of Sunday, Jan. 26. The best meetings of the tour were at Troy, Tonawanda, Newark, Utica, Corning, and Watertown.

Comrade William Butscher, State Organizer, reported on work done in Rome, Utica, Amsterdam, Gloversville, Johnstown, Frankfort, and Syracuse. He sent in an application for charter from Rome, N. Y.

Literature was received from National Secretary Greenbaum, relative to submitting a referendum to party members on the matter of arranging inter-state lecture tours and of a party emblem, as the two alternatives for a party emblem suggested namely, a red flag, bearing the words "Socialist Party," and hands clasped across a globe, bearing the words "Socialists of the World, Unite") would both be illegal in New York State, it was the feeling of the State Committee that it would be useless to submit to a referendum the two questions on party emblems.

The Secretary reported that ten more meetings were in contemplation for Charles H. Vail in connection with his coming January tour; also a tour for John C. Chase in about two months' time.

Local New York reported that it nominates Herron and Hillquit for Assembly representatives on the International Socialist Bureau.

The Secretary was instructed to send out blanks to all locals in the state, with a view to ascertaining present standing and strength of party membership.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Secretary.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

All locals are requested to forward names of members who want to become speakers to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street. It is important, comrades, that this information be in by earliest possible date, in order to begin organization of Speakers' Club.

JAMES N. WOOD,
Secretary Organizing Committee.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

Regular meeting held Feb. 24 with Comrade Jennings in the chair. Nathan Cohen was elected Recording Secretary. Delegates present were: Fourth A. D., Harris; 19th, Cohen; 22d and 24th, John Pflieck, 28th, R. Willyroseder; 22d and 23d, John I. Cohn; 34th and 35th, Ringwald and Jennings.

Comrade Jennings made a detailed report of his work. The Secretary was instructed to get 200 subscription postals. Also to notify all organized districts to send delegates. Meetings will be held every Tuesday evening at 64 E. Fourth street.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

The Woman's Socialist Union.

Editor of The Worker:

On the fourth page of your paper of Jan. 19 (which has reached me in the last mail) I find a wholly unwarrantable and absolutely false statement regarding the woman's movement. Having given space to this, I presume that you will not refuse me a similar privilege; and in my statement I shall say nothing that I cannot prove.

In order that I may meet this charge, it is necessary that I speak of myself, though those who know me, know that I rarely thrust my own personality into the foreground. I am a newspaper woman, writing chiefly for Republican and Democratic papers. As I am also a Socialist, I never omit an opportunity to speak a word for the cause to which we are pledged. (My pledge is genuine, in that I am a member in good standing of the party organization.) Because of these articles, I receive many letters of inquiry and have found that it is a fact that there are many women in the country who are interested in Socialism, but not yet ready to join the party. Not only this, but they are in a sense sentimental Socialists, of whom I may be pardoned if I say that the party contains enough. Until I have reason to believe that a person is familiar with at least an outline of scientific Socialism, I never advise or encourage to join the party, since one cannot consistently take a pledge while thus ignorant. Finding myself utterly unable to handle the amount of mail that has, in the manner indicated, come to me, and realizing that there are many Socialist women in the country who would gladly help in this educational work, I took the initiative in organizing women, that we might individually and collectively fit ourselves to carry on this work; which is not being done for or by the party. It is not necessary that I take time or space here to discuss the advisability of the woman's organization.

Fully a year ago, I began to correspond with Socialists in regard to this (and there are comrades all over the country who can substantiate this statement.) May 7 of last year, Norman W. Lermond, of Thomaston, Me., in response to a request, sent me the address of Mrs. Fales. His letter reached me May 14 and soon thereafter I wrote to her. This was her first connection with the movement and her letter to me was the first time other women had written to me and assured me of their sympathy and support, and Mrs. Marion Dunham, Pres. of the Iowa W. S. U., had agreed to act as one of the Provisional Committee.

You will note that, before Mrs. Fales knew anything whatever of the movement, I had carried on an active correspondence with others, and had a perfect understanding over a third of a year, regarding this. I had drafted a rough copy for the Call to Women, and had done much other work. I think that at this moment am not positive) that Mrs. Dunham had an outline draft for constitution. At least she sent this before Mrs. Fales became our chairman. At this time we called the movement for Woman's National Socialist Union.

Well, Mrs. Fales offered to act as chairman; and as I had no wish to exploit myself and at that time believed her as well fitted as any one else who had shown interest, I gave way. I expected, if I represented the Western Coast, Mrs. Dunham, the middle country, and Mrs. Fales was the first one to offer her services from the extreme eastern section.

Almost immediately, Mrs. Fales suggested that "Union" be changed to League. I preferred the original name, but had been warned that the only way to work with her was to let her have her own undisputed way, and made no objection. Next she desired to issue a Call to Women which in no way resembled the one upon which the other ladies had agreed (of which original call she had sent a rough, unpolished draft). Again, in the interest of harmony, I allowed her to have her way; but this time I found that many ladies felt that I ought not to have done so.

In brief, I had cause to believe that Mrs. Fales was deliberately deceiving Mrs. Dunham and myself. I had consented to measures which she led me to believe had received Mrs. Dunham's approval, and Mrs. Dunham tells me that she also gave consent because she believed herself a minority vote. But there was no actual inharmony until late in October, at which time I objected to Mrs. Fales' proposal to use her own literature as the chief means of propaganda. If she had been willing to donate this, I should have regretted it, because it is not, in my opinion, suited for that purpose. But she intended to sell it to the women and I deemed it unwise for any of those who were prominently connected with the organization to use it as an advertising medium. From that very instant, she has rejected each and every suggestion which I made.

Before this message of mine reached her, she had sent me a draft for constitution, which aroused my utter astonishment at its: I decided that I ought to give it more careful consideration, so ended it; wrote her as to certain things which had, even in that brief reading, impressed me as not practicable; then sent her draft and a duplicate of my criticisms to Mrs. Dunham, who also made further suggestions.

Upon more careful reading, I found that accepted as it was and would certainly be objected to by every local of the Socialist party, for example, the suggestion that women start co-operative enterprises, the endorsement of the Rochdale system, etc.

I then showed this draft to other members of the Pro. Ex. Com.—a committee selected by Mrs. Fales, who also asked me to act as its chairman, though, when we found ourselves unable to agree with her, she disclaimed that she intended us for the permanent Ex. Com. and that we could not act provisionally, so she assisted the Pro. Com., whose names are affixed with her to the article in The Worker. However, the secretary not appointed until she had resigned from the original movement, or given the Pro. Com. the belief that she had; so I will not refer to them at this time. And be it understood, I have no doubt that they have acted in good faith and I think it possible that they do not know—until they read this—that they are not the Pro. Ex. Com. first appointed. However, I have the original list in Mrs. Fales own writing, exactly as she sent it to me. At least one of the ladies of the original Pro. Ex. Com. wrote to Mrs. Fales suggesting changes to be changed needed in the constitution before it could be accepted; and, though Mrs. Fales had corresponded with this lady prior to that criticism being made, she ceased to do so thereafter. Only one of a series of letters which showed that she did not care to consult with any who could possibly disagree with her. Moreover, though repeatedly asked to do so, she never sent the Pro. Secy. the complete list of ladies who signed the Call, and never answered my frequently reiterated query as to whether she was a member of the party organization. To this day, we are in the dark as to these and other points which it seemed better for us to know.

Here follow extracts of correspondence, which we are obliged to omit for lack of space. The final letter from Mrs. Fales, written in December, was interpreted by a resignation and was so acted upon.—Ed.]

From that moment, I have not had one word from Mrs. Fales. Dec. 28, in accordance with a request from Mrs. Dunham and others, I had our majority draft of constitution published. (Mrs. D. withdrew her first one, in order that this might be unanimous.) We did not think it perfect, but at least it was not the one published by Mrs. Fales, which allows the Pres. to appoint the Com. which has full charge of the propaganda work, to appoint the heads of all departments, and dissolve the Ex. Com. In short, that constitution provides for an autocracy such as no other organization with which I am familiar ever advocated. It was not our intention to start a rival organization, Mrs. Fales is the one who has attempted that; in that, being a minority of one, she resigned (or led us to believe that she had done so) Dec. 16; but after that date sent out her draft, without any message to signify that it was a minority report, and apparently persevered in this attempt until Jan. 28. * * *

The statement that the "Woman's National Socialist Union has been formed at Los Angeles" is absolutely false. It is still in process of formation and has been left entirely in the hands of the Pro. Secy., so that I do not, at this moment, know the steps which have created the constitution. There is a Woman's Socialist League in Los Angeles (of which Local League I have never been a member, since L. A. is not my home). The comrades in this League are, many of them, my friends and I know that some of them have accepted the constitution of the W. S. U. * * *

I think it probable that the so-called Pro. Ex. Com., which endorses Mrs. Fales, is absolutely sincere, though I notice that its Secy. is not one of the signers; and she is the only one who has known all the particulars. I sometimes write carelessly hastily, and it is postible that, if they heard only portions of my letters, they might get a false impression. I am unwilling to believe that, if they knew all, or even if they had been familiar with the small part of the facts here recorded, they would have taken the stand which they appear to have done.

The accusation that I am "timid and conservative" is something of a joke to those who know me. I try to be careful of the feelings of others, because it is my failing to speak as bluntly as a man and I try to guard against it.

We of the Pro. Com. do not consider our draft of the constitution perfect; but it is Socialistic and was sent with a request that recipients send suggestions; and it certainly is not a one-woman concern. It does not mention the Soc. party, as a party; but it pledges us to work for the principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth. I have constantly urged the women who are at the helm to join the party organization, as that is what we unite to carry on where we stand, and I have taken pains to keep Secy. Greenbaum posted regarding the movement. If a majority wish this, or any other change in the wording, they know how to get it. The 5th department of the work of the Union is devoted to legislation, and, with the others, seems adequate for any and all kinds of work that may be necessary.

I agree with Mrs. Fales that there has been much selfishness manifested; but the insinuation that I was at fault in this is false. I took the initiative and would have naturally been chairman, but I yielded the place that Mrs. Fales might have, if she desired it. If I had no other wish than to be helpful to the cause. Then it was suggested that the Pro. Secy. would naturally be the permanent one, and again I resigned in favor of Mrs. Dunham, and that some might think I had the slightest intention of working for "glory," only when Mrs. Fales' resignation thrust it back upon me, did I consent to act as Chairman pro tem.

At no time have I desired office and at no time have I failed to do all in my power to have the will of the majority of the ladies interested, as shown by letters and votes taken fairly and by disinterested persons, rule.

Mrs. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa, is the Pro. Secy. She is an entire stranger to me, so cannot well be biased in her judgment as to will. I have no doubt, be willing to give information to any one who chooses to address her (with stamp and ask who speaks truly in this, Mrs. Fales or myself. In closing I would say that we have reason to hope that there will yet be complete unity between those in the Union (which is the continuation of the original movement) and those who have been mistakenly led to believe that the Union is dead.

WENONAH STEVENS ABBOTT.

Oak, Cal., Feb. 6.

(We have been obliged to omit portions of this letter, as indicated by stars, on account of its length. We regret having to give so much space to the internal affairs of a body not directly belonging to the party; but having expressed an opinion, although qualified, upon the matter in the issue of Jan. 19, we deem it necessary, as a matter of justice, to publish as much of the statement as our space permits. Those desiring further information will please apply directly to Mrs. Abbott. Mrs. Dunham or Mrs. Fales, as we cannot allow the subject to engross too much of our space.—Ed.)

Women in the Party.

Editor The Worker.

Will you be so good as to register my protest against a separate organization of women Socialists on the basis of sex.

Frances Nacke, in your issue of Feb. 16, correctly states all the objections to such an organization. But I think that you believe women can be of service within the regular Socialist Party, and not outside of it, you men Socialists—and especially you Socialist editors—should be a little more emphatic in your invitation to the more capable to come in and join the movement.

At present, we can infer that we are wanted—we can take it for granted—and walk in and join the party, and after we have made the venture, we discover there has been no objection to our coming and we are as welcome as any new members—no more and no less.

This is as it should be, perfectly fair and just, and puts us on the road to a real comradeship. But at the same time, as it has not been the custom for women to "walk in" to men's organizations in this brazen fashion—at least, not since we minted out the caves and cliff dwellings—don't you think a special invitation on your editorial page, for instance, urging us—in fact, COMMANDING us (for this is what we are accustomed to when you are really in earnest) to come in and sit down and make ourselves at home, would about convince us all of the absurdity of forming a separate organization?

If men and women are to work together in the Socialist state on terms of perfect equality, is it not time that they should begin and try how to do it now? Or does the Woman's National Socialist Union recommend a separate Socialist state, for women? Of course, the men are going to take the lead and do things their own way, and they will expect and want us to be very meek and mild and as we are told here in the organization just as we do at home. Of course, we cannot all be presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries—and no doubt we shall have to keep on playing the same old rôle we have been for thousands of years, and cajole and persuade and so forth, instead of the magnificent dramatic part we might be playing in a separate woman's organization.

It is true that in either case we may be accused of "playing a part," but in the one case we are moving toward a definite end, and learning how to establish an equality for ourselves in the future—while in the other we are simply ignoring all of the facts of our dependent existence and erecting a spook state that has no connection with the real stage of our common lives as men and women.

But if more Socialists really want women Socialists to come in and sit down, they ought to say so—out loud.

CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Functions of the National Committee.

Editor The Worker.

The N. E. C. has issued voting blanks for referendum on three questions submitted by its last meeting. The first is whether the N. E. C. shall be authorized to arrange speech for speakers only to find that one local has already arranged for some prominent speaker to come to a town for one meeting only, and another is expecting to do the same in the near future and is saving funds for that purpose, while another has but paid $50 for a lecturer for three dates one who came 300 miles for two of these meetings, and its money is all gone and it is in debt. Meanwhile all of these branches have neglected to pay dues and management by the State Committee is unable to do any effective work in unorganized towns, or to furnish literature or other supplies, and comrades ask what good it is anyway.

This question of interference by the N. E. C. in organized states was all settled at Indianapolis, and it is not necessary to settle it again. The duty of the N. E. C. is to keep out until the co-operation is asked for; and the duty of the local branches is to arrange for speakers through the State Committee. Any other plan will cause trouble and destroy organization.

The other two questions submitted are simply absurd, and will cause trouble out of all proportion to their importance. The N. E. C. mountain must have labored hard to bring forth such a diminutive mouse as this. What kind of an emblem shall the party adopt? Emblems have been adopted in several states where they are required on the official ballot, and cannot be changed without serious inconvenience. Comrades in these localities have become attached to them, and will not give them up without dissatisfaction. The adoption of an emblem by the N. E. C. will only add another to the list, and will serve no good purpose.

It is not required by the national organization, as it is in some of the states, for placing on a ballot. The due stamps and party stationery are better without an emblem, as none could be adopted which would not be objectionable to some portion of the party. The best way to dispose of these useless propositions strike it is too late to escape from them is to vote them down emphatically. They will be dead letters anyway, as it will be impossible to enforce them.

W. E. WHITE.

New Haven, Conn.

Socialism and Christianity.

Editor of The Worker:

Regarding this matter of Socialism and Christianity, which is just now commanding so much space and attention, it seems to the writer that your recent excellent editorial thereon and such communications as that from Comrade Klehn, about states the correct position of the two. While perhaps in a secondary sense the moral precepts of Christianity, and, for that matter, of other religions, as to conduct between man and man, may aid the movement in giving it certain enthusiasm, fundamentally they have no connection or relationship whatever. The fundamentals of Christianity, as taught and lived by its founder, were self-sacrifice, nonresistance and love. The fundamentals of Socialism (scientific) are selfishness, rigid justice and the manifestation of the first law of nature, self-preservation, in a new form, required by new industrial conditions. And while this is true, that the basis of Socialism is purely self-interest, its establishment would give more opportunity for the living out of Christian precepts than is now possible. And it is worthy of special mention, in this connection, that such churchmen as Father McGrady and Rev. Charles Vail so regard the relative position of the two. It should be clearly stated and understood that the basis of Socialism is purely materialistic and in no sense spiritualistic whatever the effects.

E. A. BUCKLAND.

Holyoke, Mass.

READ THE OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE NATIONAL BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF AMERICA.
THE LABOR COMPENDIUM.
PRICE, $2 PER YEAR—$1 TO UNION MEN.
Send for our 1902 Annual, giving Complete N. B. T. C. Roster and History of World's Fair Movement, from its Incipiency to the First Ground Breaking—25 cents.
THE LABOR COMPENDIUM,
904 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE PARIS COMMUNE.
LISSAGARAY—"History of the Commune of Paris of 1871," 500 pages; cloth, 70 cents; Library Edition, $3.00.
BENHAM—"The Proletarian Revolt. A History of the Paris Commune of 1871," 232 pages. Price, 25 cents; cloth, 75 cents.
Sent on receipt of price, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, New York.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

MAKE SOCIALISTS and MONEY
by selling the Commune Number of "THE COMRADE" at your Commune Festivals. Send 10 cents for samples and full information to
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO.,
28 Lafayette Place, New York.

BOOKS WANTED.
Hyndman—"Historical Basis of Socialism."
Enrico Ferri—"Work on Criminology."
Thos. Skidmore—"The Rights of Man to Rural Property."
Parke Godwin—"Democracy, Pacific and Constructive."
Any other out-of-print publication on the SOCIAL QUESTION.
Send name of title and author with lowest price to
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

Some Men Pay
$10.000 for an expert to manage their advertising. There are others who pay $5.00 for an annual subscription to Printers' Ink and learn what all the advertisers are thinking about. But even these are not the extremes reached; there are men who lose over $100.000 a year by doing neither one.
For sample copy send 10 cents to Printers' Ink, No. 10 Spruce St., N.Y. City.

READY AGAIN.
"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." By H. Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 2 cents; 100 copies, $1.25, postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
320 Broadway, Room 903. 30 Union Square.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

R·I·P·A·N·S
I was troubled with pains in my back, dizziness and burning in my stomach. I had no appetite, could not sleep. A sister of mine advised me to try Ripans Tabules. They have entirely cured me. I take one every night and morning and they just keep me right and regular. At druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.
When ordering mention THE WORKER.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

TRADE and SCIENTIFIC BOOKS
The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries; 15,000 receipts, 900 New Formulas, 734 pages. Indispensable in every worker's family. Price, $5.00, cloth; $6.00 in sheep, post free.
Hopkins', "Experimental Science," $4.00.
"Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century," by Edward W. Byrn; 300 illustrations, 480 pages, $3.00. Half red morocco, gilt top, $4.00.
Hopkins' "Magic," $2.50.
Sloane's "Complete Electrical Library," 5 volumes in a box, $5.00.
"Standard Practical Plumbing," by P. J. Davies. A complete encyclopedia for practical plumbers, builders, gas fitters, engineers, etc., $3.00.
"The Tinsmiths' Helper and Pattern Book," by H. K. Vosburgh. Rules, diagrams, tables, and recipes for the use of practical metal workers, $1.00.
"How to Become a Good Mechanic," by John Phin. A practical guide to self-taught men; tells what to study and how to begin, 25 cents.
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS of every kind furnished by
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
—SUCCESSOR TO—
'CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
TORONTO, CANADA.
Five Postals for $1.55; each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.
For Sale on all New York News-stands.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
60 Second Ave., Between Third & Fourth Sts.

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER. PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

PARTY BUTTONS
We manufacture three different sizes in ½, ⅞, and 1½ in. diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the ½ in. size simply with Arm and Torch emblem.
1 Button ..... 5 cents.
12 Buttons ..... 25 cents
25 Buttons ..... 50 cents
100 Buttons $1.75
Cash must accompany all orders.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

PATRONIZE ....
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM.
373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th St. N.Y.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

EMILE ZOLA'S
POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS.
Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.

FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER.

To All Socialists and Sympathizers.

Never before in the history of this country has the Socialist situation been so favorable for a vigorous movement nor have the general Socialist tendencies ever manifested themselves to such an extent as now. To build up that movement and to direct those tendencies into proper channels, one thing above everything else is required—a great representative newspaper. This must be a newspaper in the true sense of the word, consisting of at least eight pages daily and about twenty on Sundays, and containing all the news of the day, thus making it possible for its readers to dispense with all the capitalist dailies. A paper of this description, ranking with the very best of the land, with an editorial policy bold and courageous and ever on the alert in defense of the interests of the workers as against the encroachments of the capitalist class, will be a most formidable weapon in the hands of the Socialists of this country.

Hitherto the growth of the Socialist movement has been somewhat slow in this country, and so has it been in every other country until the establishment of such a paper. This fact is natural, inasmuch as it is the news that reaches the daily interests of the people. Having read the news in which they are actually interested, they peruse the editorials by which ther economic and political opinions are more or less determined. The editors of the great dailies, in their editorials, comment on the news of the day from the standpoint of the interests of the capitalist class. Having nothing else with which to compare these editorials the workers become confused and cast their votes for their enemies in one or the other of the capitalist parties. The Socialist daily will comment on the news of the day from the standpoint of the interest of the working class and the political opinions and economic ideas of its readers will rapidly take shape along the lines of their class interest.

There is very good ground to justify us in the expectation that the enterprise will be a success. The field for a Socialist daily is immense, and within the Socialist movement is to be found an abundance of literary and artistic talent which, when organized and utilized, will produce a paper second to none in existence.

The Socialists of New York and vicinity have undertaken this enterprise on condition that a subscription is secured which is sufficient to warrant the effort and on the further condition that a sufficient sum of money can be raised to pay cash for the plant, or to secure such payment, together with a reasonable reserve fund to cover all deficits during the first few months of business. According to expert opinion, $50,000 will be required to establish such a paper and make it pay expenses. This is the opinion of those who have had many years' experience in the newspaper business, and seems to be a very reasonable statement.

There can be no question that the Socialist movement of the East can raise this money. It is only a question of united action, determination, and work. We appeal, therefore, to every comrade, friend, and sympathizer, to lend his utmost assistance to this most important undertaking. Let us urge you to make your subscription as liberal as the cause is important. Do not pledge only what you find in your pocket, but pledge a part of your earnings for a year to come, and pay your pledge. It will be money well spent in your interests, bread cast on the water that will return again.

We appeal to you in the name of the working class, in the name of the international Socialist movement, to leave no possible work undone, no stone unturned, until a great Socialist daily newspaper has been established.

Pledges and contributions are to be addressed and checks and money orders made payable to Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York.

Pledges should be made in the following form:

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern, and Leonard D. Abbott, Socialist Daily Finance Committee:—

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist daily the sum of $..... to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name: .....

Address .....

PROFIT-SHARING.

A Futile Attempt to Head Off Socialism.

Interesting Discussion in a New England Paper—Comrade Bokelund of Worcester States the Socialist View.

Among the schemes by which the friends of capitalism seek to head off the Socialist movement that of "profit-sharing" is one of the most popular and one of the most deceptive. An interesting discussion on the subject has been given in the Worcester, Mass., "Telegram," provoked by the report of a paper by Charles Gray, instructor in economics and history in one of the city high schools, read at a recent "smoker" of the local lodge of Odd Fellows.

[illegible] Gray's paper was reported in the [illegible]gram" as follows:

[illegible] Profit-Sharers' Side.

[illegible] said that eventually it will [illegible] the present doctrine that [illegible]an's interests are linked to [illegible]ther workmen and the success to other employers, is false use of the true doctrine is that the [illegible]an's interests should be bound up in those of his employer and should be pitted in fair competition with those of other workmen and employers. The principle of profit-sharing was first enunciated in France in the eighteenth century, and its first application was also in France about the middle of the last century. It took 112 years to reach Worcester, which it did in 1888, when it was tried in the factory of Rice & Griffin, makers of sashes and moldings.

"Many firms in this country have taken to profit-sharing because they have found that wages, piecework, prizes, the sliding scale and arbitration do not go to the heart of the labor troubles. Socialism is no cure for the evil. Socialism would result not in an equality of wealth, but in an equality of poverty. Bitter experience shows that all experiments that have tried to do away with the able manager have been failures. The industry of the world is not growing toward democracy. This is natural law. Any attempt to conduct large establishments on the town meeting plan is doomed to utter failure. The current opinion that the trusts are preparing the way for a national Socialism is an error.

"The solution is the modifying of the wage system in the interest of the three factors of production without doing away with any of them. Profit-sharing is economically sound in that it does not propose to do away with the captain of industry, and raises the wage-worker to the level of the capitalist in his interest in the business. The Pillsburys tried profit-sharing as an experiment and paid their men a bonus amounting to 33 per cent. of their wages in several years. They have now adopted it as a permanent feature of their business. In France the bonus is usually applied to a fund to be used for aged and disabled employees. In this country it is usually given in cash."

To this Comrade Bokelund replied in a letter to the "Telegram," which we reproduce.

Bokelund's Reply.

To the Editor of The Telegram.

It is an interesting study to watch how the aristocratic animal that we call man always displays an uncontrolable desire to "run things," and how slow he is to discover that he himself is being controlled by the very forces that he imagines himself to be a director of. Particularly when he tries to run social evolution he plays a part that is both sad and comical, and when, chosen by a wave of social development as an instrument for its purposes because of his temporary economic fitness, he is being carried toward the crest of political supremacy, he generally thinks that he made that wave and that he alone sustains it. When amid the foam of economic revolution the wave breaks to hurl him down into the depths of political obscurity or extinction he invariably still dreams his dream of eternal rulership.

At the present time it is the capitalist who is on the stage, and he is no wiser than his predecessors. He thinks that he made the present industrial system and that he sustains it, and he dreams the same old dream of never-ending power. We do not make or control social evolution, but economic and social evolution makes and controls us.

But this much-displayed desire to "run things" is nevertheless a prophesy. The time is now at hand when man, for the first time in human history will understand the forces of this evolution and their true tendencies; will know the part that he should play in this great process, and will, by intelligent adaption, finally become a conscious and powerful factor in social evolution.

This new knowledge of economic forces and their tendencies is called Socialism, and the new man chosen to accept this doctrine and act upon its precepts is the workingman. He is chosen to know and understand the cause of his economic fitness, and is prompted to act by his economic interests. The working class is a rising class, aspiring to political and economic supremacy, and the workingman is the coming ruler.

But between the new and the old there is an irrepressible conflict because their interests are irreconcilable.

This conflict or war between the working class and the capitalist class is called the "labor troubles." And what is this struggle about? It is about the products of labor. The workingman wants as much of them as possible, and so does the capitalist. What one gets the other loses. How can this problem be solved and peace be established? The laborer cannot get all the products because the capitalist owns the tools that are necessary for production, and he will not submit to such terms. The capitalist cannot have the whole product because the laborer would then perish, and the capitalist neither can nor will operate the tools himself, wherefore such terms would lead to the destruction of them both. It is obvious that as long as one class owns the tools and another class must operate them, there can be no peace.

Many cures have been offered, but they have been found useless. High wages will not cure because they will react in high prices and leave conditions as before. Piece work will only increase the evil because it will intensify production and decrease the proportionate wage and therefore increase the tendency toward overproduction and unemployment. Arbitration is a farce and a fraud.

But the capitalist knows that the issue has to be met, and so the work of inventing harmonizing theories and cures goes on. He wants to satisfy the laborer, but he does not want to give up any of his advantages. No scheme answers this purpose of his better than profit-sharing. It has been tried in the past and will be tried in the future. But will profit-sharing solve the labor problem?

It will if Charles Gray, instructor in economics at South high school, is right. He bases his theory on a supposed identity of interests between the laborer and the capitalist. I believe that I have given reasons why there can be no such identity of interests, and the world wide struggle between employer and employee tends to prove the truth of my theory.

The labor trouble is caused by an unfair distribution of labor's products, and it being granted that such unfair distribution exists or takes place, it is obvious that no measure short of the removal of the cause of this unfair distribution will cure the evil. But if the distribution of products now practised is not unfair then there is no evil and the profit-sharing cure and solution is untimely, to say the least, because it aims at a change in this distribution. Therefore when Mr. Gray offers said cure, I take it for granted that he considers the present distribution of products unfair.

It would be interesting to know upon what principle Mr. Gray bases a fair distribution and what relation profit-sharing bears to that principle. To whom should the product of labor belong if not to the producer? What constitutes a righteous basis for ownership if productive labor does not? But let us see how profit-sharing would affect the present distribution. Under profit-sharing the profit that goes to the laborer is an unknown quantity, the magnitude of which is determined by the intensity and productivity of his labor. If he turns out few products his profit will be small; if he turns out a greater quantity his profit will be greater. This will stimulate him to increased efforts with a view to get a larger profit, the same as piece work will stimulate to greater efforts with a view to get a bigger wage. So far the effect is an increase of products on the hands of the laborer and a still greater increase on the hands of the capitalist with an increased tendency toward overproduction and unemployment. Even now the proportionate wage has decreased somewhat in spite of the profit, and the last mentioned effect of increased tendency toward overproduction will intensify the competition in the labor market and result in a reduction of wages, bringing them down to the point of subsistence. These are natural and economic laws and effects.

Thus we find that profit-sharing will increase the evil for the same reasons that piece work does so, only it would do it in a more cunning and deceiving way. Profit-sharing is economically sound from the point of view of capitalist interests, but from the point of view of working class interests, or of economic and social equilibrium it is unsound. But profit-sharing would tie the hands of the laborers and make them surer victims of their employers.

Mr. Gray thinks that the workman's interests should be bound up in those of his employer's, and should be pitted in fair competition with those of other workmen and employers. Well the interests of the American employer and the supposed interests of his workmen aer to-day pitted in fair competition with those of European workmen and employers, but how does that solve the labor problem in Germany and other European countries? Does it solve it here? Not much! The only solution is to remove the cause of the trouble, which is the private ownership of the means of production. Such a stupendous inconsistency as the private ownership of social tools necessary for the existence of society and requiring cotlective operation cannot fail to cause lack of harmony and trouble, and it will only be an act of self-preservation for society to abolish it.

Organized production under collective ownership will eliminate waste and increase the productivity of labor so as to result in, not an equality of wealth, but an abundance of wealth for every member of society willing to work. The increased opportunities of education would develop ten able managers where there is now one, and the fact that they would not be hired men as they are now, would not make them less willing to exercise their abilities. The profit-sharing scheme will have to get a gait on itself, because, while it took it 112 years to reach Worcester, and gain a few adherents, Socialism has, in much less time, spread over the whole civilized world, having rallied round its banner five and one-half millions organized voters, whose numbers are increasing at a geometrical ratio. This new effort to run social evolution will prove as futile as any previous.

OLOF BOKELUND.

(In connection with Mr. Gray's reference to the profit-sharing policy of the Pillsburys, the great flour kings of Minneapolis, the editor of this paper, from a long residence in that city, may remark that it is there considered as a gigantic hoax. Only in a few exceptionally prosperous years have any profits been divided among the workmen, although the hope of such a dividend was always held out to them as an inducement to work harder and not to strike for better wages; and the whole amount actually divided has been so small as to be positively ridiculous, in view of the amount of free advertising the Pillsburys have got out of it in the shape of laudatory articles in the magazines.)

NEW CASTLE ALSO MAKES BIG GAIN.

Socialist Party Increases Its Vote 80 Per Cent. in the City and Carries One Ward—Work Begun for Fall Election.

The Socialist Party comes out of the city campaign in New Castle, Pa., with flying colors, registering another big gain. In last fall's election we polled 312 in the city for our county ticket—the state ticket receiving a somewhat smaller vote because it appeared under the name of "Public Ownership Party." Last week our candidate for Mayor, J. W. Slayton, a well-known member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and an old-timer in the labor movement of New Castle, polled 563 votes. This means a gain of 80 per cent., and the comrades propose to repeat the performance next fall.

For the second time we carried the Fifth Ward for the head of our ticket. This was formerly a Republican stronghold. The power of the G. O. P. is evidently broken there, for they made a most determined effort to recapture the ward, using every means, pure and corrupt, in their power. The next campaign is already begun.

—One dollar will buy 40 copies of Ben Hanford's "Railroading in the United States." Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

C. F. U. NOTES.

With Comment from the Socialist Standpoint.

The Protest of the Bill Posters against the Poster Tax Was Endorsed.

There is a bill before the Legislature of the state of New York to impose a tax of one-half cent per square foot on all posters and adveristing signs. The competitive system with all its many other faults certainly has a serious fault in the abominable way the natural landscape, as well as buildings and fences and all other available space on land, sea, or in air, is disfigured by advertising signs. But our dear legislators are, as usual, going at things from the wrong end. Under present conditions such a bill would be very detrimental to the interests of the working class as it would throw many bill-posters, printers, and lithographers out of work, and deprive them of an opportunity to provide for their families. There is only one way to abolish the evil, and that is to abolish private capitalism and inaugurate a co-operative system of industry where all such useless labor will be done away with, and where every one will be employed in productive labor. Society and the individual will then receive the benefit in an increase of income through the wealth produced by the many millions whose brain and physical powers are being wasted in a worse than useless work. Study Socialism.

The Pipe Calkers and Tappers reported that the trouble on the Forty-second street section of the Rapid Transit Tunnel had been settled.

And a few of our poor wage-slaves will be ready to praise the capitalist authorities for their condescension. Let us hope they are few. If the Pipe Calkers and others had elected Socialists they would never have had the trouble to settle. Men of our own class in a working-class party would protect our interests.

In the case of Engineer Horr, who was so brutally assaulted by a capitalist contractor and who failed absolutely to secure a shade of justice, the contractor going unpunished and a bribe being offered to Horr to drop the case, the Governor sent a communication to the C. F. U., in answer to their note, stating that he cannot remove Judge Cowing, and that impeachment is necessary.

A resolution was passed condemning the action of Judge Cowing as an outrage, and a mockery of justice.

The American workingman is a peculiar animal. When some especially outrageous "mockery of justice" is perpetrated he arises in his ire and in resolutions wordy and severe condemns the tyrant, but it is soon over and forgotten, while similar injustices continue day in and day out, and go unnoticed as simple matters of course. And to the tune of "Oh, say, does that star spangled banner still wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave?" with hand held high in the pride of a citizenship in an imaginary "free" country he marches to the ballot box and puts another nail in the coffin in which our liberty lies. Oh, for that spirit of '76! That these Americans might have the scales cast from their eyes and might see the chains with which they have been shackled and might, in the spirit that prompted Patrick Henry's famous "Give me liberty or give me death!" march forth in one mighty unanimous army and drive the spike into capitalism by one solid vote against wage-slavery.

A resolution was adopted asking for a shorter workday for the policemen and seeking the restoration of the three platoon system.

The policeman will be forced to realize that he is a member of the working class. The capitalist in power may try to use him, and they have done so in many cases, against the interest of his own class. But there are times when the capitalist must show his hand and in his total lack of consideration for all others and his ever growing arrogance he makes even those whose friendship he wishes to retain realize that they are the wage-slaves of the capitalist class and the tools to do its bidding. This will help to start some of them right. Let us hope that they will take the lesson to heart.

Lo! and behold! "Roosevelt forbids the government employees to agitate for the betterment of their condition, and still we live in the land of the free and brave! I want to be an American as a letter carrier, but I'll be an American if I have to be an American as a hod carrier!" In this strain spoke Delegate Fitzgerald.

Lo! and behold! How comes this change? Before last election, if I am not mistaken, Delegate Fitzgerald was working hard and fast gathering nails for the capitalist coffin in which the workingman has been laid away. It is hard to see how an American can support the cause of his slavery on the one hand and protest against its results on the other. As a fellow-unionist I beg Brother Fitzgerald to think deep and long. As a fellow-wage slave I beg him to desert the cause of our masters and to join us in an effort to wipe out slavery's disgrace and establish true liberty.

A communication from the Western Labor Union was received by the secretary but WAS NOT READ. It stated that the A. F. of L. has tried to disrupt its movement in sending organizers in the territory to start rival unions.

There is a fight on between the brewery workers and the firemen and engineers from the beat of last Sunday's argument. Sergeant-at-Arms Waldinger may keep a sharp lookout to see that no shillalees, blackthorns, or blunderbusses are admitted at the next meeting.

Also, Delegate Brown of the Harmony Committee reported their attempt to settle the troubles of the building trades to be a flat failure.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."—Proverbs.

"Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have a world to gain and naught but your chains to lose."

Here is something to study and think about. Workingmen, unite. What are the paltry differences which divide you? Are they not insignificant in the mighty cause of a united labor movement? Drop your chains! Gain the world! Is it not worth it? Let us settle these differences as man to man and brother to brother. We have a common enemy to fight, and we must not, cannot waste our energy in trying to batter each other's brains out. What a shameful sight! Brothers in a common cause stopping to fight each other while the gaunt wolf of capitalism is at our very door threatening the lives of our wives and children. Be men!

Building Commissioner Stewart still allows Contractor Canovan to employ scabs on city jobs. Delegate Stanton of Electrical Workers' No. 3 was not permitted to visit the work on Ward's Island, the subordinates stating that they were instructed not to allow any delegate to go on the island.

This report of the Electrical Workers is one of the complaints that have become a regular order of business.

The Journeymen Tailors report that in the lockout of tailors because of their joining the union in the establishment at 263 Fifth avenue, that one man eats, sleeps, and works in the place where the fine clothing is made for the rich at fancy prices.

Naturally the boss tailor hires his men at the lowest price he can secure good labor for and sells his clothing for the highest price and, like all other capitalists, he knows that the trade union will not increase his profits and he knows the union can't touch his trade with a boycott. What are you going to do about it? Do you want to wear as good clothes as those who live on Fifth avenue wear? Do you want to live in as good a house as the Fifth avenue mansion? Do you want to live as well as the dwellers along Fifth avenue? Yes, you'll not object. Well, then, why don't you? There are thousands of tailors out of work, tailors who can build a Fifth avenue suit on short notice. There are thousands of carpenters out of work—the same men who build the mansions on Fifth avenue, and live in the hovels of the East Side. There are thousands of bakers and caterers out of work who are thoroughly qualified to serve Fifth avenue meals in an unlimited quantity.

If it is the carpenter who puts up the mansion for the rich why need that carpenter be idle when he might be putting up mansions for the poor as well? Why need the tailor wear rags and the man who builds the mansion live in a hovel? Socialism will answer these questions. Investigate!

E. P. JENNINGS, JR.

MORE ATTACKS BY THE JUDICIARY.

The Michigan Supreme Court has declared, in an action begun by a concern against the Detroit molders' union, that "suit may be brought against unincorporated voluntary associations." This decision will undoubtedly be hailed with glad acclaim by capitalists and their lawyers, and be eagerly used as a precedent by courts in other states.

The Cleveland "Citizen," the organ of the Cleveland Central Labor Union, edited by our comrade, Max S. Hayes, in commenting on the subject, has the following to say:

"If decrees of that kind become as general as injunctions, we will be in a pretty fix, indeed. When a strike occurs, the capitalist can close his plant, take things easy, and file suit for imaginary damages. The struggling workers, besides receiving no wages and suffering some, will find their funds tied up, and if any have property that will be levied on also.

"All this comes of recklessly voting the hangers-on of capital into power. They sneak laws through or interpret them in the interest of the class they serve. Then begins a season of agitation to have the oppressive laws repealed, and more politicians are elected who prove themselves liars and traitors. Some are turned down and others put in their places equally as bad. The game goes on, ad infinitum.

"A dozen years ago the injunction craze began. Continuous agitation in opposition resulted, but the injunction is still here in all its infamy and tyranny, and it is likely to remain.

"The new form of attack is more insidious and merciless. The familiar and appetizing smell of pelf is in the nostrils of capitalistic trade union foes.

"Will anything be gained by the unionists in continuing to vote the old way?

"Never. They will receive more kicks.

"Men, the time is here to display honor, dignity and backbone; to resent insult, to repel tyranny, to strike back. It must be done with the ballot, and, as the Socialist Party is the only party that uncompromisingly opposes capitalism in every form, the duty of every class-conscious and conscientious unionist is plain. Be loyal at the polls!

ORE HANDLERS DISPLACED.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Feb. 20.—During the coming season so much new labor-saving machinery is to be installed at the various lake ports that the boards of trade in these places are beginning to look around for new industries to give employment to the ore and coal handlers who are to be displaced by the new ship-loading devices, says an Ashtabula, O., dispatch.

Automatic unloaders, which were in use at only two ports last year, will this year be in operation at nearly every ore-receiving harbor, each one throwing from eighty to ninety men out of work.

At some of the ports where there are grain elevators a scoop controlled by a pneumatic device is making it possible to lift 1,500 pounds at a time. This promises to do with twelve men what usually required forty.

Under Socialism these machines would be owned by the people and used for the common good instead of serving only to increase the profits of a few non-producers. As it is, a part of the men are kept working as hard and as long as ever, while the rest are turned off to shift for themselves, to compete for jobs or to beg or steal; and the saving in expense goes to the capitalist who owns the machines. Under Socialism, where such improved machinery was introduced, the hours of labor would be proportionately reduced, so as to distribute the benefit to the whole community.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

The following donations have been received for the National Propaganda Fund:

Local Evansville, Ind.	$1.25
Local Glen Garbon, Ill.	5.01
Local Bellaire, Ohio	1.00
A. L. Nagel, Newport, Ky.	5.00
Local Providence, R. I.	5.01
Local Moline, Ill.	5.03
Local New Rochelle, N. Y.	1.00
Local Portland, Me.	5.03
Local Cherryvale, Kans.	.50
Local Long Island City, N. Y.	2.01
Local Lehi, Utah	2.30
John J. McLean, Independence, Cal.	2.50
Local Toledo, Ohio	5.01
Local Georgetown, Ohio	2.00
Local Pana, Ill.	5.03
Local Mt. Olivet, Ill.	2.51
Otto Christoph, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Local Holyoke, Mass.	10.00
Local Stonington, Conn.	5.01
Local Columbus, Ind.	2.50
Total	$68.55

BEER DRIVERS' UNION NO. 23.

A shop delegate meeting of Beer Drivers' Union No. 23 was held on Feb. 23, John Müller presiding. Reports from the various shop delegates were received and action taken.

The following communications were received: From the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Molders, and Brass Workers' International Union of Dayton, O., calling attention to the fact taht the boycott was still on against the National Cash Register Co., and requesting that the sum of $1 be donated to assist their fight against this firm; on motion the request was granted. From the Peace Conference protest meeting acknowledging the sum of $2 (which had been donated) and stating that a deficit of $30 still existed; accepted and action deferred until the regular meeting. From the "Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee, enclosing tickets for their fair; motion to donate $2 to same, carried. From the B. D. and S. Union No. 148 of Newark, extending an invitation to attend their ball on April 2; invitation accepted, and members requested to accept same. From the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association; laid over till next meeting. From the South African Sufferers' Fund, asking for assistance for the Boers who are in the concentration camps; action deferred till next meeting. From the C. F. U., reporting routine matters; also giving a list as follows of those firms still on boycott list and asking all workingmen not to patronize: "Sun," Singer Sewing Machine Company, Jas. Butler's grocery stores, Citron Bros., Metropolitan Pie Company, and the Cremo, Geo. W. Childs, Henry George, Gen. Arthur, Robt. Burns, and Tom Moore cigars; also to ask for the label on all clothing, shoes, bread, ales, porter, and lager beer; also to ask all clerks to show union cards, and see that the union card is displayed in all saloons, barber and butcher shops, and grocery stores.

A motion to close all application for membership until the contracts with the breweries for the ensuing year have been signed was concurred in.

Notice is hereby given that all members are requested to attend the next meeting, as matters of importance await action.

LADIES' TAILORS' UNION.

The first regular business meeting of the above organization will be held on March 3 at Tecumseh Hall, 231-233 E. Thirty-third street, New York City, at 7:30 p. m. sharp. Every one interested should be present.

—"There is no royal road to learning," it is said; and the only "short cut" to Socialism that we know of is to be made by energetic work on the part of those who are already Socialists. One of the most effective forms of propaganda work is that of pushing the circulation of The Worker.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

"Railroading in the United States."

BY BEN HANFORD.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

40 Copies $1.00
1000 " 25.00

Sent on receipt of price.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 William Street, New York.

WHAT WE NEED.

Writers on military warfare estimate that about one-third of every army is composed of really brave men, one-third of cowards, with the other third vaccillating between the two, and being stampeded in either direction, according as the brave men or the cowards gain control. It will, therefore, be seen that all the Socialists need is a little over one-third of the working class of good resolute revolutionists in order to carry the struggle.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

ABBOTT BROS.,
Bakery, Coffee & Lunch Room.
110 Bleecker Str., N. Y.
Kangaroos are welcome!
No line drawn on smaller animals.

The Workers' Call

Clear, Clean Socialist Paper.

Contains each week:
1. Discussions of Science of Socialism.
2. News of International Socialist Movement.
3. Events of Week from Socialist Standpoint.

One year, 50 cents.
6 months, 25 cents.

36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

FACTORY TO POCKET

Special sale 14k. 25 year guarantee genuine Waltham Watches, P. S. Bartlet grade, at $10.75; retail centers price, $22.00. W. F. Loftis Mfg. Co., 175 Broadway, upstairs. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 49. NEW YORK, MARCH 9, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

BISHOP IN LABOR POLITICS.

Catholic Prelate in Buffalo Wantonly Attacks Social Democracy.

He Does Not Oppose Unions, Provided They Obey His Dictation—Threatens with Excommunication All Who Support Socialism or Even Read Socialist Papers—Tries to Form Rival Union.

The Catholic Bishop of Buffalo has opened fire upon the Social Democratic Party in that city, having issued a letre which was read in all German Catholic churches threatening with excommunication any Catholics who should give their support to the party. The immediate occasion of Bishop Quigley's attack was the endorsement by Brewery Workers' Union No. 4 of a resolution adopted at the national convention of that union in support of the platform of the S. D. P. In Buffalo as elsewhere the brewery workers are very favorably inclined toward Socialism. This and the strength of their union make them a "thorn in the flesh" of the capitalists.

In Buffalo the opinion is widely held that the direct purpose of the Bishop's outburst was to disrupt or intimidate the Brewers' Union, especially in view of the fact that his letter was issued only a week before the time for signing the new annual contract between the union and the brewery bosses for the regulation of wages and hours.

If this was the Bishop's object, as seems probable, he has failed utterly. The brewers stood solidly together and when the time came, last Saturday, the bosses gave up all opposition and agreed to a renewal of the comparatively favorable scale which has prevailed through the last year.

The Bishop's letter to the priests and, through them, to the people is couched in unmistakable terms. After a long introduction, full of the most shameless misrepresentations of the purposes and methods of the Social Democratic Party, he says:

"We, therefore, entreat you, Reverend Sir, to clearly state and emphasize the following points to your people:

"First—Catholics who obstinately refuse to renounce the principles of Social Democracy make themselves liable to be deprived of the sacraments and ministrations of the church.

"Second—Catholics who belong to a union which has become imbued with the poisonous doctrines of Social Democracy are in duty bound in the interest of the working classes as well as of religion, to make every effort to expel all trace of Social Democracy and its doctrines from the constitution and laws of their union.

"Let every workingman clearly understand, that the Church does not condemn labor unions, but only condemns the doctrines of Social Democracy wherever found. A workingman may be a union man and a good Catholic, but he cannot be both a Social Democrat and a Catholic.

"Third—Catholics are strictly forbidden to contribute to the extension of Social Democracy directly by word or writing, or indirectly through financial or moral support given to a party newspaper organ advocating its principles.

"Fourth—We request you, Reverend Sir, to call attention to the teachings of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, on the reciprocal rights and duties of employers and employed as the only Christian solution of the labor question. We recommend to all the study of his encyclical on the labor question and call upon all through the founding of Catholic workingmen's societies and Christian unions, to place upon a secure foundation the material, spiritual and religious interests of the workingman.

"The Catholic Reform Association, which has received our fullest approbation, has already entered upon this path and deserves the support of all right-minded workingmen and employers."

As indicated in the closing paragraphs, an attempt is being made to form a separate organization of Catholic workingmen under the control of the priests—"Christian unions," the Bishop calls them—for the purpose of controlling the regular trade or of fighting and disrupting those which become especially obnoxious to the capitalists by developing Socialist tendencies.

The third paragraph is a sanctified boycott aimed at the Buffalo "Arbeiter Zeitung." So far, we are informed, it has had no injurious effect upon that paper, however, which stands squarely and fearlessly for Socialism and trade unionism.

A SECRET DOCUMENT.

Of Interest to Workingmen in the Metal Trades.

Circular Letter No. 59 of the National Metal Association Should Be Read by Workingmen as a Commentary on the "Peace Conference."

The workingmen of the United States are in some danger of being deceived by the show of friendship on the part of Senator Hanna, Charles M. Schwab, and other great capitalists concerned in the "Peace Conference." We have on file in the office of The Worker a document—not intended for general circulation, but secured for us by a vigilant correspondent—which shows that the organized capitalists of this country are carefully looking out for their class interests as against the working class, at the same time that they are making such a pretense of love for organized Labor.

The document is issued from the office of the National Metal Trades Association, at 95 Liberty street, New York City, under date of Feb. 28, 1902, and is headed, "Circular Letter No. 59," and is addressed to "the National Metal Trades Association and other Employers of Labor."

At the request of the American Federation of Labor there has been introduced into Congress a bill defining the word "conspiracy" and regulating the issuance of injunctions. The effect of this bill, if it were enacted into law—as it almost certainly will not be—would be to put an end to the wonderful perversion of the rules of law and equity which servile judges have introduced for the benefit of capitalists in dealing with the acts of labor organizations. The abuse is one that "cries to heaven," and it is growing worse and worse. The passage of the bill in question would be but a very small measure of justice to the working class.

The circular letter in question refers to this bill and is here reproduced without change:

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 59.

February 28, 1902.

"To the Members of the National Metal Trades Association and Other Employers of Labor.

"Dear Sirs:—Your attention is directed to a bill which was ordered favorably reported in the United States Senate on Feb. 3 by the Committee on the Judiciary of that body, known as Senate Bill No. 1,118, limiting the meaning of the word 'conspiracy,' and the use of 'restraining orders and injunctions.'

"The bill in question provides that no agreement, combination or contract by or between two or more persons to do or procure to be done or not to do or procure not to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of any trade dispute between employers and employees in the District of Columbia or in any territory of the United States, or between employers and employees who may be engaged in trade or commerce between the several states, or between any territory and another, or between any territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, shall be deemed criminal, nor shall those engaged therein be indictable or otherwise punishable for the crime of conspiracy, IF SUCH ACT COMMITTED BY ONE PERSON WOULD NOT BE PUNISHABLE AS A CRIME, nor shall such agreement, combination, or contract be considered as in restraint of trade or commerce. NOR SHALL ANY RESTRAINING ORDER OR INJUNCTION BE ISSUED WITH RELATION THERETO.

It is well known to employers of labor that many acts, comparatively harmless if committed by individuals acting singly—become highly dangerous to property rights and the general welfare if committed pursuant to agreements or conspiracies by or between a number of persons, and it is this fact that renders such combinations unlawful. As an eminent jurist has said 'such combination are said to be unful conspiracies THOUGH THE ACTS IN THEMSELVES AND CONSIDERED SINGLY, ARE INNOCENT, when the acts are done with malice, i. e., with the intention to injure another without lawful excuse.

"The law, as it now exists, renders criminal any conspiracies to prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or business by force, threats, intimidation, or coercion; the proposed bill, if it becomes a law, will give free reign to the perpetration of acts that have heretofore been the subjects of legal restraint; it will render lawful, to the extent of the jurisdiction of Congress, boycotting, the picketing of struck plants and general interference with the proper carrying on of all branches o findustry, and will have the effect of defeating all efforts of employers of labor to conduct their establishments in accordance with correct business principles.

"It is believed that the manufacturers and employers of labor throughout the United States should be warned of the action taken by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill is in line with the efforts of organized labor, and all must realize without argument the danger involved by the proposed legislation.

"We trust that manufacturers will see the need of associated action to protect themselves against the passage of laws of this character. It is sincerely hoped that you will take what steps you can to prevent the enactment of a law as calculated to injure trade and commerce, and suggest that you immediately write your senators and congressmen to defeat this unjust measure.

"Respectfully submitted,
"THE NATIONAL METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION."

Let the workingmen in the metal trades—and in all other trades—consider this carefully. Let them remember that where they can spend a dollar to send men to present arguments in favor of their bill, the organized employers can well afford to spend thousands in bribing the corrupt old-party politicians at Washington. Let them remember that only one day in the year have they an advantage—that on Election Day each mechanic or laborer is just as powerful as Morgan or Rockefeller. Let them use their voting power to send faithful members of the working class to make and execute the laws, for then and then only can the power of organized Capital be overcome.

CAMPAIGN OPENED IN NEW HAVEN.

City Ticket Nominated and a Clear Declaration Made of Our Position on Public Ownership.

The largest and best attended city convention ever held by the Socialists of New Haven met at Aurora Hall, last Saturday evening. Comrade Eugene Toomey was elected chairman and W. E. White secretary. A draft of a city platform was presented by the committee elected at the last meeting of Local New Haven, and after reading was referred to the committee to be condensed and prepared for publication.

The following city ticket was then nominated for the election to be held on the third Tuesday in April:

For Town Clerk, Joseph Bearhalter.
For Registrar of Voters, Julius Pfeeht.
For Registrar of Vital Statistics, Arthur B. Cornelius.
For Grand Jurors: Charles Volmer, Albert Sousers, John Senberg.
For Selectmen: Gustave Hahn, Charles Marten, Henry Somers.
For Constables: Carl Engelke, Edward Tommets, Adolph Laine.
For Aldermen-at-Large: Paul Zimberman, Anton Frank, Joseph Girometta, William E. White.

An alderman will also be nominated by the ward organizations in each of the odd numbered wards in the city, making a complete city ticket.

Comrade Bearhalter addressed the convention, referring to the middle class movement for public ownership of the waterworks and the effort that is being made by old party politicians in the Trades Council to draw the trade unions into a so-called Union Labor Party. The movement is a part of the work of the "Industrial League," which was organized as a result of the success of the trade unions in electing a union labor city government in Ansonia last November.

The declaration of the city platform of the Socialist Party on this subject is as follows:

"At the present time, when the property-holding class is turning its attention towards 'municipal ownership,' it is necessary for the Socialist Party to make plain its position on that question.

"The tendency towards public ownership is due to the concentration of capital, which has brought all public utilities under control of great corporations. The small property owners who are not shareholders in these corporations find themselves at their mercy with their extortionate charges for every public service. They hope to secure cheaper service by municipal ownership, and also to reduce the taxes on real estate by the use of the income from these public utilities.

"But this would not be a step towards Socialism. The great majority of the people would derive little benefit from such public ownership. They would still be at the mercy of the capitalist employer, storekeeper, or landlord; and as the object of middle class public ownership is cheaper service, the hours of labor of city employees would not be lessened or their wages increased. For the workers there is nothing in such public ownership. They must first constitute themselves the ruling class; then and then only will public ownership be of any benefit to them.

"Such public utilities as water, gas, and electric plants would not be conducted by the Socialist Party with a view to the reduction of taxes. They would be so managed as to secure better conditions for the workers by reducing hours of labor, increasing wages, extending the system of public works so as to provide steady and certain employment, and in providing against want in sickness or old age."

SOCIALIST ALDERMAN IN CONNECTICUT CITY.

In the city election in Derby, Conn., last November, a Socialist was elected to the Board of Aldermen. Comrade W. H. Davis was the candidate of an independent Socialist club for Alderman in the Second Ward, and received 116 votes against 83 and 86, respectively, for his two opponents. He is secretary of Branch 15, Socialist Party, which was organized by Comrade Vail in January. The Democratic have circulated statements intended to injure Comrade Davis and the party which have been proven entirely false. At the February meeting of Branch 15, Comrade Davis was instructed to introduce in the council a motion to start a public coal supply for public buildings and for poor relief.

—Emperor William thinks it is patriotism that is furnishing him all the naval recruits he wants, but the fact that 60,000 men in Berlin are out of work may have something to do with it.—Chicago Daily News.

SOCIALISTS ALONE PROTEST

In Massachusetts Legislature Against Bowing to Royalty.

Carey and MacCartney Loyal to Tradition of Freedom—Republican and Democratic Majority in One Session Vote to Honor Prince and Defeat Bill for Protection of Brakemen's Lives.

The writer considers himself fortunate in being one of the few Socialists present when the two Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature protested last Wednesday against official recognition of Prince Henry of Prussia. It came about so suddenly that speakers and listeners were alike unprepared; a full minute passed before those present realized what was taking place. Then there followed a most dramatic scene, and one never to be forgotten.

When the order authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to extend an invitation to Prince Henry to meet the General Court of Massachusetts in joint convention was read, many of the members did not hear it. For some time the Speaker had been mechanically reading off committee reports on unimportant bills which were passed without even a vote being taken. Some members were talking, others reading, and still others were sitting abstractedly watching the Speaker manufacture laws. Messengers were flitting about, and the reporters in the press gallery were jollying each other. The buzz of conversation ascended to the ears of the whispering visitors in the gallery. Suddenly Carey's voice rang out:

"Mr. Speaker."

"Mr. Carey of Haverhill."

There was an abrupt lull in the conversation. What was it?

We leaned forward expectantly, for Carey's bill to increase the number of brakemen on railroad trains was on the calender, and we thought he was going to speak on it. But Carey's first few words showed us we were mistaken, and laid the whole situation clearly before every one. Then a murmur ran around the House, gradually dying away, while the members straightened up in their seats. The messengers ceased their flitting about; the reporters got busy; and the visitors in the gallery glared greedily.

Carey had secured the floor when the Speaker was half-way through putting the question on the order. The latter gentleman appeared embarrassed and a worried look crept over his rubicund countenance. He fingered his glasses nervously, casting around the chamber a helpless glance which ended at the press gallery.

Speaking calmly and deliberately at first, Carey's speech increased in warmth and eloquence as he proceeded. The ringing words cut the silence with thrilling effect. Each moment the air of suppressed excitement grew more intense. Most of the members sat quietly listening, but the leaders of the House were restless. Reed of Taunton sat two feet away from me, twisting in his chair, his face white and twitching, his fingers beating a tattoo upon his desk; he could hardly contain himself. Suddenly he arose and moving noiselessly over to the Speaker whispered in his ear. The Speaker frowned and Reed returned to his seat.

Carey's Ringing Protest.

Carey spoke as follows:

"I hesitate and yet a sense of duty compels me to enter my solemn protest against the proposition to suspend the proceedings of a body of representatives of the people to do homage to one who appears by grace of a monarchy. I do this deliberately and dispassionately, with full knowledge of its significance.

"I conceive, Mr. Speaker, from what I have gathered in my youth and in my older years that this Republic is in itself a living protest against monarchy. I conceive a monarchy to be an insult, a wrong and a crime; an insult to the intelligence of the twentieth century, a wrong against man, and a crime against human progress. I cannot gild the insult; I will not condone the wrong; I shall not honor the crime or its representative.

"I cannot forget that serried ranks of the fathers marched to graves that monarchy might not be. I cannot shut my eyes to the vision of the cold gray column on Bunker Hill, which mutely, though eloquently, stands as a protest against monarchy, and I declare, sir, that this Republic should not halt on its onward march to salute a king.

"I would not stoop to do honor to a monarch, not wholly because of a feeling of enmity, but because I love those things which make up a Republic. I believe it to be my right to protest against the surrender of those principles and the calling of a halt in the progress of this Legislature to receive the representative of a monarchy that to-morrow may be at our throats.

"It is an insult to those who struggled against monarchy and spared not their lives that a Republic might live to bow at the feet of a representative of a monarchy.

"I say it calmly and dispassionately that to any man who comes from any country representing the people, I am ready to give the hand of fraternity, but to those who come representing a monarch I say, 'There is the door; go!' I say it in memory of those I have been taught to revere and not against any individual.

"'I hate all kings and castes of rank and birth,
For every son of man is son of God;
Nor lives a beggar but is nobly born,
Nor wears a slave a yoke or Czar a crown
That makes him more or less than just a man.'

"Prince Henry is reported as saying that New York is the haven of many Germans. Yes, Mr. Speaker, New York and the United States have been the haven for thousands of Germans exiled from their native land, and it was the monarch whom this man represents and his ancestors who tortured, imprisoned and exiled the best and noblest sons of Germany because they loved freedom and sought economic and political self-government.

"The monarchical system is maintained through the persecution of men and women who spoke for what this Republic is supposed to stand. Human beings have been for ages murdered, imprisoned, and sacrificed to sustain Prince Henry and such as he in power; and in the names of those murdered ones I protest to-day. I maintain that Prince Henry does not represent the German working people who compose that nation. He represents the class that oppresses and exploits the worker and their wrongs cry to us to ignore him. Were he a chosen representative of the people, sent here by their will, no matter what color, race or creed they might be, I would welcome him, but he represents a system that divides humanity and profits by bloodshed.

"As a member of that international movement which seeks the solidarity of all humanity, I would give the fraternal hand of greeting to a representative of the people were he to enter here, but to a titled representative of monarchy I could only point to that door and say one word—Go!"

Carey had hardly ceased speaking when Reed of Taunton arose. The Speaker, apparently wishing to prevent further debate, recognized him reluctantly. Reed was trembling with excitement and he blurted out his opening words as if they had been choking him.

"I am frank to admit," he said, "that I am not one of those who can sit in silence when words like these are spoken. Every one in and out of this House recognizes that Prince Henry is the national guest. He is not the guest of an individual, but of the United States. I regret that a member of the Massachusetts House should have been guilty of such a breach of courtesy as has the gentleman from Haverhill. I am confident that with the possible exception of one other every other member of this House joins me in desiring to give a cordial welcome to him who is not only our guest but the representative of a great and friendly nation across the sea."

He hesitated for loss of words and then stammered out: "I believe the House stands ready to vote on this order now."

He sat down without a sign of encouragement from his fellows, his speech a pitiful failure. Immediately the Speaker again attempted to put the question, but MacCartney was on the floor before a half-dozen words were spoken. He was recognized, the worried, harrassed look deepening on the Speaker's face.

MacCartney Seconds Protest.

MacCartney could not have commenced a sermon more gently and suavely, but before he finished he had intensified the painful excitement by utterances accentuated by a sarcastic delivery and graphic gestures which made them terribly effective. He said:

"I regret very much that it has devolved upon two inconspicuous members of this body to enter a protest against the passage of this order. I regret the necessity for it, but duty compels me to protest.

"A highty conflict is going on in the world between two philosophies—Imperialism and democracy. This is no mere academic difference, but a struggle which pervades all nations and the peoples of all nations are organizing for it. Prince Henr yis the representative of imperialism, and it is our duty and opportunity to register our belief in democracy. We recognize that there are definite relations between nations under monarchical form and those under democratic form. Official representatives should be treated as such, but Henry is not here on an official visit.

"The gentleman, so far as I know history, has done nothing. Accident made him the son of a monarch, and the brother of an emperor. His brother has had a boat built in this country, and he has come over to see it safely put in the water.

"He is a private person so far as we are concerned; yet the newspapers of this country, pretending to stand for the principles of the Republic, have been simply plastered over with pictures and descriptions of royalty. This person does not directly represent Germany. He is a member of royalty. He comes as a member of the royal family, and the great bulk of the German people are not royalists. In view of these facts we raise our voices in protest.

"We meet under this dome, around whose edge are set the names of men who preached and died for democracy, and yet we become saturated with the mania to give honor not to a representative of the people, but a representative of monarchy, and we see the American people led to prostrate themselves in the dust at his feet.

"King Edward is to be crowned, and this country is to send three special envoys to his coronation, and these envoys, these representatives of democracy will dress up in pink tights—yes, in pink pants! We will send over the

(Continued on page 4.)

SHALL THE CHURCH RULE THE LABOR MOVEMENT?

We have no quarrel with Catholics or with men and women of any other denomination upon questions of religious belief and observance. We have no quarrel with the Catholic Church or with any other church as an organization existing for the purpose of teaching a certain religious creed and carrying out certain religious observances in accordance with the judgment and conscience of its members. But when Bishop Quigley of Buffalo, speaking in the name and by the authority of the Church, throws down the gauntlet to us, we do not hesitate to take it up.

The very reason which restrains us, as a party, from supporting or opposing any church compels us also to respond to this attack by the Bishop of Buffalo. Because we hold that religion is a matter for each individual to decide for himself, we declare that the state has no right to dictate or to proscribe any religious belief, and that a political party has no rigrt to require of its members belief or unbelief in any religious tenet. In a word, we stand for the complete separation of politics from religion. In the same way, and for the same reason, we maintain that the state must be independent of all churches, that no church has a right to require of its members the acceptance or rejection of any political doctrine. We will condemn and resist the attempt of any church to dictate to its members on political questions as we would condemn and resist the attempt of the state or of any political party to curtail the freedom of religious belief and practise.

So much for our attitude. Now for the Bishop.

We accuse the Bishop of Buffalo of uttering false and misleading statements—whether through malice or through error we do not presume to say—in two instances:

First, he has declared that the Social Democratic Party (or Socialist Party) "is everywhere characterized by unbelief, hostility to religion, and, above all, uncompromising and bitter hatred of the Catholic Church" and that "its official programs, the platforms of its party conventions, the public utterances of its advocates, its newspaper organs and periodicals, breathe hatred and threats against revelaed religion, its doctrines and institutions."

The Bishop's charge is a sweeping one. We now challenge him, as Bishop or as honest man, to prove, not the whole, but one hundredth part of what he has alleged. He cannot do it, for it is not true. Our national party platform is printed in this paper; let readers search there for "hatred, denunciation, and threats" against the Catholic Church or any other. We have in our ranks, not only men holding to the beliefs of Protestant churches, but men belonging to the same communion with Bishop Quigley and wearing the same cloth of priesthood. In the Socialist movement we ask no man his creed. We demand only his faithful adherence to the working class in its battle with the forces of capitalism.

Second, Bishop Quigley charges that in our advocacy of the establishment of a new social order, "violent means are freely urged."

Again, we challenge the Bishop to prove his charge. He cannot do it, for it is not true.

But these are minor matters. We are used to being misrepresented. Unfortunately for our opponents, all lies are mortal and truth alone at last survives. The Bishop has done worse than this.

He has assumed to dictate to American citizens under the greatest penalty of which he can conceive, how they shall perform their political duty to the nation of which they form a part. When he does this, he speaks no longer as religious teacher, but as political boss, and deserves just the amount of respect due to a David B. Hill or a Thomas C. Platt.

He has assumed to dictate to organized workingmen how they shall perform their duty to their fellow toilers o fthis country and of the world. When he does this, he again abandons his position as religious teacher and deserves just the respect due to James E. Quigley as a private citizen. And when, after this attempted dictation, he says that "the Church does not condemn labor unions," he can only be understood to mean that he supports the unions on the one condition that they shall obey his commands.

He institutes a boycott of the most sweeping sort upon a certain section of the labor press—the papers of the Socialist Party. In thus forbidding his people to read the other side, he confesses the weakness of his case. Whoever reads our press will learn that the Bishop's accusations are untrue. Falsehood fears fair argument; truth always courts impartial study.

Finally, he has undertaken the organization of workingmen's organizations—so-called "Christian unions"—upon a sectarian basis, which can exist only for one or the other of two purposes—either to destroy the trade unions or to control them. We have had enough of rival unions, fostered by personal ambition or by foolish prejudice; we want no more. We have no "Unchristian union" and we want no "Christian unions." Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, or Atheist, we are all workingmen and it is our duty and interest to stand united. When Bishop Quigley launches a rival organization upon sectarian lines, he commits a crime against the working class—and the working class will know it and resent it.

Bishop Quigley, let us advise you to reconsider your action. Your attack is an unprovoked one, for the Socialist Party makes no attack upon you or your church or your beliefs. But if you persist in the attack, let us tell you that there is no organization on earth that can fight as we can. Bismarck has measured strength with us, and failed. Russian czars and French dictators have tried to crush our movement, and they have failed. You will not succeed.

There is nothing more fearful than the fires of religious prejudice and fanaticism. We have sought to let slumber till they should at last die. Beware how you stir them up. The people of America are patient and good-natured; they endure much. But [illegible] years of at heart—Catholic and Protestants [illegible] at as intolerant Jewish and Atheist alike—they [illegible] dear the principle of religious liberty and the separation of church and state. Once awake them and it will not be well for him who attacks that principle.

The Democratic party may be afraid of you, Bishop. The Republican party may be afraid of you. But the Socialist Party is not afraid of you, because it is right, because it stands for all that is best in American history and in the world's history, and because it knows that, the fiercer your attack, the greater forces will you rally to our side.

FOR THE DAILY.

Plans for Organization Nearly Completed and Encouraging Returns Received.

The Organization Committee for the Socialist Daily met last Tuesday. The formation of the permanent organization is being completed, the call for funds and blank pledges are being sent out, and encouraging communications are coming in from comrades and sympathizers.

Every Socialist should see to it that the blank pledges be filled out and returned to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York, for the time is short. The Committee decided to recommend that the publication of the Socialist daily be started on the first Monday of December, 1902. It also decided to recommend for consideration two names for the daily—"The New York Advance" and "The New York Globe."

Send all contributions and pledges to Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York. Communications may be sent to Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York.

A general meeting of party members for permanent organization is called for Tuesday evening, Mar. 11, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Let all attend.

POVERTY AND CHILDHOOD.

John Spargo will lecture Sunday afternoon, Mar. 9, at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, on "Poverty and Childhood." This is the second of his course on "Some Phases of the Poverty Problem." To those who have heard Comrade Spargo it is unnecessary to say that the lecture will present the results of careful study in a way that cannot fail to be instructive to any intelligent hearer. Our comrades will do well to attend this and the succeeding lectures of the course, as they will thereby strengthen their armory of fact and argument to use in the fight for Socialism.

Admission is free. The lectures will begin promptly at 3 p. m.

"THE LAW OF STRUGGLE."

Henry Slobodin will speak on "The Law of Struggle and Co-operation" at the meeting of the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Mar. 9. Admission is free and all are welcome.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, Mar. 8, at 8 p. m. All delegates should be present.

LOCAL PHILADELPHIA.

A regular meeting of Local Philadelphia will be held Sunday evening, Mar. 9, at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets. Nomination and election of the new State Committee will be the special order of business.

—Are you a commuter? See that every conductor or brakeman on the line gets a copy of "Railroading in the United States." Send $1 for forty copies.

MICHIGAN HOLDS STATE CONVENTION.

Full State Ticket Nominated—Position of Party on Trade Unionism Sustained.

The state convention of Michigan Socialists was held at Flint on Feb. 28. The platform adopted reaffirmed the national platform and resolutions as adopted at Indianapolis, a minority report simply reaffirming the national platform and intended as a protest against the trade union resolution as adopted at the Indianapolis convention being defeated by an overwhelming majority. The name of the party was changed from Social Democratic to Socialist Party, and the constitution provides that no editor of any paper shall be a member of the State Committee or an official of the party. It also provides for the expulsion of any member of the party endeavoring in a convention to place on the ticket any person who is not a member of the party, or working for the indorsement of any candidate of a capitalist ticket.

The state ticket nominated is as follows: Governor, William E. Walters; Lieutenant-Governor, John J. Spouse; Secretary of State, Daniel J. Jeannett; State Treasurer, William Klaser; Auditor General, Fred G. Barnes; Land Commissioner, John D. Hunt; Attorney-General, John D. McFarlan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William H. Smith; Member of State Board of Education, Samuel R. Hoobler.

John J. Spouse, nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, it will be remembered, was recently forced out of his pulpit because of his Socialist views.

The headquarters of the party will be at Flint, John A. C. Mentor being chosen State Secretary. William E. Walters was chosen State Organizer.

MINNESOTA CONVENTION.

The Socialist convention was held in Minneapolis on Feb. 22 to reorganize the party in accordance with the provisions of the Indianapolis convention. Delegates were present from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Wyoming, Northfield, Faribault, Otter Tail, Ada, New Ulm, and Two Harbors. The name of the party was changed from Social Democratic Party to Socialist Party. A plan of propaganda work by means of a wagon to carry speakers through the state on an agitation tour to organize locals and distribute literature, was suggested by Comrade Lockwood, and unanimously accepted. Much routine business was transacted, and a referendum was put before the locals regarding the election of State Committee.

—Never since 1876 has the amount of "Peter's Pence" annually sent to Rome been so small, the total for 1901 falling considerably short of half a million dollars. So long as the Vatican, however, insists upon the right of the capitalists to skin the working class it cannot justly complain if its share of the hide becomes smaller year by year. —Workers' Call.

—Get your friends to subscribe for The Worker.

EDGED TOOL COMBINATION.

Negotiations are now under way for the amalgamation of the axe and edged tool interests of the United States. The combination will have a capital of about $25,000,000. It is planned, immediately upon the formation of the company, to effect unusual economies in production and to push the business into foreign countries as energetically as possible.

The companies which will figure in the combination are the Fayet P. Plum Company of Philadelphia, the American Axe and Tool Company of this city, the Kelly Axe Manufacturing Company of Alexandria, Ind.; the Warren Axe and Tool Company of Warren, Penn.; the United States Edged Tool Company of Cataraugus, N. Y.; the Standard Axe Company of Pennsylvania, the Mann Edged Tool Company of Lewiston, Penn.; James H. Mann & Co. of New York, the Romer Axe Company of Dunkirk, N. Y., and other important concerns.

The phrase "unusual economies" means reduction of working force and speeding of work. It means more work and less pay for part of the men and no work and no pay for the others. One more reason why machinists and metal workers should vote for Socialism.

IN THE OLD DOMINION.

The Socialists of Newport News, Va., made their nominations for the city election as follows: For Mayor, E. K. Emerson; for City Sergeant, W. L. McKnight; for High Constable, L. A. Hall; for City Treasurer, H. E. Baumeister.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE'S ANNIVERSARY

On Saturday evening, Mar. 8, the Socialist Educational League will hold an entertainment at its headquarters, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street, in celebration of the first anniversary of its existence. Admission is 10 cents.

This organization was formed on Mar. 3, 1901, by comrades of the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Assembly Districts, as a propaganda club exclusively. It started by hiring halls for Sunday evening lectures. Later the League rented rooms in East Fifty-third street, and finally moved to its present quarters. Here it has done excellent work. It was a center of activity during the last campaign, as was proven by the increase of our vote in the 24th A. D. The League supplied the Campaign Committee with several able speakers—Comrades Nicholson, Loewenthal, Reichenthal, and others—developed under the ablest of teachers, John Spargo.

Lectures are given at the League's headquarters every Sunday evening, and the audiences are, on the whole, the best to be found at any Socialist headquarters in Greater New York. The club rooms are open all day and evening, Comrade Spelman being in charge, and visitors are welcome to read party literature and can leave there their subscriptions for party papers and magazines.

Courtenay Lemon spoke last Sunday "to standing room only" and on Sunday evening, Mar. 9, Mrs. Fraser of Brooklyn will be the speaker.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896, (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

THE FUTURE DANGER

A survey of world-wide economic conditions indicates that a social change or upheaval of some sort is much nearer than is supposed by those who base their views on the lack of intelligence and absence of the revolutionary spirit in the great mass of workingmen, who are not conscious of their own class interests and who do not consciously struggle against the exploitation and degradation which they suffer under the reign of capitalism.

An industrial crisis now prevails in ... Italy, Spain, Russia, and to ... degree in England. All Europe confronted by the problem of ... unemployed, and the ominous ... symptoms of riots, mass meetings, and ... disturbances warn the ruling ... of their danger. The statesmen ... all nations are alike perplexed with ... one great problem of how to find ... market for the goods which their country produces or how to keep the markets they have, and upon the consideration of tariff and reciprocity nostrums and the problem of securing concessions and markets in the East is centered the attention of the ruling class in every nation of commercial importance. Thus we see a universal condition of overproduction since the people cannot buy back the surplus wealth which their labor has created because they receive from the capitalists only a small fraction of its value as wages, and therefore the purchasing power of the world's workers obviously can never equal their productive power.

When the purchasing power of the workers is destroyed by unemployment consequent upon overproduction some change in the industrial system must come and would come, although the Socialist movement had never existed. Economic forces will force some change. The fact that the working class is not alive to its own interests and does not demand its rights, and that the Socialist Party in America is not large, does not signify that a social change is not near at hand.

But it does not follow that the change which economic evolution shows to be not only inevitable but imminent will be a change to the Co-operative Commonwealth which is the goal of the Socialist movement. The danger of the future is that the ruling class will adopt some system of paternalism, some form of state ownership of industry under which the state still remains in their control, in order to feed the people and at the same time continue their exploitation and the supremacy of the present ruling class under a system of partial government ownership with the capitalists owning the government. This state-capitalism or Bismarckian "socialism" is the one thing to be feared, the one thing which can postpone the advent of real Socialism. With this possibility removed, Socialism would be inevitable for "capitalism digs its own grave."

It is imperative, therefore, that Socialists untiringly point out that the nationalization of any industry without a change in the nature of the government is not Socialistic, and that "government ownership" will only bind tighter the chains of the working class unless the working class, as such, has first captured the powers of government for the purpose of establishing industrial democracy.

Two recent happenings show very plainly what the working class may expect from mere government ownership of this or that industry under a capitalist government.

We find the following in the foreign news of the New York "Times:"

"The Italian government has made a serious attempt to allay the agitation for better conditions of work among Italian railway servants and to obviate the danger of a general railway strike by issuing an official notice that railway employees are public officials, and as such are liable to severe penalties under the penal code in case of failure to discharge their duties."

Now comes the following press dispatch:

"TURIN, Italy, Feb. 24.—Owing to the number of railroad employees who are joining the strikers, and also on account of the fear of a general strike on the railroads, the government has issued a decree calling to the colors all railroad employees in Italy who belong to the mobile and territorial army. The men will thus be brought under military control, while continuing their duties."

Thus the Italian government will put its railway employees under martial law if they strike for decent wages. This should open the eyes of those who believe that "government ownership of railroads is a step towards Socialism" and attach no importance to the class struggle and class rule.

But we need not go to Italy, or the government monopoly of the tobacco business in France, or the government ownership of railroads in Russia and Germany, for object lessons. We have them here at home, as the following recent order of President Roosevelt will show:

"All officers and employees of the United States, of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden either directly or indirectly, individually, or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay, or to influence or attempt to influence, in their own interest, any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way, save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

We wonder how the overworked and underpaid letter carriers and postal clerks will take this. We commend it to the earnest attention of Wayland, Bliss, Casson and all who believe that "the postoffice is an example of Socialism," or that Socialism is merely "government ownership of monopolies"—only that and nothing more. If they study it long enough perhaps they will see that narrow class-consciousness is about the most important factor in the Socialist movement.

The danger of the future is that the rapidly developing industrial crisis will arrive before the working class has learned what the Socialists have to teach it, and that when capitalism has undermined its own foundations the ruling class will resort to an industrial paternalism, to government ownership of some of the larger industries, to "panem et circenses," to feed the people and thus keep them contented. The TIME at which a change will occur will be determined by economic evolution. The NATURE of that change will be determined by whether or not there are enough class-conscious, uncompromising revolutionists to lead the rest of the working class to victory. Military writers estimate that about one-third of every army is composed of brave men, one-third of cowards, and one-third who vacillate between the two and are stampeded in either direction, according as the brave men or the cowards gain control. It will therefore be seen that all we need is a little over one-third of the working class of clear-cut, class-conscious Socialists in order to carry the struggle WHEN economic evolution brings about a social crisis. To avoid the dangers of the future, therefore, and make our triumph certain, it is necessary that clear-cut political Socialism, based upon the class interests of the workers, be unceasingly propagated.

COURTENAY LEMON.

For the information of certain correspondents and of whomsoever else it may concern we will say that The Worker takes no part in the quarrels of rival trade unions and has no interest in them beyond a desire to see them settled. Sooner or later experience will no doubt teach the members of such organizations the folly of the conduct and bring them together as fellow workingmen in the battle against the capitalist class. Till they learn that lesson, we know of no way to save them from suffering for their blunder.

The traffic managers of the Western railroads have given a flat and defiant refusal to the request of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission for information in regard to the payment of rebates. Strange to say, not one of the great "law and order" newspapers has come out in condemnation of these law-breaking and law-defying capitalists. Can anyone tell why?

District Attorney Jerome seems to be but a poor imitation of that disappointing would-be hero, Theodore Roosevelt. He is very strenuous in words, but when the time comes for deeds the starch comes out and his backbone is as flabby as any common trimmer's.

THERE IS A LESSON IN IT.

It is significant that the whole daily press of Buffalo—Republican and Democratic alike—promptly joined in praise of Bishop Quigley's wanton attack upon the Social Democratic Party, one of them—the "Times"—having the brazen effrontery to allege that the Social Democrats advocate political assassination and giving this as a reason for commending his action and calling on the bishops of other denomination to follow his example.

It is equally significant that none of the dailies of New York—not even that great lover of liberty, the "Journal"—has seen fit to condemn this bishop's impudent interference with the political action of American citizens. The reason is plain: The citizens concerned are workingmen and the Bishop has interfered for the benefit of the capitalist class which controls the daily press.

Another incident which deserves notice in this connection is the publication in the American daily press of an alleged Brussels dispatch to the effect that George D. Herron was delivering a course of lectures there, "making very broad and caustic statements" and saying that "he was doing his level best to bring a revolution in the United States," and so forth. The fact was that Comrade Herron spoke once in Brussels and for ten minutes only at a party meeting. This furnished the basis for the highly sensational "dispatch."

The garbling of news and the invariable editorial bias of the old-party press on all matters affecting the labor movement furnishes the one and all-sufficient reason why we must have a daily paper, and that soon, owned and controlled by class-conscious workingmen.

Send in your pledge for the Socialist Daily Fund. Don't delay, but send it now and encourage others. Make it as liberal as you can, and pay the instalments promptly as they fall due. Don't wait to see whether others will do their part. If a man keeps one person to the line of duty in this world, he does well—and that person should be himself.

Start an endless chain of Socialist propaganda. Buy forty copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States." Give them to forty intelligent workingmen and ask each to read it and pass it on and if he likes it, to follow your example. At least one out of forty will do it.

The capitalist dailies have nothing to say against Bishop Quigley's shameful misrepresentations of Socialism and his impudent attempt to dictate political opinions to American citizens. We need a daily. We shall have it as soon as we have the money. Therefore, send in the money.

A UNION OF ARTISTS.

Crayon artists in Chicago have appealed to the American Federation of Labor to assist them in forming a union of their craft, as they say that competition is driving them into starvation. Thomas I. Kidd has been deputized to organize the artists under the banner of the American Federation. There are about 2,000 of these workers in this city, and, as they work by the piece, they say that the competition has so cut prices that they cannot make over $10 a week. The solar printers, who prepare the work for the artists, organized a union a few months ago, and since then they have raised their wages about $9 a week on an average.

Their success has aroused the artists, and, although there are no unions of that description in the country, the men say that what is good for the hod carrier will do for the artist, and they favor a trade organization. The actual work of organization commenced last night, and Mr. Kidd said he hoped soon to have a strong union of artists in this city. The new union will adopt a label, and "union made" crayon pictures soon will be on the market.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

FROM OLD "CLARION" READERS.

Here are a few of the many appreciations we receive from former readers of the "Clarion," whose subscription list The Worker has assumed:

Peter M. Carlson of Quincy, Mass., writes: "Please find enclosed money order for one year's subscription. I am glad to be one of 'The Worker family,' as I find it a first-class clean-cut publication and that it represents the working class properly and honestly."

Daniel W. Spofford, of Georgetown, writes: "Enclosed please find $1 for two copies of The Worker for one year. Send me some back numbers if you have them. I enjoy reading your paper, and always pass it on to my friends."

T. Richardson of Leominster also sends a dollar for two copies for a year—"one for my friends," he says.

Wm. L. Sweet of Boston is another of the discriminating ones, who wants one copy for himself and one for the unregenerate.

—Postal clerks must not ask Congress to increase their pay. We have a surplus so large that we don't know what to do with it, but it would never do to reduce it by increasing the pay of common laborers.—Workers' Call.

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

BY AGNES WAKEFIELD.

(Concluded.)

Comm. Torti, the royal attorney of Turin, in his recent inaugural address, after giving the usual statistics, devoted his attention to the press and particularly to the Socialist press, against which he waxed eloquent, denouncing it as "the enemy of our country's institutions, livid with hate," etc.

Then he expressed his indignation at the statement made by Prof. Cesare Lombroso, in "Avanti," that "the Italian magistracy was subservient to the powerful as long as they were despots and is now despotic on its own account whenever possible."

The royal attorney's wrath only serves to cast a brighter light on Prof. Lombroso's truthful judgment.

Regarding the Socialists' "hate," there is hardly any other country in which the Socialist press has so little hate and aggressiveness as in Italy—for with emotional, easily excited temperaments to deal with, the majority of the Italian Socialist leaders and writers see the need of appealing to the reason of the people and making them calm, prudent, and intelligent workers for Socialism, otherwise there might be revolts or deeds of violence which would injure both the workers and the cause of Socialism. The sarcasm, satire, and wit with which a good many of the Italian Socialists are endowed doubtless seem inspired by "hate," in the opinion of the monarchists and old fogies who, as long as they themselves can live in luxury and idleness, are not willing to have the hungry multitudes of the people stirred up for a social revolution.

Socialist Almanacs.

There are three Socialist almanacs published in Italy this year; they are illustrated literary annuals with poems, prose articles, and stories.

The "Almanacco dell' Asino" of Rome is satirical and contains caricatures by Rata Langa (the pseudonym of Comrade Galantara). It costs six cents a copy and can be obtained of the Libreria Socialista, Piazza Montecitorio 127, Rome.

"L'Almanacco Socialista" of Milan, compiled by a group of Socialists of that city, has writings by Filippo Turati, F. Ciccotti, Enrico Ferri, Edmondo de Amicis, and others. It is illustrated and has eighty-four pages. It costs six cents a copy and is sold by Antonio Sassu, Vlo Ugo Foscolo 5, Milan.

"L'Almanacco Socialista" of Florence is published by G. Nerbini, Via Martelli 5. It has articles by Znanin, A. Lauria, Dr. Giuseppe Cavallera, Garzia Cassola, and others, with poems by M. Mazzolani, Filippo Turati, and Lawyer A. Ciccarelli. The illustrations are by Luca Fornari. It has 31 pages. The cost is three cents a copy.

"Forward."

"Avanti" ("Forward") of Rome, the daily organ of the Socialist Party of Italy, held a festival according to the yearly custom on the evening of Dec. 28, celebrating the fifth anniversary of its foundation. The eloquent orator of the occasion was the Hon. Angiolo Cabrini. The popular poet Trilussa who writes in the Roman dialect, gave recitations of his poems.

Then there was music and dancing. A collection was taken up for the strikers of Leghorn. From the receipts of the entertainment a sum was cleared for "Avanti."

"Propaganda."

In Naples, New Year's night, the staff of the Socialist journal "La Propaganda," the twelve recently elected Socialist members of the city common council, and the other comrades held a great festival to celebrate the progress they have made in elections and against political corruption. They announced: "We assemble to salute with joy the end of a year in which we have not lived in vain, and to welcome the dawn of the New Year, which we intend to spend not less usefully, and to dedicate to the inevitable conquest of all the rights of the proletariat which advances bravely and intelligently towards a happy future."

"Forward Forever."

The New Year's number of "Sempre Avanti" ("Forward Forever") is one that cheers and encourages. "Sempre Avanti" is published in Turin and edited by the Hon. Oddino Morgari, one of the Socialist members of Parliament from Piedmont. On account of his great vivacity, geniality, lucidity, and strength of expression, the Hon. Morgari is very successful in Socialist propaganda among the peasants and workers. Formerly a contributor to "Avanti" ("Forward") the Socialist daily journal of Rome, of which he was also business manager, he felt the need of a low-priced paper, in simple language for persons of little education. Besides, his comrades want him to live in his own city of Turin while Parliament is not in session; so he moved back there, and started his paper, "Sempre Avanti," which is illustrated, has four pages, and is issued twice a month. It costs a cent a copy, twenty-four cents a year in Italy, and twice that amount in foreign countries. Although it has been published for only three years, it now has the largest circulation of all the Socialist periodicals of Italy, according to a recent statement in "Avanti" of Rome.

The leading article in "Sempre Avanti" of January 1, is "At Last We Are Progressing," in which the Hon. Morgari shows how Socialism has advanced in Italy during the past year. He says that they should be encouraged at the greater liberty now enjoyed; while formerly Socialist sections and labor leagues were often dissolved by government officials, for a year past in Turin, and the surrounding region, no such arrogant act has been committed. The organizations among the workers and peasants have increased remarkably in strength and number. Many have availed themselves of the right to strike and have often won. Among the most important of these successes is the strike of the masons in Milan; there were about 12,000 masons in that strike, and they gained the average of 110 lire (about $24) a year, each, or 1,437,000 lire (about $287,400) in all. The printers, too, have proved the advantages of union, for they have been, for a long time, so strongly organized that when they asked for an increase of wages, the year past, they won at once without having to strike, for their employers knew it would be of no use to oppose their just demands; each worker gained 8 centesimi an hour, which makes more than 200 lire ($40) a year, besides several improvements with regard to apprenticeship and job work. Hundreds of other strikes were successful.

The investigations of political corruption swept the dishonest deputy Cassle from Parliament. The three cities, Naples, Palermo, and Catania, which for so long have been under the rule of political robbers, have been severely arraigned. In Naples, twelve Socialists have been elected members of the Common Council. In South Italy the workers, who formerly let the robbers steal in pence, have now waked up and are opposing corruption.

Then there is the law abolishing the local duties on bread and flour—to be sure, it is but a small gain—the Socialists had worked for the reform of the whole system of taxation.

The establishment of the "Ufficio del Lavaro" (Labor Bureau) in the past year, shows that the government must investigate the condition of the working class. The Labor Bureau is directed by a council of forty-four members, nine of whom must be peasants and other workers. The duties of the Bureau are to study the conditions of the working people, to investigate the hours of labor, wages, health, accidents, the unemployed and strikes. It must study the labor laws passed in foreign countries and watch the effects of those that already exist in Italy, and give opinions on labor reforms that are proposed.

In his summing up of the year's progress, the Hon. Morgari answers the pessimist who is impatient because Socialism does not fall from the sky at once, and, with the cheerfulness of one who looks hope fully towards the future, encourages the Socialists of Italy to greater efforts.

In the same number of "Sempre Avanti" is a short article on "How the Socialist Party of Japan Originated," giving an account of the wonderful development of Japan in adopting the industrial and scientific inventions and methods of the modern world; the closing paragraph states: "The Japanese government sent four officers to Europe to study the economic and political organization of capitalist society. The four delegates studied so well that on their return three of them left the army and organized the Labor Party."

In "Sempre Avanti's" column of information is an answer admirable for its brevity and sense; in reply to the question, "Can we keep a picture of Christ in our Socialist headquarters?" the editor says, "It can stay, but the picture should be without a halo, and should have these words beneath it, 'To Christ who was a man and a martyr to the principle of brotherhood among men.'"

With an illustration depicting a dude accompanying a richly dressed lady who leads a prosperous puppy by a string, is the following conversation:

Marchioness:—"I have just come from visiting a poor widow with four starving children."

Dude:—"You are always so charitable, marchioness, you surely gave her assistance."

Marchioness:—"Of course!—by advising her to repeat the rosary every morning and evening."

In "Sempre Avanti" of January 16, there is an article, admirable for its simplicity and clearness, by Francesco Norcia, popular poet and workingman of San Demetrio, Abruzzi, in which he explains the class struggle and advocates Socialism. It is printed just as it was written, with its divergence from gramatical rules. The editor says, it has the granite good-sense of a peasant, expressed with praiseworthy and rare lucidity and that he likes it better than all the polemics of eminent Italian Socialists.

In the same number, Comrade Carlo Califano gives an amusing account of how he followed the chemical directions (given in a preceding issue of that paper) for performing the old catholic miracle of making what is supposed to be the cold blood of a saint or martyr boil; he tells how wonder-struck the spectators were at seeing that a Socialist as well as a priest could perform "the miracle." One witness made the sign of the cross and said that diabolical influence was at work. Another exclaimed: "Those devils of Socialists always find out everything!"

"The Official Bulletin."

It has been announced that the first number of the new monthly "Bollettino Ufficiale" ("Official Bulletin") of the Socialist Party of Italy is to be issued in January. The subjects to be treated are:

Administrative department:

1. Statistics of the sections and the members. 2. Publication of the finances. 3. Communications from the branches. 4. Forms of statutes and by-laws for the sections and federations. 5. Circulars and communications from the Party Executive. 6. Correspondence with members.

Economic department:

1. Economic organization (resistance co-operation, mutual benefit, labor bureaus, organization of the peasants, etc.) 2. Statistics of strikes, etc. 3. Labor jurisprudence. 4. The most important decisions of the probi-viri (council of experts) and of the labor arbitration boards. 5. Labor market, and emigration. 6. Social legislation in Italy and foreign countries. 7. Communications.

Political department:

1. Methods and regulations for carrying on propaganda. 2. Socialist conventions (parliamentary, local, etc.) 3. Municipal administration, reports of the Socialist councillors and other municipal officers. 4. Internal questions, communications from members.

Publishing department:

1. Catalogue. 2. Reviews of new publications, Italian and foreign.

From this program it is evident that the new "Official Bulletin" will be of much value not only to the Socialist Party in Italy, but also in other countries, for the statistics it will furnish, and for the practical suggestions, criticisms, and reports it will give in all the departments of Socialist work and labor organization.

The subscription is L. 1.20 (24 cents) a year in Italy; in foreign countries the postage is extra. The address is "Bollettino Ufficiale," Libreria Socialista, Piazza Montecitorio 127, Rome.

"Labor, a Review."

"Il Lavoro" ("Labor") "a review of the clinical physiology and hygiene of labor," is the title of a new review edited by Prof. L. Devoto and managed by Dr. G. Moreschi. It is published in Pavia twice a month; the first number was issued Dec. 1. The annual subscription is 8 lire ($1.60.)

The editor says: "Diseases resulting from the conditions of labor are undoubtedly on the increase in our country, and follow, step by step, the extension of industries.

"The object of this review is to analyze and publish all that appears in the fields of physiology and chemistry of interest to labor, to collect and promote studies and clinical observations on diseases with relation to different employments, and to publish the reports of practising physicians on the diseases of different localities and industrial establishments."

"Avanti" welcomes the new review as one that is useful and excellent.

"The Peasant."

A strong advance in labor organization was made by the first Convention of Italian Peasants, representing more than 140,000 farm laborers and about 700 leagues, held in Bologna in November, which was remarkable in proving the economic intelligence and solidarity of the delegates, and which caused the monarchists much displeasure because the assembled peasants, instead of shouting "Long live the king!" advocated the co-operative commonwealth with the acclamation of "Long live Socialism!"

New leagues are forming. The Federation of Lomellina, with its headquarters at Mortara, has increased its membership to 8,000 and has begun to publish its own journal "Il Contadino" ("The Peasant"), the first number of which was issued Jan. 4.

"Quo Vadis."

One of the newest of the Socialist periodicals of Italy, now numbering more than fifty, is "Quo Vadis." The editor is Comrade Alfredo Angiolini, a lawyer and author. It is published weekly in Florence, Via Martelli 5, by Comrade G. Nerbini, and is printed by the Co-operative Press. Comrade Nerbini is one of the leading Socialist publishers of Italy. Within the last few years he has published many Socialist pamphlets and books; among the most important are "Struggles of the People," by Edmondo de Amicis, the third illustrated edition of which was printed in 1901, and has 319 pages, Alfredo Angiolini's "Fifty Years of Socialism in Italy," a history, 1900, a folio of 355 pages, with 40 portraits, and Signora Maria Cabrini's compilation of "Socialist Songs and Poems," 1900, a folio of 195 pages, illustrated. "Quo Vadis" has four pages and is a little smaller than our "Appeal to Reason." It has many illustrations. It costs a cent a number; the subscription is 60 cents a year in Italy and one dollar in foreign countries. The editor states that one of the objects of the new periodical is to furnish a literary field for those writers, many of whom are young, whose productions, stories, and poems because they champion the new ideal of Socialism are rejected by the editors of conservative periodicals. Most of the Socialist Party organs, with their parliamentary reports, political, propaganda, and labor news, have little or no room for poems and stories—hence the need of this new paper, which is artistic and literary. The heading of "Quo Vadis" represents Socialism in the form of a woman, with a star over her forehead, who points towards the rising sun and leads forward an unending procession of men and women workers joining hands and holding aloft their tools of labor—through a rough path beset with thorns. The first number, dated Dec. 24, has stories by F. Bonavita, Leda Rafanelli, and others. There is an article on "Vagabondage Through the Centuries," by the Hon. Prof. Enrico Ferri, reprinted from the review "L'Universita Popolare" ("The People's University," corresponding to our university extension); in this article which is an extract from Prof. Ferri's lecture course in the New University of Brussels, occurs the following allusion: "The procession of thousands of unemployed men that marched from the different regions of North America to Washington, not many years ago, is the living and painful symbol of this state of social disease." There are poems by Ermilia Buzzochi and M. Mazzolani. The three following epigrams in verse, from "Quo Vadis," are translated entire; "The Law" is signed Silvio T., but the other two are anonymous:

The Garden of the World.

Strangers from every clime, that visit
our land in the passing years,
Call Italy the garden of the world: 'tis
true—but not for us.
Are the harvests and flowers that richly grow, watered with our tears.

Our Country.

Our country! O foolish delusion!
O useless and lying word, for hungry
toilers taunted and pale!
What does our country give us
wretches?
She gives us bread . . . when we
are in jail!

The Law.

The law is the same for all
Is written on the court-house wall.
The same for all, too, does the rain
fall:
But he that has an umbrella protects
himself the best he can.
While he that has none gets drenched
—unlucky man!

Each page of "Quo Vadis" is illustrated and there is a picture rebus for the solution of which "The Struggles of the People" by Edmondo de Amicis is offered as a prize. The second number of "Quo Vadis," for Dec. 31, and the third number for Jan. 5, have still better illustrations than the first—they are among the best that have appeared in any Italian Socialist publication. There are letters of encouragement and advice from many of the eminent Socialists of Italy, with articles of interest.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

RAILROADING IN THE UNITED STATES. By Benjamin Hanford. New York. Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. 1902. Pamphlet, 24 pages. Price, 5 cents; ten or more copies, at 2½ cents a copy.

If this little book were printed on extra fine paper and luxuriously bound and sold at a dollar a copy, it would be counted among THE books of the year, would be read and talked about and carefully preserved. Clearly but unpretentiously printed and bound in paper, it is sold at one-fortieth of that price, so as to give it the widest possible circulation. If the American people—and especially the Socialists of America—care more for matter and style than for paper and binding, it will be a record-breaker in the matter of circulation among all our party publications.

We do not generally expect literary style in Socialist pamphlets. It must be confessed, they are likely to be a trifle dry. This is unfortunate, for nothing goes so far to make a recital of facts impressive and a train of argument conclusive as a good individual style. Well, here we have it. Some literary critic has said, "The style is the man," which is not far from the truth. The style of "Railroading in the United States" is the man Ben Hanford, as his associates know him—accurate, straightforward, intensely earnest, proletarian through and through, and, above all, with a directness of vision through all appearances to the real heart of things that enables him—or compels him—to put facts in a new and startling but always a convincing light.

So much for the style, which is worthy of so much notice, because, given accuracy of facts and correctness of logic, it is this which will make men think as they read the pamphlet and prompt them to advise others to read it and talk it over with them. As for the matter: The first part deals with "Law and Order" in an effective manner; the second part is a dialogue between An Eminent Gentleman and A Very Eminent Gentleman, "one of whom knows his business"—doubtless a franker dialogue than our uncrowned kings ever dare to hold even with their own consciences (if they have any such troublesome things)—and treats of the capitalist side of the railway business; the third part is a dialogue between The Dull Brakeman and His Bright Lantern, which shows the other side of the system.

Further comment should be needless. Our advice is: Get the pamphlet and read it; but don't buy a single copy—5 cents is too much to pay; buy forty copies at half the price and distribute thirty-nine of them; if you really can't spare a dollar just now, then send a quarter for ten, as a first instalment.

THE CRAFTSMAN. Published monthly by the United Crafts, Eastwood, N. Y. $2.00 a year; 20 cents a copy.

"The Craftsman," devoted to the interests of "art allied to labor," is published monthly by the United Crafts, a gild of cabinet-makers and workers in leather and metal, at Eastwood, N. Y. The issues thus far published present a series of interesting monographs on William Morris, of whom the writer says "it is not generally appreciated that his art and his Socialism were associated integrally with each other, or, rather, that they were but two aspects of the same thing;" John Ruskin, "who regarded modern commerce as a complex system of thieving, and who saw in great industrial cities naught save the working models of hell;" "The Gilds of the Middle Ages;" "Textiles, Old and New;" and "Robert Owen and Factory Reform."

The letter press and general appearance of the magazine is a delight to the artistic sense and a practical illustration of the artistic standards in the advocacy of which it is published. The text is chiefly by Irene Sargent. The influence of the bourgeois viewpoint, which those who have been under its domination find so difficult to completely throw off, appears here and there, and occasionally the writer shows the influence of the reactionary in economics, as exemplified, for instance, in the cart-before-the-horse, sociology of Kropotkin or Ruskin; but the general spirit of the magazine will meet with the enthusiastic endorsement of the Socialist, who, while realizing that the standards of art and life for which it stands are incompatible with the present industrial system, will nevertheless hail it as a true prophecy of the conditions which will prevail under the future Co-operative Commonwealth for which industrial evolution is preparing the way.

The work of the United Crafts seems to be an immeasurably more sane, dignified, and reverent attempt to carry on the great work of William Morris than is the vaudeville imitation that has its home in East Aurora.

"The Craftsman" is "penetrated with the social significance of art and conscious of its vital relations to the life of the masses." It protests against "the subdivision of labor, which insures great and rapid financial returns, while it just as certainly and quickly causes the degeneration of the workman, by robbing him of his ambition, his hope and his critical faculties, and thus lowering him to the level of an automaton," and calls for "the liberation of the craftsman from his present condition of servitude, which results from dividing the steps of manufacture into parts so insignificant that no one workman may be said to possess his trade; from robbing the human being of his individuality by unduly increasing the power and multiplying the functions of the machine; by blighting the imagination of the laborer in forcing him constantly to consider a part rather than the whole of the plan upon which he is engaged, and by depriving him of that keen, exquisite pleasure which is derived from the sense of authorship."

"The United Crafts," says the "Craftsman," "endeavor to promote and to extend the principles established by Morris in both the artistic and the Socialistic sense. In the interests of art they seek to substitute the luxury of taste for the luxury of costliness; to teach that beauty does not imply elaboration or ornament; to employ only those forms and materials which make for simplicity, individuality and dignity of effect. In the interests of the workman, they accept without qualification the proposition formulated by the artist-Socialist: 'It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over-wearisome, nor over-anxious.'

"Since it is a duty awaiting whoever is willing, to aid in freeing the handicrafts from the arrogant contempt with which they are now regarded by the ignorant and the careless; a condition paralleling the attitude of Rome toward her artisans, in those later times when slavery had largely supplanted free labor; the difference today being that the laborer has changed masters; that he is no longer attached, as a chattel, to the person of a superior individual, but that he is become the slave of the machine which he operates."

The furniture produced by the United Crafts has that true beauty which is born of simplicity and utility; it is square, solid and substantial; "plain shapes which not only declare but emphasize their purpose, maintaining the principles evident in all the work of the United Crafts; the prominence of the structural idea; the development of the material employed, to the limit of its artistic possibilities; best of all, the abandonment of all applied ornament."

As expressed in "The Craftsman:" "In choosing things which we are to have constantly about us, we should subject them to as rigorous an examination as we do those persons whom it is our purpose to make our friends. In both cases, certain moral and agreeable qualities should be requisites for admission to our heart and home. For material and inanimate objects have their honesty, their inherent joyousness and good humor equally with beings who are endowed with powers of motion, thought, and speech. If these objects frankly and directly reveal their purpose; if they are found capable of meeting every-day requirements—which from their sameness and constancy are necessarily trying; if they have, withal, an attractive personality, they should be accepted and welcomed. We owe a not inconsiderable share of our happiness or of our discomfort to the things by which we are surrounded; we are disturbed by the aggressiveness of material things, or we may imagine them as offering us a mild and pleasing sympathy. For the existence or the absence of such qualities in material things the intention of their maker is responsible. If he has produced under the lash of commercialism and competition; if he has sought to be original, that he might allure or startle, without wishing to serve fitness or beauty, then he has falsified himself and ruined his creation. But if he has wrought with every faculty alert, and with absorbing pleasure in his work, then the thing created will reflect to the latest day of its existence that same spirit of truth and love. The sooner that we appreciate the inevitable, strong, subtle influences which pass from the eye to the brain, the sooner shall we give to ourselves surroundings conducive to plain living and high thinking; rooms in which each object shall have some vital reason for its existence, place and function, and which cap form an unobtrusive background for the drama of life."

"The United Crafts is therefore "pledged to the production of things made to use, to keep, and to cherish; objects such as represent primitive ideas and therefore essentials; such as frankly state their purpose and honestly meet the needs which they are intended to supply; condemning those that are wanting in honesty as when decoration simulates constructive principle, as in the introduction of false mortices that fasten nothing." It is one of their principles that "every artist should be a workman in order that there be no loss or lapse of power between the conception and the execution."

"The Craftsman" believes: "Any art worthy of the name must strike its roots deep into the life of the people, and must produce as freely and naturally as does the plant in summer.

"We must support an art created by the people for the people; simple, sincere, and structural; an art wherein the designer and craftsman shall be one and the same individual, creating for his own pleasure and unassailed by commercialism.

"A real art, developed by the people, for the people, as a reciprocal joy for the maker and user, is able not only to beautify, but also to simplify life, to unify the interests of all sorts and conditions of men, and finally to realize the meaning of the word Commonwealth."

It is, perhaps, obvious that such an art can never grow in the foul swamp of the competitive system, where profit is the motive of production. Such an art will spring from the soil of industrial democracy, when the world's workers have established themselves in the common ownership of the means of life and labor; when production is for use and the joy of the maker, not for profit; when men are removed from want and the fear of want and work joyfully and fraternally together, receiving the full fruit of their toil.

The March number of "The Craftsman," in addition to its chief article on "The Gothic Revival," will contain a paper by A. M. Simons, editor of "The International Socialist Review," on "The Economic Foundation of Art."

C. L.

DON'T LIKE CARNEGIE.

Andrew Carnegie's gifts have not been so graciously received in Canada. The mayor of Chatham, after speaking against the acceptance of a proposed gift of a $15,000 library, received from one of the library board the remark "We ought to help him die poor."

"I don't want to help any man die poor who steals money with one hand and gives it away with the other," was his feally reply.

The "respectables," of course, were all shocked. But the workingmen of Canada who sympathize with their fellow wage slaves of Homestead felt no shock we know of, although we must admit that it is surprising to hear such words from a city official. We can leave it to the capitalists to see to it that his political future is doomed.

PARTY NOTES.

At last Sunday's meeting of the West Side comrades, held at 342 W. Forty-second street, it was decided to hold an outing this summer and Charles Richter, Assel, and Klinger were elected a committee to find a suitable park. Another joint meeting was called for Sunday, Mar. 9, at 8 p. m. sharp, at the same place, and all members and readers of The Worker living in the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 19th Assembly Districts should be present. Now is the time for work, if we wish to increase our vote on the West Side next fall.

Last week's meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville was very well attended. Among other matters, it was decided to have an outing in the summer and a committee was chosen to make preliminary arrangements. At next Thursday's meeting there will be a debate on "Capitalism vs. Socialism" between Comrades Herbert and Sprotte. A full attendance is desired.

The New York Socialist Literary Society met last Saturday evening at 117 Forsyth street. It was decided to meet hereafter on Monday evenings. All members are requested to attend on Mar. 10, promptly at 8:30 p. m. Louis Harris was elected Business Agent and given full power for the performance of his duties.

At Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Mrs. Alex. Fraser will speak in reply to Archbishop Corrigan's attacks upon Socialism. This will no doubt be an interesting lecture, and all are cordially invited to attend.

The 22d A. D. holds special business meeting on Friday, Mar. 7, at 8 p. m. at the Socialist Educational League, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street. Members are requested to attend and bring their friends.

The agent for The Worker in Auburn, N. Y., is P. Pohle, 68 Elizabeth street.

Comrade Strobell of Newark spoke on Socialism before the Motley Single Tax Club on Thursday evening, Feb. 27. There was the usual class on competition and individual initiative, but to many independent thinkers in the hall the Socialist arguments, backed up by the most copious references to present conditions seemed the stronger. Among those present was a notable character in Republican politics in Essex Count, Farmer Van Riper, who usually indulges in bombastic and flowery Republican party puffs. But before the Socialist arguments and facts his old-party enthusiasm failed him, and he was so far impressed as to lament that his years prevented him from making that examination the subject required. Comrade Strobell will speak again before the club.

F. O. MacCartney, Socialist representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, spoke to an audience of 300 in Worcester a few days ago. The meeting was a great success and the local daily gave a very fair report, occupying more than a column. The meeting was made more attractive by the singing of songs written by Comrade Boomer, and by good instrumental music. James F. Carey, the other Socialist representative, will speak in Worcester at Grant Hall on Mar. 16. Comrade Wilshire will also probably speak in the near future. John W. Brown of Hartford, Conn., has also spoken twice in the city. Comrade Abbott writes that Brown is a powerful and convincing speaker, and as he is to be in South Framingham after April 1 advises that the Massachusetts organization make the fullest use of his services. His address will be New Theater Building, South Framingham.

The Pennsylvania State Committee has called for nominations for candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in the fall campaign by referendum, vote to be returned not later than March 20.

Gen. E. Bigelow has been secured for thirty days in March for organization and agitation in Pennsylvania. He will collect signatures on state nomination papers. Comrades wishing a call from Bigelow may write J. M. Barnes, 931 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

Comrade Klenke will spend a few weeks in and about Pittsburg to help organize new locals that are now forming. Prospects are bright for a hot time in the old town.

The Pennsylvania State Committee has endorsed the action of the National Committee in regard to the call for contributions to the National Propaganda Fund, and sent copies to all locals and branches to consider most earnestly and act upon immediately.

The Ohio State Committee has two organizers in the field. The splendid advance which the Socialist Party made in that state last fall has filled the comrades with enthusiasm and excellent results may be expected, both in the city elections this spring and in the general election in November.

John C. Chase will lecture during April among the trade unions of Illinois.

Sheldon A. Harris, vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, has publicly announced his entrance into the Socialist Party.

The National Committee has received an invitation to the Socialist Party of the United States to participate in the next International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam in August, 1903.

A lecture tour is being arranged for Charles H. Vail and his wife in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Indiana.

Local Duquesne, Ia., which organized in November with eight charter members, now has seventeen and is doing good work. August Klenke lectures there on Mar. 8 and Geo. E. Bigelow on Mar. 20. It is intended to hold regular monthly lecture meetings from now on.

Local charters have been issued to Elsinore and Silver City, Utah; Collinsville, Indian Territory, and Louisville, Idaho.

The National Committee has decided to publish the platform and constitution in German.

Charles H. Vail is speaking in Ohio. His dates for the next week are: Mar. 6 to 8, Toledo; Mar. 9, Cincinnati; Mar. 10, Portsmouth; Mar. 11, Springfield. He has already spoken at Conneaut, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Canton.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

The following donations have been received to National Propaganda Fund:

Amount reported to Feb. 22	$88.53
Local 31, Paso, Texas	1.00
Local West Hoboken, N. J.	2.00
W. C. W., St. Louis, Mo.	.50
Local Dexter, Mo.	1.50
Local Snohomish, Wash.	2.03
Local Black Hawk, Wash.	1.00
Local Gainesville, Texas	.10
Local Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1.00
Local Newport, Ky.	5.00
Local Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.00
Local Covington, Ky.	5.00
Local Lafontaine, Kans.	1.50
Local Branch 19, Cleveland, O.	5.00
Local St. Paul, Minn.	5.00
Local Hammond, Ind.	1.00
Local Blackfoot, Idaho	.25
G. S. Klepstad, Hillsboro, N. D.	.80
Total to March 1	$102.70

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

——The present day rule of business is might against right—cunning against conscience.—Eugene V. Debs.

——The strong, wealthy, and unscrupulous forces have gotten possession of their immense wealth through the backstairs of legislative halls, but organized labor cannot, if it would, compete in that game. It has no immense corruption fund to grease the legislative machinery.—Robert Baker.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. George Smith, 309 Examiner Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred H. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Winthrop Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 317 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George H. Baird, 1304 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Eidaness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. B. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 3622 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 677, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the State Committee was held Sunday, Feb. 23, with Comrade White in the chair. Communications were read from National Secretary, Rockville, Bristol, and Hartford. Applications of F. E. Wheeler and A. A. Way of Unionville and Geo. A. Gowdy of Bristol were received, and they were admitted to membership. Bill of Turn Hall Society for $5 was ordered paid. The Organizer reported that 1,000 leaflets had been printed and were ready for distribution. Secretary reported receipts $15.70, expenditures 50 cents, balance $15.20. It was decided to engage Comrade Aug. Klenke for ten days, commencing Mar. 27, and to charge locals $5 for a meeting, this amount to be paid to the State Committee, and in case of more than one meeting in a town, that the local shall pay $2 per day and expenses for the extra meetings.

A. B. CORNELIUS,
Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE COMMITTEE TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Editor of The Worker.

By instruction of the Executive Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, I request you to publish the subjoined communication being a copy of a letter sent to the National Secretary:

Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary Socialist Party, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Comrade:—Your communication of the 10th inst. also list of states in good and bad standing, received. At its last meeting, held Feb. 20, the Massachusetts Executive Committee voted that the Financial Secretary report to the National Secretary a list of members for each month since the present organization came into existence, and inform him of the conditions existing in the state, and that the Executive Committee feels indebted to the National Committee only to the extent of the membership affiliated with the state organization.

Of course you will readily understand that the only present regular source of income to the Executive Committee is from dues of affiliated members. This income is rapidly becoming larger from the continual accession of members, especially since the advent of Comrade William Mailly to our midst.

It has been no light task to reorganize the state after the confusion developed by the recent factional division, but the rank and file are now fast responding to the call for harmonious relations, and we expect the Old Bay State to take her place in the forefront in the near future.

Few know better than this Committee the urgent need of funds in all directions for carrying on the increasing work, and we understand the desire of the National Committee for an income adequate to the demands upon it, and therefore we are glad to note the earnest efforts being made by the National Committee to secure a sound financial basis, but we feel that there must have been some oversight in placing Massachusetts on the list of states in bad standing, for the reason that had the expenses of Comrade James F. Carey in attending the recent meeting of the Committee of Correspondence been properly charged to dues account it would have placed Massachusetts in the list of states in good standing.

Trusting that this apparent oversight may be corrected, and with best wishes for your success in placing the National organization upon a sound business basis.

Fraternally yours,
W. F. PORTER,
Secretary.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 25.

P. S.—The Financial Secretary having just sent in his resignation, I have written as above. The Committee will endeavor to send in reports of membership and other matters more regularly now that organization is progressing more satisfactorily and in a manner allowing of such reports.

W. F. P.

BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At the Central Committee meeting held on Feb. 18, at 724 Washington street, a communication from the National Secretary relating to the referendum on inter-state lecture tours and party emblem, was read and voted to take usual course. A vote of thanks given to Miss Hopkins for typewriting by-laws at very low charge. Voted to hold Commune celebration and entertainment on March 18, with Comrade John Spargo as speaker on that occasion. Tickets, 10 cents. Committee on arrangements, Aaron, Rosklod, Ryan, Marcus, and S. Tobrin. Voted to buy 100 copies of The Worker with Comrade Mailly's article on Frank R. Foster's action toward Local Boston, to be distributed among the delegates to C. L. U. Committee on Vail's lectures gave estimated report: expenditures, $35; income, about $100; from the educational point of view it was a great success. Next regular meeting will be on March 11, at 724 Washington street.

LOUIS MARCUS, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY.

Local Hudson County held a well attended meeting at headquarters, 324 Central avenue, Jersey City, last Sunday. With one or two exceptions the branches made most encouraging reports on organization and agitation. The reports were substantiated by the admission of eighteen new members. Plans are afoot for more efficient work for The Worker and distribution on a more extensive scale of Socialist literature. Each branch is to be requested to elect a Branch Literature Agent to act with the County Agent, and where a branch fails to name an agent the County Literature Agent is empowered to impress the delegate to the County Committee, and require him to perform the duties of sub-agent until delinquent branch has made selection and sent an accredited agent. These sub-agents will meet with the County Agent at stated periods for exchange of views on plans of work and assist each other in pushing the work of collection and distribution of party papers and pamphlets.

Local Holyoke, Mass., set an excellent example for the aid of the national organization, which Hudson County has cheerfully accepted and would be glad to learn that other locals will adopt. The Committee has instructed its Secretary to communicate with each branch, urging the donation from its funds of such sum as it can spare to the national treasury, and where the fund is not sufficiently large to warrant draft, to take up a special collection. It is believed that Hudson County will cheerfully respond to this appeal, and that a generous sum will be forwarded at an early date.

In accordance with the provisions of the new constitution, a referendum is now in progress for the selection of state officers. The candidates are: For Secretary, Chas. Ufert and H. R. Kearns; for Financial Secretary, Comrade Dobbelaar; for Treasurer, Comrade Gilliar.

The committee having charge of the March celebration reports satisfactory progress.

The West Hudson comrades have matured their plans for a fair covering Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the second week in March in Ball's Union Hall, opposite the Clarke Thread Works in East Newark. Tickets are ten cents. The fair will be largely patterned after that recently held in Grand Central Palace, but on a much smaller scale, though none the less attractive and profitable to those patronizing it.

The New Jersey State Committee will meet Saturday, Mar. 8, at 8 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, and it is hoped that every delegate will be present, as it is high time that the Committee was organized and at work.

H. R. KEARNES, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

CENTRAL DIVISION, BROOKLYN.

The membership of the Central Division, composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th, and 17th A. D., Brooklyn, are called to a joint meeting, Friday, Mar. 7, at 8 o'clock at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, to elect a Division Organizer and transact such business as may come before it.

SOCIALIST CLUB.

The Ball Committee of the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, asks all who have tickets out to please make returns so that the ball account may be closed.

OHIO.

STATE COMMITTEE.

Following is the report of Auditing Committee upon the financial statement of the State Secretary form June 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1902:

To the State Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades:—Your committee appointed to audit the books of the State Secretary-Treasurer respectfully submit the following report, and certify to the excellent condition in which we found the accounts kept by the State Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. Critchlow. We spend on the report an account of all monies received and expended.

The Auditing Committee would suggest that in future the books be audited quarterly, as it would save much time, and give greater satisfaction to all comrades in the state who are members of the state organization. Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD BARRINGER,
AMBROSE P. CARR,
M. J. HYNES,
Auditing Committee.

RECEIPTS.

For dues, donations, and literature:

Local Cleveland	$131.10
Local Springfield	24.75
Local Dayton	63.55
Local Portsmouth	24.03
Local Mansfield	11.50
Local Xenia	7.60
Local Warren	8.65
Local Youngstown	5.08
Local Painesville	2.30
Local Bellevue	1.65
Local Tiffin	3.00
Local Edgerton	2.00
Local Continental	1.43
Local Bowling Green	.70
Local Ashtabula	4.50
Local Cincinnati	80.00
Local Toledo	36.50
Local Cuyahoga Falls	13.20
Local Canton	9.75
Local Massillon	7.50
Local Fremont	7.20
Local Conneaut	5.30
Local Columbus	4.00
Local Postoria	1.80
Local Berryrus	1.20
Local Wauseon	.70
Local Toronto	1.25
From all other sources, including individual donations, purchases of Literature, etc., etc., etc.	42.82
Total	$502.31

EXPENDITURES.

To National Committee	$148.90
To Agitation	110.00
To printing	122.10
To postage and postals	43.59
Miscellaneous items, including office supplies, money orders, express charges, telegrams, donations to party enterprises, etc., etc., etc.	65.93
	$491.72
To balance on hand Jan. 1	10.57
	$502.31

The State Committee has decided that the Secretary shall submit a financial statement to each local in the state every month beginning from the first of this year.

Ohio State Committee, Socialist Party.
W. G. CRITCHLOW,
Secretary.

Report approved of, and ordered printed.

Note.—The reports for the states to good and bad standing received in this office and will be published next week.—Ed.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Locals and Branches of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania.

At the regular meeting of the State Committee in this city, Feb. 18, it was decided to submit by referendum vote our party nominations for state election to be held Nov. 11. Nominate one candidate for Governor and one candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Report total vote of local or branch for each. Secretary of local will forward the vote to State Secretary not later than Mar. 25.

STATE COMMITTEE,
J. W. QUICK, Secretary.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

A Protest from Ohio.

Editor of The Worker.

We wish to call attention through the columns of your paper to the conduct of the National Committee. In their financial statement just issued we note that several states, with a larger party membership than Ohio, yet are doing very little, or practically nothing, towards the maintenance of the national organization. We, as the representatives of Ohio, one of the states that has been acting honorably with the national organization, hereby enter protest against the indifference as manifested by these states towards the national organization. If the National Committee is going to be continued, as it should and must be, all states must do their share towards sustaining them. We feel that it would be a useless expenditure of time to argue as to the question that the national organization should be better supported, as all Socialists ought to be clear on that point. However the fact remains that a few of the states are bearing the expenses of the national organization, and it cannot continue very much longer. Locals of the party in all states, as well as the individual members, should insist on their respective states bearing their proportionate part of the expense of the national organization.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE, S. P.
W. G. CRITCHLOW, Secretary.

As to Emblems.

Editor of The Worker.

I note with no little surprise that the National Committee have decided on restricting the membership in the selection of an emblem to the red flag, and what may be aptly termed the Panama design.

The practical utility of a design is in the use as a ballot emblem, and as a recognition mark among members. For both purposes the design should be simple and distinct. The red flag is this, but is objectionable from the association with anarchy. For which it is also the emblem, and then, on the ballot it cannot appear as the red flag, but must appear as the black flag, and I need only suggest the thought to make clear to the average person what "fruit" this would be for the opposition. To go into the necessary long historical significance is a waste of time, and besides, is lost on the average person.

The "Panama" design strikes me as being too complicated—trying to work an allegory. As a button, one has to get his nose up to it to make sure that its most striking figure—the hands clasped across the isthmus of Panama—is not the emblem of some of the numerous fraternal or labor organizations; or in this state, the emblem of the Union Reform Party. The clasped hands prevails from ginger-bread and candy kisses to the A. F. of L.

So far as I am concerned, I'm going to cast my vote for the Arm and Torch. Let every one send five cents to The Worker and get one of the half-inch Arm and Torch buttons, without lettering, and you will discover simplicity, neatness, and distinction, that would be the same on a ballot. Since its introduction here the women are wearing it, something they did not do with any other design, and which speaks for its artistic merit. Objection that may be raised against the Torch can be most effectively squashed by a short sentence or two about the emblem of education and enlightenment and the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

I am satisfied that this neat little button will be worn, no matter what the design forced by the restricted choice. It will be worn as a veteran button, having first won official place; on a ballot, through the efforts of the veterans of the movement in the United States.

CHAS. R. MARTIN.

Tiffin, O., Feb. 28.

In Essex County, N. J.

Editor of The Worker.

Branch 4 of the Socialist Party, Essex County, N. J., is making itself felt in the political arena of Newark. The heelers of both the capitalistic parties stand dumfounded at the progress of this aggressive branch among the trade unionists. No less than sixteen organizations are here represented, and they include the most progressive unions in Essex County. It is a list to be proud of, and runs as follows: International Association of Machinists, International Jewelry Workers of America, Local No. 2; Brotherhood of Painters, Local No. 26; Newark Printing Pressmen's Union No. 31; Newark Feeders and Assistant Pressman's Union No. 39; International Trunk and Bag Workers' Union, Newark Hat Finishers' Union No. 14; Brewers' Union No. 2, Photoengravers' International Union, Jewelry Workers' Local No. 1, and Celluloid Pressers' Local No. 7. Among our branch members from above unions are four presidents, five delegates to Essex Trades Council, two delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, and the local organizer for the American Federation of Labor. If there is a branch in the state of New Jersey that can beat that record, we would like to hear from them.

Two of Newark's prominent manufacturers are also members of this branch, and as properly becomes Socialist business men, their factories are unionized throughout.

Branch headquarters are located in the most central part of the city, at No. 124 Market street. The rooms are tastefully arranged, the best of literature is always on hand, and in the lecture hall a new piano has just been added.

Comrade Dooley, vice-president of C. F. U. of New York, delivered a lecture at headquarters on Feb. 16, and was greeted with a good house. His clear cut remarks made a profound impression upon the many trade unionists present which will result in much good to the party.

Comrade James E. Billings will lecture upon "The Ballot" on Sunday evening, Mar. 9, and on Mar. 16, Comrade Fred McIntosh will lecture upon "The Kiss of Judas in the Recent Peace Conference."

M.

Proud of Erie.

Editor of The Worker.

Under the heading "Victory in Erie," last week, why didn't you put up a rooster with wings spread and throat distended, crowing loud enough for a poor man, workingman or professional man, to hear, him? We must all get together, work together, pull together, make each other deserve hugs, that we may all live as brethren together when the victory comes. Put up your rooster next time and make him crow loud and long.

Think of it, Hanna's prediction fulfilled in Pennsylvania in less than two years. He knew whom the Republicans had to fight. And nothing but cold type to tell it in The Worker! We must be up to date if we would catch the young American.

The fight is on. The unions are getting their eyes open. It makes lovers of liberty glad to see them opening their doors to real independent political action—the only thing that will or can save Labor from its new friends, Hanna, Bishop Potter, Morgan, Cleveland (who had workingmen shot down and put their leader Eugene V. Debs in Woodstock Jail). From such friends, good Lord deliver us, the poor and the workers, or we will be hoodwinked again and again until endurance ceases to be a virtue.

Hear, ye toiling millions: In that old stronghold of Erie, the Republicans in round numbers four thousand, the Socialists three thousand, the Democrats too far in the rear to trouble us, and the S. L. P. gone into its hole. Let us carry New York next time, and not let Erie beat us that way again.

L. D. MAYES.

New York, Feb. 28.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

To the Workingmen of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism. That is, provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the Social Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a workingman must surrender the biggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, that they may bestow it on the pauperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo—why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class.

Workingmen:—You have heard before our appeals, but you continued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Republican and Democratic legislatures, Republican and Democratic judges are now, more than ever, the tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legislators and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not refused to you by the very men whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Democratic party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist literature. The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remember, he helps doubly who helps promptly.

Send contributions to Emil Neppel, treasurer, S. D. P. State Committee, 288 W. 142d street, New York.

New York State Committee, S. D. P.
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

All monies contributed will be acknowledged in The Worker "Volkszeitung" and "Vorwarts."

——The New York "Herald" says there are 3,828 millionaires in this country who own $26,000,000,000. That's all the active capital of the nation, really, and so less than 4,000 men are the actual bosses of the United States. They in turn are bossed by Rockefeller, Morgan, and a few others.—Commonwealth.

CHILD LABOR IN GEORGIA.

The United States Census reports just made public for the state of Georgia show that there are 83,342 wage earners employed in the 7,504 manufacturing establishments in the state, and that they receive an annual wage of $20,290,071, or a little more than $242 per capita a year. This low wage is accounted for by the fact that there are 6,373 children under the age of sixteen years, employed at a wage of only $691,700, which would indicate that the average daily wage of this army of children is less than 37 cents a day. The cotton manufacturers of Georgia, however, have this year signed an agreement to exclude from the mills children under ten years of age and those under twelve who cannot show a certificate of four months' attendance at school. There is no law in the state regulating child labor. The manufacturers' agreement referred to was designed to defeat the movement for an anti-child labor bill. It effected its purpose, and it is now very doubtful if it will be lived up to.

——The meanest man to-day is he who is a little thief and thinks he will soon get a chance to be a big thief.—The Referendum.

——Adulterated food is most largely consumed by the workingman's family—probably this is the reason that the various state legislatures, as well as congress, refuse to pass pure food laws.—W. S. Waudby, in Typographical Journal.

Some Men Pay $10.000 for an expert to manage their advertising. There are others who pay $5.00 for an annual subscription to Printers' Ink and learn what all the advertisers are thinking about. But even these are not the extremes reached; there are men who lose over $100.000 a year by doing neither one.

For sample copy send 10 cents to Printers' Ink, No. 10 Spruce St., N.Y. City.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill.

AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.

Subscription $1 per year, in advance.

HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.

Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Never let Whiskey get the best of you
Get the best of it
BUY GOVERNMENT PROOF KENTUCKY WHISKIES

UNION MADE
AND PUT UP IN UNION PACKAGES
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS OF WHISKIES, WINES & LIQUORS
The Cooperative Liquor Co
DISTILLERS AGENTS INCORPORATED COVINGTON, KY.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

EMILE ZOLA'S
POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS.

Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.

"The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "Human Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother, Germinal," "Rush for the Spoil," "Therese Raquin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Plassans," "Pot-Bouille" (Piping Hot), "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."

Any volume sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.

Send for catalogue of Socialist publications, sent gratis to any address.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

BOOKS WANTED.

Hyndman—"Historical Basis of Socialism."

Enrico Ferri—"Work on Criminology."

Thos. Skidmore—"The Rights of Man to Rural Property."

Parke Godwin—"Democracy, Pacific and Constructive."

Any other out-of-print publication on the SOCIAL QUESTION.

Send name of title and author with lowest price to

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

READY AGAIN.

"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." By H. Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 2 cents; 100 copies, $1.25, postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
320 Broadway, Room 922. 50 Union Square.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs.
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

"Railroading in the United States."
BY BEN HANFORD.
PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
40 Copies $1.00
1000 " 25.00
Sent on receipt of price.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 William Street, New York.

R·I·PANS

Ripans Tabules are the best medicine in the world. There is scarcely any condition of ill health that is not benefited by the occasional use of a Ripans Tabule, and the price—10 for 5 cents—does not bar them from any home or justify any one in enduring ills that are easily cured. A family bottle containing 150 Tabules is sold for 60 cents. For sale by druggists.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial-Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

TRADE and SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries; 15,000 receipts, 900 New Formulas, 734 pages. Indispensable in every worker's family. Price, $5.00, cloth; $6.00 in sheep, post free.

Hopkins' "Experimental Science," $4.00.

"Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century," by Edward W. Byrn; 300 illustrations, 480 pages, $3.00. Half red morocco, gilt top, $4.00.

Hopkins' "Magic," $2.50.

Sloane's "Complete Electrical Library," 5 volumes in a box, $5.00.

"Standard Practical Plumbing," by P. J. Davies. A complete encyclopedia for practical plumbers, builders, gasfitters, engineers, etc., $3.00.

"The Tinsmiths' Helper and Pattern Book," by H. K. Vosburgh. Rules, diagrams, tables, and recipes for the use of practical metal workers, $1.00.

"How to Become a Good Mechanic," by John Phin. A practical guide to self-taught men; tells what to study and how to begin. 25 cents.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS of every kind furnished by

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
—SUCCESSOR TO—
'CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
TORONTO, CANADA.

Five Postals for $1.25; each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.

For Sale on all New York News-stands.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 130 West 120th st., New York.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
60 Second Ave., Between Third & Fourth Sts.

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER. PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

PARTY BUTTONS

We manufacture three different sizes in ⅞, ⅞, and 1½ in. diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the ⅝ in. size simply with Arm and Torch emblem.

1 Button	5 cents.
12 Buttons	25 cents
25 Buttons	50 cents
100 Buttons	$1.75

Cash must accompany all orders.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

PATRONIZE ... FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM. 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th Sts. N.Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
**THE REFER

A WORD OF WARNING TO WICKED AGITATORS.

Editor of The Worker.

The alarming and deplorable tendency becoming daily more apparent on the part of the workingman to assert his right to more than one-fourth of the product of his hand or brain is a undoubted evidence that our blessed civilization has been wasted upon him. Society has unwisely lavished so much thought upon him and care upon his surroundings that he has been led falsely to assume that he should be as well fed and as comfortably housed as the man who gives him employment.

This position is so evidently preposterous that it would scarcely need refutation were it not that certain misguided speakers and editors are doing their utmost to confirm the lower classes in their fallacy.

The Worker is a conspicuous example of pernicious activity along this line, and it affords me great pleasure, therefore, to call to the attention of its editor the enclosed clipping from the Brooklyn "Eagle."

It is, indeed, hard to realize the possibility of misconception on the part of the workingman as to his industrial or social status, but should there linger a doubt in any mind, do please, Mr. Editor, hold up the "Eagle's" model workman:

1. He does not work from inclination, but "because he needs the money."

2. "He does not get drunk"—because a thoughtful government has removed the temptation (along with everything else except the "dingy hand-me-downs that have seen long service on white men's shanks.")

3. "He does not organize unions, and demand everything and interfere with everything."

4. "He requires bossing, but he does what he MUST without profanity or grumbling;" therefore

5. "He has the making of an excellent laborer."

One more "Eagle" quotation to show you, Mr. Editor, what a wicked waste of time it is to try to improve the poor. The fact is, sir, we positively don't want better surroundings; all we are aching for is cheap rent; for that we have the word of the "Eagle." Moreover, we very much prefer filth to cleanliness—a life in Mulberry Bend to a residence on the Park Slope. Listen to the Washington Street oracle, you wicked demagogue:

"Many of the poor do not care much whether they have wide or narrow courts, skylights, fire escapes, or bathtubs, so that they get a rent within their means. Experiences in Manhattan have shown that THOUSANDS PREFER DIRT, DARKNESS, AND CROWDING TO HEALTH AND DECENCY."

Now, sir, I put it to you: Would it not be wise to halt here a little? Those of us who have tried in our poor way to hasten the advent of the Co-operative Commonwealth have evidently been too impetuous; and the thought born of the "Eagle's" editorials is certainly disquieting. Suppose the dawn of our industrial freedom should break upon us before we had acquired a taste for cleanliness or overcome our natural craving for "darkness, dirt, and crowding." Can you not imagine the militia, instead of shooting us as strikers, being called upon to drive us at the bayonets' point into clean streets and commodious and well-ventilated and heated houses? It makes my blood boil to think that I may in the near future be haled before some such legal luminary as Bookstaver to show cause why I should not be compelled to take a trip to Yellowstone Park or to Europe for my health's sake. This would indeed be curtailing individual freedom.

Let us think better of the scheme of a Socialist daily and strenuously help to spread the gospel according to Sainv (Clair) McKelway.

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR CHEATLE.

(Note.—The workman held up as a model by the editor of the "Eagle" for the edification of wicked strikers and agitators is, of course, the negro laborer of the South. Prseident Schwab of the Steel Trust also has reason to praise his many virtues.—Ed.)

TICKET IN SEATTLE.

Socialists Begin Municipal Campaign in the Lively Young City of the Northwest.

Our comrades in Seattle have nominated a complete municipal ticket composed of wage workers and issued the following declaration of principles:

"Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain!"

"We, the Socialist Party of Seattle, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America, and to the Socialist Party of the state of Washington.

"We affirm our unfaltering adherence to the principles and the program of international revolutionary Socialism.

"In presenting our candidates for municipal office to the working class voters of Seattle, we base our appeal upon the following declarations as our platform of principles:

"1. Labor produces all wealth.

"2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.

"3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalists will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate to themselves, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.

"4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalist is so complete as enables the capitalist to live in [illegible] idleness.

"5. [illegible] necessary consequence of [illegible]n of the laborer by the [illegible]r expropriation of all [illegible] of the hands of the toiling [illegible]uprivate ownership of the [illegible]apital, there is an inevitable [illegible] between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.

"6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.

"7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists, labor is completely disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.

"8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the ballot.

"9. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party of the working class.

"10. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the material interests of the working class and aid the workers in the class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

"11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the municipal affairs of Seattle in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

"12. In conclusion, we appeal to all workingmen to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with and for their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of private capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice:

"TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR."

The ticket is as follows:

For Mayor—Geo. W. Scott, Carpenter.

For Comptroller—W. C. B. Randolph, Carpenter.

For Treasurer—Geo. W. Ficks, printer.

For Corporation Counsel—Wm. M. Devitt, lawyer.

For Councilmen-at-Large—T. E. Latimer, teacher; and Wm. O'Keefe, ship caulker.

For Councilmen: First Ward—W. H. Beebe, machinist; Second Ward—S. A. Wolfe, clerk; Third Ward—Chas. W. Blake, bricklayer; Fourth Ward—N. J. Classe, carpenter; Fifth Ward—L. W. Kidd, printer; Sixth Ward—A. F. Lindwall, painter; Seventh Ward—G. H. Peters, plumber; Eighth Ward—Otto Shields, cigarmaker; Ninth Ward—J. W. McCorkle, carpenter.

THEY WILL NOT HONOR THE PRINCE.

Electric Lodge of I. A. M. Enters Its Protest Against Greetings to German Royalty.

Electric Lodge No. 313 of the International Association of Machinists, has addressed to this paper the following communication, to which we gladly give space:

"Editor of The Worker:

"It is the desire of this lodge to enter a protest against the unusual demonstrations by some of the workingmen of this country over the visit of Prince Henry of Germany, and desire you to print the enclosed resolution where every one may have a chance to ponder over it, and especially those who took any active part in the foolish demonstrations of greeting.

"We selected your paper because it champions the cause of the laboring class, and also to let the readers of The Worker know that there is at least one lodge which protests as a body against a display of ignorance. Following is the resolution:

"'Whereas, The visit of Prince Henry of Germany to the United States has no diplomatic nor international significance relative to the interests of either country; be it

"'Resolved, That we, Electric Lodge No. 313, I. A. of M., do enter a protest against the demonstrations made over the visit of Prince Henry of Germany by some of the American workmen, as being ignorant and unworthy of intelligent workmen; and be it further

"Resolved, That we condemn the action of the Government in making such large appropriations for the entertainment of a mere visitor.'

"Very respectfully,

"Electric Lodge 313, I. A. of M.,
"E. G. WESSMAN,
"President.
"GEO. H. TREMBORG,
"Recording Secretary.

NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.

We are requested by President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists to publish the following notice to all union machinists and sympathizers:

"The daily newspapers are circulating reports to the effect that our strikes in several places have been adjusted, or declared off. This information has been circulated, especially, in the case of San Francisco Alliance and the Allis-Chalmers shops at Chicago. You are hereby notified that the strikes at San Francisco and at Chicago have not been declared off, nor has any settlement been reached. You will pay no attention to newspaper reports as to our strikes being declared off at any place, for when settlements are made the Association at large will be notified through my office.

"Our members are on strike in the following cities, and you will use your utmost endeavors to keep machinists away from the cities named: San Francisco, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Toledo, St. Albans, Vt.; Washington, Ind.; Rock Falls, Ill.; Southern Railway System, Alexandria, Richmond, Salisbury, Knoxville, Columbus, Charleston, Memphis, Birmingham, Selma, Macon, Atlanta.

"Machinists are requested to stay away from Franklin, Pa., Cleburne, Texas, and Springfield, Mo.

"Please notify all machinists that the Brown & Sharp Tool Company of Providence, R. I., is on the unfair list. Do not purchase any tools made by this company."

The capitalist press is, as usual, serving the interests of the capitalist class in publishing such misinformation. So much the more need for a daily paper owned and controlled by workingmen.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

(Continued from page 1.)

daughter of the President of the United States to that coronation—we, the believers in the people—we, the believers in democracy, will actually fall over ourselves to do honor to royalty incarnated in the person of King Edward of England.

There is in this country to-day an imperialism more subtle and far-reaching than any imperialism of the past—an imperialism of wealth. This imperialism is leading the people to worship other forms of tyranny. Our industrial monarchs unite with the monarchs of the old world to establish a world-wide monarchy and to further this end our capitalists are bartering their daughters to European profligates in return for titles.

"And who pays for all this? Five hundred thousand workingmen in Germany to-day are out of employment. In the city of Berlin alone there are one hundred thousand workingmen without employment, and the charitable institutions are strained to the utmost to provide for the necessities of life. Yet to pay for the private gentleman's yacht and his luxuries those people will be ground still further into poverty. And who pays the cost of the gorgeous reception given this representative of oppression? Who, but the workingmen of America? It is from their toil and sweat that the bills will be paid.

"We should oppose recognizing this man because he represents a philosophy antagonistic to progress, a system belonging to a past age, a doctrine that denies the equality of men and which lives on murder and persecution.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman will be received with outstretched hands. The members of the party which bears the stamp of democracy upon it will probably vote for this order. Yet our voices will be heard for the people and against monarchy, imperialism and plutocracy, we will fight constitutionally, we will bear witness metaphorically, we will attempt to fan the dying embers of freedom while those to whom the heritage of liberty and democracy is intrusted are paying homage to royalty."

There was complete silence while MacCartney spoke, and after he had concluded, Hayes of Lowell interrupted the Speaker for the fourth time while the question was being put and was recognized. Mr. Hayes poses as the funny man of the House, and he proceeded to sustain his reputation. He was not very funny, but his attempt at ridicule met with more laughter than it otherwise would, because it came opportunely and relieved the tension prevailing.

Hayes began by quoting the following from the Scripture: "'The wind bloweth where it listeth; the sound thereof is heard, but we know not whence it cometh nor whither it goeth,' and more wind has been wasted in the past few minutes than would keep the members of the House in breath for the next six months." He said he had felt terrified when the previous speaker was addressing the House, and had momentarily expected the German army to enter the House and bear him away to a kommers. He suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms and his subordinates surround the two Socialists during Prince Henry's visit in order that the two members be protected from contact with royalty and from the possibility of being taken captive by the Prince. "For," said he, "we should miss them. Oh, we should miss them!"

There was no applause when Hayes sat down. He was followed by Dean of Wakefield, a Deihocrat, who said the courtesies extended to Prince Henry are not a recognition of a form of government, but simply an expression of good will for the people of another nation. He favored the order. Still there was no applause.

Socialists Stand Alone.

This ended the debate. The Speaker hurriedly called for a rising vote, and all apparently stood up, except Carey and MacCartney, who afterwards voted in the negative. Carey asked unanimous consent to be placed on record. Hayes of Lowell objected. The speaker ruled that Carey's request could only be granted on a yea and nay vote. Carey asked for a roll call, but only MacCartney and he arose, thirty being required. This closed the incident. A large number of members escaped to the corridors to discuss it, and the House assumed its normal condition.

The Brakemen's Bill.

A few minutes afterwards the adverse report of the committee on Carey's bill requiring that railroads increase the number of brakemen on trains came up. Carey moved to substitute his bill and spoke for fifteen minutes upon it. His speech bristled with facts, showing the necessity for the measure. He was opposed by Sampson of Worcester, who claimed to be a railroad man of forty years' experience. He said the measure was unnecessary. Bullard of West Newton supplemented this by saying the railroads would consider the safety of their trainmen and passengers. MacCartney replied and roasted both statements in a scathing speech.

What followed was most interesting. A rising vote showed a tie—42 to 42. Carey made the point of no quorum. A count showed only 107 members present, sustaining the point. Carey then moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms bring in a quorum. The members in the corridors were rounded up and a quorum was had.

Carey then asked for a roll call, and in spite of protestations from some members he secured the necessary number—31 responding. This development was highly disagreeable to several members who had voted against the bill, but who did not want to be placed on record, and it was amusing to note their bewilderment and disgust. The roll call resulted in 65 to 70, and another labor bill died the death at the hands of "Labor's friends." This one was especially important to the railroad men of the state, who are a unit in its favor, and who had a special legislative agent present.

Shortly afterwards the House adjourned, after the most exciting session held in many years, and one which all Socialists can be proud to remember. It was no easy task for our representatives to stand in that hostile body and utter truths which run counter to the world's opinion; but they did it, and did it with a dignified sincerity which commanded the respect even of their opponents and which entitles them to the approbation and support of Socialists everywhere.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

INJUNCTION IS MADE PERMANENT.

Massachusetts Superior Court Decides Against Striking Teamsters in Boston.

The decision on the temporary injunction issued against the teamsters in the strike against the Brine Transportation Company of Boston was rendered on Friday by Judge Braley of the Superior Court. As was to be expected, the injunction is made permanent. Teamsters being forbidden to interfere either forcibly or peaceably with the business of the company, although the union can solicit customers from the Brine Company, IF NOT UNDER CONTRACT WITH IT, to transfer their patronage to other firms. The situation, at the present writing, has a most serious aspect. The union leaders claim a strike is imminent that will paralyze the trade of New England, involving over 30,000 men. It is also claimed that the railroad corporations especially seem to be anxious for a strike, believing an opportunity would be presented to exterminate organized labor. If all the workmen involved in the transportation business were to strike the result would be disastrous.

In order to try to prevent a strike, the Allied Transportation Council will appeal again to the National Civic Federation and the State Board of Conciliation. It is impossible as yet to predict what action will be taken, but the freight handlers and other teamsters are reported in deep sympathy with the Brine strikers and radical action is probable.

The Boston union men are much agitated over the court decision, but it is difficult to see how they could expect anything else. So long as they vote for their masters to control the courts, they may expect courts to serve their masters' interests.

HEARING ON BILL FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION.

On Monday, Feb. 24, a special hearing was held at the Massachusetts State House by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments upon a Senate bill providing for the initiative and referendum on constitutional amendments. The hearing was in charge of the legislative committee of the trade unions, and over 1,500 citizens, nearly all workingmen, were in attendance. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by trade-union officials and others. It was a striking demonstration, but space forbids fuller notice this week.

NOT SO BAD IN CANADA.

The following letter from Comrade Wilshire to the New York "Evening Post" is self-explanatory:

"Editor 'Evening Post,' New York.

"Dear Sir:—My attention has been called to a letter from your Washington correspondent referring to myself, in which he states that 'the Canadian authorities are in entire sympathy with Mr. Madden's desire to limit the subsidy, which second-class mail rates states, to newspapers and publications of genuinely current literature.' The natural inference for me to draw from this statement of your correspondent is that my magazine was not one of 'genuinely current literature,' and that the Canadian authorities were in sympathy with the United States authorities in the withdrawal of the second-class rates from myself. This impression that your correspondent gives is certainly erroneous as far as it intimates that the Canadian authorities are in sympathy with Mr. Madden in his action as to my case. Before coming to Canada I sent to the Canadian authorities all the back numbers of my magazine, and gave them the whole story of my difficulty with the United States postoffice, and upon the basis of this information they promised to give me my second-class rates here providing I would publish in Canada. This they have done, and 'Wilshire's Magazine' is now being published in Toronto. This statement of facts certainly does not agree with your correspondent's view that the Canadian authorities are in sympathy with Mr. Madden, at least, it is certain they were not in sympathy with him regarding my particular case.

"I may add this—it has nothing pardo particularly with the case—that I am to address a large public meeting here next Saturday night upon the subject of the practical suppression of my paper by the United States postoffice, and that the mayor of Toronto has kindly consented to be my presiding officer at the lecture.

"Faithfully yours,
"H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE."

"Toronto, Ont., Feb. 28.

The "Evening Post, which is the especial organ of the capitalist anti-expansionists and free-traders, has steadily supported the present administration in its attack upon the free press.

EDUCATION THE HOPE.

The hope of the future is in education. This must come from the unions. Every union should be a training school, where wage earners can learn lessons in political economy and political action as citizens. A union that fails to become an educational center, teaching the fundamental ideas of industrial liberty, is not performing its high duty. Along this line come encouraging reports from unions all over the west. Libraries are being secured, debates held on current topics with general discussion of conditions and the way to industrial liberty.—Miners' Magazine.

—The martyr cannot be dishonored. Every lash inflicted is a tongue of fame; every prison a more illustrious abode; every burned book or house enlightens the world; every suppressed or expunged word reverberates through the earth from side to side. The minds of men are at last aroused; reason looks out and justifies her own, and malice finds all her work in ruin. It is the whipper who is whipped and the tyrant who is undone.—Emerson.

C. F. U. NOTES.

Trade Autonomy vs. Industrial Organization.

Benevolent Robbers—Engineer Horr a Socialist—Lessons for the Working Class—Will They Be Heeded?

Shall the firemen and engineers in breweries belong to the United Brewery Workers' Union or not? Brewers say, yes! Firemen and engineers say, no!

Three union firemen refused the request of the Brewery Workers and would not join the union of brewery firemen. The Brewery Workers secured their discharge and replaced them by members of their union.

On motion of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, the C. F. U. had requested their reinstatement. Delegate Bohm claimed it was not within the jurisdiction of the local organization to have the men replaced. The firemen and engineers demanded that the Brewery Workers be suspended from the central body until the men were replaced.

Over two hours were consumed in the debate, and the arguments presented by both sides and the eloquent pleas for harmony would have been a credit to the congressional chambers. (And still workingmen must find capitalist bankers and lawyers to represent them at Washington. If these men, whose ability is unquestioned, would study Socialism and enter straight working-class politics—use their ability to educate their fellow-workingmen—the near future would see many of them at Albany and Washington fighting there for Labor's freedom.)

It was a critical moment in the life of the C. F. U. when the vote was taken, as both sides have many active supporters, and it was feared that the expulsion of the Brewery Workers might cause a split in the central body.

On a roll call vote of 29 to 27 the motion to suspend was lost. Many unions refused to vote.

In order to fight the boss brewers' combinations the Brewery Workers claim that they must have all brewery engineers and firemen under their control, as the keeping up of fires is a most important factor in the manufacture of their product. The Brewery Workers secured the eight-hour day for the Brewery Firemen, a concession the firemen could not have secured alone.

The Eccentric Firemen claim that they should have jurisdiction over all firemen whether they work in breweries or elsewhere. They demand the right of trade autonomy.

Delegate Dooley gave a very clear exposition of the situation: When we have a strike in a trade where the bosses are divided and competing, and where all the workingme nare united, a victory for the workers is almost sure to result. But if we find the bosses in a combination or trust and the men divided in two or three or more organizations, each striving to gain advantages for its members, oft-times regardless of the sister union, where the men are under two or three heads instead of all under one authority, then we are almost sure to lose.

In this city the Brewery Workers having a combination of bosses to fight, as the Brewery Workers claim, it seems necessary that the firemen in breweries belong to the Brewery Firemen's Union.

Democratic Assemblyman Prince Refuted.

The following letter was presented by the delegate from the Butchers' Union:

"To the Delegates of the C. F. U.—Greeting:

"At a regular meeting held at Bohemian Hall on Feb. 26, 1902, of the Bohemian Bologna Butchers' Union No. 1, a resolution was adopted unanimously calling on the Central Federated Union to denounce and prevent any attempt to appeal the law known as the 'O'Connell Sunday Closing Law.' A STATEMENT WAS MADE BEFORE THE CODES COMMITTEE BY ASSEMBLYMAN PRINCE THAT THE C. F. U. WAS OPPOSED TO THE CLOSING OF BUTCHER STORES ON SUNDAY MORNING. We appeal to your honorable body to protest against any attempt to take away from us or interfere in anyway with our day of rest. We have instructed our delegates to have you take proper measures for our protection in this matter.

(Signed) "FORNOIS JELINCK,
"President."

The C. F. U. passed a resolution of protest against the repeal of the bill.

By what authority does Assemblyman Prince state that the C. F. U. is opposed to closing butcher stores on Sunday morning? This is on a par with the contention of Assemblyman Prince that the interests of Capital and Labor are identical.

Bridge Tenders' and Bakers' Complaints.

A letter was sent to Mayor Low on motion of the Bridge Tenders requesting the re-employment of ten men discharged, with no reasons given, from the bridges of Newtown Creek, in Queens Borough.

An answer from the Commissioner of Lunacy was read stating that the reduction in the pay of bakers employed in the Middletown Asylum made their wages the same as paid in all other hospitals.

It was announced that the Building Trades and Miscellaneous Section had constituted themselves as a committee of the whole to make a house to house canvas for the Letter Carriers' bill. A committee of Donnelly, Boulton, and Hanna were appointed to generally supervise the work.

More letters of protest to be ignored, more cause for complaint, more reductions for workingmen, more resolutions of endorsement for labor bills, more house to house canvassing, more begging, simply to snubbed and refused, more lobbying and trying to bribe capitalist legislators to give us what is ours, more injunctions, more unconstitutional labor laws, more and more workingmen arrested. Yes, more and more of it, until the working class realizes its condition, its powers, and the intelligent use of the ballot.

But they're coming! Now you see results in Massachusetts, now in Washington, now in Pennsylvania. When will we see New York City head the list? Brothers in the C. F. U., wake up!

Lot Theater Repairs Wait.

The Theatrical Employees moved to request the Commissioner of Buildings to postpone the making of changes in theaters until May, as many men would be thrown out of work if the theaters are closed for changes at this season.

Capitalism permits a man to work but part of the year. It's a glorious system of prosperity! Do the actors think of the idle carpenters, painters, bricklayers, and others this time of the year? Three months from now when these trades have their busy season will they think for the out-of-work actors and theatrical employees, the printers, and others? It might benefit you to glance into economic conditions a trifle. No, don't do it! It's dangerous! You might see the truth and become a Socialist! Don't! Don't! Don't!

Benevolent Robbers.

"The trust is all right. They have a gymnasium for their men," said Mr. Lorillard.

"We want fair wages and not gymnasiums," was the reply of the cigarmakers' committee.

The Romans gave the people bread and amusement when the Roman noblemen became the slave masters of the people. America seems to be fast following the footsteps of old Rome, who, at the height of her grandeur, after conquering the world, fell to worthless ruin and barbarism. The American capitalist has replaced the Roman nobleman. He offers gymnasiums, libraries, etc., to placate the people and cover up his robberies. There are Americans to-day who will fall into the trap. There are those who, so long as they can get food and circus, will not see the subtle hand taht is stealing their liberties.

"We want fair wages, not gymnasiums!" Keep your gifts and stop your stealings. There is hope that the American workingman may profit by the experience of the Roman plebian and will save himself ere it is too late!

Engineer Horr's Case.

Only one state senator would consent to take up the case of Engineer Horr, who failed to secure justice after being brutally assaulted and maimed for life by Contractor Pucci. The C. F. U. wishes to impeach Judge Cowing, but the state senators show their entire disregard for the wishes of the workingmen whose votes elected them by refusing to take up the case.

Brother Horr has learned a few lessons under the hard and severe task master, Experience.

Here is what he has to say:

"The working class cannot expect to get justice from capitalist judges. They rule for the interests of the capitalist class, and care nothing for the workingman.

"I appeal to all my brothers in the labor movement to unite at the ballot box and vote for the class-conscious candidates of labor as represented by the Social Democratic Party, and thus put an end to this tyranny of capitalism.

"What justice can you expect from men nominated and elected by capitalist parties to represent capitalist interests. It's time the workingman saw these things.

"My case is only one example of the way a workingman is treated.

"I have tried my utmost to secure justice, but so long as capitalists are in power a poor man can secure no justice.

"I have appealed to Albany, and have gone there twice, but have very little hope to secure result.

"I will gladly go on the platform next election for the Social Democratic Party."

Bakers' Troubles.

The New York bakers' unions have some difficulties on hand. Locals Nos. 1 and 50 were expelled from the national organization. They reorganized as the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union of New York and vicinty. They have the sympathy of the New York union with the exception of Cake Bakers' No. 7, with whom they had difficulties which led to their expulsion.

The national secretary, F. H. Harzbecker, came on from Cleveland. He protested at the C. F. U. against the seating of delegates from the reorganized locals, and was referred to the Miscellaneous Section. Here he again protested against their admission to the central body. Delegate Klutlein defended the local organization, and stated that it was useless to spend money for a national referendum of the question to the whole bakers' union, because the matter would not be respected by the officers. A committee was appointed to try and straigten out the matter.

Did you see that big fat fellow leaning back in his office chair, with a broad smile on his countenance? That's the capitalist who owns the big bread factory. He's just contemplating the situation, and chuckling to himself, "Go it! boys! Go it! You're doing me a good turn. You are saving money for me. Kee pthe fight up! So long as you spend all your money, time and energy in fighting each other you can't demand higher wages or shorter hours. So long as you fight between yourselves you can't fight me! Whoop, la! Soak it to him! Keep it up, boys!"

Brewery Organized.

Delegate Bohm reports Fred Oppermann's brewery thoroughly unionized. Good work! Keep it up, boys! Keep it up!

E. P. JENNINGS, JR.

WOODCARVERS AND MODELERS.

At the last meeting of the Wood Carvers' and Modelers' Association of New York resolutions were adopted protesting against the credentials of the Ornamental Plasterers being accepted by the Central Federated Union unless that body recognizes the cards of the W. C. and M. A.

An effort is also being made to assist the woodcarvers of Rochester and Buffalo to establish a minimum wage scale and shorter hours in several of the big shops there which are now doing a large portion of the custom work for New York.

The entertainment committee was instructed to arrange a family social for May 10 in honor of the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Association. A handsome desk and chair were presented by the members to the Association's former representative, John S. Henry, as a mark of appreciation for faithful services rendered as business agent.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are, alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

CELEBRATION OF MARCH EVENTS

SOCIALIST PARTY (März-Feier) HUDSON CO.

Saturday, March 15, 1902, —AT— CENTRAL HALL, 344-354 Central Ave., Jersey City.

Sunday, March 16, 1902, —AT— ODD FELLOWS HALL, 412 Washington Street, Hoboken.

THEATRE, CONCERT AND BALL.

TICKETS, 15c. EACH, IN ADVANCE. 25c. AT DOOR.

Tickets good for either performance. Curtain rises at 8 P. M.

HOW CAN YOU!

CELEBRATE THE COMMUNE AND

NOT READ

ITS FULLEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC STORY,

THE HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE

—BY LISSAGARAY—

THIS IS THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE:

Who made the revolution of the 18th of March? What part was taken by the Central Committee? What was the Commune? How came it that 100,000 Frenchmen are lost to their country? Who is responsible? Legions of witnesses will answer.

No doubt it is an exile who speaks, but an exile who has been neither member, nor officer, nor functionary of the Commune; who for five years has sifted the evidence; who has not ventured upon a single assertion without accumulated proofs; who sees the victors on the look-out for the slightest inaccuracy to deny all the rest; who knows no better plea for the vanquished than the simple and sincere recital of their history.

This history, besides, is due to their children, to all the workingmen of the earth. The child has the right to know the reason of the paternal defeats, the Socialist Party, the campaign of its flag in all countries. He who tells the people revolutionary legends, he who amuses them with sensational stories, is as criminal as the geographer who would draw up false maps for the navigators.

The "History of the Commune" should be in the library of every Socialist, for it recalls one of the grandest epochs in the history of Socialism, an epoch which will never be erased from the history of mankind.

The "History of the Paris Commune" contains 500 pp., is bound in cloth and published in two editions. Popular edition, price $1.00. Library edition, price $3.00.

As premiums for this occasion the "Silver Cross" (cloth, price 50 cents) is offered with the popular edition, and the "People's Marx," cloth, price $1.50) is offered with the Library Edition; on orders sent in before April 1.

ADDRESS

THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
23 Duane Street, New York.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

—The man who builds the finest house does not live in it. The man who makes the finest coat does not wear it. The man who raises the finest ox does not get the best steak. The man who works most gets the least. Did you ever think of that?—Social Democratic Herald.

—One dollar will buy forty copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States." Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

FACTORY TO POCKET

Why pay 3 profits to retail dealers? This week 14K Waltham Watches, 20-year guarantee, retail dealers' price, $16.95 to $25.00. Our Factory to Pocket price, $8.75. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

—Send $2 for five yearly subscription cards for The Worker or 10 half-yearly cards. Ten new readers of The Worker in your town between now and November will probably mean ten new votes for Socialism next election.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XI.—NO. 50. NEW YORK, MARCH 16, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

HOW TO GET A DAILY PAPER.

We need a daily paper. We are all agreed on that point. The only question is how to get the funds.

This should not be and need not be a difficulty if the Socialists, individually and collectively, do their duty. We have done seemingly impossible things before. We can do this.

Here is what each of us has to do.

Cut out or copy the form of pledge for the Socialist Daily Fund, fill it out, and mail it, enclosing the first installment—to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York. Do this at once. He gives double, it is said, who gives quickly.

Make your pledges as liberal as you can. Remember that we need a daily, that it costs money to start one, that it is your duty and your interest to help, and that your example will encourage others. Pledge as much as you can spare during the next year—$25, $50, $100—to be paid in monthly installments of two or five or ten dollars each. Send in the first installment with the pledge. And don't wait to be notified when later instatements fall due. It costs trouble and money to send out letters of reminder.

Finally, do not stop with doing your duty as an individual. Do your duty as a member of a collective body. Agitate for the daily. Inspire others to contribute. See that your local organization takes a hand in the work. Help organize festivals or picnics for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund. Tell your friends about it and interest them. Work and work and work—and success is assured.

MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

The May Day issue of The Worker will be an 8-page number and will be full of valuable matter—articles of interest to militant Socialists, articles for the education of young recruits, and articles suitable to be given to the stranger who wants to know something about Socialism.

We are not going to make great promises about it, but it will be good. It should be circulated at the May Day demonstrations and propaganda meetings and get into as many hands as possible.

Although double the usual size, the May Day number will be sold at the usual price. Party organizations cannot make a better investment than by buying as many copies as they can distribute. Bundle rates are: For 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, $1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred. Order early.

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr Julius Halpern and.

Leonard D. Abbott, Socialist Daily Finance Committee:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $.....to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address .....

NEXT? WHO'S NEXT?

Forces are Gathering for the Socialist Daily.

The Work is Now Under Way—It Rests with the Comrades and Sympathizers, who want the Paper to Hasten its Appearance—Are You on the List.

The second general meeting of the Socialists of New York for the purpose of launching the movement for a Socialist daily was held Tuesday evening in the Labor Lyceum. Job Harriman was chosen as chairman and William Butscher as secretary.

Morris Hillquit presented a clear and exhaustive report of the work and recommendations of the committee of fifteen elected at the previous meeting, covering questions of organization and methods of raising funds, etc. The report was discussed and partially acted upon, a spirit of harmony and calm determination prevailing throughout.

The question of name and of date of issuance were postponed to the next meeting, which will soon be called for the purpose of final organization. Notice of this meeting will be given in The Worker next week.

A plan of organization was agreed upon and it was resolved to open a vigorous campaign for the raising of funds. Auxilliary organizations representing party branches and sympathetic unions and societies will be formed in New York and neighboring places and all means will be taken to hasten the appearance of a daily paper and ensure its success. William Butscher was chosen to take charge of the work which must be done and it is hoped that he will receive the heartiest co-operation.

The meeting closed with the collection of further pledges for the fund, as reported below.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to March 12:

Previously acknowledged	$1,628.50
Sam Miller	10.00
Sam Joseloff, New Rochelle	10.00
Louis Uffner, New Rochelle	10.00
John Wilkins	20.00
J. E. White, New Haven	20.00
E. A. Buckland, Holyoke, Mass.	10.00
Fred. Krafft, Jersey City, N. J.	25.00
G. J. Alcott, Bridgewater, Mass.	25.00
Oscar B. Abbott	50.00
Emile B. Abbott	50.00
Otto Christoph, Buffalo	10.00
Lewis Patterson, Henryville	12.00
Elias M. Metzer	10.00
John F. Handlon	5.00
Carl Classen	20.00
Abraham A Heller	50.00
Samuel Bernstein	25.00
Emil Neppel	25.00
P. Weinstein	25.00
Arbeiter Mannerchor, N.H.	50.00
Samuel Raines	5.00
Otto Segert	10.00
A. Margolies	10.00
I Levin	10.00
George Steinhardt	25.00
B. Merkesit	10.00
Hary Heerlein	10.00
Pledged Tuesday night.	
John Ginsberg	10.00
Louis Goldberg	10.00
Samuel S. Raines	10.00
A. W. Josephson	20.00
Lena Rabinowitz	10.00
William Edlin	15.00
Siskind Goldbarth	5.00
R. Cantor	10.00
Wm. Butscher	10.00
Geo. Brown	10.00
Geo. Winkel	5.00
S. Weiss	20.00
Ph Lane	10.00
Albert Dietz	5.00
Hugo Peters	25.00
Joseph Bing	5.00
E. Sif	5.00
S. Graff	5.00
Joseph Wood	25.00
S. Solomon	5.00
August Reible	5.00
John Ratka	10.00
M. M. Bartholomew	20.00
Jos A. Dunne	10.00
A. Sonikin	1.00
M. Pincer	10.00
A. A. Mayell	10.00
A. Schoenberg	5.00
Total	$2,461.50

To which must be added the pledge of F. Schultz: "Ten dollars a month as long as I am able."

Cash Contributions.

The following statement of cash received includes payments on pledges as well as a number of direct cash donations.

Jules Magnette, Newark, N. J.	$10.00
Martin Heusner	5.00
Athilde Weil, Philadelphia	25.00
Dr Julius Halpern	50.00
Oscar B. Abbott	5.00
Emile B. Abbott	5.00
Henry L. Slobodin	10.00
Angus McDonald	1.00
Otto Christoph	1.00
Carl Classen	2.00
A. A. Heller	5.00
Otto Segert	10.00
S. Pauzer	10.00
S. Goldbarth	5.00
E. Wagner	5.00
A. Halpern	2.00
Wm. Halpern	30.00
Ed. Lowenthal	50.00
E. D. Heligman	5.00
E. Sif	2.00
Jos. Bing	5.00
John Tinsburg	1.00
R. Cantor	1.00
Lena Rabinowitz	1.00
N. S. Reichenthal	2.00
Hugo Peters	1.00
George Brown	5.00
A. A. Mayell	5.00
A. Somkin	1.00
M. M. Bartholomew	1.00
E. Sgranger	1.00
Aug. Reible	5.00
Total	$268.00

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York. Communications may be addressed to Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Comrades, the work is begun. Let it be carried on to speedy victory! Forward, all earnest Socialists!

——Carry a few copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States" with you, and see that you supply the ticket agents and conductors on the "L" trains and street cars. Ten copies cost a quarter—but better get a dollar's worth at once. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

SEATTLE TO THE FRONT.

Vote of the Socialist Party Trebled in City Election.

Two years ago the Socialost Party put up its first ticket in Seattle, Wash., with A. G. Seibert as candidate for Mayor, and polled 96 votes. Even at that, we had to count in the votes of half sympathetic Populists and Christian Socialists."

Last week the lines were clearly drawn and we polled for our candidate, Comrade Scott, 312 votes. The S. L. P. had 172 and the Populists 98.

Our other candidates on the city and ward tickets ran somewhat ahead of the candidate for Mayor, the highest being the vote cast for McDevitt for Corporation Counsel, 348. In general the vote was "straight" and solid. The The highest S. L. P. vote was 192.

MORE SUPPRESSION.

Attempt to Shut Seattle "Socialist" Out of the Mails.

"Madden's gag" is now to be applied to our valiant little co-worker, the "Socialist" of Seattle, Wash., if the Administration can find any kind of a pretext for it. Our comrades in Washington have been doing splendid work, the "Socialist" is an effective propaganda paper, and the Socialist vote and party membership is growing so rapidly that it is no wonder the Republican Administration begins to be anxious and wishes to stamp out the troublesome agitators.

The Socialist Educational Union, publishers of the paper, have received notice from the Post Office Department to "show cause" why their newspaper mail permit should not be revoked. This notice and their reply are published as campaign documents—and effective ones they should be—in the issue of the "Socialist" for Mar. 2.

IN MASSACHTETTS TOWNS.

In the town election of Amesbury, Mass., last week, Jason Spofford was re-elected as selectman on the Socialist ticket by a vote of 783. Our other two candidates, John Miller and C. S. Wingate, had 270 and 148 respectively. Charles S. Grieves, for assessor, had 125 votes, and Henry Miller and Jeremiah Reardon, for School Committee, 372 and 353 respectively.

At Georgetown, Mass., Dennis C. Hayes, our candidate for Selectman, received 109 votes, just one-third of the number of votes cast in the town election.

In last weeks town election at Milford our candidates for selectmen, C. E. Dewing, W. E. Kemp, and J. Wulf, received 93, 72, and 95 votes respectively. A year ago we had only one candidate, Wulf, who polled 213, but this time the party lines were strictly drawn and what we got is a clear Socialist vote. The "Citizens" nominated a local labor leader against us; but although they carried their ticket this one man was defeated. The union men who supported him are sore. Many of them will be too wise to be caught in that trap again.

"SOCIALISTS DEFEATED."

Under this significant headline the Boston "Globe" prints a dispatch from Barre, Vt., as follows: "The great contest in the city election was for mayor, Charles W. Milcher, candidate of the Citizens' Party, was elected over John Anderson, Socialist, by more than 400 majority.

The figures are not given more definitely and The Worker has no direct information from Barre, but the "Globe" report would seem to indicate that the S. P. made a good showing there.

THE WAY CAPITALISM WORKS.

The "Railway Employees' Journal," commenting on the recent reported raise of 10 per cent. in wages, and 37 per cent. in the price of food stuff, says:

"Gentle readers, if a man came to you every day of his life and handed you $10, not because you did anything to earn it, but just because you were a nice clean man, would you object to giving him back $2 so he could live a little longer?

"Now, suppose that man should manage, in some manner, to scrape together $15 each day and bring it to you, could your heart refuse to give $2.25 a day? If your heart did your brain wouldn't—'that's a cinch,' or else there is a flat wheel in your brain somewhere.

"Furthermore, if you had been selling this good man all the provisions that he required for $1.50 a day, and had lately crowded up the price until he was paying $2 a day for the same provisions, would you not even then be getting the best of the bargain at both ends?

"This may appear to be a 'far-fetched,' vulgar illustration, but as a matter of fact it is not exaggerated in the least, but is a simple presentation of the conditions under which the railway employees of this country are today laboring. Every day they are earning more and more for their employers, and every day the price of living is increasing, so that the actual wages of the railroaders are being shortened from both ends at once."

And the same is true in other trades.

——Hear ye this, all who have discovered the treasures which I am to leave behind me: If I leave behind me [illegible] (above my debts and my books, or what may happen to be due on account of them) you and all mankind bear witness against me that I lived and died a thief and a robber.—John Wesley.

PRINCE'S RECEPTION A FROST.

Massachusetts Legislators Felt Snubbed Instead of Honored.

Socialist Members Congratulated on Having Had No Connection with the Affair—Debate Begun on Carey's Strike Bill —Queer Admission by One of "Labor's Friends."

Prince Henry of Prussia marched up Beacon Hill, bestowed a wintry smile upon the legislators assembled to greet him, and then marched down again. He left behind him a dazed and humiliated lot of men who, ever since this momentous event, have been anathematizing themselves for their servile stupidity in departing from an established custom of the Legislature in order to do honor to His Royal Highness.

It was the first time in the history of the state a convention of the two branches of the Legislature was held to receive an individual, and those responsible for it suffered as they deserved. The reception to Prince Henry at the State House will be memorable for its brevity, the brusqueness of the royal guest, and the chagrin and humiliation of the host. It is the one feature of the Prince's visit to Boston which will be remembered and commented upon when the other features have dwindled into comparative insignificance—and there be those to-day who lay the blame for the occurrence at the door of the two Socialist representatives.

A Dismal Farce.

Everything was arranged to make the State House reception a brilliant event. The common multitude that has the temerity to infest the corridors of the State House on ordinary occasions was excluded. Only the members, their chosen friends, and the state officials were admitted. The sergeant-at-arms and his corps of assistants had drilled and drilled so that they could perform the customary obeisances at the feet of royalty; the members and their friends had decked themselves in their best and looked their very prettiest; the officials had rehearsed their little lines again and again; and the plain people were standing in the slush outside, patiently waiting for the appearance of the royal party. Everybody was rewarded according to their deserts.

After spending a few minutes with the Governor in the executive chamber, the Prince was led in with solemn grandeur to the joint convention. The Sergeant-at-Arms announced him in due form and as he walked into the convention the members arose and applauded. He shook hands with the President and Speaker and sat down. The members sat down. The President then presented "His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Prussia." His Royal Highness unlimbered himself, bowed stiffly, smiled frigidly, and sat down again. That was all. Everybody waited. The President of the Senate looked at the members; the members gazed at the Prince; then they all looked at each other. Not a sound was heard for two or three minutes. Then the silence was broken by a coarse, rude laugh; the laugh spread and presently an ill-suppressed titter ran about the house. Those in charge of the ceremony blushed guiltily and the Prince looked uncomfortable beneath his royal phlegmatism. After a whispered consultation with the Speaker, the President, and Admiral Evans, the Prince arose again. The members arose also. The Prince walked out of the chamber; the members sat down again. And it was all over.

Socialists Congratulated.

Next morning when Carey and MacCartney appeared at the State House, they were congratulated by their fellow members on their absence the day before. They were told by many that the joke was not on the Socialists, after all, and several members were trying to explain that they did not vote for the other that the two Socialists opposed. Carey and MacCartney have had lots of fun since Thursday commiserating those who were foolish enough to recognize a prince at the expense of their dignity. The greatest disappointment was felt because the Prince did not even make a speech in acknowledgement of the honor paid him by the Legislature holding a joint convention. It was the least that was expected, although it was also expected that he would greet each member personally and give him the glad hand; instead of that he gave them the "frozen mit," so to speak. One of the members said afterwards that the Prince might at least have said "wie gehts."

The bearing of the Prince while in the State House has been generally remarked. At no time did he appear interested and he was plainly ill at ease. He seemed to be in a hurry to get through the visit as soon as possible, and his abrupt departure from Beacon Hill was not at all flattering to those who had made such extensive arrangements to greet him. Of course, it is not known whether the Prince knew the Socialists were absent or not, but if he did not know it might perhaps have reassured him to have been so informed. His failure to make a speech was explained by himself, it is said, as being due to his not making a speech while visiting Congress, but this explanation has been knocked galleywest by the report of his speeches to the Senate and House of the New York Legislature on the day following his visit here.

MacCartney did not appear at the Legislature at all on Thursday, but Carey came because one of his bills was pending from the day before and he wished to attend to it. He left the House, however, immediately upon the entrance of the senators for the joint convention, and he did not appear again. The absence of both Socialists during the Prince's stay was commented upon in the press.

The affair was a complete farce, covered the members of the House with ridicule and, though the Socialists were not present, and therefore could not be cited as responsible for the fact itself, yet there are those who blame them for being accessories before the fact.

Woman Suffrage Debate.

The Wednesday afternoon session of the House was interesting in several ways. The Woman's Suffrage bill was on the calendar and drew a full house, the gallery being especially well filled. The advocates of woman suffrage have met defeat year after year in the Legislature, but they have always reappeared at each session, optimistic and determined. But if the speeches made for woman suffrage were all like those delivered on Wednesday afternoon, one need not wonder why it has been defeated. And yet in the history of the fight for woman suffrage in the Legislature there have been occasions when the cause was adequately represented, and it is written that those occasions were when the two Socialist members have spoken. Carey's speech of three years ago on the question was acknowledged by the woman suffrage leaders, including Mary Livermore herself, to be the most brilliant ever delivered in this state, and last year MacCartney's speech was recognized as the most trenchant utterance on the subject.

Of all the stupid, inane, and vapid arguments ever made in support of any bill, good, bad, or indifferent, they were delivered by the advocates of woman suffrage on Wednesday afternoon. They were of that quality which would hurt rather than help a cause, and it might almost be said that its friends were its chief opponents. Nothing could more strikingly define the difference between the ill-informed advocates of a progressive measure and those who understand the Socialist philosophy and its bearing upon every problem confronting society. It was a pity that the Socialists did not speak, if only in order to retrieve the day for the bill. But, although Carey tried to get the floor several times, he was not recognized and the question was put without either of the Socialists having spoken.

The principal speech for woman suffrage was supposed to be delivered by Mr. Callender of Boston, of whom I have had occasion to write before. Evidently Mr. Callender had his speech prepared, but for some reason forgot his lines at different times, and kept repeating himself over and over again. It must have been a relief to his friends when he sat down. One of the principal points of Callender's argument was contained in the following sentence: "The time will come when you will need the women's vote; that time will be when Labor has awakened to the fact that your protection theory is nine-tenths protection for the manufacturers and one-tenth for the workers; when Labor has realized that your platforms are constructed to deceive, then you will cry for the women's vote to save you from the wrath of Labor." After this surprising admission, from one supposed to be a friend of Labor, that the women's vote could be used to thwart Labor, how could workingmen be expected to become enthusiastic over woman's suffrage.

Carey's Strike Bill.

But this was not the only way in which Mr. Callender distinguished himself that afternoon.

After the woman suffrage bill had been voted down by 137 to 45 only twenty minutes remained before adjournment. Carey's bill, requiring that employers of labor advertising for help during a strike state whether a strike or lockout is in progress, came next. Carey moved that the matter go over until Friday, as he did not wish to make his argument for the bill in sections, and proper consideration could not be given in the short time remaining. Mr. Callender astonished the House by making a short speech which aroused much criticism. He said he had come up to the House the day after Carey opposed the reception to Prince Henry, expecting this bill to come up, but Carey requested that it lie over. He did not think it ought to lie over again, but if Mr. Carey wished it he would consent, but he would remind the House that Mr. Carey had absented himself the day after his objection to Prince Henry for some reason the House could but divine for itself. Anyway, the Committee on Labor, of which he was a member, did not consider this bill very important, and as there were numerous other labor bills the Committee had decided to report unfavorably on this one to give prominence to others. Mr. Callender again said that if it had not been for the inflammatory speech against the visit of Prince Henry which made it disagreeable for the Haverhill member to be present on the day following that speech, the matter might have been disposed of.

Carey replied by asking unanimous consent to withdraw his motion to postpone, on the ground that he refused to accept from the gentleman from Boston (Callender) anything that carried with it a gratuitous insult. Unanimous consent was given, and Carey secured the floor. He said it was no trouble for him to talk until adjournment, and he proceeded to flay Mr. Callender and the Committee on Labor in a characteristic manner. He pointed out that Callender admitted the Committee agreed to kill this bill without considering its merits, while reporting favorably on others. "That is to say, the Committee keeps square with the labor element by reporting favorably on some bills, and by killing bills like this one it keeps itself solid with the other fellows. The Committee seems to take great pleasure in assassinating my bills in order to advance pet measures of committee members or others wishing to pose as labor friends. This bill especially has aroused a unanimity of favorable comment, and next year when the same bill will be introduced Mr. Callender and the Committee will learn what they evidently do not know now about Labor's position on labor measures."

Carey was still talking when the House adjourned, and it was upon this matter that he appeared at the Legislature next morning before Prince Henry's arrival. As there was no opportunity, however, to discuss it on that day, the bill was laid upon the table until a future date.

As an instance of what the Socialists have to contend with in their work of seeking to emancipate Labor, let me relate the following incident: Some time ago Representatives Carey and MacCartney were invited by a committee of Electrical Workers' Union No. 103 of this city to address an open agitation meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall last Thursday night. The meeting was for the purpose of strengthening the organization by attracting new members. On Wednesday night the union held its regular meeting, and the arrangements committee made its report. Objections were made to Carey and MacCartney being the speakers on the ground that they were Socialists and "in politics," and after a lengthy discussion the secretary was instructed to withdraw the invitation, and the committee was also instructed to notify Carey and MacCartney of the fact. The meeting, which had been advertised in the daily papers, with the two Socialists as principal speakers, was held on Thursday night. Frank K. Foster, legislative agent, and Fred. Kneeland, the latter a well known labor leader and a Democrat, were the principal speakers, and as neither of these gentlemen are "in politics," the dignity of the union is preserved. Meanwhile Carey and MacCartney will go on fighting for Labor in the Legislature, despite the indifference and insults offered them by those whose cause they ably and unflinchingly champion.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

THE MAY CONCERT.

A Great Success Assured, But Work Must Be Done.

Arangements are rapidly progressing for the Damrosch concert at Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund. At last Sunday's meeting in the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, encouraging reports were made and the distribution of tickets begun.

The program is such an excellent one that there will be no difficulty in selling the tickets, for it is not often that people have the opportunity to hear the full Damrosch Symphony orchestra and a chorus of six hundred voices from the People's Choral Union, with the best soloists, all for 25 cents. The work of distributing so large a number of tickets, however, is very heavy and comrades are urgently requested to take hold at once. The tickets are in the hands of H. C. Bowerman, who may be addressed at the W. E. A. Club House, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, or may be seen personally there any Sunday afternoon.

Every comrade who is willing to help in this enterprise is requested to be present at the Club House next Sunday at 3 p. m. This concert can be made a tremendous success and thus give a great impetus to the movement for the daily. Let all do their best.

MISAPPLIED PRAYERS.

Many of our capitalistic Christians are decidedly inconsistent in their prayers. A wealthy man not long since prayed, "O, Lord, make us more like Jesus, that we may fight manfully the battles of the Lord; that we may be a terror to the other nations and be able to whip the world in the name of Christ. Give our armies success and fill us abundantly full of thy love. Bless the great captains of industry who plan and propagate such magnificent enterprises, and may they love all men as they love themselves. Bless the poor and oppressed everywhere and stop the curse of Socialism through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

This reminds one of the prayer of an English clergyman on behalf of Queen Adelaide, the wife of William the Fourth:

"Oh, Lord, save Thy servant, our sovereign lady, the queen; grant that as she grows an old woman she may become a new man; strengthen her with Thy blessing that she may live a pure virgin, bringing forth sons and daughters to the glory of God, and give her grace that she may go forth before her people like a he-goat on a mountain.—Social Democratic Herald.

——Have you a friend who is a railroad worker? Give him a copy of Ben Hanford's "Railroading in the United States," asking him to read it and pass it on. Single copy, 5 cents; 10 or more copies at 2½ cents each. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

LABOR AND THE CHURCH.

To the Catholic Workingmen of the State of New York:

The Catholic church of this state has declared war on the Social Democratic Party. The campaign was opened by a series of three "sermons" on Socialism recently delivered by Archbishop Corrigan; it was followed by a formal ban against the Social Democratic Party solemnly pronounced by Bishop Quigley of Buffalo, and was taken up by many minor dignitaries of the Catholic church, who now continue the crusade against Socialism with a zeal and enthusiasm worthy of a better cause.

This attack was in no way provoked by the Social Democratic Party.

The Social Democratic Party is a purely political party. It represents the common interests of the workingmen, regardless of race, color, or creed, just as the Republican and Democratic parties represent in politics the common interests of the capitalists.

It does not interfere with the religious beliefs or church affiliations of its members or adherents any more than other political parties. It has always refrained from taking any stand on the question of religion in its platform or any other official utterances, and it numbers among its members men and women of all creeds and of no creeds, aye, even a number of Catholic priests.

Why then, did the Reverend Archbishop and the Reverend Bishop and their reverend subordinates single out the Social Democratic Party for their attacks, and what is the real cause of these attacks?

Let us look to the arguments of these gentlemen for an answer to these very cogent questions.

Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Quigley alike charge Socialism with hostility to religion and with advocating violent measures for the overthrow of the present social system. These charges are unqualifiedly false, and we challenge their authors to quote one phrase from our party platform that would in any way tend to support their accusations. They cannot do it, for Socialism has no concern with religion, and is radically opposed to any violence in politics.

The advocates of violence are not Socialists, but men of the stamp of Bishop Quigley, who openly threatens to deprive Social Democratic workingmen of "the sacraments and ministrations of the church," in other words, to wreak the direst vengeance conceivable to his mind on his political opponents. But if the threat is an all sufficient argument for the Bishop, the Archbishop feels it incumbent on him to take higher grounds, and boldly plunges into a discussion of the philosophy and theory of Socialism.

Socialism is impractical, says he, for Socialism seeks to establish equality of men, and "Providence has made equality impossible."

Socialism seeks to abolish private property, and "Christ has said that every man should respect his neighbor's possessions." "God gave the earth to man to be divided according to natural laws," continues the Reverend philosopher. "Each man has a part—if he can get it!"

His Grace is not exactly original in his arguments. Decades ago, when Socialism was altogether new, and dense ignorance of its aims and principles was quite common, assertions of this kind were sometimes made without provoking public laughter, but these times have long passed.

To-day every one who is more or less interested in the subject, knows that the equality advocated by Socialists is not a physical or mental equality, but merely the equal economic independence of all men.

Or does the Archbishop mean to say, that Providence has created the few millionaires of this country to appropriate and enjoy all the products of the nation's labor and all blessings of civilization, and that it has created the millions of workingmen and workingwomen as a lower order of things, as mere beasts of burden to be exploited and oppressed by the pious capitalists, to succumb in ignorance, misery and starvation and to breed disease, crime, and brutality?

It seems that this is exactly what this servant of the "lowly Nazarene" means, for, argues he, "Christ's views of political economy were in keeping with the ideas upon which present government is based." What a libel on your Providence and what an insult to your Christ, Mr. Archbishop!

And what about that dreaded abolition of private property? "Christ enjoined upon man to respect his neighbor's possessions," say Mr. Corrigan. But who is violating this divine injunction, sir? Is it the Socialist, who seeks to re-establish private property by proclaiming the right of each man to retain the fruit of his labor, or is it the capitalist, who daily appropriates the property created by his neighbor's labor, and amasses immense fortunes by robbing his workingmen and their children of all necessaries? Why not hurl at least one little sermon against these thieving capitalists, your Grace?

And finally the Archbishop finds that Socialism is immoral, and seeks to substitute free love for marriage.

The statement is altogether gratuitous. The Social Democratic Party is not an enemy of the family. And again it is capitalism that is ruthlessly destroying family life. What have your capitalists left of the sanctity of the family, Mr. Corrigan? Do you perhaps find your ideal of family life realized in the homes of the rich, in the three or four cornered arrangements with the mistress and paramour as a regular part of the household, in the vulgar union between the daughter of the "self-made capitalist" and the tottering but titled skeleton, or do you find it in the homes of the poor, with the husband in the factory, the gin mill, or hospital, the wife doing outside work and the children growing up in the slums of the street as a preparatory school for the state prison or house of prostitution?

What family do those wicked Socialists seek to destroy, your Grace?

The reasons assigned by the dignitaries of the Catholic church for their arbitrary interference with the politics of their parishioners are hardly their reasons.

The reverend gentlemen are probably not altogether ignorant of the existence of a political organization known under the name of "Tammany Hall." That organization has for years been corrupting the public morals of the citizen. Under its baneful administration, crime, prostitution, bribery, and blackmail have been flourishing in the city of New York as in no other city on the surface of the globe. Thousands of Catholic workingmen supported and still support that vile organization, and are being contaminated by its moral filth. Why did the Catholic church not pronounce the ban against that organization?

Not so very long ago, scores of poor, defenseless miners, mostly Catholic workingmen, were ruthlessly shot and killed by the hirelings of their employers for revolting against starvation wages and beastly treatment. The Republican government of Pennsylvania justified that dastardly murder. The outrages of the Bull Pen, Croton Dam, and Buffalo, committed on striking workingmen by the Republican and Democratic administration alike, are fresh in the memory of all men. Why did Archbishop Corrigan not make these outrages the subject of any of his sermons? Why did Bishop Quigley not pronounce his ban on them?

Why, we ask again, do they single out the Social Democratic Party?

The answer is plain—the prelates of the Church declare war on the Social Democratic Party, not because they believe it to be a party of unbelievers, but because they know it to be a party of workingmen; not because they believe it to attack family and religion, but because they know it to attack capital, and because they see in the steady growth of Socialism in this country a menace to the privileges and abuses of the class of exploiters.

Capitalists have reduced the formal church of this country to a mere paid guardian of the interests of their class, just as they have reduced to that condition the press and universities of this country. All of these institutions are equally subsidized by the magnates of capital, and the Bishop, the Editor and the Professor are but three different names for Capital's hired advocates to confuse the intellect of the workingman and divert his attention from his class interests.

And as if to remove all doubts as to the real import of that sudden crusade against Socialism, Bishop Quigley and his associates inaugurate a movement for the organization of—Catholic labor unions.

Labor unions organized on religious lines!

Can any workingman conceive of a greater absurdity or monstrosity? Imagine a strike in any trade in which the workingmen of one creed only participate, while the others continue work! How very effective capitalists!

The scheme of Messrs. Quigley, and their followers is transparent. It is, first to workingmen with the idea greedy bosses have a heaven; to rob them, and to keep them from all dangerous criticism of abuses of the capitalist system, as they are likely to hear in the ranks of the Social Democratic Party; and then to divide the working class on religious lines and to cripple their power of resistance, so that the perpetuation of the divine rights of the Money Bag may be assured.

Workingmen, do not be misled by these false "spiritual advisers."

Your bosses did not acquire their millions by heavenly mandate and sanction, but by a very plain mundane system of overworking and underpaying hundreds of their laboring "brethren and neighbors."

Your poverty and misery have nothing to do with "natural laws" and "divine rights," but are simply the result of the greed and cunning of your employers and your own passiveness.

Your duty to yourselves and your children is not to submit to exploitation in humility and meekness, but to assert your rights as human being and the sole producers of all wealth and comforts of civilization.

These rights you can assert by intelligent and well-organized struggle against your exploiters and in no other way. Your employers organize against you into trusts and combinations on national and international scale, regardless of their creeds and church affiliations; and your only hope of salvation from the present economic oppression lies in similar organization. Organize economically by uniting with all workingmen of your craft, regardless of your religious beliefs, and you will be invincible in your trade disputes with your bosses. Organize politically by joining the Social Democratic Party, and you will hasten the end of the present iniquitous and unchristian system of palaces and hovels, orgies and starvation, exploiters and exploited, masters and slaves.

Workingmen, remember, you may be good Catholics and respect the prelates of your Church; but the moment these prelates forsake their own sphere, interfere with your politics, and align themselves with your oppressors, you owe them no respect nor reverence; they become your enemies, and if they force you to choose between them and your class, do not hesitate to declare for your class and its political organization—the Social Democratic Party.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE,
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
64 East Fourth street, New York.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.
P. O. BOX 1512.
Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.25
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

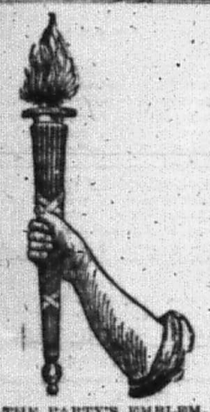
5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.
Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,334
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

An amusing bit in the reports of the grand dinner given to Prince Henry at the Waldorf is that which relates that, the instant the Prince left the table the waiters "whisked away the fine Venetian glass and Dresden china" before the other distinguished guests should have a chance to steal it. Truly our "upper ten" are a fine lot!

A beautiful illustration of the way in which Socialism stands for practical human brotherhood is found in the ... that the natives of the Dutch ... in the East Indies are raising ... the campaign funds of the ... arty in Holland, because of ... which Comrade Van Kol, So... ember of the Dutch Parlia... has made against the abuses ... upon them by Dutch colonial ... and capitalists.

The atrocities committed by American soldiers in the Philippines are not at all surprising. "War is hell"—always and everywhere, but especially when it is a war of "civilized" people against "barbarians" for commercial advantages. The blame rests on the capitalist system.

The United States government holds that seamen injured or the relatives of seamen killed in the blowing up of the Maine have no just claim for damages. If they had been capitalists whose property had been destroyed, the government would have been ready to go to war again to enforce their claims. But seamen are only wage-workers, and they do not count.

WHAT WE OWE TO THE FOOLS.

One of the most striking teachings of history is that "a ruling class is always a fool class." The attempts of a ruling class to stifle the expression of discontent on the part of the ruled seldom succeed, even in their immediate object, and they always react with doubled force against the rulers.

It was so with Bismarck's "Exception Laws" against the Socialists in Germany; with the Russian Tsar's use of the gallows, the knout, prison and Siberia; with Pope Leo's experiment of Catholic "labor unions" to scab on the bona fide unions in Italy. So it will be with Bishop Quigley's campaign of excommunication, boycott, and rival unions in Buffalo. And so it will be, too, with the attempt of Roosevelt's man, Madden, to exclude the Socialist press from the mails. Madden did not succeed in stopping the "Appeal to Reason." He succeeded in driving "Wilshire's Magazine" to Canada—but he increased its circulation in the United States. He will probably fail in the attack upon the "Socialist" of Seattle—and if he should succeed, the increase of our vote in Seattle at the impending city election and in the next state election in Washington will be a sufficient answer.

We owe much to the sages, the heroes, and the martyrs in Liberty's cause. Perhaps we owe still more to the fools who have tried to defend Fraud and Oppression. If Madden keeps on, he may yet win a place in history, though a dishonorable one, for his master, the strenuous Teddy, if not for himself.

A LESSON ON "HARMONY."

About a year ago there was organized in St. Louis a so-called Public Ownership Party composed of very heterogeneous elements—disappointed Democratic, Populist, and silverite politicians, "reformers" and half-way Socialists who were too "broad" to support the Socialist Party on a working-class platform, a few labor leaders, etc. This, advocating public ownership for the benefit of the middle class of small capitalists, not for the working class, entered the municipal campaign and polled a surprisingly large vote. It succeeded in carrying off their feet a large number of men who had for the first time voted a straight Socialist ticket at the preceding national election, so that our vote in St. Louis was materially reduced.

All the critics of class-conscious proletarian Socialism were jubilant. They pointed to the sudden rise of the P. O. P. as an indication of the wisdom of what they called "practical Socialism" and the folly of those who insisted on basing their political movement on the class struggle between Labor and Capital. They predicted rapid growth of the P. O. P. and the speedy downfall of the Socialist Party. Some of our comrades were discouraged, but only for a short time; soon they all put their shoulders again to the wheel and recommenced the year 'round campaign of education and organization. The results became evident within a few weeks. Some of the best men in the rank and file of the P. O. P., finding that they had been deceived by their leaders, came over to our party. The membership of Local St. Louis of the Socialist Party has steadily increased; and at the same time our influence in the local trade union movement, founded solely on activity and faithfulness to the cause of Labor, has grown from day to day.

Meanwhile, the P. O. P., which began to show its weakness immediately after the election, has steadily disintegrated. Its discordant elements had been held together during the campaign by the hope of speedy victory—the leaders by the hope of a distribution of spoils, the rank and file by the hope of some immediate, though only partial, reforms. Failing of actual victory at the polls, even the large vote which had been gained (which would have been a source of renewed determination and enthusiasm in a revolutionary party) was not enough to hold them together. The clash of discordant ideas and, still more, the clash of personal interests began to tear the party asunder. It is now clearly divided into two factions, bitterly fighting each other, and accusing each other of all manner of political trickery and corruption (most of the accusations on both sides being true)—and harmony does not reign even inside either of the factions. The latest news of the affair comes in the following paragraph from the "St. Louis Labor," our party organ:

"The Chambers faction of the Public Ownership Party is to start a weekly paper. We may now rest easy; they will so effectually show each other up that all we will have to do will be to sit back and tell about it. Let the Socialists of St. Louis take fresh hold and go after the common enemy; the 'factions' will take care of themselves this campaign and they can be trusted to play into our hands. A half-baked, unsteady, uncertain, Republican money, Bill Phelps organization of that sort is the very best means through which the working class is beginning to realize its position in the political field, and its necessity for concerted class-conscious action for the overthrow of capitalism. Roll up a good vote next fall, boys, and the next time we will make their hair stand on end."

This is the unvarying and inevitable fate of "reform parties" and "labor parties" that are not founded upon clearly defined principle and on a fearless recognition of the class struggle. The attempt to harmonize discordant elements by compromising a part of their varying principles and concealing the real facts at the bottom of our social problems can end only in disappointment, disruption, mutual recriminations, and ignominious failure. So long as the Socialist Party is true to its traditions, it has nothing to fear from such parties. Its growth may be a slow one for years to come; but it will be a real and healthy growth, and our work will gradually prepare the minds of men for the time when, perhaps with lightning-like swiftness, the great social change will at last come.

TO MASSACHUSETTS COMRADES.

Comrade Mailly's reports of the activity of our two Socialist legislators in Massachusetts and of other news of the movement in the Bay State have attracted much attention throughout the country, as they certainly deserve to do. We now have a suggestion to make to our many readers in Massachusetts—and readers elsewhere are not debarred from considering it.

It is of the highest importance, comrades in Massachusetts, to let your fellow workingmen know what your Socialist representatives are doing, to arouse their interest and show them the wisdom of sending other men next fall to second the effort of Carey and MacCartney at the State House. They get no adequate idea of the facts from the capitalist press. It is only through Comrade Mailly's reports that they get this news.

Furthermore, you have in your state a large body of sympathizers, who vote the Socialist ticket, wholly or in part, more or less regularly, but who take no active part in the movement. This is evident from a consideration of state and local election returns. It is necessary to the success of the movement that you should educate these sympathizers more thoroughly upon Socialist principles, so that they will vote straight every time, and that you should enlist their active help in teaching those principles to the rest of the people.

Under present circumstances—and especially in view of the regular appearance of Comrade Mailly's valuable correspondence—there is no better agency, whether for educating your sympathizers in the state or for stirring them up to activity, than that of The Worker.

At the present time a large proportion of the enrolled party members, even, are not subscribers to any party paper. This is a most unfortunate state of affairs. On the one hand, the party press, which is generally recognized as a valuable propaganda agent, needs liberal support in order to do its work well. On the other hand, the party members need the party press to keep them informed on all phases of the movement and to equip them with facts and arguments for their personal work for the cause. If the comrades in Massachusetts will see to it, first, that every party member subscribes, if not for the Worker, for some other party paper; and second, that every subscriber becomes an active agent for extending the circulation of our press—if they do this, they may be sure of a great improvement both in numerical stage and the activity of the organization and a rapid increase in the straight vote in their state.

Comrades of Massachusetts what will you do?

The Board of Education called for a little over $5,000,000 for new school houses to be built this year. The amount asked for is not a dollar too much to supply the pressing needs of the school population. We shall see what the Board of Estimate does with it.

WORK AND WAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA

The report of the United States Census Bureau on the manufacturing industries of North Carolina shows that in 1880 the average total yearly product per workman (factory value) was $1,407; in 1900 it had risen to $1,529. At the same time that the productiveness of labor was thus increased, the wages of the workers were being reduced. In 1890 the average yearly wages were $340.74; in 1900 they were but $303.60.

The increase in the productiveness of labor results partly from the introduction of improved machinery. This also enabled the employers to discharge a part of their men or lay them off a part of the time, thus increasing the number of unemployed men competing for jobs. This increased competition of workers, in turn, enabled the capitalists both to reduce the wages of those employed and to drive them harder, making them tend more machines or machines run at higher speed.

If the machines and other means of production, were held as collective property to be used for the public good, as the Socialists advocate, the result of such inventions would be either to reduce the length and intensity of the workers' tasks or to give the workers a better living, or both—just the reverse of its effect under private ownership and operation for profit, where the whole advantage goes to the capitalist class.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticise their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

CLASS FEELING.

Prof. Walker A. Wyckoff has an article in the "Churchman" on "The Attitude of Wage Earners to the Church." What Mr. Wyckoff says may be condensed into two statements. First, the wage earners of America have a distinct class feeling. Second, the church is regarded by the wage earners in general as an organ of their opponents.

With regard to class feeling, Mr. Wyckoff adduces his experience as a day laborer. "During the eighteen months," he says, "which, ten years ago, I spent as a day laborer among wage earners, I received no impression stronger than those that resulted from class feeling."—Social Democratic Herald.

THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.

An Original Document That Needs Little Comment.

Socialists are sometimes accused of attacking religion, because they point out that, in a large and increasing number of cases, the churches, instead of helping the workingmen in the struggle against the capitalists, instead of even remaining neutral, actually devote their efforts, in many different lines, to the task of making the workers contented slaves.

The churchmen can hardly complain, however, if we simply present one of their own documents and ask our workingmen readers to draw their own conclusions.

The document in question is a circular letter from the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, appealing to the capitalists for money to carry on missionary work in the Hawaiian Islands. The wretched condition of the plantation workers in those islands is well known. The circular, which we reprint from the San Francisco "Advance" is as follows—verbatim et literation, headlines and all:

"We are making an appeal to the business men of Hawaii in behalf of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

"We are addressing you as business men without special regard to the spiritual motives (which some may lack) for giving us a contribution, but rather because we believe we are conducting a work from which you are deriving a financial benefit every day, and which, therefore, you will be glad to support with a liberal contribution.

"We, therefore, describe in business terms what we believe an investment in our work will do for you. For instance, such an investment is, we think

"A Cane Loader.

"You know how hard it is to get cane loading done; you know what trouble often comes of it—what threatenings and strikes.

"Well, the money you put into the work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association sends pacifiers in the persons of our missionaries to keep men peaceful, sober, and willing to work. Indeed, our work is

"An Insurance Policy

for you, for it prevents fires in men's hearts and so prevents them in the cane crop. Our servants have done much to decrease the risk of fires in the cane during the past year, as you well know, and will do it again, but ought you not to pay good round premium for this insurance? For whether you are directly connected with the sugar business or not, you know that the weal of the islands is at present bound up in that great interest.

"It's a Supreme Court Injunction.

"Yes, it stops strikes better than the law can. How many times you have seen men flocking into town because of some grievance or other; yes, and you have seen them pick up their duds and run from one plantation to another, sowing seeds of discord and strife. Our agents with the Gospel, work better than the law can. The law costs you money when you invoke it. Why shouldn't you contribute liberally toward this work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association by which you so manifestly profit?

"It's a Warming-Pan.

"In early days people used to send them here, 'around the Horn,' probably because they didn't need them at home. Who would ever suppose they would be useful here? Missionaries found use for them, however, and curiously enough, it was in the sugar business, too.

"Just now ours is especially in demand. Cold waves do come in the tropics. One is being left here now. Weather Bureau reports read like this: 'Sugar barometer rapidly falling with slightly heightened labor market. Indications of light snow.' The cold seems to have struck the lower extremities of our humanity. What is needed is warmth, confidence, better circulation. This is part of the business of the Hawaiian Board. Its agents are at work on the whole system. Why not help pay for the 'warming pan?'

"It's a Sleeping Potion.

"'Doctor, I can't sleep; gloomy forebodings in regard to the future of the islands, the labor problem, my attitude toward it, etc., rob me of rest continually.' The doctor's query was: 'Own plantation stock, do you?' and his prescription was: 'Get the best aid you can, do what is right yourself, and let God run His universe.' This started the cure, for the first thing he did was to back the hundred or more workers of the Hawaiian Board by an annual subscription on behalf of every member of his family; for one reason, he knew the Japanese and Chinese agents of the Board were doing something practical in the labor matter; were all the time allaying dissatisfaction among laborers on the plantations.

"Of course he sleeps better, and the subscription to the Board was the sleeping potion.

"It's an Umbrella.

"No, it doesn't rain to-day, but people generally have an umbrella handy.

"Think of the enormous returns that come from our sugar plantations. Does not this mean that labor has produced a great deal of wealth for owners of sugar stock, and it is but fair that the educational and religious work done by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association should be heartily supported, as being the best return we can make labor for its work in our behalf?

"These people, it is true, have not yet vigorously demanded these privileges; but they will some day, and when they do it may rain, especially if they think we have been defrauding them of what was their just due at our hands. Better pay for a good umbrella now, do you not think so, in the shape of a liberal annual subscription to the work of the Hawaiian Board?

"It's Seed.

"The laborers in these islands have growing children and the work of the Hawaiian Board among them is seed planted where it will spring up to make good citizens. Better buy a bushel or two of this sort of seed, looking toward the permanency of your business, don't you think so? By the way, what would these islands be but for past missionary labor?

"Finally

"It's a Safe

investment. Look at the character of the men who are the directors and trustees of this work. Is not this a guarantee that any investment you may make in the work will be wisely and carefully administered?

"Kindly send your contributions, therefore, and realize all these facts of value to you at once.

"Hawaiian Evangelical Association:
"Hon. J. P. Atherton, Pres.
"Hon. Henry Waterhouse, V.-Pres.
"Rev. O. P. Emerson, Cor. Sec.
"Rev. J. Keedinghain, Rec. Sec.
"Theo. Richards, Treasurer.
"F. J. Lowrey, Auditor."

We add only the comment of the Los Angeles "Socialist," in which we fully concur:

"We lay this documentary evidence before the wage-workers for their consideration. What does it prove? This: That the class interest of the rich, the capitalist, the employer, controls the government, the schools and the churches. Why? Because, as a rule, the preachers, teachers, and public officials have been chosen, elected, by the capitalists and depend upon them for their support. Power, today, is in the hands of the few, the rich, and power the working class will never get until it organizes into one class-conscious body and takes possession, by the ballot, if possible, of all the means of production and distribution."

FINNEGAN'S CIGAR STORE.

The usual gang was gathered around the stove in Finnegan's little cigar store "just around the corner."

"McSweeny was in here to-day," said Finnegan, as he passed out a cheroot to the grocery clerk. "He has been working in the city all summer, you know."

"What did Mac have to say for himself, anyhow?" asked the station agent, who had just come in and took his place alongside of the insurance agent.

"Oh, a little of everything. Who do you 'spose he says he met in one of those basement dives on Clark street?"

"Anyone that we know?" queried the insurance agent.

"Yep, everyone of you know'd her. Used to live here. Finer girl never lived than pretty Nellie Brown."

"What are you giving us," said the station agent, "McSweeney's a liar by the clock if he says that."

"Well, here he comes. Just you fellows ask him for the story."

After the usual greetings McSweeney was asked to corroborate Finnegan's rather startling statement.

"Well, fellows," said Mac, "I don't blame you for not believing it. I wouldn't have believed it myself if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. One night this summer I was taking a little stroll along Clark street and as it was dreadful hot I turned into one of those basement places to get a glass of beer. You fellows have been in 'em, you know what they are. Full of girls working the customers for drinks, etc. Well, I ordered my beer and sat down to a table by myself, and, while waiting for the waiter to get back with my schooner, I sized up the crowd. Who should I see, sitting not three tables away from me, but Nellie Brown drinking beer and having a h—of a time with a lot of stockmen. I haven't seen her since she was a little girl, but I knew her the minute I set my eyes on her. It kinder startled me at first and I couldn't make up my mind that it was her. Why, when old Brown sold out here and moved to the city to go into business he was worth fully ten thousand dollars."

"Yes, make it twenty thousand," interrupted Finnegan.

"Well, maybe it was. Anyway he was well heeled. Well, I just made up my mind I'd get next to her and find out what it all meant. The stockmen went out in about a half hour and I got up and went over to where Nellie was sitting. 'I'm awful dry,' she says, without hardly looking at me. 'What are you doing here, Nellie Brown,' I said? My! how she jumped and turned kinder red, at least I thought she did. She was painted up so it was hard to tell.

"'My name isn't Nellie and it ain't Brown,' she said kind o' leely and started to get up. 'You sit right where you are,' I said, 'I am not going to hurt you, but you are Nellie Brown just the same, and you might as well tell me the story and be done with it.' We fenced back and forth that way for awhile and she finally gave up and told me her story. It seems that her mother died shortly after they moved to the city and her father busted up in business about two years ago. He was running quite a retail establishment over on the West Side somewhere, but the big department stores knocked him out. The old man only lived a few months after he failed in business. Just naturally faded away, Nellie said. That left Nellie all alone with not over ten dollars in cash to her name after the funeral expenses were paid.

"Well, Nellie hustled around and finally got a job in one of the big department stores at $4 per week. Sixty cents of that went for car fare, $3 for board and room, that left her forty cents to buy clothes, etc. What do you think of it, boys? On the dead, what do you think of it? As for me, I don't blame her for jumping at the chance when some four-eyed dude offered to pay her board and buy her clothes in exchange for her 'friendship.' Nellie tells me that over one-half of the girls start out that way—they make an honest living as long as they can, then go 'on the street.'"

"There ought to be a law again those big department stores," said the dentist.

"How would it do for the people to own them?" suggested the station agent. "The two or three millions that now go to the owners would still go to the owners, but the owners would be the people—the ones that buy the goods and the ones that sells them. Just you fellows put that in your pipe and smoke it. I'm going home."—E. N. Richardson, in Appeal to Reason.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

LITTLE FORAYS OF A FREE LANCE.

BY FRANK STUHLMAR.

"I am not here to tell fairy-tales or pastorals."—Edgar Saltus.

Judging from the article, "Three Months of President Roosevelt," in the February "Atlantic," Henry Loomis Nelson seems to be in the lead for the office of chief flunkey for the administration in the field of literature. A more disgusting piece of fulsome adulation has seldom found its way into the pages of a high-grade magazine. Some of the little stories told reminds the reader of the G. W. hatchet fable foisted upon the guileless public by the veracious Parson Weems. The unpardonable boorishness and arrogant display of authority toward General Miles is made a theme for extravagant laudation. In the building up, by the President, of a well-oiled machine of his own, the ingenuous Mr. Nelson can only see a desire to serve the public by putting the best men in office. OF COURSE, enthusiastic Roosevelt admirers are the "salt of the earth," and to appoint them to a place at, what is known in slang parlance, as the "pie-counter" is the survival of the fittest. This reminds me of the position of a former mayor of Chicago in interpretating the civil service principle to which he was pledged. The logical gentleman reasoned like this: "The best man should have the offices. The best men are all Democrats. Consequently, the Republicans must go." And they went. When it comes to the spoils there is not much difference between a bold, bad Democrat and a strenuous representative of the party of moral ideas and culture. Anyway, to return to Mr. Nelson, we hope he will receive an appointment. A man who will put such a strain upon his conscience, as this article must have imposed, ought to have something.

* * *

It is a matter of regret that a magazine, with the traditions of the "Atlantic" and an average of literary merit far above its rivals, should be conducted in a soulless and supercilious manner toward reform ideas and movements. A recent issue contains a review of Scudder's "Life of Lowell," presumably by the editor as the article is unsigned. This contribution by its laissez faire attitude, which, also, permeate the entire publication, renders Prof. Perry unfit, ethically, to hold the chair that has been occupied by Lowell and Howells. He rejoices that Lowell, in spite of certain deplorable radical tendencies, did not "degrade his art" completely by actually joining the Abolitionists. These rude agitators were not ultra-refined enough to meet the approval of the aesthetic editor of the "Atlantic." They really believed that endeavor for right was of more importance than writing vacuous, inane fiction and bloodless criticisms with polished phrases and nothing else worth consideration, after the manner of Bliss Perry.

This is no new position of the dilettante school of non-thinkers. We have heard wails of regret over the downfall of Wendell Phillips because he so forgot his position as to consort with Socialists and threw his mighty intellect on the side of the Brotherhood of Man and the rights of the toiler. They express deep sorrow that Whittier should have wasted his talents in making his genius a weapon of reform instead of writing superficial verse to please lunatical critics who prate of "art in literature." Great was the grief of the cultured "molly-coddles" that grand old William Morris should write "Chants for Socialists," and demean himself by distributing their literature at street corners, rather than remain an "idle singer of an empty day" as he termed himself in the days before the soul's awakening came.

But when were the true poems—the ones that stir the heart and uplift the soul—written? Some of Lowell's poems have no superior in all literature. Who can ever forget that ringing protest against evil in "The Present Crisis," with its splendid faith that though wrong prevail it is but for a day for "Standeth God within the shadow ever watching for his own;" or that keen thrust at a pseudo Christian church and civilization in "A Parable?" I pity the person who can read that wonderful poem of sympathy and tenderness and unapproachable beauty, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," without a spiritual uplift. All these were written in the "storm and and stress" period. Then followed the "Bigelow Papers," the humor but a cover for the bitter irony that pierced every joint in the armor of the Imperialists (which, by the way, are not a new creation, but old as human greed) of his day; and Lowell's life work was ended. He became respectable and a score of pages would contain every vital line written in the long period till his death. His fame is secure, but it rests upon his early poems—the songs of revolt.

And Whittier, did he value his more finished verse of later years above all? I think not. For his plea for himself was this, that

"My voice, tho' not the loudest, was
always raised in Freedom cause."

The work he cherished was the battle hymns of liberty with which the fire-hearted Quaker moved the souls of men.

What William Morris did for Socialism will endure longer than the marvelous sweetness of verse and art of construction of "The Earthly Paradise" and the "Defense of Guenevere." The poet is not greatest when he strives for faultless but soulless art. Only does he reach grandeur when he fulfils his true mission of a prophet of the Truth—the Right—the Cause; and the Ideal of his perfection is not men's praise, but service in the cause of man, which is, also, the cause of God.

* * *

The Fugitive Slave law has, until now, had the distinction of being America's most infamous public document; but the Sedition Laws adopted by the Philippine Commission is its twin brother. The Czar of Russia or the Sultan of Turkey never issued a more tyrannical edict. George of England imposed no such bitter affront to a people's sense of justice as this offensive code. It bodes ill for America's future that the majority of its people acquiesce in silent unconcern at this infringement of civil rights. The late John Fiske observed in his "American Revolution," written long before we had blossomed into a "World Power," that the downfall of all nations began in the misgovernment of their colonies and dependencies. A fact easily proven. If we, as a nation, permit the practise of injustice and ruthless disregard of right toward a weaker people, it will not be long before the engines of oppression will be turned against the producers at home. Evil done to others always recoils upon those by whom evil came. This is the mighty, unswerving law of cause and effect—the inevitable. As true to-day as ages ago are the words, "The wages of sin is death."

This nation cannot dodge responsibility. As units we may say: "I did not help to do this wrong. The men in control of the nation brought this about, and I protested to the extent of my power."

And as individuals great numbers of the people are free from the blood-guilt that stains us as a nation. But when Nemesis hovers over the nation returning, jot and tittle, the woe meted to others, as it surely will, the innocent will suffer with the guilty. Retribution, like nature, never spares the individual. This is not a dream but a stern truth written upon the pages of wast Emerson called the only true Bible, "the Book of Universal History."

* * *

That strenuous warrior, General Funston, has been denying charges made of cruel treatment of the Filipinos by American soldiers. With a war-whoop and brandishing a verbal tomahawk, a la Roosevelt, he denounced everybody making such charges as liars, traitors, drunkards, and other choice assorted epithets. After proclaiming at the top of his voice that the practises charged never occurred, he winds up with the remarkable anti-climax, as Associated Press reports him that anyway: "The cases have been few and far between, scattered infrequently over a great area of country during three years of conflict, among thousands of troops."

It is curious, but no champion of the administration since the miserable and unholy war commenced has attempted to refute grave charges made against the methods employed in the Philippines, without virtually admitting the very things he started out to deny.

Moral: In the service of the administration are many cheerful liars but very few competent ones.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

The "Comrade" for March is especially, though not exclusively, a Commune number—containing various articles, poems, and pictures relating to the great uprising of the proletariat of Paris in 1871. Tolstoy's story, "Forty Years," and the reprint of Morris' "News from Nowhere," with illustrations by Jentsch, are continued, and John Spargo's article on Ferdinand Freiligrath, the German revolutionary poet, is finished in this number; the latter is supplemented by a biographical note and portrait of Ernest Jones, the English Chartist and translator of Freiligrath, and by his rendition of the splendid poem, "The Revolution." We must call especial attention to "The Slave of a Slave," a very short and very strong sketch by Amy Wellington, and also to a series of three cartoons from "L'Assiette au Beurre," illustrating Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Other features are four original poems—"The Dream and the Dedication," by Paul Shivell; "When Equity Shall Rule," by Robert T. Whitelaw; "Purse and Soul," by "Hebe," and "Lady Leisure," by Wilbie Thayer—and "An Every Day Story," by William Mailly.

This number completes the first half year of the "Comrade" and it certainly deserves our good wishes for the years to come. For the April number, the publishers announce the first of a series under the title "How I Became a Socialist," by well known American Socialists and an article by Leonard D. Abbott on the work and influence of the Russian painter, Verestchagin.

The office of the "Comrade" has been removed to 11 Cooper Square, New York City, increase of the business requiring larger quarters. Price, single copy, 10 cents; yearly subscription, $1.

The March "Arena" contains two symposia—one on the Cuban question, F. B. Thurber writing on "Reciprocity" and L. V. de Abad addressing a "Plea for Justice" to the American people—and one on the immigration question, in which John Chetwood argues for total suspension and Rev. R. C. Bryant opposes even the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Law. Rev. F. D. Bentley discusses "The Survival of the Fittest in the Coming Age." The leading article of this issue is one on "Experiments in Colonial Government," by Felix L. Oswald. Among other contributions are: "Labor's Rights and Wrongs," by W. S. Waudby; "The Ostrich in the New World," by B. O. Flower; "Literature and Democracy," by Joseph Dana Miller; "American Supremacy," by A. B. Deohofe; "Marriage and Dress," by H. W. Francis; an interview with Prof. Frank Parsons on public ownership of the telephones, and an entertaining psychological story, "An Unreal Reality," by Laura M. Dake.

AND HE IS NOT IN PRISON.

George W. Vanderbilt obtained a reduction of his personal tax assessment from $2,000,000 to $10,000. He had the sublime nerve to swear that ten thousand covered the value of his taxable personal estate and the "reformers" will not try to send him up for perjury. The amount of taxes which they allow this one man to dodge in this one year would provide and equip school rooms for five hundred of the workingmen's children now deprived of their rightful opportunity for education. The "reformers" are keeping faith—as we said they would—with their real backers and masters, the capitalist class. With Social Democrats in office, responsible only to the working class, Vanderbilt and his like would pay up their taxes, without a murmur—lest some worse thing befel them. What are you going to do about it?

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

North American.

Some impractical enthusiast printed the Declaration of Independence in Spanish, and attempted to circulate it in Luzon, but it was promptly suppressed as a "damned incendiary document" by the military authorities and proclamations of concentration and "rigid starvation" were issued to counteract its mischievous influence.

How long will it be before the American charter of human rights, already declared obsolete by some imperial statesmen, will be regarded as evidence of treasonable designs when found in an American citizen's possession? Shall it be so amended as to read: "Some men are born free and equal, and others are born on desirable islands?"

Chicago Tribune.

The tendency toward the estrangement of those who have little from those who have much is as old as humanity. But this tendency is not what is meant by the moderns when they say "class feeling." "Class feeling" now implies the division of society into two parts, the arraying of the capitalists against the proletariat, and the consciousness on the part of those persons who form the proletariat that they are members one of another and that they are bound together against a common antagonist.

If wage earners really feel that they are a distinct class with rights to enforce and enemies to overcome they are exceedingly slow in taking united action.

Editor and Publisher.

The trust magnates are taking a great deal of interest in the newspaper business now. John W. Gates, the steel magnate, is said to have furnished the capital with which George W. Hinman purchased the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." Senator W. A. Clark owns six of the leading newspapers of Montana. James J. Hill, the most prominent railroad figure in the central west, is the proprietor of the St. Paul "Globe," and owns a controlling interest in the "Pioneer Press" and the Minneapolis "Tribune," and holds a $300,000 mortgage on the "Post-Intelligencer" of Seattle. It is said that he also owns a controlling interest in the majority of the papers along the line of his railroad.

Boston Transcript.

If we were to believe Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, current jests about the perpetual weariness of the tramp frequently hide a deeper meaning than most people suspect. She finds that many persons slip into tramp life through physical and moral exhaustion, resulting from overwork in childhood. In a recent address on this subject before the Chicago Business Women's Club, Miss Addams said: "Child labor undertaken too early or performed in excess is responsible for a large number of the tramps and ambitionless wayfarers of America. The boy or girl who works too early is surfeited with labor, bankrupt of ambition long before the time when work should begin at all."

The belief that trampdom often is recruited from the ranks of youthful toilers who have been overcome by an intense and terrible physical and moral fatigue because they overtaxed their strength is not new, but so far it has hardly been made the subject of careful investigation. At Hull House those facts have been observed for a number of years, and data are being collected. "We notice," says Miss Addams, "that the child workers, who were bright and eager and ambitious when commencing work some six or seven years ago, are different nowadays. Nearly all of them are dull and lifeless, lacking energy and without ambition. Many are actual tramps."

Milwaukee News.

Rockefeller, Morgan, and nine other multi-millionaires will give a breakfast party to Prince Henry when he arrives at New York. This will be the most gratifying feature of the prince's visit, as it will bring the rulers of two great people in friendly contact and should serve to place an unbreakable link in the chain that binds.

LOS ANGELES' CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

Unionists and Socialists of Los Angeles, Cal., are working together to enforce the law against child labor. The latest news is that a warrant is out for the manager of one of the big department stores, where little boys and girls were compelled to work from ten and a half to fourteen hours a day. The Los Angeles "Socialist" remarks: "True, Hamburger is not the only 'merchant prince' in Los Angeles who loathes 'moving the world on a child's heart.' There are many others, but in Hamburger's can be found the greatest number of little tots, and therefore it is most fitting that his store should receive our first attention. With 13,000 children in the city of Los Angeles not attending school and child labor more sought after than ever before, it would seem to be time to prove who really owns these children, Hamburger et al. or their parents."

A few true workingmen, elected on a Socialist platform to the offices of Mayor, District Attorney, Police Justice, and the like, with no obligations to the capitalists, would soon put a stop to this shameful state of affairs.

BOSTON COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

The thirty-first anniversary of the Paris Commune will be celebrated in Boston by an entertainment and lecture given by the city committee at America Hall, 724 Washington street, on Tuesday, Mar. 18, at 8 p. m. A short musical program has been arranged, and John Spargo of New York will lecture on "The Paris Commune and Its Lessons." Admission to defray expenses, 10 cents. Readers of The Worker in Boston and vicinity are urged to attend and make the affair a complete success. They will hear an able lecture on a fascinating subject.

Captains of industry hold nothing sacred but money. To make money they sacrifice the lives of men, the virtue of women, and the happiness and innocence of children.—The New Era.

FOR CONGRESS OF AMSTERDAM.

Call from International Bureau to All Socialist and Trade Organizations.

Comrades:—The International Socialist Bureau, in its conference (Brussels, the 30th of December, 1901), has entrusted us with the duty of sending you an invitation to the next International Congress, which will be held in August, 1903, in Amsterdam.

In agreement with our Dutch comrades, we are, from this very moment, preparing the organization of our sixth Congress, so that it may be worthy of the still growing power of the International Social Democracy and worthy of the ever more important part that it has to play in the life of the world.

We beg you to put the question of participation before your organization at its next meeting or at your next congress; we beg you at the same time to examine the points, which in your opinion, ought to be discussed by the Congress in Amsterdam.

Be so kind as to send us the text of your proposals before the first of November this year. You will have to hand us in due time a report on each of them.

According to the resolutions taken by the International Bureau the 30th of December, we recall the resolutions taken at the London Congress (1896), completed by the conference at Brussels (1899) and confirmed by the Paris Congress (1900), admitting at the International Socialist Congresses:

LONDON, 1896.

"1. The representatives of those organisations which seek to substitute Socialist property and production for capitalist property and production, and who consider legislative and parliamentary action as one of the necessary means of attaining that end.

"2. Purely trade organizations which, though taking no militant part in politics, declare that they recognize the necessity of legislative and parliamentary action; consequently Anarchists are excluded."

BRUSSELS, 1899.

"1. All organizations which agree with the principles of Socialism; Socialisation of the means of production and exchange; international union and action of workingmen; Socialist conquest of the public powers by the proletarians organized as a class party:

"2. All trade organizations, which, considering our fight as a class struggle, and recognizing the necessity of political action, consequently legislative and parliamentary, nevertheless do not directly take part in the political movement."

We will send you, after the first of November: First, the provisory list of the points to be discussed at the Congress; Second, the measures taken by our Dutch comrades and by ourselves to secure the success of the international meeting of the organized workers and the Socialist Party.

Please write to the International Secretary, Comrade Victor Serwy, Maison du Peuple, rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels.

THE SECRETARIAT,
VICTOR SERWY,
Secretary.
ED. ANSEELE,
E. VANDERVELDE,
Members.

Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 31, 1902.

CROSBY-HARRIMAN DEBATE ARRANGED.

The debate between John S. Crosby and Job Harriman on the respective merits of the Single Tax and of Socialism in relation to the interests of the working class, which was held before the Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn about a month ago, was so well attended and aroused so much interest that both speakers have consented to repeat the debate where a larger audience can be accommodated. Arrangements have finally been completed to hold the debate in Cooper Union on Friday evening, April 11.

The statement of the question as agreed upon by the debaters, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the interests of the working class would be better conserved under a Socialist state—that is, under the public ownership of productive capital, where all the industries would be conducted by the government—than under a state where the principles of the Single Tax were enforced—that is, where land values would be taken by the state for public expenses, and all industries except public utilities would be left to private ownership and control; a public utility being any necessary service that cannot be performed without special aid or permission of the state, or any necessary enterprise that cannot be conducted without exercise of the right of eminent domain or the grant of some privileges, corporate or other."

This statement, while not altogether satisfactory to Socialists, defines the question clearly enough and all who attend may expect a fair and instructive discussion of the two movements.

COMMUNE FESTIVAL AT ARLINGTON HALL.

The organizations of the Second Agitation District—9th, 10th, 14th, and 16th A. D.—have arranged a grand Commune Festival to be held in Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Marks Place (Eighth street) on Tuesday evening, Mar. 18.

Courtenay Lemon will be the speaker of the evening, and will discuss "The Merits of the Commune." The principal feature of the entertainment following the lecture will be a one-act play, "Herr und Frau Schwepperman," produced by members of the Dramatic Society Karl Marx. Several musical numbers will be given by well known artists.

The entertainment will begin promptly at 8 p. m., and will be followed by dancing, with music by the Carl Sahm Club. Tickets are 15 cents each and the proceeds will be used for Socialist propaganda.

—Pennsylvania school teachers are organizing for the purpose of securing engagements on merit and of preventing assessments on their salaries for receiving appointments.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emile Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 53 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. George Smith, 309 Examiner Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. S. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, Tod Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jos. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs. Secretary, Winfield R. Porter, 614 Winthrop Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Eslaness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. L. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1176, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. H. Bleon, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 637, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Last meeting held Sunday, Mar. 9. Minutes read and approved. Communication from Worcester requesting a date for H. Gaylord Wilshire read and filed and voted to try and arrange tour for Comrade Wilshire. Comrade Goldstein instructed to report services, designs, etc., for charter at next meeting. Communication from Holleton read, considered, and Mailly and Goldstein instructed to prepare answer to same and submit to the committee at next meeting. Communication from National Secretary Greenbaum read and filed. Sherman and Porter elected auditing committee and instructed to issue financial report to date. After transacting other business of an incidental nature, adjourned to meet Thursday, Mar. 20, at 7:30 p. m.

W. F. PORTER,
Secretary.

NEW YORK.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Regular meeting of the Kings County General Committee was held Saturday, Mar. 8, at the Socialist Club Rooms, Comrade Weil acting as chairman. The Credential Committee reported favorable on credentials of E. Henkler, representing the 13th and 14th A. D., in place of B. Unger, resigned. The same on motion being seated.

Eighteen credentials were proposed and Communication from National Secretary elected by the necessary majority.

Greenbaum, calling attention to the low standing of the national treasury, and also sixteen states were in arreares with dues, was read.

Five dollars was donated, also request made to all subdivisions to assist in liquidating said debt.

Comrade F. S. Buck tendered his resignation as member of the State Committee. Comrade H. W. Passage nominated as his successor.

Mr. Neuer applied for membership, appealing from former action taken by Branch 2, 21st A. D., and General Committee of Local New York. His application was rejected, pending favorable report from Branch 2.

After a lengthy discussion it was instructed to call a meeting to the bid of organized and arrange a borough meeting to discuss a general plan for the welfare of the party.

The Executive Committee was given full power to arrange for a picnic to be held some time in August.

All members holding tickets for the masquerade ball of the Socialist Club held last month are requested to settle for same as soon as possible.

Next meeting of the General Committee will be held Mar. 22 at 7:30 p. m.

WM. KOENIG,
Recording Secretary.

OHIO.

STATE COMMITTEE.

Following are the financial reports of the State Secretary of the Socialist Party for January and February, 1902:

I.—JANUARY.

Receipts.	
Bal. on hand Jan. 1	$10.59
Received for dues, supplies and donations:	
Local Toledo	11.30
Local Massillon	2.25
Local Bowling Green	.10
Local Portsmouth	5.50
Local Cincinnati	4.00
Local Cleveland	1.65
Local Wauseon	1.47
Local Springfield	2.00
Local Ashtabula	3.70
Local Fremont	2.05
Local Fostoria	1.00
Local Cuyhoga Falls	1.00
Local Youngstown	1.00
Local Warren	2.00
Local Bucryrus	1.40
Local Continental	1.85
Dr. E. L. Rodgers (supplies)	.15
Thos. McKeone (donation)	1.00
Robt. Lenach (literature)	.15
Total	$50.01
Expenditures.	
Postage stamps and postals	$0.31
National Committee	17.90
Bradford Company	10.00
Printing Register Company	5.00
F. G. Strickland (services)	2.00
Express charges	.35
Kile & Co. (paper and supplies)	1.20
Hennegin	.10
L. E. Martin (3 sets of books)	3.00
Feb. 1, balance on hand	10.19
Total	$50.01

II.—FEBRUARY.

Receipts.	
Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1902	$10.19
Received for dues, supplies and donations:	
Local Cincinnati (stamps returned)	20.00
Local Cincinnati	14.55
Local Cincinnati, half deposit on park	5.00
Local Cleveland	2.00
Local Fostoria	1.10
Local Toledo	15.00
Local Canton	1.25
Local Ashtabula	3.50
F. G. Strickland (literature)	1.15
Local Portsmouth	4.40
Local Fremont	2.00
Local Springfield	2.60
Local Warren	2.00
Local Cuyhoga Falls	1.50
Local Wauseon	.70
A. J. Davis, Carlisle (donation)	.50
John Windle, Niles (donation)	.50
F. B. Dunn, Bainbridge (donation)	1.00
W. R. Hunser, Cleveland (donation)	.25
E. M. Stowell, Columbus (donation)	.25
John Shrunen, Cincinnati (donation)	1.00
E. R. DeWolfe, Prairie Depot (donation)	.75
H. E. Fox, Conneaut (donation)	.25
Thos. J. McKeone, Cincinnati (donation)	1.00
Geo. W. Ellsworth, Bowling Green (donation)	.25
Peter Frank, Portsmouth (donation)	.25
John Fuerwaiter, Convoy (donation)	.25
H. W. Forbes, Eagleville (donation)	.25
Ed Gerdner, Dayton (donation)	.10
Geo. Richardson (rebate drayages)	.15
Total	$116.69
Expenditures.	
National Committee	$11.65
Wagner Company	8.00
Printing, Reporter Company	6.00
Printing, Brelsford Company	9.25
Deposit on park	10.00
Max S. Hayes (account)	10.00
Express	.40
Telegrams	.70
Money orders	.25
Postals and postals	11.70
Geo. R. Richardson, one large double desk	2.50
One gavel	2.00
One dozen chairs (all S. H.)	3.00
Drayage	.50
Typewriter ribbon	.70
John Chase (agitation)	5.30
C. R. Martin (3 sets books)	3.00
Kile & Co. (paper and supplies)	2.60
Strickland (services)	2.70
Cincinnati Local, credit for dup stamps returned which was charged in as cash money	20.00
Balance on hand, March 1	9.08
Total	$116.69

W. G. CRITCHLOW,
State Secretary.

Dayton, O.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

A Statement of Fact.

Editor The Worker.

In your issue of Mar. 2 I observe a letter from Comrade W. E. White of Connecticut in which, among other things, he says that the National Committee at St. Louis, during the past six months, has arranged tours for speakers by correspondence direct with locals in states where there is a state committee, and that the same has caused a great deal of annoyance in Connecticut at least.

In view of the fact that we sent only one speaker—Comrade Vail into Connecticut since the Unity Convention, his charge cannot have reference to anyone but Vail. He was sent there upon the request of the Connecticut State Committee, contained in a letter written to me in November by State Secretary A. S. Cornelius.

Further I received a letter from State Secretary Cornelius saying, in excuse of his delay in correspondence, that he had waited to get an answer from Comrade White upon the question whether the State Committee should manage the tour or leave the management in our hands, and that Comrade White had advised him to tell the National Committee that the State Committee would prefer that Vail's tour be managed by the State Committee.

We accordingly sent circular letters to the Connecticut locals, and made dates for Vail with about three or six. Having accomplished this, we turned over the entire management of the tour to the State Committee, requesting them to handle it, because the time was very limited and they, being on the ground, could reach the locals quicker than we. The Connecticut State Committee, upon request, took charge of Vail's tour and managed it to the end.

I have hesitated to write this letter, not wishing to magnify the importance of the affair. But I believe that is justice to the National Committee and for the information of the comrades such a statement is necessary.

LEON GREENBAUM.
St. Louis, Mar. 6. National Secretary.

PARTY NOTES.

The 1st, 3rd, and 5th A. D. will meet at Comrade Mayes house, 249 W. Eleventh st., Monday evening, Mar. 17. Every member is expected to attend and sympathizers of the Socialist movement in these districts are invited to come and join forces with the organization.

Mrs. Alex. Fraser will speak at 102 Court street, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, upon the attitude recently taken by prominent Catholic bishops toward Socialism.

At Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, Mar. 16, Courtenay Lemon will speak on "Popular Misconception of Socialism."

The future of the 23d A. D. organization is promising. New members are admitted at nearly every meeting; one of the three received last Friday evening was a woman, one of the lecturers in the Public School course. Two dollars was voted towards the National Propaganda Fund. The headquarters of the organization were moved from 19 Manhattan street to Boeckmann's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, a very pleasant and unobjectionable meeting place. The recently organized Harlem Social Democratic Club has united with the regular organization in the 23d A. D., making it stronger in every way.

Courtenay Lemon will lecture on Socialism before the Ad Interim Club of New Rochelle, at Trinity Parish House, on Monday evening, Mar. 17.

A series of lectures, under the auspices of the Socialist Party of West Hudson County, is being given in Ball's Hall, Central and Great avenues, East Newark, N. J., every Sunday afternoon, at 3 p. m. The list of speakers is as follows: Mar. 16, Chas. Ufert; Mar. 23, Frederick Krafft; April 6, Rev. A. L. Wilson; April 13, Morris Hillquit; April 20, A. P. Firth; April 27, Courtenay Lemon; May 4, Algernon Lee.

Eleventh Ward Branch No. 2, Jersey City, elected its officers and voted upon the state constitution. A subscription has been started in aid of the National Committee. A unanimous vote decided in favor of delegate instead of mass conventions.

James P. Barlow of Brockton gave a public lecture at Quincy Socialist Hall on Sunday afternoon, Mar. 2. His subject was: "The Aims of Socialism."

William Mailly will speak on "Socialism and Trade Unionism" for the Somerville Club at the regular Sunday night meeting in the Hill Building, Union Square, on Mar. 16.

Representative MacCartney will speak on "Labor Legislation in the Massachusetts Legislature" for the Liberal Forum, 71 Monroe street, Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, Mar. 16, at 8 p. m. Readers of The Worker invited.

Representative Carey will speak in Worcester, Mass., on Sunday, Mar. 16. The Worcester Socialists have also planned a smoke-talk and entertainment for Saturday, Mar. 15, at which Comrades Carey and Mailly will be guests.

Boston Socialists are urged to turn out en masse and bring their friends to the Commune Celebration at America Hall, 724 Washington street, on Tuesday, Mar. 18. John Spargo will lecture and a short entertainment will be given.

Minnesota has applied for state charter.

Geo. E. Boomer has arrived in Utah and is making his headquarters at Provo City.

The Socialist Dramatic Club of Chicago, organized for the purpose of portraying through the drama the evils of the present system and showing Socialism as the one remedy, has been very successful. The Club's entertainments at the Socialist Temple, every two weeks has taxed the seating capacity of the Temple, both by the Socialists and outside public. The only trouble the Dramatic Club has encountered is the finding of Socialist plays. The Club is at present having two Socialist plays translated from the German, and expects to put them on the stage in a short time. The Club is well organized and desires to state that it is open for engagements from branches and clubs in different parts of the country, and will be glad to hear from comrades wishing to make engagements. Address Socialist Temple, business manager, 120 S. Western avenue, Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis ward clubs are organizing for vigorous work.—The Kansas City comrades are reported as renewing activity, which has somewhat lagged in recent months.—Socialists of Liberal, Springfield, St. Joseph, and Joplin, Mo., will have tickets in the field in the coming city elections.—Missouri state convention will probably be held in June, either at Sedalia, Kansas City, or Poplar Bluff.—E. Val Putnam goes on an agitation tour through Missouri, starting Mar. 15.

The City Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in Seattle, Wash., has challenged the corresponding committees of the two old parties to send representatives to meet o ur men in debate on any or all of the following questions: "1. Is the Republican or Democratic Party the party of the wage-workers? Is the Socialist Party the party of the wage-workers? 2. What are the real issues in this campaign, so far as the workingman is concerned? Is the Republican or Democratic party right in its attitude toward these issues? 3. Is there any fundamental difference between the Republican and the Democratic party? Are not both of them capitalist parties and opposed to the interests of the working class? 4. Would the Republican or Democratic party, if elected to office, do anything to benefit the interests of the working class? Would the Socialist Party? 5. Does the Republican or Democratic party stand for good government? If so, what is good government?"—The Socialists of Tacoma have also nominated a full city ticket. Two sentences will show that there is no compromise or confusion in their policy: "We pledge our candidates to enact all legislation possible for the relief of working people by increasing the number of employees and raising wages, and by reducing the hours of employment; by providing for the education of all children; by increasing parks, free libraries and all other means of instruction and amusements. We make no pretensions of economy in the usual sense of that term in city government, but shall use the taxing power to its full extent in taking from the idlers and dispensing to the workers as a reward for genuine public services."

HAVERHILL NOTES.

A union of laundry workers, comprising most of those employed in the local laundries, has recently been formed.

A union of wet leather and counter workers was formed last Sunday, with about 80 charter members.

The newly formed Retail Clerks' Union, having unionized all the clothing stores and secured shorter hours, is now unionizing the shoe stores.

A big boom in trade unionism is now on in Haverhill.

Rev. Calvin M. Clark of Haverhill, the first speaker in the C. L. U. series, was secured with the expectation that he would oppose unions, but he greatly surprised his hearers by openly favoring most of the tenets of unionism. He explained that he had recently been reading up on the subject and had received much new light.

"Jim" Carey spoke in Exeter, N. H., town hall last Saturday on "Industrial Freedom and How to Attain It."

Shoe Packers' Union 287 is conducting a whist series for the benefit of sick members. Games each Thursday evening in the Lady Stitchers' parlor at Labor Headquarters. Tickets, 10 cents.

Representative MacCartney spoke at the second lecture of the C. L. U. series Sunday evening on the subject, "The Church and Trade Unions." Owing to rainy weather only a fair sized audience was present. It was an excellent lecture. The free lectures should be largely attended. The subject for Mar. 16 is "Social Problems and Trade Unions," by George E. McNeill, the veteran labor agitator.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the speaker announced for last Sunday at the People's Forum in Unity Hall, Comrade MacCartney was secured as substitute. He chose his own subject, "The Trend Toward Despotism," explaining that under the present rule of plutocracy our country is drifting toward imperialism and monarchy in the political as well as the industrial field, and that the destiny of Labor is to establish an industrial democracy and re-establish political democracy. AL. TRUIST.

—Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.—A. Lincoln.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

Call for Conference to Arrange the May Day Demonstration.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations of the City of New York.

Fellow Workingmen:—It again becomes the duty of the Social Democratic Party to remind you of the approach of the First of May.

Sixteen years ago the American Federation of Labor chose the First of May as the moment for a united demand for the eight-hour work day. Year after year that demand has been renewed, and every year some advance has been made, while the working class has grown stronger and more united through the struggle which it carried on.

In 1889 the International Socialist and Trade Union Congress, meeting at Paris, gave to the First of May a broader and greater significance, selecting it as the day upon which the working class of the world should join in demonstrating its class consciousness and demanding its rights.

The First of May stands for the solidarity of Labor, the world over, regardless of differences of race and creed. It stands for the hope of a better social order, when class rule shall be abolished and real Liberty shall prevail. It stands for the determination of the working class to struggle for its own emancipation by all means within its power.

Workingmen of New York, we must not fail to take our place in the forward march of the workers of the world.

We therefore invite each trade and labor organization in New York City to send two delegates to a Conference to prepare the May Day Demonstration of 1902. The first meeting of the conference will be held on Saturday, Mar. 29, at 8 p. m., in the New York Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. We hope that your organization will not fail to be represented.

With fraternal greetings:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Social Democratic Party of New York.
JULIUS GERBER,
Secretary.

VAIL IN TOLEDO.

Very Successful Meetings Held and Comrades Are Enthusiastic.

The course of lectures delivered in Memorial Hall Annex on Mar. 6, 7, and 8, by Comrade Chas. H. Vail has proven the greatest thing that ever happened in the Socialist Party movement in Toledo. As in the case of Comrade Chase, predictions were made that we were assuming too much, and would get stuck. We sold tickets to the course of three lectures at twenty-five cents, single admission—at the door only—ten cents. Result: The largest and most intelligent audiences that ever attended Socialist meetings in this city, the majority of whom would never have attended if it had been free.

Comrade Vail's clear and forceful exposition of the principles, purposes, and methods of the Socialist movement was masterly. In this field he has no peer on the platform in the United States, and, if, as seems likely, state autonomy forces him from the field, because of the resulting confusion and wasteful methods, its advocates do the movement incalculable injury. After his lecture on Friday evening—"The Socialist Movement" he was treated to a regular ovation. He spoke for nearly two hours, and it was simply grand.

Having gone through this three-night course by Comrade Vail we want to join the Massachusetts comrades in urging others to try it. Don't let the record end with Boston, Haverhill, and Toledo. Almost any community with a reasonable number of people who are not afraid to get out and sell tickets can do it. These lectures enables him to cover the field in fine shape, but we are sorry we did not make it the full course of four lectures delivered in Boston. At the close of his lecture on Saturday evening a show of hands was taken on the question as to whether we should arrange another course for him if it could be done, and fully three-fourths of the audience responded, and pledges were made to take course tickets and help sell them.

We prepared ourselves with literature, much of which was sold, and on the last night we passed out our "dig up" cards and got between twenty and thirty subscribers for The Worker. The papers gave us liberal notices, and lasting good has been done.

We in Toledo are not conducting a hurrah campaign for votes, for they often work like the religious revival—backslide. We are pushing a campaign of education to get as many people as possible to understand the principles of our movement.

Besides the great educational benefits of this course of lectures we have a substantial addition to the treasury of the City Central Comittee, and we owe special credit for this result to the professional and literary people who have recently become interested in the movement.

We spent no money for advertising except by a specially designed card that was used as a handbill and could be mailed under a late ruling of the Post Office Department. Samples of this will be sent to anyone interested who will inclose stamps to "Proletarian," care 413 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio. C.

Toledo, Mar. 9.

FESTIVAL IN THE BRONX.

The Progressive Workingmen's Societies of the Bronx will hold a festival on Saturday, Mar. 22, at Ehling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Anne's avenue. A good time in relation to the interests of the Admission is 15 cents and the proceeds are to go to the campaign fund. All comrades and sympathizers in the Bronx should help make the affair a success.

—The Socialist Party is organized to fight capitalism, not any one part of it, and for that reason it stands out against all other political parties, whether they represent the large capitalists or small capitalists. All capitalists look alike to us. Their interest is opposed to that of the workers, and the only way to represent the interest of the workers is to put them out of business, and that is what the Socialist Party will do when elected.—St. Louis Labor.

LECTURE IN YONKERS.

All readers of The Worker in Yonkers and vicinity are invited to attend a lecture on "Scientific Socialism" by Algernon Lee of New York, at the Hollywood Inn, Saturday evening, Mar. 15. A special invitation is extended to ladies.

LEMON IN NEW ROCHELLE.

John Spargo addressed the Ad Interim Club of New Rochelle Monday, Mar. 3, on "Our Position, Economic, Ethical, and Political." There were a number in the audience who heard a first-class Socialist speaker for the first time, and the impression made will be a lasting one. Forty copies of Hanford's "Railroading" were distributed.

Courtenay Lemon will lecture before the Club at Trinity Parish House, Monday evening, Mar. 17, on "What Socialism Really Is." Comrades and sympathizers in Westchester County are invited to attend this, the last lecture of the series of six held by the Club.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Some Men Pay $10,000 for an expert to manage their advertising. There are others who pay $5.00 for an annual subscription to Printers' Ink and learn what all the advertisers are thinking about. But even these are not the extremes reached; there are men who lose over $100,000 a year by doing neither one.

For sample copy send 10 cents to Printers' Ink, No. 10 Spruce St., N.Y. City.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS.

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

PATRONIZE ....
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM, 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th Sts. N.Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill.

AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.

Subscription $1 per year, in advance.

HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.

Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

EMILE ZOLA'S
POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS.

Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.

"The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "Human Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother, Germinal," "Rush for the Spoil," "Therese Raquin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Plassans," "Pot Bouille" (Piping Hot), "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."

Any volume sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.

Send for catalogue of Socialist publications, sent gratis to any address.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

BOOKS WANTED.

Hyndman—"Historical Basis of Socialism."

Enrico Ferri—"Work on Criminology."

Thos. Skidmore—"The Rights of Man to Rural Property."

Parke Godwin—"Democracy, Pacific and Constructive."

Any other out-of-print publication on the SOCIAL QUESTION.

Send name of title and author with lowest price to

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

READY AGAIN.

"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." By H. Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 2 cents; 100 copies, $1.25, postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 905. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
60 Second Ave., Between Third & Fourth Sts.

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER. PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

"Railroading in the United States."
BY BEN HANFORD.
PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
40 Copies $1.00
1000 " 25.00
Sent on receipt of price.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 William Street, New York.

R-I-P-A-N-S
For six years I have been a very sick man, suffering from nervousness, headache and pain in back and stomache, all caused by a stomach that refused to do its work. A friend advised me to try Ripans Tabules. The results have been simply wonderful.
At druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

TRADE and SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries; 15,000 receipts, 900 New Formulas, 734 pages. Indispensable in every worker's family. Price, $5.00, cloth; $6.00 in sheep, post free.

Hopkins' "Experimental Science," $4.00.

"Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century," by Edward W. Byrn; 300 illustrations, 480 pages, $3.00. Half red morocco, gilt top, $4.00.

Hopkins' "Magic," $2.50.

Sloane's "Complete Electrical Library," 5 volumes in a box, $5.00.

"Standard Practical Plumbing," by P. J. Davies. A complete encyclopedia for practical plumbers, builders, gas fitters, engineers, etc., $3.00.

"The Tinsmiths' Helper and Pattern Book," by H. K. Vosburgh. Rules, diagrams, tables, and recipes for the use of practical metal workers, $1.00.

"How to Become a Good Mechanic," by John Phin. A practical guide to self-taught men; tells what to study and how to begin. 25 cents.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS of every kind furnished by

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

PARTY BUTTONS

We manufacture three different sizes in ½, ⅞, and 1½ in. diameter, Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the ½ in. size simply with Arm and Torch emblem.

1 Button	5 cents.
12 Buttons	25 cents
25 Buttons	50 cents
100 Buttons	$1.75

Cash must accompany all orders.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
—SUCCESSOR TO—
'CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
TORONTO, CANADA.
Five Postals for $1.25; each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.
For Sale on all New York News-stands.

Never let Whiskey get the best of you
Get the best of it
BUY GOVERNMENT PROOF KENTUCKY WHISKIES
UNION MADE
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS OF WHISKIES, WINES & LIQUORS
The Cooperative Liquor Co
DISTILLERS AGENTS INCORPORATED COVINGTON, KY.
When ordering mention THE WORKER.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meetings.

BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 24th and 25th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 3309 Third avenue.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brooklyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1328 Bushwick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, E. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Flescher, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kass fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Society of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialism. Its numerical strength (at present of 180 local branches with 21,500 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $50.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three classes, at the rate of members of 60, 67, and 38 cents respectively

TRADE UNION NOTES

"St. Louis Labor" says the state and city inspectors there, instead of trying to enforce factory laws, spend all their time in squabbling with each other and criticizing the unions. The reason of this is that they owe their appointments to the two old parties controlled by the capitalist class—by the men whose interest it is to have the factory laws unenforced.

The Macon, Ga., "Press," a labor paper, has a long article on child labor in the South. It points out that the mill owners do not live up to their "voluntary agreement" not to employ children under twelve and also—what is indeed a well-known fact—that the greatest opposition really comes, though secretly, from Northern capitalists who own a large part of the stock in Southern mills. The only way to stop the slow murder of the children is for the workingmen, North and South, to put members of their own class in office to carry out the Socialist program.

A Salt Lake City judge has sent a union waiter to jail for distributing handbills announcing that a certain restaurant was "unfair."

Four men were burned to death in a boarding house at Mace, Ida., last week. They were only miners and the company which owns the mine owned also the fire-trap in which they were compelled to sleep and owns also the judges and the district attorney—so there will probably be a verdict of "death by the visitation of God." Workingmen are cheap.

Los Angeles Federal Labor Union No. 1 declares for Socialism.

Unions in Cheyenne, Wyo., make a demand on the city that eight hours be a day's work and 25 cents an hour the minimum wage on all public work. The local Socialists join in the agitation.

The National Association of Builders—the employers' organization—has issued a circular to all unions of the building trades proposing the establishment of a permanent court for the arbitration of disputes. The unions will probably be too wise to fall into the trap.

The Brewers' and Maltsters' Union of St. Louis, Mo., with a membership of nearly 800, decided that every member must take either the "St. Louis Labor" or the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" (both Socialist weeklies), an assessment being levied for that purpose.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union adopted resolutions "emphatically disapproving of the reception to be tendered in most slavish devotion and admiration of Prince Henry of Prussia, by the politicians and West End aristocrats of St. Louis."

Striking cigarmakers in St. Louis have won.

Tobacco trust has swallowed the union Addison Tinsley Company, Louisiana, Mo., and no more labels will appear upon its product. The tobacco workers should vote for Socialism, which would make public property of the tobacco factories and secure short hours and good living to all the workers.

The American Tobacco Trust, having absorbed some of the largest plants [illegible]land, Ireland, and Germany, is [illegible]ng with the government of [illegible]re the industry is controlled by the state, to secure control by [illegible]g bonus. France, like the [illegible]ites, is governed by capitalist [illegible] so that government control of the tobacco industry is little or no better [illegible]n the trust ownership. Socialism, sought about through honest labor politics, is the only way out.

The Stone and Webster gang of capitalists, against whose tyranny the street-car workers of Terre Haute, Ind., are striking, own also the trolley system of Seattle, Wash. Thus the Seattle workingmen are compelled to furnish funds (profits) for the masters to use in crushing their brothers in Terre Haute. City campaigns are on in both places and a good Socialist vote in each is the only way in which the workers can really help each other.

One hundred granite quarrymen of Quincy, Mass., went on strike Mar. 1 for an eight-hour day and weekly payments. Two-thirds of the Quincy quarries are controlled by a syndicate, which refuse the eight-hour demand.

It is reported that the strike of metal workers in San Francisco, which has been on since last May, has at last been called off, the employers making only small concessions. The report may not be true, however, as such statements have been given out before for the purpose of disorganizing the strike.

PULLMAN CAPITALISTS EVADING THE LAW

The Pullman Palace Car Company is planning the formation of a land company to take over the title to the town of Pullman. The capital will be $6,000,000, and this stock will be given in the shape of dividends to the present shareholders.

The Supreme Court of Illinois decided that the company could not continue to own and receive rentals from property not used by it for its own purposes. The question was raised by the attorney general of the state two or three years ago, and the company was given five years in which to dispose of the town of Pullman.

The Pullman capitalists thus evade the ruling of the Court by the simple device of organizing a land company with identical stockholderds, and they continue to be the sole landlords as well as the sole employers of the town.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

The office of the New York Labor Secretariat (Job Harriman, Secretary) has been removed from 194 Bowery to 320 Broadway, Room 701.

SHOOT THEM OR PENSION THEM.

Swift's "Modest Proposal" in a New Version.

What Shall Workingmen Do When They Reach Forty-five — Chicago Man's Proposition Raises Much Discussion —Light Thrown on Corporations' Pension System.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the English landlords, after fleecing their hard-working Irish tenants to the last penny, were meeting in their philanthropic societies and gravely discussing the wicked tendency of the Irish people to give birth to too many children, Jonathan Swift published his "Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of Poor People in Ireland from Being a Burden to Their Parents"—the substance of which proposal was that the babies should be fattened and eaten, like little pigs, thus becoming a source of income instead of an expense.

To-day, when railroad and manufacturing corporations are establishing rules that forbid the employment of men over forty-five (or in some cases even thirty-five) years of age, and when the speeding up of machinery and the increased intensity of labor is making workingmen old when they should be at their prime, a Chicago workingman, in a similar spirit of savage satire, has introduced into the city federation of Labor a resolution (which, in the same spirit, was passed) porposing that every unemployed man forty-five years of age who cannot show what the charity authorities call "visible means of support" shall be mercifully shot, in a lawful and orderly manner. The resolution has created a great deal of discussion and stimulated many to serious thought.

Corporations' Pension System.

The "Missouri Socialist" publishes an interview on the subject with E. B. Pope, passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, which calls attention to an aspect of the question that ought not to be overlooked. He said, in part:

"A great number of corporations, railroads and others, positively will not employ any new man in any department who is over thirty-five years of age—at least that is the positive rule. Of course a way will be found to evade the rule if they happen to want a man very badly who is ineligible under the rule, but the rule is generally stringently enforced, especially on railroads operating the pension system on their line.

"The theory of the pension system, to reward long continued and meritorious service by retiring the employee after twenty years of continuous service (some roads make it thirty years), is all right and makes for the interest of the employees and the road itself; but, when the pension system is combined with civil service (which works or does not work at the will of the powers that be) and the rigid enforcement of the rule, not to employ any men who has passed the age of thirty-five or forty-five it constitutes the most ingenious and effective system of absolutely enslaving the employees of a corporation that the ingenuity of men could devise, and the enslaving is, perhaps, unintentionally, done under the cloak of benevolence and philanthropy.

Must Obey Blindly.

"Quite a large number of railroad systems have adopted the pension system with both the thirty-five or forty-five years age limit and civil service attachments. Now suppose that the pension system is extended to include a majority of the large corporations. Don't you see that every employee over forty-five years of age simply must obey, blindly and without any protest whatever, every order that may be given him and accept without a murmur whatever fate befalls him, as, otherwise, he invites summary dismissal, and being by reason of his age debarred from securing employment on any other road or with any corporation that is operating the thirty-five to forty-five year age limit pension system, he will be forced to drop out of the only business he knows anything about and start in to learn some new business, too small and insignificant to be dominated by corporations, at an age when he should be thoroughly posted in whatever line of business he expects to follow permanently."

It is hardly necessary to add any comment to these words. The great capitalists—Carnegie among them—who are gaining such a reputation as philanthropists by establishing pension funds for their employees are not spending their money simply to "buy golden opinions." The chief purpose is, as Mr. Pope says, by a continuation of the pension and civil service system with the age-limit rule, to make the workingmen their abject slaves.

Better Than the Blacklist.

This device serves its purpose even better than the blacklist system (though that will still be maintained in conjunction with it)—on the same principle which prompts Oriental despots to bind their slaves with golden fetters, rather than with iron. They are fetters, nevertheless, and the advantage is that they bind the soul of the slave as well as his body, lulling him into passive obedience by flattering his vanity. Just so the promise of a pension to the railway workers, after twenty years of faithful work is designed to lull him into false security and make him overlook both his present hardships and the mathematical probability (carefully figured out beforehand by the capitalists) that he will be either killed, or maimed and put on the shelf, or else discharged for some petty offense before the twenty years are past.

The only hope for the future is in the faith that American workingmen, foolishly patient and submissive as they seem, are really braver and more intelligent that the Oriental slaves, and that they will use their united political power to burst their fetters, whether of gold or of steel, and put an end to capitalist tyranny.

——The Worker costs 50 cents a year or 25 cents for six months.

THE PASSING OF "CENTRAL."

A very significant innovation is a telephone system that does away with "Central." In practicable and successful operation in Fall River, Mass., is a telephone exchange providing an automatic arrangement whereby the subscriber, by revolving a disk—somewhat like the disk of a combination safe—until it checks off the number he wishes to call for, "rings up" the number. Bringing the "combination" to the first number in the series he wishes causes a switch in the "Central" exchange to swing to a certain group of contacts; the next number narrows the selection to a certain number of contacts in the group; the last brings it to the identical spot required. The caller then pushes a button and the connection is established. If the line is busy, a buzzing noise gives him warning. The calls come in first to the larger trunk lines, of course, and thus it might be expected that the apparatus would be often busy, since one call would shut off accessibility to many numbers in the group of instruments covered by the trunk line, but an ingenious contrivance causes the current to pass by the trunk lines that are busy till it comes to one not in use, so that the system would fail to work only when all the trunk lines of selectors were busy. Even then the buzzed warning would indicate that the caller would have to wait only until one of ten persons had finished talking.

The cost of maintaining the mechanical part of the system has not increased. And though it works hardship to discharged employees, the system economizes in wages, for, with the exception of necessary bookkeepers and a few attendants to see that things run on without hitches, a force of work-people is not required. Indeed, on Sundays and during the night while the exchange is locked, the instruments continue making their connections without supervision. Privacy is secured. Cheapness is secured. The automatic telephone means another step in the elimination of middlemen and the automatizing of life.—The World's Work.

With the telephone systems held as private property and operated for private profit the result of this invention is to deprive a large number of working people of their means of livelihood, to reduce expenses a little for the users of the telephones (chiefly capitalists, big and little), and to add considerably to the profits of the great capitalists who own the telephones. The displaced employees have to "hustle" for a job somewhere else, thus increasing competition in the labor market and tending to reduce average wages or lengthen the hours of labor.

Under Socialism, with the telephones held as public property and operated for the public good, the saving of labor at "Central" would result in a proportionate reduction of the hours of labor in other lines of work, so that such an invention would be a blessing to all concerned.

Unfortunately, the "hello girls" who are being displaced have no votes, but their fathers and brothers can help them by voting the Socialist ticket.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR CITY FIREMEN

Application was made to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last week, for a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding Fire Commissioner Sturgis to limit the hours of work for municipal firemen to eight a day. It was maintained that this should be done in justice to the men, who under the existing arrangements are overworked to a degree which not only endangers their health, but materially affects their ability to perform their duties.

The affidavit submitted cites a case where a fireman was on duty forty-nine out of sixty hours from March 1 to March 3, and states that out of the eleven hours he was supposed to have for rest, he was disturbed by frequent alarms, and compelled to get up each time.

It is rather a roundabout way for workingmen to try to get decent treatment—to elect to office capitalists who are opposed to the eight-hour rule and then beg judges to order its enforcement.

How much better to have voted for the Social Democratic Party, the only party that clearly declared for this measure in its platform!

CARPENTERS NO. 476.

At the special meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 476 the vote for Business Agent resulted as follows: T. C. Walsh of Local 64, 262; W. Blatchford of Local 51, 10; John Murray of Local 340, one. The vote on assessment was 111 for and one one against. Geo. Täufer was chosen to fill out the term of J. Brennan, resigned. H. Schreppel, a member of Local 476, was fined $25 by Kings County District Council. Complaint from shop secretary referred to the Advisory Board. A. Friedrich reported sick; on sick list. McNammara, McNally, Schlegelmilch, Root. Suspended were Otto Sauer, E. T. Broad, Herman König, T. Smith.

BEER DRIVERS' UNION NO. 23.

At the last meeting of the Beer Drivers' Union No. 23 the regular order of business was suspended to allow the immediate initiation of the men of the Fred Opperman brewery, which has been thoroughly organized.

An invitation was received to the ball of the Ale and Porter Brewers' Union No. 3, on April 12, and it was voted that two men from each brewery attend; also for the ball of the Brewery Firemen on Nov. 15, and all requested to attend.

It was voted to send $75 at once to the locked-out brewers in Cincinnati to help them in their fight. The shop delegate from Loewer's brewery reported that a strike of fifty minutes duration had been won by the men. The delegate to the Labor Secretariat reported the removal of the office to 320 Broadway, where members may apply for legal aid; also that the Secretariat had called the attention of the authorities to the fact that some breweries were violating the law by sending out only one man in charge of 4-horse teams. One dollar further was donated to cover expenses of the Cooper Union protest meeting. Much routine business was also disposed of.

——The man who is afraid of his boss will always have reason to be afraid of him. The only way to make your boss respect you is to show your own self-respect and independence.

CHILDREN ON STRIKE.

Pupils in Public School Near Terre Haute Refuse to Recite to Teachers Who Ride on Boycotted Cars.

One of the most remarkable incidents of the great conflict between trolley capitalists and their employees at Terre Haute, Ind., and vicinity has been a strike of school children at Seelyville, one of the neighboring towns. The sympathy of the miners and other people of the district is entirely with the trolley strikers and their children naturally share this feeling. Some of the teachers in the public school at Seelyville, however, rode to and fro on the boycotted cars. On learning of this fact a large number of the children unitedly refused to recite their lessons or go to classes to these teachers; and when the teachers threatened them with punishment they picked up their books and walked home. Their fathers, approving their action, took the case to the local School Board and demanded that the teachers be forbidden to ride on the scab cars; the outcome is not yet known. One of the teachers has, from the beginning of the trolley strike, conscientiously avoided riding on the cars, walking to her work even in the worst weather.

It is certainly a hopeful sign when school children are found so thoroughly imbued with class feeling. They will make good Socialists in a few more years.

TICKET PUT UP IN TERRE HAUTE.

Republican and Democratic Papers Fighting Street-Car Strikers—Socialists Alone Support Them.

The following city ticket has been nominated by the Socialist Party of Terre Haute:

Mayor—Stephen M. Reynolds.
Comptroller—Grant Tubbs.

COUNCILMEN.

At-Large—James O'Neal, Jas. Coulter, and James Wall.
First Ward—Dennis Barrett.
Second Ward—John J. Davis.
Third Ward—I. E. Hall.
Fourth Ward—Warren Anstead.
Fifth Ward—Samuel Harris.
Sixth Ward—Clarence Kingery.

A platform and an address to the citizens of Terre Haute on national and local affairs has been adopted and will soon be in printed form.

Two of the candidates are striking street railway employees, and the majority are trade unionists. The strike has drawn the class lines clear and distinct, and the class struggle has found its expression on the political field.

The capitalist press, Democratic and Republican, union (?) and non-union, has taken its stand against the men either in open hostility or distortion of facts and spreading of lies calculated to defeat the men.

As a result, many will vote for the Socialist ticket, and the capitalist politicians are becoming scared and are discussing the advisability of combining against us.

The men have called upon the Socialists in and out of the unions to speak at their meetings, and the capitalist press is howling that the Socialists are controlling the strike and that their influence "menaces the welfare of the strikers." The city conventions of the Siamese twins have been delayed to three weeks before election, so that if the strength of the Socialists endanger their success, they can combine and form a "hash" party such as that which Haverhill developed some time ago. Meanwhile, our ranks are increasing daily and whatever may be the result a vote will be polled that will mark a gigantic stride in the Socialist movement in Indiana.

POVERTY AND DISEASE.

"Poverty and Disease" will be the subject of John Spargo's lecture on Sunday afternoon, Mar. 16, at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place. This is the third in his series on "Some Phases of the Poverty Problem," and deals with an especially important branch of the subject. The excessive infant mortality and the prevalence of consumption and other fatal diseases in the tenement-house districts have compelled the attention even of capitalist "reformers," but they have not dared to strike at the root of the evil and have only mocked the suffering class with impossible promises. Comrade Spargo has made a careful study of the question and will treat it fearlessly and thoroughly. None who can attend should miss the opportunity. Admission is free. Come promptly at 3 p. m.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The New York State Committee at its last meeting decided to engage F. J. Spring of Los Angeles as State Organizer, at a salary of $15 a week. He will come within a few days and will serve until the fall election. Comrade Spring is a man of well known ability both as an organizer and a speaker and will do the party good service.

Comrade Butscher made a report of his work on his last trip throughout the state. The following locals bought stamps within the last two weeks: Buffalo, Fort Edward, Schenectady, Rome, Mt. Vernon, New York, Kings County, Queens County, Richmond. Receipts, $40.40; Expenses, $50. Secretaries of locals are called upon to see that dues are paid regularly, as much work has to be done before the campaign opens and the State Committee needs the money.

A CONUNDRUM.

The "Socialist" of Seattle, Wash., propounds this conundrum: Would you rather seem to be a bigger fool than you are or be a bigger fool than you seem to be? The answer is another question: How could you do either, if you vote a Republican or Democratic ticket?

EXECUTIVE ABILITY.

Little Clarence—Pa, what is executive ability?

Mr. Callipers—Executive ability, my son, is the capacity for making some one else paddle your canoe for you.—Judge.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

TRUST NOTES.

The Cracker Trust is having a paper mill built in Illinois and will manufacture its own pasteboard boxes in the future.

The plan for consolidating the five leading glucose companies in the country, it is announced, is now practically consummated.

A $750,000 company has been incorporated in New Jersey to acquire and develop land and water rights and engage in farming, manufacture, and transportation in Mexico. On the same day it was announced that the Warner-Quinlan syndicate had acquired the asphalt beds of Eastern Mexico. If this sort of thing continues much longer it will be "our plain duty, manifest destiny, and divine mission" to get up another war and "benevolently assimilate" Mexico the benefit of American capitalists.

The wood-alcohol manufacturers of the country have agreed to close a quarter of the factories for six months, in order to keep prices up. We commend this incident to the attention of the Haverhill "Gazette," which maintains that it is the common interest of capitalists and wage-workers to avoid "interferences with the regular course of production." These capitalists see their interest in suspending the regular course of production. They will get a bigger profit out of a smaller product. The laid-off employees will hardly appreciate the "common interest" theory.

The Central District Printing and Telegraph Company, a Pittsburg corporation subsidiary to the Bell Telephone Company and operating throughout Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Maryland, and West Virginia, has voted to increase its capital from $7,500,000 to $10,000,000. None of the new stocks will be issued to outsiders. The increase of capital and of bond issues by the telegraph and telephone companies is probably preparatory to a move for the establishment of government ownership of these industries under capitalist auspices, with a perpetual guarantee of interest to the present owners. That is not the sort of public ownership Socialists advocate.

The recent bankruptcy of the United States Flour Milling Company, a $15,000,000 trust, is alleged to have been fraudulent. This is undoubtedly the case with a large proportion of the reported failures of large corporations, the purpose being to "freeze out" the smaller investors for the benefit of the great capitalists.

It is claimed that the alleged insolvency of the Asphalt Trust is also fraudulent, that the Trust actually made large profits, but that the large stockholders who were in control deliberately conspired to cheat small investors.

Terms have been agreed on for the final consolidation of the two companies which own all the street railways of Cleveland, Ohio. Mark Hanna will be president of the new consolidated company.

The American Ice Company, commonly called the Ice Trust, will, it is said, absorb a leading ice company in Chicago. It already dominates the trade in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore. Its capital is over $36,000,000.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company of New York has absorbed two large factories, one in Illinois, one in Canada.

Railway company reports for February, almost without exception, show very great increase in net "earnings" over the corresponding month last year. Similar reports from the employees, taking the increased cost of living into account, would tell a different story. Prosperity of capitalists means poverty for wage-workers.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.
By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

The following donations have been received to National Propaganda Fund:

Amount reported to March 1	$102.70
Local Aberdeen, Wash.	1.50
Local Edmonds, Wash.	1.45
Koos (tailor) Yorkville, Ill.	.25
C. L. Fox and C. A. Perry (Maine)	10.00
F. P. Young, Springfield, Mo.	1.00
Local Chattanooga, Tenn.	4.25
Local San Diego, Cal.	2.80
Angus McDonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Local Charleroi, Pa.	2.50
J. H. Sims, Bethel, Ohio	.50
J. X. Sliwczynski, Potterville, Cal.	1.00
Local Danbury, Conn.	2.00
24th A. D. Br. 2 N. Y.	2.00
Local Globe, Ariz.	.75
Local Chula Vista, Cal.	2.00
Local Chico, Mont.	1.00
Local Dixon, Cal.	4.00
Local Colusa, Cal.	5.00
Local Orchards, Wash.	1.25
Total to Mar. 8	$146.95

PEEKSKILL ELECTION.

Slight Gain in "Straight" Vote of Social Democratic Party—Taber Makes a Good Run.

The village campaign at Peekskill is over, and although none of our candidates have been elected the Socialists feel that they have scored a victory.

Our "straight" vote is 124, a gain of seven over that of last year. The S. L. P. has 38 "straight" as against 39 last year.

Our full vote is as follows: For Trustee, First District, Seth Tabor, 244; Second District, John R. Worthington, 48; for Treasurer, Henry Kaste, 132; for Assessor, Geo. West, 132; for Water Commissioners, John Butterly, 141; E. L. Holmes, 130; Natl. Bradley, 133. The S. L. P. had 16 votes for Trustee in the First District and 28 in the Second, and from 42 to 50 for the other officers, who are voted for throughout the village.

In consequence of the peculiar circumstances, as related in The Worker for Feb. 23, the fight centered largely on the candidacy of Seth Taber in the First District. Comrade Taber, who has served in the Board for three years, and was universally recognized as an incorruptible an efficient member. He could no doubt have been re-elected had he consented to accept a Democratic or "Citizens" part endorsement. But he stood manfully for the principles of the Socialist movement and a majority of the voters in the ward allowed prejudice and party tradition to determine their action. He took second place, however, running 40 votes ahead of the Democrat.

The Republicans now have control of the village government and the people will have a year to consider whether they would not have done better to support the only party that stood against the contract system, for the eight-hour day, and, in general, for the interest of the working class and against all forms of exploitation.

The S. L. P. carried on its usual campaign—making no attack upon Republican and Democratic parties beyond a brief and formal phrase, but giving all its attention to the scattering of malignant lies against the S. D. P. Doubtless, this may have hurt our cause somewhat by deterring some from the study of Socialism in any form, though it assuredly did the S. L. P. no good. Our comrades will work right on, content to gain slowly but steadily, and sure of the final victory to be won by uncompromising adherence to the right principle.

CHILD LABOR IN ILLINOIS.

According to the annual report of the State Factory Commission, the employment of child labor in Illinois has increased 29 per cent. in the last year. In 1900 the inspectors found 14,256 children at work in the factories, and in 1901 the number had grown to 19,839, an increase of 5,583. During that time the increase in manufactures was only 9 per cent. The gain in the total employed was 12 per cent., or less than a third of the increased child labor. There were 369,804 men at work in 1901, a gain of 33,046 and 94,529 women, an increase of 12,951. The total number of convictions on account of disobedience of the child labor law was 725. It will be observed that there was also a disproportionate increase in female labor.

RHODE ISLAND'S BIG MERGER.

The largest combination of interests on record in Rhode Island was announced last Friday. The United Traction, capitalized at $8,400,000; Providence Gas Company, with $5,000,000 in stock; and Narragansett Electric Lighting Companies, capitalized at $2,750,000, are united.

United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich is a leading figure in the combine.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

"Bradstreet's" reports 178 failures in the United States during the week, against 204 for the previous week and 208, 189, 177, and 247 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

FACTORY TO POCKET
Real Gun Metal Watches; gents thin model; retailers price $6.50; our price, $2.25; Solid 14K Waltham watch; retailer's price, $35; our price, $16.75. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Estab. 1876. Tel. 3434 Cort.

ABBOTT BROS.
Bakery, Coffee and Lunch Room
110 Bleecker Street, New York.
Kangaroos are welcome; no line drawn on smaller animals.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

GRAND COMMUNE FESTIVAL
ARRANGED BY THE
YORKVILLE AGITATION COMMITTEE
AT THE CLUB HOUSE, 206 E. 86th Street,
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 8 P. M.
Job Harriman will speak on the Commune.
Play by Dramatic Section, W. E. A. Good music,
HAT CHECK, 10 CENTS.

CELEBRATION OF MARCH EVENTS
SOCIALIST PARTY (März-Feier) HUDSON CO.
Saturday, March 15, 1902, —AT— CENTRAL HALL, 344-354 Central Ave., Jersey City.
Sunday, March 16, 1902, —AT— ODD FELLOWS HALL, 412 Washington Street, Hoboken.
THEATRE, CONCERT AND BALL.
TICKETS, 15c. EACH, IN ADVANCE. 25c. AT DOOR.
Tickets good for either performance. Curtain rises at 8 P. M.

HOW CAN YOU!
CELEBRATE THE COMMUNE AND
NOT READ
ITS FULLEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC STORY,
THE HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE
—BY LISSAGARAY—

THIS IS THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE:

Who made the revolution of the 18th of March? What part was taken by the Central Committee? What was the Commune? How came it that 100,000 Frenchmen are lost to their country? Who is responsible? Legions of witnesses will answer.

No doubt it is an exile who speaks, but an exile who has been neither member, nor officer, nor functionary of the Commune; who for five years has sifted the evidence; who has not ventured upon a single assertion without accumulated proofs; who sees the victors on the look-out for the slightest inaccuracy to deny all the rest; who knows no better plea for the vanquished than the simple and sincere recital of their history.

This history, besides, is due to their children, to all the workingmen of the earth. The child has the right to know the reason of the paternal defeats, the Socialist Party, the campaign of its flag in all countries. He who tells the people revolutionary legends, he who amuses them with sensational stories, is as criminal as the geographer who would draw up false maps for the navigators.

The "History of the Commune" should be in the library of every Socialist, for it recalls one of the grandest epochs in the history of Socialism, an epoch which will never be erased from the history of mankind.

The "History of the Paris Commune" contains 500 pp., is bound in cloth and published in two editions. Popular edition, price $1.00. Library edition, price $2.00.

As premiums for this occasion the "Silver Cross" (cloth, price 50 cents) is offered with the popular edition and the "People's Marx," cloth, price $1.50, is offered with the Library Edition, on orders sent in before April 1.

ADDRESS
THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
23 Duane Street, New York.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

THE WORKER'S
GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.
Eight Pages. Highly Valuable Articles. Ready May 1st.
Less than 100 copies, per copy 1 cent; 200 copies, $1.20.
100 copies, 75 cents; 300 copies or more, per 100, 50 cents.
ORDER AT ONCE.
USE ORDER BLANK YOU FIND IN THIS NUMBER.

The Worker.

A WONDERFUL BOOK.
"Railroading in the United States."
BY BEN HANFORD.
Price, 5 Cents. One Hundred Copies, $2.50, Postpaid.
ORDER AT ONCE.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 William St., New York.

VOL. XI.—NO. 51. NEW YORK, MARCH 23, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott, Socialist Daily Finance Commitee:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $.....to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address .....

PUSH IT FORWARD!

Work for the Socialist Daily Is Under Way.

Arrangements for Damrosch May Concert Progressing—Assistance of Comrades Needed in Distribution of Tickets—Pledges and Contributions for Daily Press Fund.

At last Sunday's meeting of the committee on arrangements for the May Concert, Comrade Roescheiser presided. Financial Secretary Bowerman reported that some comrades had volunteered to visit trade unions and other organizations in the interest of the concert and their services were accepted. It was decided to send committees to the County Committees of the Party in Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties, N. Y., and Hudson and Essex Counties, N. J. Comrade Reichenthal volunteered to go to Kings, Comrade Obrist to Richmond, Comrade Bowerman to Queens and Essex, and Comrade Beck to Hudson.

Comrade Tanner reported plans for the Concert Journal, which is intended to surpass anything of the sort previously issued and will be a beautiful souvenir of this grand undertaking. It will be sold at 5 cents a copy and comrades who live too far away to attend the concert can at least show their interest and help their cause by securing copies of the Journal.

The Committee will meet again on Sunday, Mar. 23, at 3 p. m., in the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Every comrade who is willing to help in any way toward the fullest success for the May Concert is requested to show his interest by attending at that time, for a great deal of work is to be done between now and May 1 when arrangements must be complete.

Daily Press Committee.

The Socialist Daily Press Committee has nearly completed its work, preliminary to permanent organization. Notice of the general meeting of party members for the formation of the permanent body will be given in this paper and in the "Volkszeitung" next week.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Mar. 17:

Previously acknowledged	$2,461.50
Richard Pohle	10.00
Mrs. K. L. M. Meserole	5.00
W. H. Luttman	10.00
Kalman Edelman	25.00
H. Reich	50.00
James Gruber	10.00
Jacob Magdoff	25.00
Angus McDonald	3.00
John H. Dyck	1.00
John Spengler	5.00
Frederick Gerold	5.00
Fred. Scheettle, White Plains	5.00
Geo. Volkert, Mt. Vernon	5.00
Michael Guather	5.00
Total	$2,625.50

Cash Contributions.

The following statement of cash received includes payments on pledges as well as a number of direct cash donations:

Previously acknowledged	$268.00
G. Scheel	1.00
Algernon Lee	5.00
E. Meltzer	1.00
Charles Frederic Adams	5.00
Raphael Buck	2.50
Kalman Edelman	5.00
H. Reich	4.00
Geo. J. Alcott, Bridgewater, Mass.	25.00
John M. Dillon, Dayton, O.	1.00
Frederic Gerold	1.00
Simon Stahl, Gorham, N. H.	2.00
Oscar Leyler, LaGrange, Tex.	1.00
C. Haas, Providence, R. I.	1.00
Total	$320.00

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York. Communications may be addressed to Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly installments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTOR.

Comrade Louis Uffner of New Rochelle has turned autograph collector. He takes the signatures of none but Socialists, and on no other place but the dotted line on the pledge for the Socialist Daily.

LIGHT FROM THE WEST ON THE PEACE SCHEME.

Thursday's "Herald" says editorially:

"California gets the first fruit of the National Civic Federation's scheme of arbitration. The long strike in the iron trade at San Francisco, which began last May, has been declared off. This gratifying outcome is the result of efforts of a San Francisco delegate to the recent Civic Federation conference in New York. . . . This initial success of the federation's plan of arbitration greatly strengthens the belief that a practical method for obviating strikes and lockouts has at last been found. The proposition at San Francisco was a fair test of the confidence inspired by the federation in the minds of both employers and employees. . . . The fact that the difficulty was so quickly solved, by the new arbitration plan, inspires confidence in its general success."

Now read what the telegraphic dispatches of the same day state:

"San Francisco, March 6.—Following the settlement of the machinists' strike, nearly 1,000 men sought employment with their old firms during the day, but of that number less than one hundred were given the positions they vacated on May 20, 1901. . . . It is contended by the members of the Iron Trades Council (the employees' federation) that the strike was declared off pending an adjustment of the trouble by the arbitration committee of the National Civic Federation. This is emphatically denied by the members of the Metal Trades Association (the organization of employers), who declare that there is nothing to arbitrate and that the strikers will resume operations under the schedule as to hours and wages in force prior to the inauguration of the strike."

All this shows how ready the "Herald" is to help along the Hanna-Gompers "Peace Conference," and truckle to anything that will keep the wage-workers quiet and at work.—Los Angeles Socialist.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED DODGER OF TAXES.

Our industrial kings have a practise of having many homes in different states or even in various countries. There is more than one advantage in this. Here is an illustration, from last Saturday's news:

"Commissioner Strassburger, received yesterday depositions in reference to the personal taxes of D. O. Mills. The amount of the assessment was fixed tentatively at $1,000,000. The affidavits cited facts to show that Mr. Mills resided at present in California. The statement was also made by the representative of Mr. Mills that, although he was entitled to full exemption in New York City, he was ready to pay such taxes on an assessment of $250,000, because of his civic interest here."

D. O. Mills is a director and a large stockholder in the Standard Oil Company; he is also a large stockholder and a director in the enormously rich Mergenthaler Company; and these represent but a small part of his wealth.

By owning an establishment in California he can escape taxes in New York, and by owning a winter palace in New York he can escape taxes in California. The saving of taxes pays for maintaining the extra mansion.

But Mr. Mills is a philanthropist, a reformer, a patriot, a public-spirited citizen. He isn't willing to pay taxes on his full estate, but just to show his "civic interest" he is willing to pay a small percentage of what he owes.

And the "reformers" will accept the compromise and praise Mr. Mills for his generosity. A Socialist administration would make him sweat—for the benefit of the wage-working class whom he sweats.

REPLY TO THE BISHOPS.

The statement issued by the New York State Committee in reply to the attacks of Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Quigley upon the Social Democratic Party, which was printed in this paper last week, has been issued in leaflet form and should be scattered broadcast among the workingmen of the state, especially in all quarters where the misrepresentations of the prejates are likely to create prejudice against Socialism.

The price for 1,000 copies of the leaflet, in English, is $1.75; for 500 copies, $1. In German translation the price is $2 a thousand or $1.25 for 500. Send orders, with cash, to H. Reich, 184 William street, New York.

WHY IS IT?

Mr. Workingman, did your employer, whether an individual or a corporation, ever seriously object to your voting either the Democratic or Republican ticket? Why, then, are you in such dread lest your boss finds out you are a Socialist? Because he knows, and you should know, that so long as you vote either of the tickets named by him, he has no fear of losing control of legislation. Because he knows, and you should know, that when once you lay aside your partisan prejudices and vote solidly for the party which represents your class—the working class—the power of your exploiter will be gone.—The Liberator.

——There is an aching void on the dotted line of your pledge for the Socialist Daily. Fill the void.

IN NEW HAVEN.

An Address to the Voters in the City Campaign.

Julius J. Paecht, Candidate for Registrar of Voters, Gives the Reasons Why the Workingmen of New Haven Should Vote the Socialist Ticket.

To the Socialist Party and the Voters of New Haven, Conn.

Comrades:—The consciousness of having received the nomination for Registrar of Voters from the Socialist Party of New Haven, which not only represents but is composed of wage workers, is extremely gratifying. This consideration and the fact that I am in no way interested in any of the corporations which have reduced this city to a condition almost beyond redemption through their political representatives gives assurance that I will be the logical champion of the great majority of its inhabitants, the wage-working class.

The only object toward which the political action of the working class can consistently be directed is the collective ownership of the means of production which the collective labor of the working class has created. Private ownership always and everywhere means exploitation of labor, concentration of wealth, class rule, and poverty for the workers. Competition compels combination and the only alternative to profit-grinding, private monopoly is the Co-operative Commonwealth. Society is to-day divided into two great classes, separate and distinct as night is from day. On one side we have the capitalist class, owning the means of production and distribution—that is, factories, mills, railroads, ships, mines, machinery, and tools, necessary in the production of wealth; on the other hand we have the wroking class, which owns nothing but its labor power, mental and physical, which it must sell in the labor market for whatever price it will fetch, just as potatoes, shoes, corn, or any other commodity is sold. The part which the working class or, more plainly, the wage-workers, receive as the price of their commodity labor-power is known as wages. With wages we buy the necessaries of life, food, clothing, and shelter, thus reproducing labor-power. The age of individual production is past, when a mechanic owning a kit of tools and his raw material, could, working alone, finish and sell his product, receiving in return the full value of his labor. There was little competition among workers, no child labor, no labor-saving machinery. The mechanic was his own master. Many years' apprenticeship was necessary to acquire a trade. There was no idle capitalist to divide with.

All this is changed. Production to-day is conducted on an everlasting scale. Immense machines, continually becoming more gigantic and costly, have robbed the independent mechanic of his tools and reduced him to a mere machine-tender, a cog in the great industrial mechanism. We find hundreds and thousands of men, women, and children banded together in great factories, organized and drilled with a discipline equal to the Kaiser's army, chained together as it were in a life of wage-slavery, each where his or her labor-power produces the greatest profit to the master, the capitalist, and getting in return just enough wages to keep body and soul together.

Small wages to the wage-slave means large profits to the capitalist and vice versa. The factories are kept in operation as long as profits are realized by the capitalist; otherwise the sign "Closed Down" appears upon the door, and the workers are left to starve.

You may sometime conceive the notion that you are nobody's slave, and quit your job. You think you are a free man. You soon discover your slavery, for quitting one master you must seek another to whom you must sell your labor. If unable to find a master, you must beg, steal, or starve. Thus the working class is at the mercy and caprice of the capitalist robber class, for such it is, which owns the tools.

Between these great classes there exists a middle class of small tradesmen, small factory owners, farmers, etc. It is, nevertheless, but a division of the capitalist class, but always at war with the greater capitalists, because the capital it possesses is not sufficient to withstand the competition of improved machinery. There is a fight between big and small capitalists for supremacy. Trusts and combines have cheapened the cost of production, and are squeezing the life out of the middle class. Thus stripped of economic power, its members are pushed into the ranks of the working class, thus widening still more the gap between the capitalist and working classes. Naturally the middle class feels bitter towards their big brother robbers, the trust owners. This is why we hear them howling, "Crush the trusts," "Down with the money power." Yet this same middle class has an interest in upholding the present capitalist system. It wants to get back power into its own hand. It hopes to overthrow the upper class of robbers that it may become the dominant class.

Thus there is a struggle going on between these three classes which cannot be ignored or ended until the capitalist system of production is overthrown at the ballot box by the class-conscious vote of the Socialist Party. The capitalists understand this. They must have courts to protect their interests. The seats of Congress must be occupied by their servants. The police, the militia, the army, must be outposts on the skirmish line, so that when the workers become unruly and strike for higher wages they can be clubbed into submission. When profits are touched, then the soul of capitalism is aroused to fury.

Thus we find the Republican party, the party of the large capitalists, of Mark Hanna, John D. Rockefeller, and their like, and on the other hand, the Democratic party of the small farmers, small manufacturers, etc., etc., the middle class; by this means the workers are kept fighting among themselves. On Election Day you put into power the Republican capitalists' servants and then curse them for "selling you out." Next election you put into power Democratic capitalist servants, only to find them as great rascals. The truth is, the Republican and Democratic parties are really but wings of one party. Both stand for and uphold wage slavery. With either in power, you are clubbed and shot when on strike. Both despise you; but desiring your vote, they come to you with honeyed words about the "Brotherhood of Labor and Capital." Every politician and candidate of these parties tells you that he is nobody's tool—he is an honest man, he is a friend of Labor, he represents the interests of all the people. This is false, as you voters have seen in this water company controversy for public ownership.

We Socialists have shown the interests of capitalist and worker to be opposed. You can just as well mix oil and water. Their interests are like two trains coupled together, but pulling in opposite directions. The capitalist wants profits without work. The wage-workers must produce, not only their own wages, but the profits of the capitalists. One robs, the other is robbed. How then can these precious "friends of Labor" represent both robber and robbed?

Take, for instance, the recent railroad strike in this city and in Meriden. The Mayors and Councilmen of this city not only did nothing to aid the strikers, but deliberately helped the railroad capitalists. Not one old-party alderman would propose appropriating money to help the strikers. Not one would raise a hand against the bosses. Why? Because they are the servants of the capitalist class. Had the councils of this city been composed of Socialist working-class representatives, the strikers would have received every assistance possible and the company would have been forced to grant the just demands of the strikers. Plainly did the Socialists at that time tell you that the fight was lost in the start; that it was useless to fight the robber class 364 days in the year for better wages and then to vote them into power on Election Day; that you must carry the spirit of class-conscious labor politics into your unions; that to be unionists during the year but to scab on Election Day is suicide.

The workingmen of this city are continually being fooled by such cries as "No politics in town affairs," "Vote for the best man," "Vote to reduce taxes." From your experience in the past it is needless to say that the triumph of any of these issues has never benefited the working class one iota.

I am proud to say that the party upon whose platform I stand is devoted solely to the interests of the working class; and if elected to office, I will do my utmost to carry out the provisions of that platform. I pledge that, if elected, my every act will be dictated by the interests of the working class and that class alone, in accordance with the usage of the Socialist Party. I have filed my resignation, so that, in case, if elected to office, I fail to carry out the provisions of the party platform, I can be at once recalled from office.

Workingmen, yours is the future and all its glories and honors. Place confidence in your own class and vote into power the only party of the working class, the Socialist Party. Read the platform and program of the Socialist Party and vote the ticket straight. Do not scab on your fellow workers on Election Day, April 8, by upholding the capitalist system which enslaves you.

JULIUS J. PAECHT.
213 Oak street, New Haven, Conn.

TICKET IN CATSKILL.

The Social-Democrats of Catskill, N. Y., have nominated the following ticket for the charter election to be held in that village on Tuesday, Mar. 25:

For Trustee, Second District—Albert E. Smith.
For Collector—Geo. W. Ish.
For Treasurer—Warren E. Minkler.
For Assessor—Jacob R. Cole.

All workingmen and others in the village of Catskill who believe in the principles of Socialism and wish to hasten the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth should cast their votes for these candidates next Tuesday.

CAPITALIST PATERNALISM.

Here is a paragraph that has been going the rounds of the labor press, without comment:

"In Paris male domestic servants are encouraged to marry as they are observed to be more settled and attentive to their duties than when bachelors. In London such marriages are discouraged, as rendering servants more attentive to their own families than to those of their masters."

It is significant that in both cases it is only the interests of the employers that are considered. If the boss can make bigger profits out of married men, his employees must marry or hunt other jobs; if unmarried employers give him more profits, they must not marry on pain of discharge. And yet some people talk about "personal liberty" and fear the "paternalism" of a Socialist Commonwealth!

VICARIOUS DONATION.

It is expected that every Socialist will contribute one dollar to the Socialist Daily Fund for himself and at least nine dollars more for nine others who ought to but fail to contribute even one dollar.

——A ten, a $X for the Socialist Daily. In this sign—$X—shalt thou conquer.

BOSTON'S BIG STRIKE.

Workingmen Betrayed by "Harmony" Committee.

Thousands of Wage Workers Show Their Solidarity in Sympathetic Strike—False Promises of Civic Federation and "Friends of Labor" Bring Disorganization and Defeat.

The strike of transportation workers in Boston was "settled" on Thursday night. During the four days preceding twenty thousand men had quit work and the commerce of Boston was almost at a standstill. Freight was piled up in sheds and on docks and a famine of food and coal threatened the city. Every day more trades were quitting in sympathy with the original strikers, and a complete tie-up was in sight.

For two months this had been brewing. When it came at last the people of Boston were treated to a spectacle of labor solidarity unequalled in the history of the city—an impressing and inspiring spectacle of thousands of workmen leaving their jobs and endangering their future for the sake of a principle. But whereas two days ago there was unity of thought and action, to-day there is disorganization, confusion, and despair. The compact ranks have been broken and chaos and fearful uncertainty hold sway.

It is not my purpose, nor would space permit me, to go into details of the strike. It came about because the freight handlers employed in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad sheds refused to go upon the teams of the R. S. Brine Company and help unload these teams. The Brine Company is the one that secured the injunction against the Teamsters' Union, and has been the bone of contention all along. Under a recent court ruling the freight handlers cannot recover damages for injuries received while helping to unload teams, and the freight handlers have therefore claimed the right to unload whatever teams they choose. There has been no compulsion in this matter until recently, when the N. Y., N. H. & H. road attempted to enforce a rule compelling the men to unload teams, really for the purpose of helping the Brine Company. Apparently the railroads desired to force the issue in order to bring on a strike, for last week seven men were discharged for not observing the rule, and were refused reinstatement by the company. As a result a general strike was ordered.

Solidarity of Workingmen.

Not only did the transportation workers quit, but other trades joined in. Building laborers, housesmiths, brewery workers, wool handlers, and others refused to handle material hauled by non-union men. The teamsters of Lynn also struck and the strike was being felt in Brockton, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and other cities. The various boards of trade in these cities as well as in Boston were getting a move on themselves to avoid impending disaster. The Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council were called to meet in special session on Thursday night to act on the strike. The newspapers were shrieking for the Civic Federation to save the city. Altogether the strikers seemed to have the situation well in hand. And then the "settlement" came, and the unions have been dumbfounded ever since.

What is the basis of this settlement? Nothing more nor less than the following proposition from Governor Crane:

"If the strike is declared off to-morrow morning, and those of the men who can will return to their work, I will, as Governor of the Commonwealth, use my best efforts with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company to have them adopt rules that will be in conformity with those already adopted by the Boston and Maine Company regarding the loading and unloading of teams."

And it was upon this astonishing proposition that the Allied Transportation Council voted to call off the strike.

Capitalists Broke Faith.

What everybody who knows anything about the labor movement expected to happen did happen. When the men reported for work on Friday morning hundreds were turned away. The railroads assumed no responsibility for the Governor's pledge; the coal dealers refused to accept men who were recognized as strike leaders; the express companies will not take back many old employees; non-union freight handlers are unloading teams driven by union men, and general confusion reigns. All day yesterday the Governor was besieged by labor committees insisting on the enforcement of his pledge, but apparently he is powerless. The men are blandly requested to "have patience," and the Governor admits that the railroads have not agreed to reinstate their old employees. A more inglorious ending to a noble contest could not be imagined. Meanwhile the railroad managers are laughing, the merchants are happy at the renewal of business, and the "general public" wisely applauds its Governor and the Physic Federation, as Max Hayes aptly styles it, which had its Mr. Easley on the ground to help "settle" the difficulty.

For, of course, the merchants, capitalists, and the "general public" think all is lovely so long as the strike is broken. What do they care for the poor devils who have lost their jobs, who have wives and children to support, and whose chance of employment grows less as time passes? Only the working people themselves will know what these poor heroes will suffer for their voluntary sacrifice. And in addition to this must be reckoned the lack of solidarity and the disorganization that will result from this disaster.

Who Is to Blame.

Who is to blame for all this? The strike leaders will very properly come in for their share; indeed they are already receiving it. Their action in accepting the Governor's proposition was that of men either fearful of defeat or overwhelmed with the magnitude of the struggle they had conjured up, or both. It is true that if they had refused the Governor's proposition they would have forfeited public sympathy, which in this case was with them, and called down upon them the wrath of the newspapers, which were also inclined favorably because the public was. But for the sake of the other trades that had struck in sympathy they should have demanded a concrete proposition and a signed agreement from the employers. Now they have only the Governor's promise, indefinite and illusory.

As for the Governor—while acting honestly, perhaps—he has acted nevertheless as any capitalist would. He views the situation through capitalist eyes, and the first thought therefore was to get the machinery of profit running again and to restore "proper commercial relations." For succeeding in this he will receive the plaudits of his class throughout the remainder of his life. His last thought was of the workmen, and only after their committees came trooping up to him with their grievances did he halt in his rejoicing over his achievement. Granting that the Governor is honest (and it is admitted that he is above the average in capitalist honesty), he probably feels to-day as if he had been buncoed by his railroad friends.

But one thing is certain: The incapacity of the Civic Federation is fully established, if the fact would only be admitted. It did not prevent the strike, nor is the settlement creditable to it, if it should claim the credit, which its promoters are preparing to do. And if these are the sort of settlements the Federation is going to evolve, nothing could more effectively substantiate our contention that its chief mission is to destroy working class unity and perpetuate wage slavery.

What the final outcome of the present state of affairs will be no one can tell. To-morrow the unions meet and the situation will be fully discussed. There is no doubt that a strong feeling exists to call all the former strikers out again, unless every one now out is reinstated. The men are righteously indignant, and there is evident determination to make the various employers come to time. The longshoremen are especially wroth and threaten to tie up the steamship lines before midnight Sunday unless they are settled with. It is possible, therefore that the next two days may see an even greater strike than before.

Carey's Picketing Bill.

Aside from the strike the event of the week in legislative circles was the hearing given on Monday night by the Committee on Labor on Representative Carey's bill to legalize picketing during strikes. The hearing was held in the largest room in the State House, and in response to the call of the Legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor a large number of workingmen from this city and delegates from central bodies and local unions throughout the state attended and packed the hall.

The hearing was almost a counterpart of the one held two weeks previously on the initiative and referendum, differing only in the increased number of speakers and their outspoken radicalism. Carey made the introductory remarks, and then turned over the conduct of the hearing to Frank K. Foster, chairman of the legislative committee. Among the speakers were James Wilkinson of Lawrence, ex-Representative Scates of Haverhill, Representative MacCartney, Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Central Labor Union of Boston; Henry D. Lloyd, Fred. Kneeland, Patrick Mahoney, and J. J. Gallagher.

Interest in the hearing was augmented by the strike, the bill being introduced at an opportune time. A notable feature was the radical speeches, some of them even going beyond the limit, but the more radical utterances were the most applauded. John Cashman was loudly cheered when he said the working people should send a hundred Carey's to the State House, "instead of the cheap politicians that get there."

Expressions of sympathy like these with Socialist political action justifies the hope that the time is close at hand when special hearings will not be necessary in order that workingmen should appear as pleaders for labor legislation before those whom they have elected.

WILLIAM MAILLY.
Boston, Mass., Mar. 15.

SOCIALISM vs. SINGLE TAX.

The Socialists of Ward 9 Club, Boston, have arranged a debate on Socialism vs. the Single Tax for their regular monthly agitation meeting. The debate will be held Sunday, Mar. 23, 8 p. m., at Machinists' Hall, Wells' Memorial Building, 987 Washington street. Robert D. Martin will defend the Single Tax position and David Goldstein will talk for Socialism. Admission is free and readers of The Worker are especially invited.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

Bradstreet's reports 224 failures in the United States during the week, against 178 for the previous week and 207, 190, 205, and 233 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. Canada had 31, against 23 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 16 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital. And of the half-dozen failures of large companies, two-thirds were probably fraudulent, as in the cases of the Asphalt and Flour trusts, and others. It is the little capitalist, the middle-class men, who are really failing, and the big ones are absorbing their capital.

WHY DID BOSTON'S WORKINGMEN LOSE?

Why was the strike of the Boston transportation workers lost? That is a question that the workers, not only in Boston, but all over the country, not only in the transportation trades, but in all lines of industry, have good reason to consider.

The New York "Times"—a good capitalist organ, an enemy of Socialism and of all that is really progressive in the labor movement—told the story in its headline on Friday of last week. The headline read thus:

"ARBITRATION BREAKS
BIG BOSTON STRIKE."

Nothing could be more brutally frank, or more frankly brutal, than that.

The history of this strike has justified, sooner and more fully than we could have expected, the position which The Worker, from the first, took up in regard to the Civic Federation its "Peace Conference," and all the loud talk about "harmony between Capital and Labor" to which it gave rise.

The teamsters in the employ of the Brine Transportation Company of Boston had been on strike for many weeks. The sympathy of the working people of all trades was with them. The court issued an injunction, practically forbidding them to do anything, as an organized body of men, to win their strike.

These striking teamsters and their sympathizers waited with admirable patience, through long and weary weeks, till the question of making the injunction permanent should be decided. They did not want to strike. They felt their obligation to the rest of the people not to strike unless forced to it.

The Superior Court finally gave a decision. It made the injunction permanent. The judges of that Court were elected largely by workingmen's votes, but they were nominated and the votes were influenced by capitalist politicians. Therefore the Court decided in favor of the capitalists and against the workingmen.

There was only one thing, in common honor, left for the transportation workers to do. Like honorable men and brave men, they struck in sympathy with the Brine teamsters.

And now the Hanna-Gompers Peace Committee came in to play its part.

The unions of the transportation trades had appealed to this Peace Committee to bring about a settlement without a general strike before the permanent injunction was issued. Mr. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, had come to Boston, looked over the situation, found the capitalists apparently safe, and gone away again without so much as turning over his hand to help the Brine strikers.

When the general sympathetic strike came the capitalists were scared. Tens of thousands of men went out. "Business interests" were threatened. Presto! Mr. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, came back and looked over the situation again.

The situation was changed. He found the strikers united, devoted, brave, enthusiastic, with a good prospect of victory over the capitalists who own the Superior Court. He set to work.

Governor Crane—good capitalist gentleman that he is—lent a hand in the work. He promised to use his influence on the strikers' side—if they would call off the strike.

The capitalist newspapers joined in the scheme. They told what a good and what an influential man Governor Crane was, what a good man Mr. Easley was, what a good thing the Civic Federation was, what a bad thing a general strike was, and how everything would be lovely if the men would go back to work.

The men went back. They believed in Governor Crane and Mr. Easley and the Civic Federation and the capitalist editors. They supposed such eminent gentlemen must be fairly honest men, like themselves. They never suspected them of deliberately and maliciously plotting and lying to betray the working class.

That is where they made their mistake.

It has become a proverb: PUT NOT YOUR FAITH IN PRINCES. In this twentieth century we must add—ESPECIALLY IN THE PRINCES OF INDUSTRY.

They trusted to the eminent "friends of Labor" to settle their troubles by arbitration, abandoned their strike, and went back to their jobs.

But they didn't all get their jobs back.

The scabs were kept. The bosses said they were In Honor Bound to keep the scabs. Imagine Honor in a capitalist and toward a scab!

The leaders in the strike were blacklisted. The bosses said they were Agitators and Dangerous Characters. Imagine, if you can, anything more Dangerous than these capitalists who have the power to blacklist and ruin men who are too manly to bow to their will! A thousand Anarchists like Czolgosz are not so dangerous as one of these industrial despots.

Well, the strike is lost. Mr. Hanna may congratulate himself—for the present. Mr. Gompers should hang his head for shame—now and forever. The Boston strikers—and other workmen—should learn a lesson.

This is the lesson:

For one-hundredth of one per cent. increase in profits the capitalist class will corrupt the courts, betray its country, overturn law and constitution, forswear its religion, sell its honor, break the solemnest oaths that man can devise.

You can trust the capitalist or while you hold a club over his he and then you must look sharp th does not put a poisoned da tween your ribs.

The shield to use agains ery is a solid and class-conse unionism, without any hint or any shadow of compromis.

The club with which alone yo lay the ghost of Capitalism lo political power of the working c the Socialist ballot—THE ONLY T LOT THAT HE FEARS.

Let us have no more Cranes. I have Careys and MacCartne every State House in the land!

"THE LAW AND THE TRAMP."

This will be the subject of Simon O. Pollock's lecture Sunday evening, Mar. 23, at the rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street. Admission is free and readers of The Worker are especially invited to come and bring their friends.

In connection with the work of the League, a class of twenty members in the Mills School of Social Economy is about to be formed under a competent instructor. The charge for twenty lessons is $1. Those wishing to join should write to Alfred Mayell at the Club Rooms.

LECTURE BY BOLTON HALL.

Bolton Hall will speak Sunday at 3 p. m. in the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, taking the Single Tax as his subject. All readers of The Worker are invited to come and bring others with them, as an interesting lecture and a lively discussion may be expected. Admission is free.

The unfortunate blunder, by which some who came to the last lecture were turned away at the door, will not be repeated, as the Lecture Committee will have a man at the door to direct visitors to the hall.

"THE PURPOSE OF LIFE."

F. Schlueter will lecture on "The Purpose of Life," Sunday evening, Mar. 23, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. All are cordially invited.

INCREASE IN VERMONT.

John Anderson, candidate of the Socialist Party for Mayor of Barre, Vt., polled 246 votes out of a total of 1,043. A year ago we polled only 222 out of a total vote of 1,328.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

"POVERTY AND OLD A.

"Poverty and Old Age" will subject of John Sparge's lectur Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Pla on the two following Sunday afternoons, Mar. 23 and 30. He will discuss both existing conditions—the increasing difficulty of getting employment after middle age and the impracticability of providing for old age by "industry and frugality"—and also the various proposed remedies or palliatives, such as trade unions, benefit societies, old age pensions, etc. The lectures will begin at 3 p. m. Admission is free and there should be a good attendance.

FESTIVAL IN THE BRONX.

The Progressive Workingmen's Societies of the Bronx will hold a festival on Saturday, Mar. 22, at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Anne's avenue. Admission is 15 cents and the proceeds are to go to the campaign fund. All comrades and sympathizers in the Bronx should help make the affair a success.

CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.

The Socialist Propaganda Club will give a grand concert in their hall, 102 Court street, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Mar. 23. Leonard D. Abbott will deliver a short address. The concert will be of a very high order. Mr. Fajans, who played at the Crosby-Harriman debate, will render several violin solos. Claude Thardo of the Park Theater, has promised to sing some of his negro melodies. Miss Nahar, a well-known dramatic reader, will recite, and several selections will be rendered by a violin quartette. Vocal and piano solos will also form part of the program. Admission is 25 cents and will go towards paying the expenses of the Club.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association,

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.30
100 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.25
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

TWO KINDS OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Government ownership is becoming popular nowadays. Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declares for government ownership of the railroads. Very good—if it be the right sort of government ownership. If Mr. Knapp means that the government shall buy the roads and issue bonds to the stockholders and run the roads so as to make a profit to pay the interest on those bonds—as unreasonable he does mean—that is a position that the Republican party [illegible] very reasonably and consistently [illegible] very likely will take up [illegible] years. The business interest is, the capitalist interests, [illegible] try are very likely to desire [illegible] ernment ownership, for a number [illegible] reasons—to protect themselves [illegible] effects of what they call "cut-[illegible] competition among themselves, [illegible] ve them a unified and systematic [illegible] bor obstruction of the transportation [illegible] ry, to try to head off the danger [illegible] allism, and, perhaps, to put themselves in a position to deal more effectively with strikes of railway employees, [illegible] these become dangerous, by Seattle, all railway workers under the [illegible] furnish government employees and to [illegible] ng a strike as a mutiny—just as [illegible] Italian government has attempted to do.

Capitalists, large and small, may see hope in government ownership of this sort, and some superficial reformers may be deceived into accepting it as a forward step. But it is not at all the sort of government ownership that Socialists want, and Socialists will see that the difference is made clear. We want government ownership for the benefit of wage-workers, not of bondholders, and that we can get only when the wage-working class controls the government. For that reason the Socialist Party insists on basing all its propaganda on protetarian class interest, class feeling, and class organization and rejects all suggestions of compromise.

Senator Depew, murderer-at-large, is reported to have spoken with extraordinary eloquence in support of the Ship Subsidy Bill. Quite natural. Such a gigantic steal ought to inspire any confirmed criminal to eloquence.

A writer in the "Union Boot and Shoe Worker" gives as one of the reasons why there have been so many battles between Capital and Labor the alleged fact that "Labor in the past has been too unreliable to be worth dealing with." We enter our protest against this statement. Where workingmen's organizations have broken faith with capitalists once, capitalists have violated their most solemn promises a hundred times. Again and again, bound only by a sense of manly honor, labor organizations have allowed favorable opportunities for battle to go by, rather than lay themselves open to the charge of bad faith. And the answer, "We have nothing to arbitrate," has come always from the employers, not from the employees. If the capitalists are eager for arbitration now, it is chiefly because they fear the growing strength and unrest of the working class. A robber class respects nothing but the show of power. The day may not be far distant when the workers can say to their exploiters in turn, "We have nothing to arbitrate." Meanwhile, let the "Sun" and its ilk go on accusing the working class of faithlessness, but let labor papers not echo the falsehood.

While capitalist interests are clashing at Washington over questions of sugar tariff, ship subsidies, and isthmian canals, the pure-food bill makes but little stir. But the capitalists will not overlook it. They will see that business interests are safeguarded and sacred rights of property maintained. Capitalism is alone responsible for the need of a pure-food law, for profit is the only motive to the poisoning of the people's food.

THE LESSON OF ALTGELD'S CAREER.

The Democratic party has lost one of the few prominent men whose presence in its ranks gave it any excuse whatever for claiming to be "the party of the common people." Just as Grover Cleveland, who represents the essentially capitalistic character of the party, is being again pushed to the front, John P. Altgeld, Cleveland's old antagonist, has gone to his grave; and the capitalist press has hardly tried to conceal its exultation over the removal of so troublesome a man.

With all his grave faults and all his serious mistakes, Altgeld must command our respect for two of his official acts which showed his conscience and his moral courage in striking contrast to the shifty evasions of Bryan and all his imitators.

When, during the great A. R. U. strike of 1894, Governor Altgeld raised his protest against the sending of troops by President Cleveland to crush the strike, he did a right and brave thing. He stood practically alone in his party in opposition to this abuse of the military power; and his protest, though ineffective, must be remembered to his credit. The time may come when other public officials will be called upon to follow his example, and we may hope, with more success.

Altgeld's great title to the respect of the working class and of honest men, however, is his message of 1893, not only pardoning the three surviving victims of the judicial crime known as the Haymarket Anarchist trial—not merely pardoning them as an act of mercy, but releasing them as an act of justice and indicting the judges and public officials, the editors and preachers, and the capitalists standing behind all, who had deliberately murdered five workingmen and condemned three others to living graves.

Six years after the trial the capitalist public could have forgiven the mere pardon. But the pardon message put capitalism itself in the pillory—and that could not be forgiven. What is worth remembering is that, in all the storm of denunciation which immediately burst upon Altgeld's head, not one serious attempt was made to refute his statement of facts or to reply to his scathing indictment. No reply was possible, for Altgeld had written only the truth; that is why respectable society raved against him in 1893 and why it pursues him with abuse today.

And yet, sad as it is to have to say it of the man who did these two things, Altgeld's life was, on the whole, a failure; and probably none felt that so keenly as Altgeld himself. The failure was not that he never reached a higher position than that of Governor of Illinois, nor that he died a rejected leader of a defeated party. The failure was that, with an undoubtedly sincere desire to help in the emancipation of the working class, he had been able to do nothing toward that end; that after spending years in the effort to make his party the political champion of industrial freedom, he saw it, at last, as reactionary as it was impotent. And the failure was an inevitable one—only Altgeld did not see that till too late.

Less than a year ago, Altgeld openly declared to members of the Socialist Party that, were he a younger man, had he the last few years of his life to live over again, he would unhesitatingly take his place in our ranks. He saw at last, not only that Socialism is the only way to freedom, but that the Independent and uncompromising Socialist Party is the only means to its establishment. But he had gone through too many battles and defeats, and had become too intimately associated with old-party politicians and too deeply entangled in the mazes of old-party politics to feel that he had the strength to break away and take up a new and strenuous part at so late a day.

For Altgeld, we have no words of blame. We remember the brave though imperfect part that he played and have only regret that his long identification with a capitalist party made it impossible for him to take the one step that would have set right his whole career. It would have been a great thing could he have done it. But we have no right to demand such things of men of the old generation. The Revolution belongs to the young and on them rests its solemn responsibility. The duty of those younger men who admire Altgeld's courage and lament his death is to take up and do the work he could not do—to carry out through the party of the Revolution, the task that he tried and failed to accomplish in the party of Reaction.

So the respectable elements want a reorganized Democracy, do they? A Democratic party that will adhere to the principles of Grover Cleveland? Good. Doubtless they will get what they want; and nothing could please Socialists better. There were too many people fooled in 1900 by the hypocritical radical pretenses of Bryanism. In the face of a frankly capitalistic Democracy, led by such men as Cleveland, these men will see their way clear to vote the Socialist ticket.

It is pleasing to note King Edward's decision that it would be unwise for him to visit Ireland at the present time, for fear of insult and hostile demonstration. It must be said in praise of the Irish people that they are good rebels by birth, though most of them have not yet learned to be intelligent revolutionists. When they see that it is an oppressing class, not an oppressing nation, that they have to fight, there will be hope of freedom for the masses in old Ireland.

The New York "Times" should try to get itself together somehow. On Monday of last week a front-page news article, announcing the sympathetic strike in Boston truthfully stated that the officers of the various unions involved had hard work holding the men back so long. On Friday a bitter editorial against the strikers began with the words: "It would seem as if the New England labor leaders could have a better way of settling the issues than by sympathetic strikes," etc. Of course, the fact is that neither leaders nor rank and file are commonly anxious for a strike; that the officers, on account of their responsible position, generally dread it and put it off as long as possible; and that the blame for the conflict almost invariably rests on the arbitrary stubbornness of capitalists who "have nothing to arbitrate." Workingmen know this to be the fact and they need at least one daily in the land that would tell the truth.

"Social Justice" informs the world—or part of it—that: "The Worker has taken occasion to score Wayland for his erstwhile teachings that the post-office was a sample of Socialism" and that "Wayland smarts under the lash and replies that it is a case of 'envy.'" We protest. We didn't "score" Comrade Wayland; at least we intended to do nothing worse than criticize him; we haven't seen any evidences of his "smarting" nor heard his cry of "envy." Really, The Worker would get along beautifully with Comrade Wayland if so many of our mutual friends wouldn't try to play peacemaker—and stir up trouble in doing it.

Richard Croker, before sailing for his English home, protested against being assessed for taxes on personal property to the amount of $25,000, and it now appears that the "reformers," who so vigorously denounced Croker last October and so confidently promised what they would do to him, have "reduced his assessment to a very small sum." Which was to have been expected from spineless "reformers."

"The desire for gain," says the New York "Times," "is never the basis of high art of any kind." We are glad to have the admission from a defender of capitalism, and we would add that the desire for gain is never the basis of any high or noble activity of any sort.

The State Committee's reply to Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Quigley, published in The Worker last week, has been warmly praised for its combination of firmness with moderation in the treatment of the question. This address has been issued in leaflet form in English and in German and should be widely circulated.

A "BROAD" FIASCO.

A meeting was called at Omaha on Mar. 2 to launch the so-called "Allied Third Party," which was to "unite all reformers" on a single plank platform—initiative and referendum—and by its "broadness and practicality" was to wipe out the Socialist Party. The meeting was a frost. The Socialists were there, and when a chance was given for discussion our State Secretary, Comrade Baird, made a clear statement of the position of the Socialist Party. Only one man in the hall responded to the call for members of the new organization and the promoters of the scheme left in disgust.

EFFECT OF FARMING MACHINERY.

A few years ago it took one man thirty-five and one-half hours to take a ton of hay from the stubble and put it in bales. It now takes eleven hours and thirty-four minutes. The cost is reduced from $3.06 to $1.29 a ton. This is the result of the introduction of improved agricultural machinery. The advantage has not gone to the agricultural laborers and small tenants or mortgaged farmers who do the work, but to the landlords and mortgage holders who practically, if not actually, own both land and machinery. That is a good reason why those who work on the land should vote for Socialism.

THE DEGRADATION OF PUBLIC LIFE.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

The individualistic conceit of the eighteenth century which culminated in the French Revolution is in its atrophy. It was the idealization of a negative, and not much, therefore, above preparatory achievement, could not have been gathered from its era. No doubt the revolt of the private life was in order at that time; no doubt, the authoritarians of crown, coronet and mitre had bossed themselves out of further business by sitting too heavily upon every ego but their own; and no doubt a mighty, a wondrous impulse has been given to science, art, and industry by the principle which revolted against them; yet there is also no particle of doubt that the principle of personal liberation for the sake of liberty alone must now make way, by its own dissolution, for the greater principle which it contained within it and which by its excesses has brought to light and rendered inevitable—the material, moral, and intellectual evolution of the mass first and afterwards of the man.

I do not know how why so long before economic conditions had given a basis for it, the older world affords us such notable examples of great national strength. The magnificent movements of great armed multitudes, the heroics of Xenophon's masses, the epics of concerted action, organization, and achievement with which ancient history abounds, would seem to indicate that mankind has for many ages slumbered under a retarded development of the public life. Rome left us her magnificent juridical system; she left us the machinery for conducting state affairs in republics, kingdoms, empires, and colonial federations; and we have, for two thousand years, only just hung on. Even the Jews, after their transit from Egypt, were a people, and remained a people until, having settled in Palestine, their land lay between inland wealth and the great sea, and they began to dicker for tariffs until they became profit-mongers only, and so lost the public sentiment of one great life. In those days religion seems to have played a part the very opposite of its role in ours. The Jewish man was blessed as a member of a federation of tribes. He had nothing in himself to present as a cheque upon Heaven's treasury but his conformity to the law; and if he was blessed it was not as a fore-ordained ego, but as a unit among the chosen people.

Paul boasts that he is a citizen of no mean city, and so appeals to Cesar; whereas a modern Paul passing through a famous city would speak of it as the birthplace of Tom Thumb or some other distinguished individual who has thus made it famous. From the state or city ideal, with all its sins, to the Tom Thumb ideal is, nevertheless, a great fall. From the church that led nations on a mad chase to the Holy Sepulchre on a basis of religious solidarity to the church that leads to personal sanctification into everyone's own rat-hole is, notwithstanding the folly of the Crusades, a great fall of ideal. From the unity of imperial Rome's massive despotism over the world to the rush by so many million of unknown X's after a thing they call liberty, is, notwithstanding the crimes of the old despotism, a descent as to principle, a falling off as to the ideal.

When her one old source of royal income became broken up into many, and the church was forced to turn to thousands of newly filled private purses for her bread and butter, she ceased to be the same one angelic host of old, and broke herself up into as many private guardian angels as there were successful fortune-hunters in her country; and when the successful ones integrated again for the formation of a dollar aristocracy, after the disintegration of the French Revolution, she also collected her thoughts and sympathies and followed the flag, that is, when it was securely planted. She is no longer the healer of nations, but the provider of new clean hearts to private persons; which she also keeps a-going morally at such a rate as the nature of modern business will permit. When the fatty degeneration of heart which kills the successful Christian merchant at last stops his ticker and calls him hence, the church usually rakes a little gold out of the ashes; and therefore she remains to-day what the French Revolution made her—the church of the single life, the helpmate of anarchy and social dissolution.

I do not blame the church for this, but I blame the teachers and books of the world who held back from me the key of profane history and sacred mystery until Marx unfolded the universal monarchy of the economic power over all hundun institutions and authorized teachings. I do not blame the church for following her income, because I now know that, man for man, the church has no better men for moral emergencies than the rest of the world can supply. I believe that our ideals are themselves the effects of economic causes; they, together with all other effects, become in turn themselves the causes of other series of effects, and perhaps the most powerful among the new factors. They are in many times of decay as the salt of the earth, often outliving the conditions and motives that gave them birth and thus carrying people from one crisis safely to another. The collective political ideal which the church learned from pagan Rome being a case in point—an ideal which she transmitted from Constantine to Chatlemagne, but which she at last surrendered to the miserable bourgeois that sprung from the French Revolution; she has lost her savor, she is salt no more; she has contributed, together with other unworthy forces, towards the degradation of public life.

Was it liberty that drove her away? No, she left none behind her and she brought none and went in search of none.

The thing which the new class, called liberty degraded public life. It soon manifested itself to mean only its liberty to appropriate the wealth produced by labor and to keep possession of that wealth as the legislative class—the liberty to rob in order to reign, the liberty to reign in order to rob; the liberty to make crimes (law making) and take fines, or some other form of levy upon the life of their age, Liberty for its own sake, if you please; but "its own sake" usually took the form of an economic and legal confiscation of the wealth of labor; and for its own sweet sake this liberty sucked the vital essence out of the public ideal of life, leaving in its place a base, degenerate, self-seeking gnome known as the successful business man.

I have already conceded that the despotisms of the old collectivist in politics and unitarian in law and doctrine was no longer endurable and have expressed my inability to account for its long life. I have paid my compliments to pagan Rome for having given us a machine which, in spite of the death piety of the mediaeval church, kept the church herself and all the rest of us moving. I have complimented the church for having at least passed on the ideal of unity among all the nations which were called by her name on Sundays, and for thus saving Christendom by the one great doctrine of pagan Rome—Unity, the unity which glowed in the tense self-consuming soul of Dante, and which still remains confessed to be the brightest jewel in her time, although essentially it is now but paste. I have justified the libertarians in their French revolt, and I have honored them for the impetus given to human prosperity by their avarice. Goths and Vandals as they were, and they fell right lustily like locusts upon the privileges of the church and the old nobility and upon the abilities of labor alike, and wrested such wealth, potency, and instruction out of them all for the future that we thank that grinning satyr, the middle class, for its ferocious, all-absorbing liberty, a liberty that loved itself alone.

The Satyr is passing out; he is passing out and leaving us no ideal for the continuance of civilization. Public life has become wholly degenerate in his hands. He leaves us nothing but private avarice, and the word, "liberty."

To the poor moles of France, the French workingmen, liberty was a great word. They saw none of it in their lives, and thought mayhap it might be had by a few gunshots and a change of words. They knew not that economic power and that alone means liberty and only for those who possess that power. They went to battlefields to fight for it, not knowing that they went there in the uniform and carrying the guns of the class which was holding back liberty. They knew not that wars of liberation can never more be wars for parchments and Bills of Rights and Declarations of Independence, but must henceforth be the continuous struggle of classes for the substantial elements of economic production. They knew not that it was no longer for the deposition of a man or a dynasty that liberators must struggle, but for the control of parliaments and the ownership of the age's tools; that the glow-worm fires of personal struggle between man and man are no more; having given place to the campfires of the two classes, the owners that work not, and the workers that own not. They knew not this latest message of science and sociology, and so fell victims to the great documentary liberty with which France and America have hypnotized the wage slaves.

Frenchmen were such fine creatures inside, and it was the nobility alone that kept each unit of France's millions from going off in his native splendor, which he would surely do under liberty. Liberty was the hand that would surely raise the veil that concealed every Frenchman from an admiring world. Liberty, for its own sake they loved it, for its own sake they indulged in liberty without reference to the human life and the human species for which liberty and all things else are functioning. The result was they left the world only their own dreams for liberty, which Ferri so concisely damns as "social masturbation."

How swiftly the class which exploited that liberty has swept through its aeon! How soon it developed the symptoms of dissolution! It has rushed with the speed of its own inventions, steam and electricity, to the point where it can function organically no more. Choked with its own waste, the engines of it are stopping. In its blind rush to send its million words of power along the wires, the wires themselves are fusing; they are choked. The huge monstrosity of liberty for its own sake, only to make money with, has brought the profit-giant in the fullness of his pride of strength and stature down. He had no mate; he could have none; he leaves no heirs, no successors. Only the great mother, Evolution, takes what is vital out of him and hands it over to us, the Socialists, to build withal and cherish the new civilization.

I am fearing that the people who do the world's work to-day are not preparing themselves for the great marriage supper of the next era of economic collectivism; that the vivid image in the mind is not ours, the image of what we are and what is our mission and destiny as the producing class, the clear incandescent consciousness of our slavery and our vicarious mission between the present and the future. And if not, the hasty dissolution of capitalism seems to be a disaster, inasmuch as it leaves the most advanced portions of the human race uninstructed as to the meaning, sources and goal of private liberty, and while necessitating that the next stage in society shall be collective, leaves this necessity with minds not yet accustomed to the collective thought, leaves it with the really potent class of the world not yet organized nor accustomed to move together, leaves the masses of the people in a state of mental degradation concerning public life.

There is nevertheless a sort of blessed certainty about these blind chances, to which the cause of human society seems to be vastly indebted; or we are endowed with a racial persistency to build up commonwealths, even as caged and solitary birds are to build nests, though it be out of their own feathers and on the wires of their prison; blind to the fact that there is to be no comradeship, no love, and no posterity in that cage; and so in spite of years of captivity we social birds of the human family build on.

It is, therefore, not quite in accordance with my own views concerning the socialistic destiny of man to write upon the decay of public spirit, for the spirit of public life is everlasting. But I have much to complain of, that it has been cheated of its fruition, cheated of love and comradeship, and by its own genius has been led captive into disaster and degradation. Public life is only degraded.

Oh, those pathetic, tragic rallyings of the public instinct on the world's battlefields, led by the private demon of war! And the unconquerable rallyings of the conquered back again and again to aggregations in villages and towns and armies! How successfully the purpose of all war has been hidden from the warriors! How often they have fought and won for others the right to hold the economic forces of their time, while every battle won or lost was their own continued defeat. Surely if the greater creatures take proportionally a longer period to reach maturity, the proletarian is leading us out into a great democracy, and ages of growing should yield an enduring harvest.

The disasters of old conquests by old sword-conquerors, with their frank brutality and violence, seem to me less serious than the fan fights and defeats which constitute our modern public life in America. To be brained with my lady's fan was the ludicrous doom of many a Pompey; but there are some defeats more disastrous than that. A lady is at least an object of beauty and delight; she is constituted by all the skill of nature's motherhood to win the loyalty of man, and if in the silken bondage of her presence a Samson or a Pompey forget their Israel or their Rome, the public spirit at any rate has not been bartered away for a dead unlovely clod, as in my opinion it is bartered now in America for the sordid politics of the middle class.

The insincere slander of one another which supplies the ammunition of public life during our elections, the degenerate's return to dead forms of cant which constitutes the bulk of the reformers' phrases to-day, the hopeless tangle drawn around the feet of the people when they function as a political democracy, and the brain-fuddle supplied to them as patriotic stimulants for the public spirit, make the captivity of the democracy by the profit-monger more lamentable. The degradation of the public life is measured by the humiliating unworthiness of the men of profit into whose blighting custody the public life has fallen.

The motive and the man now holding society in their unclean grip are not tuned nor adequate to public life. The private interest alone is not a governmental power. Government under the profit-monger, by the profit-monger, and for the profit-monger is such a wilderness of nondirections that if we pull up upon any spot that looks like a highway it is mere luck; it is only by fortuitous concourse of sheep-tracks that we now form the lines of public life. The profit-monger has too many private pockets about him which lead nowhere; he is not a sphinx, but a riddle. The private circumstance is no leader of public affairs; he is only self-succeeding. Take him all in all, he is a creature too fertile in vermiform appendix to live a wholesome life himself or to lead the state into it.

The bourgeois, with his parasitic existence upon the surplus from improved labor methods might long have remained in the ghettos of society without attracting much scorn; but since he has moved to the palace, dividing his hours between that and the senate, the public school, the public altar, the court of justice, and the war department, we are forced to contemplate him as the carcase in which resides all that is left to us of public spirit.

It is sneeringly said that democracy has proved a failure; and truthfully would it be so said if the present ruling, parasite of the bourse, and the market place were all that we are to see of democracy. When democracy is free from the bonds of wage-slavery, and not until then, the world will have its first glance of public life as manifested in democracy, and then democracy shall stand upon its merits. The class, trained through ages of tribulations, which has graduated through every stage of that conflict of classes by which society grows into the wisdom, fitness, and public spirit, having for all ages fed the whole race, will when it has learned to feed itself, be democracy. Like the life-saving captain and his crew, they have manned the boats and put all of us safely on this last isle of history; when finally they come themselves and beach the boats we shall have democracy and the public spirit.

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

The word class-conscious conveys the idea of classes in our social and industrial life. He, who is a class-conscious worker, freely distinguishes between these classes in society and is enabled to place himself in the class to which he happens to belong. From the moment of such classification, the energy of the classified one is, or should be, directed unselfishly toward the uplifting of the whole body to which his interests are allied. He should not merely seek to raise himself alone, but, by use of the idea that only through the betterment of all, can there be any real advance in relation to the world's improvement, he should labor to upheave the whole mass and go up himself with it.

Class-consciousness is truly the fruit of thought and deliberation. The term connotes a recognition of differences in the orders of life and to satisfy oneself one must carefully examine one's social system as we have it; he must gather evidence and from it conclude what his own position is, and having so classified himself he has performed a conscious act. He has located himself in the whirls of the world; he has learned to recognize those whose interests are identical with or opposed to his own. And he has come to understand that the very best way to forward his own interest is to labor unceasingly for the interest of his own class. — Courier-Herald, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

COMPLETED PROVERBS.

"Labor overcometh all things," even the laborer.

"Possession is nine points of the law," and frequently all the profits.

"Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," is the cry of those who are well in front.

"Whate'er is best administered is best" for the one who administers.

"Employment brings enjoyment" when it brings the means to enjoy.

—L. de V. Mathewman in Era.

—A Socialist can much better afford to be poorer by ten dollars than to be without a Socialist Daily.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

ORGANIZED SELF-HELP: A History and Defence of the American Labor Movement. By Herbert N. Casson. New York. Peter Eckler. Paper, 211 pages. Price, 25 cents.

Mr. Casson, in his introduction, speaks of "Organized Self-Help" as "the first attempt which has been made to describe the American Labor Movement as a whole." Now Richard T. Ely's "Labor Movement in America" is not altogether satisfactory, but it is at least a far more successful "attempt" than this. Are we to insult Mr. Casson by supposing him ignorant of even the existence of Ely's book, or must we ascribe the erroneous statement to his well known native modesty? The sub-title is a misnomer; the book may claim consideration as a "defense"—or, rather, an apology—for the existence of the labor movement (though surely no apology is needed); but it is in no sense a history. There are many curious facts—some of them important and some trivial—which, we are informed, "have been gathered from responsible writers" (it would have been a good idea for the author to let us know who these writers are, but he gives us hardly a single reference); but these facts are jumbled together without relation or perspective and evidently without comparison—for the facts adduced to support the contentions of one chapter often clash with those chosen to illustrate the next.

Mr. Casson made a great mistake when he felt "called" to write a history of American trade unionism. He has not the experience in the labor movement that might partially justify him on the one hand; on the other, he has neither the historical instinct nor the scholarly training, and he lacks either the industry or the leisure, for careful investigation of his subject. The history of American trade unionism ought to be written. The writing of it will be a heavier task than that of writing the political history of the nation, but it will be worth the trouble—when the right man does it. "Let every shoemaker stick to his last." Mr. Casson was born to be—not a "young minister out-of-a-job"—but a bright and superficial newspaper writer. Let him leave history and philosophy to drier and deeper men.

A HISTORIC PARALLEL.

By Charles Dobbs.

In his testimony before the committees of the Congress, at Washington, Governor W. H. Taft apologized for that "relic of barbarism," chattel slavery, as it exists in portions of the Philippine archipelago. He admits that it is most unfortunate that the institution of slavery exists there, but he apologetically points out that its form is very mild—almost idyllically patriarchal, in fact. The slaves, also, he shows, are allowed to purchase their freedom; but he doesn't tell how working for nothing, they can save the purchase price. Going further, he maintains that the slaves are "happy and contented" and would probably violently oppose any effort of misguided friends to emancipate them.

Comenting on Governor Taft's testimony, the Louisville "Courier-Journal" pertinently remarks that "these are precisely the things that were said of American slavery in the days when it was under fire" and that some of the Southern people "are rather surprised that they have lived long enough to hear prominent members of the party which then attacked slavery apologizing for it in very much the same terms that were employed by Southern people forty-five or fifty years ago."

The same evils naturally evoke the same defense and the "Courier-Journal" cheerfully admits that the Southern slaveocracy's contentions were as hypocritical and specious as are the present Republican party arguments in support of slavery in the Philippines. However, it does not appear to strike the Democratic "Courier-Journal" that the parallelism of the arguments in defense of American and Philippine slavery is not half so significant as the identity of the defense of Chattel and Wage Slavery. The "Courier-Journal" is a typical capitalist organ, and being so, familiar with the casuistry and hypocrisy of the Southern slave owners, it is a matter of wonder that it should have the effrontery to borrow and use that same casuistry and hypocrisy in defense of the far more brutal institution of Wage Slavery.

Every strike for a larger degree of freedom by wage workers is opposed by the "Courier-Journal" and its capitalist contemporaries on the identical lines the slave owners pursued in opposing abolition.

Is the wage slave dissatisfied? The capitalist press points out that he may be a capitalist to-morrow. So it was pointed out fifty years ago that the chattel slave could buy his freedom.

Does the wage slave seek to regulate the conditions of labor? He is told he is infringing on the "sacred right" of the capitalist to do as he pleases with his property. So the assaults on chattel slavery were characterized as attacks on the "sacred right of property."

Does the agitator seek to arouse his brethren? He is denounced as an "incendiary," fanning the fires of discontent among the "happy and contented" workers. The chattel slaves were also "happy and contented" and some ignobly clung to their chains even when the shackles were burst.

The early abolitionists were mobbed as their successors, the Socialist advocates of the abolition of wage slavery have been mobbed.

Abraham Lincoln, as a perusal of the files of ante-bellum newspapers will show, was venomously reviled by cartoon and printed line as the Socialists who have taken up his work are reviled now. The epithets hurled at him are hurled now at Socialists, and as he walked serenely and unafraid through the storm of calumny and ridicule so are the abolitionists of this latter day marching on contemptuous of the frenzied malignancy of their foes.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Appeal to Reason.

Bishop Quigley of Buffalo informs the Catholics that they must renounce Socialism and forswear the teachings of its party, under pain of excommunication. Now will the Catholics be good and let the Fathers do their political thinking, so that they can be delivered, bound hand and foot, to the capitalists? The Father has found the "doctrine has obtained some hold on the Catholic laboring men of Buffalo." Hence this order. This is a good advertisement for Socialism.

Missouri Socialist.

A few days ago Mr. Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the "Peace Conference," paid a visit to Boston for the purpose of bringing about harmony between the striking teamsters of that city and the Brine Transportation Co., their employers. Mr. Easley found, however, that the bosses had the best of the situation and he went back to New York.

The bosses had the best of it in that they had an injunction issued against the strikers, preventing them from placing pickets, and even prohibiting them from calling "scab" to the men who had taken their places.

This little incident serves to show the purpose of the so-called peace conference, and the extent to which workers were fooled into going into the game.

Advance.

It will not do for the Democratic party to disintegrate; it is too useful a foil to the Republican party. The capitalists demand a "legitimate opposition" which shall pretty evenly divide the people and which, if it does win, must be perfectly "safe." If the Democratic party goes to pieces all the conservative traditions it stands for will go with it, and the "opposition" to the governing capitalists will speedily be made up of distinctly working class interests advocating radical if not completely socialistic measures. Free silver is completely dead. The Democracy cannot be rallied again around that point. The trust question will be quietly disposed of by the courts declaring it impossible to stop them. Roosevelt has taken the wind out of the sails of the Democrats on that tack. The only safe proposition left is the tariff. On the tariff question, the Democracy can be reconsolidated more than on any other point and still remain "safe." Better to win back the conservative millionaires and lose the poverty-stricken radicals than turn over the party to the latter; so argue the politicians. And the millionaires agree; because some of them find their interests neglected by the Republican party and all of them wish to see a strong opposition remain "legitimate and safe."

Warren (Mass.) Herald.

But the public may as well cease, definitely, to expect that high society, so-called, or the church, or the colleges, or the institutions generally (with honorable exceptions) will take up reform movements. They will not, as a rule, do so. They depend too much upon the smile of wealth to espouse an unpopular cause. Institutions are proverbially conservative. By its own acts the church proves itself a human institution, like others, and its claim of peculiar supernatural guidance is disproved daily.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

A Catholic's View of Bishop Quigley.

Editor of The Worker.

In the matter of Bishop Quigley, I am a Catholic, as such I respect my church, and I consider mine and all others good institutions, just so long as they attend to these things for which they are supposed to exist—the teaching of religion. But I am not going to be dictated to in my politics by my religious instructor.

The case is when the minister or priest said was accepted by their congregations, and the result was the murder of the Catholics of Ireland and the torture of the Protestants of Spain, of the natives of Mexico and South America—and always in the name of Christ.

And we workingmen of to-day are reading these things and calmly sifting the good in their history from the bad, and the result is that a growing number of us are not to be blinded into becoming tools for the repression of those dark, bloody pages in the history of Protestants and Catholics—not the churches, they are harmless and blameless, but leaders who in the light of true justice must rank as the most contemptible of wretches.

Education, fair and impartial, therefore, is the key for our success; for possessing it we distinguish right and wrong for ourselves, not, as in the olden days, taking it for granted that those over us are always right.

As long as the Socialist Party stands on the fair platform which you lay down in the issue of Mar. 9—Because we hold that religion is a matter for each individual to decide for himself, we declare that the state has no right to dictate or to prescribe any religious belief, and that a political party has no right to require of its members belief or disbelief in any religious tenet. In a word, we stand for the complete separation of politics from religion. In the same way, under the same reason, we maintain that the state must be independent of all churches; that no church has a right to rule, or if its members the ascendance or reception of some political doctrines—as long as the party sticks to that I shall stick to the party. I believe the party has only to stand on that fair and honorable position to be victorious in this affair.

J. T. NOLAN.

Herkimer, N. Y., Mar. 14.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT US.

"I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon the unusually excellent quality of the issue of The Worker for Mar. 16. If this number is a forecast of what our daily is going to be, the first number of the daily can come none too quickly. You are fortunate in having Mailly as a correspondent from Massachusetts. His letters are always very readable." So writes E. F. Clarke of the 23d A. D., enclosing money for extra copies for distribution.

Assuredly, the daily will beat last week's issue seven times a week. So push it along, comrades.

SOUNDS MUCH THE SAME.

"After all, success in business only comes to plucky people."

"You mean 'from plucking people,' don't you?"—Stray Stories.

—A king is a ruler of the people. What is Morgan or Rockefeller? What is the difference, pray? Do they not levy taxes and squander the money on royalty, just as kings? Say, Bill, where are you at?—Appeal to Reason.

PARTY NOTES.

On April 27 the 31st A. D. will hold a festival at Majestic Hall, 125th street, near Lexington avenue.

The General Committee of Local New York voted to purchase one thousand copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States," to be sold to subdivisions in smaller lots at cost for distribution in such way as the various subdivisions think best. The price of the book in quantities of ten or more is two and one-half cents a copy.

The last meeting of the 30th A. D. was an improvement in point of attendance over those recently held, though not all that could be desired. One application for membership was received and E. Meltzer was admitted on transfer from the 15th A. D. A. Uhl, J. Hirsch, and A. Wagner were elected as delegates to the Y. A. C. The vote on proposed amendment to national constitution, Art. 6, Sec. 4, proposed by Local Troy, resulted in 14 for and one against. Two dollars was donated to the N. C. A smoker will be held at the Club House Saturday evening, Mar. 29, and comrades should do all in their power to make it a success. An excellent program has been arranged, and comrades and friends who come will surely enjoy the evening. It is also the duty of comrades in the Thirtieth to attend their district meetings more regularly and take more interest than has been shown for some time past. The Thirtieth should be the banner district next fall if the comrades do their duty.

The comrades of the 34th and 35th A. D., Branch 2, seem to have been on the war-path at their last meeting. The delegates to the General Committee were given instructions to protest against the Publishing Association for charging for insertion of standing notices of the party organizations in the papers; and to move for the dissolution of The Worker Conference; to bring charges against Geo. Finger. Similar steps were initiated against R. W. Berkman. It was voted to send in $4 for subscriptions to The Worker and to buy 20 copies of "Railroading in the United States." The committee reported good prospects for the success of the Progressive Workingmen's Societies' festival on Mar. 22 at Ebling's Casino, the proceeds of which are to go to the campaign fund of this branch.

The Missouri State Committee has issued a protest against the methods being employed to secure pupils for the International School of Social Economy by certain parties in that state announcing themselves as graduates and agents of that institution. The Committee "desires to disclaim any intention of casting any reflection upon the work and purpose of the founder and principal of the school." The Worker has, of course, no direct knowledge of the facts referred to in the state of Missouri or whether similar methods are employed elsewhere, nor can it spare space for the publication of the whole protest. The Missouri State Committee, however, is surely right in arguing that wherever the support of this or any other private institution would interfere with proper support of the party organization, the latter ought to take precedence and that "we might as well expect to win by the simple process of training an unlimited number of secretaries as by artificially developing a host of speakers who cannot be maintained in the field." Those who wish to read the statement of the Committee may send two cents for a copy of the "Missouri Socialist" of Mar. 15.

The comrades of Vineland, N. J., whose tireless work resulted in a trebled vote last election, are still at it, and intend to repeat the trick next time. A series of meetings is contemplated, and Fred. W. Long of Philadelphia, will speak on Monday evening, Mar. 24, in Temperance Hall, on "Class Struggle: The Theory and the Fact."

We are informed that publication of the "Coming Nation" is resumed at Rich Hill, Mo., with Fred D. Warren and E. N. Richardson as editors. The first number appears March 15.

"The People's Paper," Socialist, of Santa Barbara, Cal., celebrates the completion of its third year. Many more to it!

E. T. Behrens, President of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, is the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Sedalia. He has issued an excellent address to the workingmen of the city.—Kansas City Socialists enter the municipal campaign with a clear-cut workingmen's platform. — A Bohemian branch is being organized in St. Louis.

The Socialist representatives in Massachusetts are kept busy. During the past two weeks Carey has spoken before the machinists' union of Lowell, a religious organization in Milford, the outside electrical workers' union of Boston, and for the Socialists in Exeter, N. H., and at Worcester. MacCartney spoke before the carpenters' union of Somerville on Mar. 14, and at Lynn last Sunday on "Labor Legislation." Both also, upon invitation, addressed several meetings of strikers in Boston, and were given enthusiastic receptions. At a smoke talk given by the Boston machinists' union last Monday night, Mar. 17, Carey, Mailly, and other Socialists were among the speakers.

On Mar. 23 the Somerville Socialist Club opens its Sunday evening publicmeetings in a larger hall in the Hill Building. At the last meeting the Club took in three new members. Next meeting will open with music. Comrade Carey will be the speaker Mar. 30.

N. P. Geiger of Dayton, O., is making arrangements for a short agitation tour through Massachusetts.

The National Committee has adopted a resolution requesting Socialist papers and magazines to furnish a list semi-annually of their subscribers; and that upon request the National Committee will furnish the respective State Committees with names of subscribers within their territorial jurisdiction.

Boston readers of The Worker should attend the debate on Socialism vs. the Single Tax at Machinists' Hall, 987 Washington street, on Sunday evening, Mar. 23.

Thomas Hooper, one of the active Socialists of Brighton, has been chosen business agent of Bookbinders' Union No. 16 of Boston and vicinity.

Maine has 108 members enrolled, of whom only 13 were in arrears for March.

Local charters have been issued to Shima, Utah, and Vernon, Idaho.

Socialists of Corona, Long Beach, and other Californian cities are putting up tickets.

Comrades Roche and Darrah are out on the war-path for the party in Southern California and seem to be making a great impression.—John A. Morris is also stirring things up in Redlands, San Bernardino, and other places.—Mills and Stitt Wilson are booked for meetings at Redlands.

The "Herald" of Warren, Mass., is an energetic supporter of the Socialist movement.

Socialism is commanding more and more favorable attention from the labor press and from the local papers in small cities and rural districts all over the country.

Comarde William Butscher is now on a tour through Rhode Island, Eastern Massachusetts, and New Hampshire in the interest of the Socialist press and the coming Socialist daily. Comrades along his route are requested to give him all possible assistance in his work.

Local Erie, Pa., is taking in new members at every meeting—twelve last time. The splendid vote cast by the Socialist Party in the city election has roused great enthusiasm and interest in the movement is increasing.

The "Chicago Socialist"—formerly the "Workers' Call"—of Mar. 15 contains a protest by the Illinois State Committee against the action taken by the National Committee in regard to payment of dues.

STRIKES--RIGHT OR WRONG.

By William S. Waudby.

Much valuable space is taken up in the daily press by articles deploring the innumerable strikes that are so constantly occurring throughout the country. These strikes represent the awakening of Labor, and each demand that is made upon Capital and granted means that other demands are to follow, these in turn to be followed by still further demands, until Labor will in time receive that which it produces. Capital has for centuries after centuries received all the surplus that Labor produced, and the laborer was quite well satisfied with his lot; but those golden days of exploitation are nearly past, and the laborer has through the past century of education (and agitation, if you please) discovered wherein he has been wronged. Hence we should not be surprised at the few troubles that are daily registered in this vast country of ours, as well as throughout the world at large.

The real wonder is that these outbreaks in the industrial world do not occur with much greater frequency. It speaks well for this nation that it has men who will strike against injustice and stand together for their rights to fair and just treatment.

These men and women who voluntarily relinquish their daily work (bread) while trying to better their conditions rarely lose anything, from a financial standpoint, during the year, from the time that they lose while on strike, for the reason that they will have worked just as many days during the strike year as they do any other year—their year's work is limited to so many days, whether they have strikes or not. The one that is hurt, however, is the employer of labor. For Capital cannot exist without Labor; without Labor the machinery is idle and rusty; decay overtakes that which is idle, the animate as well as the inanimate.

It is not the workingman that is responsible for these strikes, but the great industrial system that is at fault. These newspapers that furnish the general public with their knowledge rarely, if ever, mention the evils of the methods of industrial slavery, but harp constantly upon the "tyranny of Labor," the "unjust demands of Labor leaders," or throw a few sentences from the Bible, or possibly an adage or so from some old slave-driver, that they have saved out of the musty past, that will bolster up this false civilization.

Therefore, I repeat, that Labor is not responsible for these strikes, but the Capitalist System alone is responsible and must be prepared to pay the price for all its ill-gotten luxury until such time as it may be called to surrender its plunder to its rightful owners—the workingman and his despoiled family.

The day that Labor only receives his bare subsistance for his work will rapidly disappear, as soon as the worker comprehends fully that he is entitled by right to that which he produces, and that might has kept him from enjoying the full benefits that his labor should have brought him, instead of its being deflected into the hands of the idler and the non-producer. It is all simply a matter of education, after all.

Washington, D. C.

STRIKE AT THE WRONG.

Ye who would lend your fellowmen
To tread a nobler, better road,
Who strike by deed and tongue and pen
To lighten labor's galling load;
Have courage! Scorn the idle jeers,
Nor deem your slightest effort vain;
The world shall in the after years
Pay tribute to each ruthless brain.

Mankind shall claim the truths ye teach
And follow where your dreams have led.
The feet of progress soon shall reach
The paths ye soldiery tread.
Enlightenment shall sweep away
The ignorance that cries you down;
Ye bring the world a brighter day,
And place new gems in Freedom's crown.

The world has suffered, patient, long,
Beneath the grinding serfdom's sway
Of tasteless lives and mental wrong.
These file your light shall sweep away.
Your words of reason, flashing bright,
Shall set the toiling millions free;
Seeing hard the ax of Truth and Right—
Strike at the wrong, where'er it be.

—Robert T. Whitelaw.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Ruffle Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. George Smith, 309 Examiner Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. R. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1262 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Winthrop Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room D, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Gaebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7.30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 15 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Eidsness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 637, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 229 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Members of the State Committee and the Socialist Party of Massachusetts:—By referendum vote of the State Committee, the vacancies on the State Committee have been filled as follows:

Cape District.—F. O. MacCartney of Rockland.

Second Hampden District.—E. A. Buckland of Holyoke.

Third Essex District.—Alfred Pearson of Newburyport.

The following rules for the State Committee have also been adopted:

1. A meeting of the entire State Committee may be called at any time by the Executive Committee.

2. Six members of the State Committee may at any time demand of the Executive Committee that a meeting of the entire State Committee shall be called.

3. Any three members of the State Committee may, through the Executive Committee, call for a referendum vote of the full membership of the State Committee on any new business or act of the Executive Committee.

4. Vacancies in the State Committee or the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Secretary calling for nominations from each member of the State Committee and, submitting all nominations to a referendum of the State Committee, each member having only one vote.

5. The Executive Committee shall meet at such time as they shall determine or on call of the Secretary or of any other officer of the State Committee through the Secretary.

I wish to call to the attention of the Socialists in Massachusetts the importance of organizing town and city committees:

Every town and city where they have enough votes to hold a caucus should have a political committee, and where there are three or more who are good Socialists, and can be depended upon to support our party and make no compromises, nor accept any nominations from the old parties or so-called citizens' or independent movements, and will send me their names and addresses constituting themselves a town or city committee of the Socialist Party, I will see that they have proper recognition and all of the rights of political committees for caucus and convention purposes. Town committees should be composed of three members or more; city committees of three members from each ward so far as possible. Officers of the committee should be a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

As two members can run a caucus and one town or city ward can elect delegates to and hold a convention, it can easily be seen what a vast amount of political machinery a few citizens can set in motion; and the more numerous are our candidates in nomination, the more we look like a party that means business, and thereby gain a political prestige.

To maintain securely our position as an official party, we must, if possible, hold Senatorial conventions in every district in the state, as there is where our members of the state committee must be elected. Last year twenty-eight out of forty of our members were elected at our political conventions. There is no reason why all should not be so elected, and in time to come it may be a legal necessity to so elect.

I here call attention to a list of towns and cities which cast votes for Governor arranged by Senatorial districts. If the several members of the State Committee will, so far as possible, get in touch with Socialists in these places, much progress may be made. These places have not, to my knowledge, a political committee, though some have Socialist clubs.

Cape District:—Barnstable, cast in 1901 6 votes.

First Bristol District.—Attleborough, cast in 1901, 11; Easton, 16; Taunton, 68.

Second Bristol District:—Fall River, cast in 1901, 174.

Third Bristol District.—New Bedford, cast in 1901, 110.

First Plymouth District.—Hanover, cast in 1901, 21 votes; Hanson, 19.

First Norfolk District:—Randolph, cast in 1901, 25 votes.

Second Norfolk:—Brookline, cast in 1901, 14 votes; Dedham, 24; Norwood, 25; Stoughton, 20; Walpole, 28.

First Suffolk District:—Revere, cast in 1901, 29 votes.

Second Essex:—Danvers, cast in 1901, 34 votes; Marblehead, 28.

Third Essex District:—Gloucester, cast in 1901, 32 votes; Ipswich, 13; Rockport, 14.

Fourth Essex District:—Merrimac, cast in 1901, 20 votes; West Newbury, 16.

Fifth Essex District:—Methuen, cast in 1901, 29 votes.

First Middlesex District:—Framingham, cast in 1901, 29 votes; Hopkinton, 12; Newton, 30; Watertown, 14.

Fourth Middlesex District:—Melrose, cast in 1901, 13 votes.

Fifth Middlesex District:—Marlborough, cast in 1901, 27 votes; Medford, 23; Waltham, 39 votes.

Sixth Middlesex District:—Pepperell, cast in 1901, 15 votes.

Seventh Middlesex.—Dracut, cast in 1901, 12 votes.

Middlesex and Essex District:—Peabody, cast in 1901, 23 votes; Saugus, 15; Wakefield, 29; Woburn, 29.

Third Worcester District:—Gardner, cast in 1901, 24 votes.

Fourth Worcester District:—Brookfield, cast in 1901, 24 votes; Dudley, 47; Leicester, 11; North Brookfield, 90; Southbridge, 19; Spencer, 24.

Fifth Worcester District:—Blackstone, cast in 1901, 12 votes; Grafton, 19; Hopedale, 76; Upton, 16.

Berkshire District:—Lanesborough, cast in 1901, 11 votes; North Adams, 17; Pittsfield, 33.

Berkshire and Hampshire District:—Great Barrington, cast in 1901, 17 votes; Northampton, 61; Southampton, 16; Williamsburg, 11.

Franklin and Hampshire Districts:—Greenfield, cast in 1901, 31 votes; Montague, 25; Orange, 17.

First Hampden District:—Palmer, cast in 1901, 45 votes.

Second Hampden District:—West Springfield, cast in 1901, 35 votes.

Total, 61 towns and cities, which might, by a little effort on the part of some one in each place, be added to the political and educational forces of Socialism.

Respectfully submitted,
SQUIRE E. PUTNEY,
Secretary State Committee, Socialist Party.

BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee met on March 11 at 724 Washington street. Three delegates from Ward 9 were seated. Report of branches as follows: Ward 9 reported election of officers and admission of five new members. East Boston Branch reported Jos. F. Carey will speak there on Mar. 25 at Central Hall. Charlestown will hold public meeting next week.

The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, To request the State Propaganda Committee to compile a list of speakers available, with their terms and other matters of general interest, and forward the same to the secretaries of the trade unions of the state."

Committee on Commune celebration reported progress. Mailly, Cutting, and Kunkow elected on the press committee. On motion all moneys accruing from lectures will be turned into a propaganda fund. Discussion of May Day celebration was made special order for next meeting. Mahoney, Cutting, and Dyer elected a committee with full power to call public meeting for speakers whenever occasion requires.

L. MARCUS, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, Mar. 22.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The County Committee of Local Kings County will meet as regularly ordered in the by-laws of said county on Saturday evening, Mar. 22, at the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn.

WARREN ATKINSON,
Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BIGELOW'S TOUR.

Geo. E. Bigelow will lecture in the following cities and towns:

Mar. 15—New Castle.
Mar. 16—New Brighton.
Mar. 18—East Pittsburg.
Mar. 19—Roscoe.
Mar. 20—Charleroi.
Mar. 22—Connellsville.
Mar. 24—Blairville.
Mar. 25—Black Lick.
Mar. 26—Spring Church.
Mar. 27—Williamsport.
Mar. 29—Carbondale.
Mar. 30—Wilkesbarre.
Mar. 31—Mauch Chunk.
April 1—Lehighton.
April 3—Ephrata.
April 4—Lancaster.
April 5—Maytown.
April 6—York.
April 7—Reading.
April 8—Pottstown.
April 9—Selbersville.
April 10—Philadelphia, 1022 Arch street.
April 11—Media.
April 12—Philadelphia, Fortieth Ward.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State Is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

To the Workingmen of the State of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism. That is, provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the Social Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a working man must surrender the biggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, that they may bestow it on the pauperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo—why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class.

Workingmen:—You have heard before our appeals, but you continued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Republican and Democratic legislatures, Republican and Democratic judges are now, more than ever, the tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legislators and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not refused to you by the very men whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist literature. The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remember, he helps doubly who helps promptly.

Send contributions to Emil. Neppel, treasurer, S. D. P. State Committee, 288 W. 142d street, New York.

New York State Committee, S. D. P.
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

All monies contributed will be acknowledged in The Worker "Volkszeitung" and "Vorwarts."

MARCH CELEBRATIONS IN HUDSON COUNTY.

The March celebrations of Hudson County, N. J., were inaugurated with a fair in West Hudson on Mar. 13, 14, and 15, which netted a handsome sum.

On Saturday a grand entertainment was held at Central Hall, Jersey City. The main features were an eloquent address by Comrade Spargo and a parody on the "Harmony Conference," written by Comrades Cole and Krafft. This can be produced by the smallest branch in the party, no scenery being necessary, and will prove an eye-opener to the dullest intellect.

On the following evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, a changed program, with the exception of the parody, closed with Comrade Krafft's Socialist play, "Now and Then." The financial success is exceedingly encouraging, and the moral effect of the two plays will be far-reaching.

Comrades of New Jersey outside of Hudson County should begin to "hustle." A little effort will repay them a hundred fold. New Jersey is the great railroad center of the country, and the railroad men must be reached either through the medium of entertainment or by direct political agitation.

..AN OFFER..

"Railroading in the United States," by Ben Hanford ..... 5 cents.
"The Clerical Capitalist," by Rev. Father McGrady ..... 10 cents.
"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," by H. Gaylord Wilshire 2 cents.
"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee ..... 3 cents.
"The Proletariat," by Karl Kautsky ..... 5 cents.
"The Class War in Idaho," by Job Harriman. Third Edition. .. 5 cents.
"The Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents.
"The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science," by F. Engels ..... 5 cents.
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman ..... 5 cents.
"The Attitude of the Socialists Toward the Trade Unions," by N. I. Stone ..... 5 cents.
"The Capitalist Class," by Karl Kautsky ..... 5 cents.
"Now and Then," a Socialist play by Frederick Krafft ..... 10 cents.

On receipt of only 40 cents above 12 books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Largest assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
Catalogue Free.

ORDER BLANK FOR

THE WORKER'S

GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.

THE WORKER,
184 William Street, New York.

Enclosed find $..... for which send me..... copies of your issue of May 1st.

Name .....

Address .....

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or, the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and place of meeting. If you are not already a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fail to attend the next meeting of your assembly district, join the party, and go to work.

The headquarters of Local New York are at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Julius Gerber is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lyceum on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

1st, 3d, and 5th A. D.—Every Monday at 249 W. Eleventh street, house of L. D. Mayes.

2d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 73 Lydlow street.

4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall, E. Broadway, near Clinton street.

9th and 10th A. D.—Second and fourth Friday, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

7th A. D.—First and third Wednesday, at Colonial Hotel, 243 W. Seventeenth street.

9th and 11th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—Every Friday at Grand Central Palace Hall, 99-96 Clinton street, Room 5.

13th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 342 W. Forty-second street.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Tenth street.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 437 W. Fifty-third street.

16th A. D.—Every Friday at 616 E. Fifth street.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 424 Rivington street.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 125 Amsterdam avenue.

21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

23d A. D.—Every Thursday at 312 E. Fifty-second street.

24th A. D.—(Branch 1.) Second and fourth Monday, at 240 Second avenue.

24th A. D.—(Branch 2.) Every Thursday at 215 E. 99th street.

28th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1452 Second avenue.

30th A. D.—(BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy-third street.

28th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1407 Avenue A.

29th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

31st A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at Sanders' Hotel, N. W. corner Park avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth street.

32d and 33d A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1997 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GERMAN).—Second and fourth Friday, at 3309 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENGLISH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 2308 Third avenue.

ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third Saturday, at Weide's Hotel, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The headquarters of Local Kings County, at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, are open daily, from 12 m. to 10 p. m. Go for any and all information regarding the Local as well as all kinds of literature, including subscription cards for the party press.

The County Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at 8 p. m. The Local Organizer is Warren Atkinson, 25 S. Oxford street.

The following is a list of the Branches of the Local, with time and place of meeting:

1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. (American Branch.)—First and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhorn street.

5th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Emrich's, 5-7 Boerum street.

6th A. D.—Every Wednesday, at 222 Stockton street.

7th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at Bickenfeld's, 1232 Forty-fifth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Tara Hall, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and Collyer streets.

15th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 1257 Manhattan avenue.

16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 9 McDougal street.

17th A. D.—First and third Sunday afternoon, at 9 McDougal street.

18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 9 McDougal street.

19th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

20th A. D.—BRANCH 1, GERMAN.—First and third Wednesday, at 207 Hamburg avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN.—First and third Friday, at 675 Gleenmore avenue.

22d A. D.—First and third Friday, at New Central Hall, 410 Stone avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at Keystone Hall, Pennsylvania and Glenmore avenues.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Some Men Pay

$10.000 for an expert to manage their advertising. There are others who pay $5.00 for an annual subscription to Printers' Ink and learn what all the advertisers are thinking about. But even those are not the extremes reached; there are men who lose over $100.000 a year by doing neither one.

For sample copy send 10 cents to Printers' Ink, No. 10 Spruce St., N.Y. City.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

PATRONIZE .... FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM, 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th St. N.Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill.

AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.

Subscription $1 per year, in advance.

HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3.500 COPIES.

Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

EMILE ZOLA'S
POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS.

Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.

"The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "Human Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother," Germinal," "Rush for the Spoil," "Therese Raquin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Plassans," "Pot Bouille" (Piping Hot), "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."

Any volume sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.

Send for catalogue of Socialist publications, sent gratis to any address.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 20 Union Square

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING)
Residence 110 West 120th st. New York.

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERNATIONAL SHIRT WAIST LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

"Railroading in the United States."

BY BEN HANFORD.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

40 Copies..... $1.00
1000 " 25.00

Sent on receipt of price.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 William Street, New York.

R-I-P-A-N-S

I suffered from a difficulty about breathing, a sort of breathlessness which was very distressing. It was always worse on just rising. I thought these spells proceeded from something wrong with the heart, but I believe now it is connected with the stomach, for I find Ripans Tabules do me good, and my breathing is better already. I do not have that miserable, depressed feeling, and can eat and sleep well.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

PARTY BUTTONS

We manufacture three different sizes in ½, ⅞, and 1½ in. diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the ½ in. size simply with Arm and Torch emblem.

1 Button ..... 5 cents.
12 Buttons ..... 25 cents
25 Buttons ..... 50 cents
100 Buttons $1.75

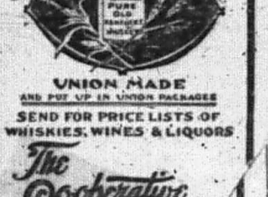
Cash must accompany all orders.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE

—SUCCESSOR TO—
'CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
TORONTO, CANADA.

Five Postals for $1.25; each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.

For Sale on all New York News-stands.

Never let Whiskey get the best of you
Get the best of it
BUY GOVERNMENT PROOF KENTUCKY WHISKIES

UNION MADE
AND PUT UP IN UNION PACKAGES
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS OF WHISKIES, WINES & LIQUORS
The Cooperative Liquor Co
DISTILLERS AGENTS INCORPORATED COVINGTON, KY.
When ordering mention THE WORKER.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Preface by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

READY AGAIN.

"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." By H. Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 2 cents; 100 copies, $1.25, postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meetings.

BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 34th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 3309 Third avenue.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brooklyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1328 Bushwick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB, MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 231 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 19 Stanton Street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Flescher, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbei

WHERE WORK MEANS DEATH.

Pictures of Life in the Smelters.

The Misery of Western Workers Who Have Created Millions and Put Their Exploiters in the United States Senate.

From the "Utah Labor Journal" of Salt Lake City we take the following account of the life—or, rather, the living death—of the men who work in the smelting industry and whose labor piles up the millions which constitute the title of such men as W. A. Clark to their seats in the United States Senate:

Millionaires and Miners.

"A drive through the principal residence streets of our inter-mountain cities will take you by the homes of many millionaires. Ask the question as to how the fortunes were accumulated that made those mansions possible, and the answer will be in very many instances that the wealth was taken from the mines. It means that labor of the hardest kind has been crystallized into money, and that the fortunate owner lives like a king. But what of the worker who makes by his toil the luxury of the millionaire? No thought is given to him. In the social scale he is nothing. It is the worker who delves into the bowels of the earth away from the sunshine and in the constant shadow of death; it is the worker who brings the treasure to the surface; and it is the worker who takes the crude ores and extracts from them the pure metals. All these have their place in the chain of hands which begins in the mountains and ends at the mint.

"Of these, none is of greater importance than the workers who toil in the smelters. A glance at them from the standpoint of labor is the object of this article.

The Smelter Trust.

"To begin with, the smelters have been formed into one of the most gigantic trusts recorded in the world's history. This means that a study has been made of the question of wages, and that the least amount of money upon which a worker can subsist and keep at his toil has been computed, and is given to the employees. The word 'trust' implies this and the smelters in Salt Lake Valley are no exception to the rule.

"A reporter of the 'Journal' took a trip through the valley for the purpose of meeting with the men, learning the average wages paid, and the duties which are expected and given by those who labor in the smelters.

"On nearing the smelters the visitor is struck by the sulphurous smoke which hangs in a dense cloud over the works. Tall chimneys vomit forth the fumes of hell and poisons inimical to human life are floating in the atmosphere. So greatly has this become the case that bee-keepers find it impossible to keep their colonies within a radius of ten miles of the smelters.

No Healthy Faces.

"Upon entering the works the first sight that meets the eye is immense furnaces vomiting forth masses of molten metal and slag, and giving out fumes that are sickening in the extreme. A glance into the faces of the workers shows that there is not a healthy-looking man among them all. [illegible] proved that not one out of a hundred can work continuously for a period of more than three months without becoming sick and being obliged to [illegible] to get the poisons. It was learned that [illegible] who controls the [illegible] from the furnaces to-day, the high[illegible]partment. For [illegible] run down to [illegible] from this sum the [illegible]ldleness and it will [illegible]ne trust has figured the [illegible]nt down very fine, in[illegible]

[illegible]ng Death.

"[illegible]airs, the visitor is [illegible] to Hades while [illegible]hat the fur[illegible] through the [illegible] opening[illegible] death. [illegible] fumes of [illegible]th poison, and the visitor [illegible]cious of a feeling of nausea [illegible]he open air. Yet in this [illegible] men work for eight hours [illegible]. How men can live at all in [illegible]deal ing atmosphere is one of [illegible] of modern times. But do they live? No, they die. It is a living death that weakens the strong man and transforms him into an invalid. It takes the hue of health from his cheeks and places in its stead the pallor of the corpse. It fills his body with the tortures of the damned and places him in the end a helpless, useless wreck upon the cold charity of a frigid world. All this is endured for a sum of money ranging from $2.25 per day to $1.50 for the lesser help. Three months is the longest term any man can work continuously, and very often the health of the operative is permanently destroyed during that length of time. The other employees, though not exposed to so great an extent to the deadly fumes, come in contact with them, and their wages are scored down to the bare point of subsistence. The pallid faces, the pain-racked bodies, prematurely aged by poison, is the toll that the monster of greed asks in its passing of the workers of mankind. While the trust is figuring the miner out of his just dues in petty steals taken from the value of his ore, the same hand not only robs the worker of health and life, but despoils him of his just compensation for the dangerous duties performed.

Children on Altar of Greed.

"Nor is this all. The trust stands indicted for employing mere children around their works on account of the cheapness of this class of labor can be purchased at. There are many boys, whose proper place is in the school room, who begin thus early to offer their young lives upon this hydra-headed altar of greed. No one who knows anything about the business of smelting as it is carried on by the trust, can for a moment deny that the profits are great, that the shareholders are growing rich and richer day by day, but that they should increase their wealth at the expense of human life is a shame and a travesty upon the boasted civilization of the twentieth century. Not only is the trust robbing the workers, but the entire public as well, for by the nature of the work there are many who are thrust early upon the state for support, who must be taken care of after their health and strength has been given that the millionaires of the East might add to their already overgrown fortunes."

But One Way Out.

There is but one way out, for those as for other workingmen: Public ownership of the means of production—in this case, of the mines, smelters, railways, water-power, etc.—established by a working-class party on such a basis that the whole value of the product shall be secured to those who do the work, with no deductions of rent to landlords, dividends to stockholders, or interest to money-lenders.

That is the Socialist proposition. It is just, because the landlords, stockholders, and money-lenders, as such, perform no useful service in the process of production. The working class digs the ore from the earth, transports it, smelts it, works it up into useful articles. Wage workers even do all the work of management and superintendence. The share of the product which goes to the account of rent, interest, and dividends is so much taken from the useful elements of society and given to the useless and pernicious ones.

It is necessary. Man can live only by the product of human labor—his own or another's. So long as some are allowed to live by the labor of others, those others must be overworked, underfed, badly clothed, badly housed, badly educated, and oppressed. As industry develops a large part of them are denied the right to exist even on these terms, are thrown into the army of the unemployed. Thus society is divided into hostile classes, crime and vice and disease and suffering are bred by haughty luxury on the one hand and by abject poverty on the other, social good feeling and self-respect are undermined, and incalculable evil results. To put an end to these evils we must strike at the root, at the private ownership of the means of production.

It is for this purpose that the Socialist Party exists. Support it, work for it, vote for it, and we can have Socialism in our time.

TRUST NOTES.

It is reported that an employe in a French tobacco factory has invented a machine which makes the head on cigars after they are rolled and does the work of about a dozen hands. Under Socialism this would save work and give the people more leisure. Under capitalism it will throw some men out of work, make the others toil harder for a poorer living, and give the employers more profits.

General prosperity prevails. If you want proof of it, read the financial page of one of the great dailies—net earnings of railway companies increasing, big corporations of all sorts paying high dividends, trusts looking around for opportunities to invest their surplus. What more do you want? Of course you own some Steel Trust stock or hold some Tobacco Trust bonds? No? Well, then, you don't count. You may not be prosperous, but you're nobody. General prosperity prevails.

Current reports that the Borden Condensed Milk Company has bought out the Michigan Condensed Milk Company.

The Atlantic Rubber Shoe Company, a $10,000,000 New Jersey corporation, has organized five subsidiary companies for the purpose of owning the Trust's patents in Germany, France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Russia respectively. Reports say: "The organization of these five companies will obviate the necessity of paying taxes on the transfer of rights, patents, or stock in the countries named." What patriotic fellows those capitalists are!

Whiskey Trust won its suit in the Federal courts. Injunction against Trust magnates dissolved. Quite right; injunctions should hold only against workingmen.

Drydock and shipbuilding company. Baltimore increases capital from 0,000 to $400,000. Probably in anticipation of sale to Government.

[illegible]oration Trust Company of Delaware [illegible] the Diamond State Trust Company will consolidate; capital, $2,000,000.

Several storage battery companies consolidate with capital of $10,000,000.

The street railway and power companies of Birmingham, Ala., are combining.

FLATTERY CHEAP.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford addressing the New York State Household Economic Association, the other day, on "Home Economics Among the Poor," commended the work of introducing hygienic cooking and cleanliness into the tenements, but emphasized the necessity of understanding how to approach the laboring classes, who could teach the rich as well as be taught by them. He said, in part: "The standards of the poor are higher than those of the rich—purity is more practiced among them than in the ranks of the rich. I would to God that the rich fathers gave to their children what the tenement fathers give to theirs. Ladies, take off your shoes when entering the houses of the poor—you stand on holy ground!"

So runs the report. On which our comment is, in the words of a homely old proverb: "Fine words butter no parsnips." Dr. Rainsford and the other sensational preachers are always ready to pay us compliments, for flattery is cheap; but what have they or their class ever done for us?

It becomes more and more evident that the working class must depend upon its own efforts for its emancipation.

THE WESTERN LABOR UNION.

Account of Its Work During the Last Year.

A Portion of Daniel McDonald's Statement in Reply to Attacks by the American Federation of Labor.

As is probably well known to most of our readers, the greater part of the unions in the Rocky Mountain states are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but have a separate federation of their own, the Western Labor Union, of which the Western Federation of Miners forms an important part.

Especially during the last year, the A. F. of L. has made vigorous war upon this body, sending organizers into the field to build up rival unions, and engendering much ill feeling on all sides. There are many, even in the East, who think that this war could have been avoided and that the two federations could have been brought to work harmoniously together and eventually, perhaps, to amalgamate, had it not been for the personal ambition and imperiousness of prominent leaders.

On this question The Worker is not in a position to give a decided opinion or to attempt to apportion the blame. We did, however, as will be remembered, criticise President Gompers for not bringing this matter—surely one of the most important with which he had to deal—before the December convention of the A. F. of L. in his annual report. We think it only fair, moreover, to present to the workers of the East a partial account of the work the W. L. U. has done, extracted from a statement by President Daniel McDonald, published in a recent number of the Colorado "Chronicle." President McDonald says in part:

"The causes which impel the issuance of such a letter at this time, are not of a light and transient nature, but such as demand the investigation and attention of organized labor throughout this broad land. For a while there was a hidden method of destruction against organized labor carried on in the city of Denver, but as the time passed by, this tacit warfare was laid aside and a more open and manifest policy was, and is at present pursued. From its inception it grew into an ignorement, and to-day it is boasted that it is the established policy of the paid talent of the American Federation of Labor to disrupt organized labor in Denver and put out of existence the Western Labor Union. That such is true need only to be mentioned to be substantiated. * * *

"From the rapid progress which the Western Labor Union has made throughout the West, it is rational to conclude, that had the A. F. of L. supplied the wants of the people, the W. L. U. would never have graced the field of unionism. If then, necessity was it mother, it must have been born for a purpose; and such being the case, its rapid progress is no indication that the wants that urged its being have been satisfied and that with them should go the organization that afforded them relief. * * *

"Actions sometimes carry more effectiveness and argument than words; so the following will speak for itself:

"On and about May 1, 1901, complaints reached the W. L. U. office that organized labor in the city of Denver was slowly becoming stagnant, and unless some action was taken in that field, the wage earners already organized would suffer. In May I visited the city, and at once became convinced that a more active campaign of some kind was necessary, and directing an organizer into the field, operations were commenced May 9. The firemen and engineer helpers were organized, and in one month had an organization of 155 members. Soon after, the beer bottlers and bottle beer drivers were organized with a membership of fifty-three in good standing. On June 5 the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 163 was placed within the pale of organized labor, and in three months had a membership of 182.

"The Laundry Workers' Union was then brought into existence, June 18, beginning with seventy-two members. The grocery employees came next, with a membership of 121. A few days elapsed in doing organizing work, and on August 20 the lumber employees were an organization of 123 members. * * *

On September 25 the fuel workers and team drivers were organized. On September 26 the expressmen were organized, with a membership of fifty-two. The stablemen were soon afterwards organized, with a membership of ninety. Wholesale grocery and commission house employees came next, with the back drivers soon afterwards, both organizations doing well from the beginning.

"Mattress makers were then organized, starting with the exception of one man, with every mattress maker in the city. Seeing the deplorable condition of the ash haulers of the city, work on this class of labor was taken up, and soon a flourishing organization was in existence.

"The next move was the bringing about of an organization of the Dry Goods and Clothing Stores Delivery-men's Union No. 213. The stenographers were then unionized, and placed upon a substantial platform, having a membership of near 200.

This work has been done in a field where organization was needed, and where the conditions were deplorable beyond mention.

"By diligent and persistent effort, systematically carried on, the W. L. U. has brought within the pale of unionism, in the city of Denver alone, 3,804 men, * * * thus increasing the power and influence of organized labor, stimulating courage in the breasts of the working people, creating an agitation for better conditions and disseminating and broadening the spirit of independence and self-reliance among the wage earners of that city.

"Since last May the W. L. U. has issued seventy-one charters. Seventeen of these were issued to unions in Denver, and the other fifty-four to unions throughout the inter-mountain states.

"The foregoing statement of our actions is a true account of the detrimental work charged by the A. F. of L. * * *

"The field where the struggle is now going on has had no work done worth mentioning by any organization during the past ten years. Complaints of workingmen came daily to my office, telling of the influence of organization among the workingmen and women, and asking that some steps at once be taken to eliminate the existing conditions. This alone prompted the W. L. U. to take up this work which has caused such great opposition from the sluggards."

DIVISION OF LABOR.

By Owen R. Lovejoy.

A stock argument of the defenders of industrial competition is that the "working classes" are so shiftless and dishonest in their work that only the spur of constant supervision can drive them to honest labor. This supervision, moreover, can be secured only at the cost of salaries far beyond the amount which the public would ever consent to award. Therefore gigantic private industries, or corporate interests, are essential to secure the quality of "managerial" talent requisite to get workmen to do their work with zeal and honesty.

Consistency would compel the admission that, if self-interest is the motive for wise management, its extension to those who labor below in the details of the industry would secure wiser and better labor from "the hands"—that some sort of interest would be a distinct advantage. But, with astounding naivete, even the principle of self-interest is abandoned when it becomes troublesome—as it most speedily does—and specialization is made the working formula in production and distribution. And with that dire results!

John Ruskin says: "We have studied and much perfected of late the great cilivized invention of the division of labor, only we give it a false name. It is not, truly speaking, the labor that is divided, but the men—divided into mere segments of men, broken into small fragments and crumbs of life; so that all the little piece of intelligence that is left in a man is not enough to make a pin or a nail, but exhausts itself in making the point of a pin or the head of a nail. Now it is a good and desirable thing to make many pins a day; but if we could only see with what crystal sand their points are polished—sand of human souls—we should think there might be some loss in it also. Men may be beaten, chained, tormented, yoked like oxen, slaughtered like summer flies, and yet remain in one sense, and the best sense, free. But to smother their souls within them—to blight and blur the branches of their human intelligence, to make the flesh and skin into leathern thongs to yoke machinery with—this is to be slave masters indeed. It is this degradation of the operative into a machine which is leading the mass of nations into a vain, incoherent, destructive struggle for a freedom of which they cannot explain the nature to themselves."

It is not alone that men are overworked, or that they are underfed. Men and women have endured overwork and become glorious in their sacrifice. Men and women have lived for days with under rations, in days when heroism was demanded for a great struggle. It is not this; but it is that, under the wheels that are grinding out the marvellous products of our industrial enterprise, the thousands of laborers who have become a part of the machine to which they are bound, have no pride or pleasure in their work and no stake in its value. Imagine a man finding variation or interest enough in the pin points he polishes to give him food for thought, or the joy of an inspiration to excel.

I have a friend who is one of fifty-five required in a factory to make a common shoe. The factory is not his, the tools are not his, the shoe he helps make is not his, even the oportunity to come to the factory and use the tools and make the shoe does not belong to him—he is there by sufferance. The man who does own the factory and the tools and the shoe is kind enough to let him come there and become the fifty-fifth fraction of a shoemaker—so long as he is apreciative of the "job" and makes no demands, and does not mix his brains with the brains of the other fifty-four and stir up discontent. Yet we complain of the quality of our shoes and despise the character of the workman.

If self-interest is the spur of industry then let the principle be applied to the last man in the community. The competition which is the life of trade to-day, is also the destruction of Art and the death of Manhood.

A PEN FULL OF HOGS.

Modern society should be like a company of ladies and gentlemen at dinner table where each, knowing that there is enough for all, strives to have his fellows served bountifully. Instead, it is like a pen full of hogs into which a pail of swill has been thrown where each, fearing that he will not get enough, grunts and pushes and roots, and with much struggling and biting, strives to get all he can for himself, not caring that his neighbor goes hungry.—Free Lance.

OVERPRODUCTION.

There are billions of dollars worth of unused goods in the United States, and there are millions of working people in the United States who are in need of the unused goods. The working people cannot get the unused goods, because they are held by members of a class that does no productive work. This non-producing class, that lives by taking what others make, is endeavoring to sell the unused goods to foreigners. They say they must sell the unused goods to foreigners, so that working people in the United States can have work to earn wages.

If there was no class living off the working people of the United States, there would be no goods unused while anyone who had need of them was left unsupplied. The class who do no useful work are dogs in the manger. They cannot use the goods themselves, and they will not let the working people who made the goods use them.—The New Era.

—If you cannot afford to give ten dollars for the Socialist Daily, club with your neighbors and give more.

THE LABOR SECRETARIAT.

Secretary Harriman Issues Report Covering First Year's Work.

Although Still in Its Infancy and the First Institution of the Sort in America, the New York Labor Secretariat Has Amply Proved Its Usefulness.

The Labor Secretariat of New York has completed the first year of its existence and has proven its right to survive. It began weak and small, under great difficulties, especially in that, so far as this country is concerned (the system is well developed in Germany), it was a first experiment and therefore could command confidence of but a small part of the organized working class whom it was designed to serve. A year's work has shown its usefulness; it has won the adhesion of a much larger number of unions than at first supported it, and others are coming in.

Plan of the Secretariat.

As the institution is but little known in America, we may briefly describe its plan. It is founded upon a federation of trade unions, each paying small dues for its support—in this case half a cent weekly for each member—and is governed by a body of delegates who choose the Secretary and the Board of Managers under whose direction he works.

The first duty of the Secretary is to act as legal adviser for the affiliated unions and for their members in all cases where they are involved as wage-workers, whether criminal or civil, whether as plaintiff or as defendant. Among such cases may be cited actions for the enforcement of labor laws and the punishment of capitalists violating them; resistance to injunctions issued against unions and defense of members arrested for picketing or otherwise serving the unions; actions for the collection of wages due, for damages in case of death or injury to employees at their work, and others of similar nature.

It is intended that the Secretariat shall also collect and compile such statistics and records of labor organizations, of industrial conditions, etc., as may be useful to the union. This branch of the work has hardly been taken up as yet by the New York Secretariat, but it will soon be begun.

Job Harriman was chosen as Secretary when the institution was started a year ago, and his work seems, if we may judge from the increase in membership, to have been very satisfactory to the workingmen concerned.

Summary of a Year's Work.

The report shows that 111 cases were taken up by the Secretariat, of which 3 were suits for unpaid wages, 19 were for damages, 38 were in the criminal courts.

Out of a total of $375 claimed in wage cases, $352 has been collected. This does not include some cases withdrawn at the request of the claimant's organization; and it leaves out of account, also, one case in which judgment has been secured for $74 in favor of C. M. I. U. No. 90, but which has not yet been collected.

Of the damage cases, three have been dismissed, nine are pending, and seven have been settled, in or out of court, for a total of $1,407.04.

Of the criminal cases, 18 were against law-breaking employers. In these 14 convictions were secured, while only four of the prosecutions failed. The other 20 were in defense of workingmen arrested for "conspiracy" or on other charges for their activity in strikes and boycotts. In 16 cases the defense was successful and in four it failed. Three of the defendants were fined for distributing circulars on the streets in violation of a city ordinance. This ordinance is constantly violated with impunity by business men in the distribution of advertising matter; but as the circulars given out by these three men stated the unpleasant truth about a capitalist law-breaker and asked workingmen not to patronize him the penalty was imposed. The other case was also one of boycotting, a workingman being fined for sticking a paster on a private building, thus "defacing property." This also is constantly done by business men without interference.

Low Cost of Service.

The Secretary conducts these cases and does the other work of his office upon a fixed salary. The total expenses of the office, including salary, rent, costs of court, etc., has been $1,451.48, or an average of less than $13 for each case. If the unions and their members had had to employ private counsel in each case the fees alone would have far exceeded this amount. Under such conditions, of course, many of the individual cases would never have been pushed, as a workingman can seldom afford to sue for unpaid wages or for damages, knowing that, if he does, the costs and fees will probably exceed the amount won. The defensive cases alone would undoubtedly have cost the organizations far more, if taken up by private counsel, than the whole year's work cost through the Secretariat; and the prosecutions for violation of labor laws would probably never have been begun. The advantage of such an institution will readily be seen from the figures given, even without taking into account the fact that in a number of cases wage-claims were paid without litigation because the employers knew that, if they persisted in witholding them, the Secretariat would push the cases without cost to the claimants.

Enforcement of Labor Laws.

Although 14 convictions were secured out of 18 prosecutions for violation of labor laws—mostly in regard to Sunday closing and hours of labor—only a beginning has been made in this line and it must be pushed much more vigorously before the employers will show much respect even for the very mild and inadequate labor laws which we now have.

Secretary Harriman, in his report, shows the difficulties which had to be met in this work. The police are very slow to arrest "respectable business men," although ready enough to take poor laborers and mechanics; in this they only take their cue from the city administration and can hardly be blamed as individuals; they know that a police officer who is too efficient in catching capitalist criminals is as likely to get into trouble as one who is too negligent in dealing with strikers or boycotters; until we have a Socialist mayor or, at least, a Socialist vote big enough to frighten the old parties, this obstacle will stand in the way of enforcement of the law.

The judges have been equally dilatory and more blamably so. Warrants have been refused. Cases have been repeatedly postponed so as to tire out the witnesses who, being workingmen, could not afford to lose their wages in order to appear repeatedly in court. The judges have watched carefully for any loophole in the law through which the lawless employer could escape—and the Republican and Democratic legislators have generally been pretty careful to provide such loopholes.

Difficulties in the Way.

One instance may be cited. Section 171 of the Penal Code makes it a misdemeanor for any employer to coerce workingmen not to join any labor organization by making that a condition of securing or retaining employment. It was the intention of the workingmen, when they asked for the passage of this law, to secure their right to belong to trade unions and to make it a punishable offense for employers to interfere with that right. But the politicians at Albany who drew up and passed the law—and posed as "friends of Labor" on the strength of it—left out the one word "withdraw." As the law stands, therefore, a employer may require his men to sign a contract to withdraw from their present unions and not to join other unions. This perversion of the intent of the law came to light in one case where the Secretariat asked for a warrant and the warrant was refused. Socialist legislators would, of course, have made the law adequate; and a Socialist judge, even with the inadequate law, would have issued the warrant upon consideration of the plain ostensible intent of the law.

Other cases of shameful bias on the part of judges in favor of employers and against workingmen are given, as one in which a workingman was charged with conspiracy. When the complaint was first presented the judge saw that it was not sufficient; but, instead of dismissing the case, he held the accused and gave the prosecuting capitalist two days to draw a new complaint. Then, when the case came to trial the prosecution could not bring evidence to prove the charge of conspiracy, and the court intervened to change the charge and refused to allow the introduction of new evidence for the defense.

Socialist Votes Needed.

These and many other experiences of the sort prove the stern necessity of electing Socialist workingmen to legislative, executive, and judicial offices—men who would use the law against the capitalists just as the present officials use it against the working class. Every increase in the Social Democratic vote will, of course, help to inspire legislators, mayors and district attorneys, and judges with respect for the working class and will make easier the work of the Labor Secretariat. In the meantime, this institution should be strengthened and extended, for it is capable of doing much for the relief of the present sufferings of the workers.

The office of the Labor Secretariat is now at 320 Broadway, Room 701, where the Secretary may be consulted on business by members of affiliated unions and by others desiring information about the institution.

TRADE UNION NOTES

The May Day Conference will meet at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Saturday evening, May. 29. All trade unions and Socialist organizations should send delegates to ensure the success of the May Day demonstration.

Working women in Cleveland have formed a Woman's Federal Labor Union.

Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers states that the membership of that organization is now 232,289.

Unionists of Los Angeles, Cal., are disturbed. The retail grocers have started a blacklist. The union people assert that in case of strike the grocers will refuse to extend credit because the workers will not be in good standing finalicially.

The firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, meat packers, who have long posed as a union concern, locked out building craftsmen, demanding that they work ten instead of eight hours a day and at lowest wages.

Union cigarmakers in Porto Rico have secured an advance of $1.00 per thousand. Comrade Iglesias has been getting in his work.

J. Ross Clark, a prominent California capitalist remarked at a banquet recently that "The curse of the workingmen to-day is these infernal trade unions." On which the Los Angeles "Socialist" comments simply: "The advice given by the capitalists is good advice not to take. If trade unionism is hell to the capitalist, that is the pit in which we desire to reside."

As was to be expected the attempt to impeach Judge Cowing has been abandoned as useless. A benefit will be held for Engineer Horn. The Actors' Protective Union and the Letter Carriers' Band have volunteered their services for the occasion. It will raise funds to carry the matter into the civil courts in an effort to secure a judgment against Contractor Pucci for the injuries inflicted in his brutal assault.

Have you heard of the Marshall Bill, which seeks to remove the limit upon the working hours of women and children, introduced in the New York Legislature by Mr. Marshall, state senator from Brooklyn and a good and faithful servant to the capitalist class? Even a bill to increase the slavery of women and children must be fought by the labor unions because of the subserviency of capitalist legislators. These tools of the capitalist class are ever ready to help the capitalist squeeze profits even from the blood of women and children. Fellow workingmen, you see the situation. Why don't you protest in an effective and manly way by voting for the Social Democratic Party and electing representatives of your own class?

The reporters of the St. Louis dailies got badly snubbed at the grand banquet given Prince Henry by the St. Louis Club. Reporters generally, although they are wage-workers and often very badly paid ones at that, consider themselves vastly superior to common workingmen, as do most of the teachers, musicians, artists, clerks, and other so-called "intellectual workers" and "salaried workers." These reporters in St. Louis, however, seem to have got a lesson.—Insurance agents of St. Louis are organizing a union.—St. Louis Brewers' Union made a second donation of $500 to their locked-out brothers in Cincinnati. Their first donation was $350.—Comrade John C. Chase addressed the St. Louis C. T. & L. U. and was well received.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them, for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

LOOK HERE, COMRADES!

A GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

is arranged by the Progressive Workingmen's Societies of the Bronx for next

Saturday, March 22, at Ebling's Casino,

156th STREET AND ST. ANN'S AVENUE.

The proceeds will be given to the campaign fund of 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, S. D. P. Come and bring your friends.

HOW CAN YOU!

CELEBRATE THE COMMUNE AND

NOT READ

ITS FULLEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC STORY,

THE HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE

—BY LISSAGARAY—

THIS IS THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE:

Who made the revolution of the 18th of March? What part was taken by the Central Committee? What was the Commune? How came it that 100,000 Frenchmen are lost to their country? Who is responsible? Legions of witnesses will answer.

No doubt it is an exile who speaks, but an exile who has been neither member, nor officer, nor functionary of the Commune; who for five years has sifted the evidence; who has not ventured upon a single assertion without accumulated proofs; who sees the victors on the look-out for the slightest inaccuracy to deny all the rest; who knows no better plea for the vanquished than the simple and sincere recital of their history.

This history, besides, is due to their children, to all the workingmen of the earth. The child has the right to know the reason of the paternal defeats, the Socialist Party, the campaign of its flag in all countries. He who tells the people revolutionary legends, he who amuses them with sensational stories, is as criminal as the geographer who would draw up false maps for the navigators.

The "History of the Commune" should be in the library of every Socialist, for it recalls one of the grandest epochs in the history of Socialism, an epoch which will never be erased from the history of mankind.

The "History of the Paris Commune" contains 500 pp., is bound in cloth and published in two editions, Popular edition, price $1.00, Library edition, price $3.00.

As premiums for this occasion, the "Silver Cross" (cloth, price 50 cents) is offered with the popular edition and the "People's Marx," cloth, price $1.50) is offered with the Library Edition, on orders sent in before April 1.

ADDRESS . . . .

THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY PUBLISHING COMPANY,

23 Duane Street, New York.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

FACTORY TO POCKET

Waltham Watches, solid gold, fast diamond settings in case; Retailers' price, $42.05 to $50.00; [illegible] by mail, $17.75. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway. Estab. 1876.

ABBOTT BROS.

Bakery, Coffee and Lunch Room

110 Bleecker Street, New York.

Kangaroos are welcome; no line drawn on smaller animals.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

"The Jesus of History," by Sir H. Hanson of Australia. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

THE WORKER'S
GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.
Eight Pages. Highly Valuable Articles. Ready May 1st.
Less than 100 copies, per copy 1 cent; 200 copies, $1.20.
100 copies, 75 cents; 300 copies or more, per 100, 50 cents.
ORDER AT ONCE.
USE ORDER BLANK YOU FIND IN THIS NUMBER.

The Worker.

A WONDERFUL BOOK.
"Railroading in the United States."
BY BEN HANFORD.
Price, 5 Cents. One Hundred Copies, $2.50, Postpaid.
ORDER AT ONCE.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 William St., New York.

VOL. XII.—NO. 1. NEW YORK, APRIL 6, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

TO ENSLAVE THE SAILORS.

An Infamous Bill Introduced at Washington.

Should Be Entitled "A Bill to Authorize Kidnapping of Sailors and Deprive Them of Civil Rights"—A Thing to Be Remembered at Next Election.

Resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., call attention to an infamous attempt being made by the "representatives of the people" at Washington to fasten the yoke of slavery still more firmly upon the sailors, who are already the victims of most outrageous laws devised in the interest of ship-owners, merchants, and fishery companies.

The resolutions, which we here reproduce, state the matter so clearly that comment is hardly needed:

"Whereas, An amendment of great importance to seamen and others has been introduced into Congress, Jan. 21, 1902, by Amos L. Allen, Representative from this district, which is known as H. R. 9885, to amend Chapter 7 U. S. Rev. Stat. as amended Dec. 1898, by the re-enactment of Sec. 4599, and

"Whereas, The purpose of this amendment is that

An Infamous Bill.

"'Whenever any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join or deserts from or refuses to proceed to sea in any vessel in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master or mate, or owner or consignee or shipping commissioner may in any place in the United Staes, with or without the assistance of the local public officers, and also at any place out of the United States, if the laws of such place permit, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant, and shall if it is practicable convey him before a court of justice to be dealt with according to law, and may detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours and may if there is no such court at or near the place at once convey him on board.

"'If such an apprehension appears to have been made on insufficient grounds, the master, owner, etc., who makes the same shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars; but such a penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment.'

"Whereas, The re-enactment of the above law would reinstate a law that is exceptional in jurisprudence; and which places an arbitrary power in the hands of private citizens which cannot but lead to abuse, and which further establishes a dangerous example for other employers of labor, and

In Interest of Ship-Owners.

"Whereas, The greedy and selfish nature of this law in the interest of the capitalist owner of the vessel is shown by the smallness of the $100 fine for false apprehension and by the fact that such a fine shall be a bar to an action for false imprisonment, and whereas

"The false arrest of a landsman would render the person causing that arrest to a fine from one thousand to three thousand dollars. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we the Central Labor Union of Portland emphatically condemn such a law as reactionary and obsolete, reinstating marine slavery and thereby contrary to the constitution of the United States; unjust because it discriminates against seamen more than landsmen; pernicious because it will lower the standard of intelligence among seamen; dangerous in the establishment of a precedent that may be used against other branches of organized and unorganised labor; and finally because it is detrimental to the best interest of our own merchant marine.

"Further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our daily papers, to our members of Congress, to the American Federation of Labor and to the House committee of merchant marine and fisheries."

Who Is Mr. Allen?

Mr. Allen is only one of three hundred and fifty-seven men—almost all either professional politicians, lawyers, or business men—elected largely by the votes of the wage-workers, but first nominated by the political machines endowed and controlled by the capitalist class. It is natural that he, along with his three hundred and fifty-six associates in the House and the ninety millionaires in the Senate, should carefully look after the interests of the class that owns the land, the factories, the railroads, the mines, the ships, the docks and warehouses, and the other capital of the country.

They will continue to do so until the men who work on the land, in the mills and mines, on the railroads and docks and ships—the wage-workers of the land—relegate them to private life and send men of their own class, on a working-class platform, to make the laws. That is what the Socialist Party is in the field for.

There are plenty of plain workingmen in Portland perfectly competent to take the place of the Dishonorable Amos L. Allen, competent to defend the interests of the sailors and other workingmen as well as he defends the interests of ship-owners and other capitalists. The same is true in every Congressional district in the country. Such men will be on the ballot next fall, as Congressional candidates of the Socialist Party. They, and they alone, should have the workingmen's votes. Votes are more effective than resolutions of protest.

Two men were arrested last week in this city, at the instance of officers of the C. M. I. U. on a charge of forging union cigar-box labels.

THE SMALL INVESTOR.

A Page for the Future Historian from the Last Days of Capitalism.

Haughty Contempt of Great Capitalists for Desires of Small Fellow Stockholders Shows the Irresponsible Power They Wield.

One of the favorite arguments of the defenders of capitalism at present is to point out that in all the trusts and great corporations there are large numbers of small stockholders, people who have invested a few hundred dollars, perhaps the savings from years of hard labor, along with the scores of millions of the Morgans and Rockefellers. In view of this fact, we are told that the ownership of capital is really more widely distributed than ever before, and the phrase, the "great middle class," which formerly applied to small independent property-owners, is now used to designate these small stockholders in corporations.

The Uses of Small Investors.

It may readily be admitted that there are very many such small stockholders. The promoters of a trust always send out their glowing prospectuses broadcast to tempt people who have some small savings to invest them in the new enterprise. But they are very careful not to allow these small stockholders to get control of the corporation or, in fact, to have the slightest share in its control. They are ready to use the small investors' capital, and by their own control of the corporation's policy they are able, when they will, to "fleece the lambs," to compel the little men to sell their shares at a heavy discount, or to do whatever suits the interest of the great magnates.

How completely the small stockholders at the mercy of the few great ones was shown in last week's meeting of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, called for the purpose of leasing the property of the company (the whole trolley system of Manhattan and the Bronx) to the Interurban Company organized by the Widener Syndicate. The scene, as reported in the leading capitalist papers, was so instructive that we only regret our inability to reproduce it in full. The partial report is taken from the "Evening Post." The Mr. Cleveland mentioned represented a numberof the stockholders who opposed the lease, considering it as a scheme to defraud them of their interest in the concern. The discussion, as reported by the "Post," dramatically illustrates the unbridled power of the greater capitalists and their contempt for all that opposes their will.

An Instructive Discussion.

"When Mr. Robinson had taken his seat and was looking from Mr. Widener to Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cleveland across the big table, Mr. Widener arose. He was dressed with most apparent care, and had a large pink flower in his buttonhole. He looked entirely cool and, in fact, remained so throughout the stormy meeting.

"'The tellers will now take the vote upon the proposed and recommended lease,' he said, as if there was really very little concerned in the matter.

"Mr. Cleveland, who evidently had been waiting for something to happen, arose and asked mildly:

"'Am I to understand that the lease embodies the contract?'

"'Yes,' Mr. Widener replied, 'the contract can be read while the vote is being taken, if any one wishes it; it will save time.'

"'We wish a discussion of this matter, Mr. Chairman,' Mr. Anderson said. 'Let us discuss it before we vote on it.'

"Mr. Widener's manner was eminently cold so far as this proposition was concerned. Mr. Cleveland saw it, because he said quickly:

"'How can we be expected to vote upon it until we have discussed it?'

"'Well,' Mr. Widener said, without a moment's hesitation, 'you can vote for it, and discuss it afterwards.'

"There was an amazed murmur which had no effect at all upon Mr. Widener's easy, semi-indifferent manner.

"'Do you mean to say, Mr. Chairman,' Mr. Anderson demanded, 'that we must vote and then discuss?' He looke dincredulously at Mr. Widener.

"Mr. Cleveland advanced a step towards the chair and said:

"'You wish us to be executed first and then tried, is that it? We object to voting before discussion.'

"Mr. Widener smiled, with a bored sort of expression, and said: 'Well, sir, you may withhold your vote until after the discussion.'

"The chairman looked as if he had settled the matter entirely, and was about to sit down, when John F. Doyle sprang up.

"'I move,' he said, 'to lay the resolution calling for a vote upon the lease on the table until the matter shall have been fully discussed.'

"But this, although seconded, had no effect upon Mr. Widener. He was just as cool as the pink flower in his coat. Mr. Doyle might just as well have kept silence, because the chairman gave no sign of having heard him at all. Mr. Doyle looked surprised, and was about to repeat his motion when Mr. Widener said calmly:

"'The motion is out of order. The chair orders that the vote shall be taken.'

"'Well, this beats Tammany Hall,' exclaimed Mr. Anderson in a loud voice aside; then to the chair he said:

"'I move that a committee of five be appointed to examine the lease of the Metropolitan to the Interurban Company, to ascertain the legal status of the Interurban Company, to examine the contract between the Securities Company and the Interurban Company and between the Securities Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to look into any matter connected with the proposed lease, and to report to the stockholders.

"'Furthermore, I move that the meeting adjourn for thirty days to enable the committee to perpare its report.'

"Mr. Cleveland at once seconded the motion ,and Mr. Widener unbent far enough to say: 'The chair orders a stock vote upon the motion.'

"Mr. Cleveland voted 500 shares, Mr. Anderson 1,250, for Mrs. Cardezas; Mr. Scharps 500, for H. Content & Co.; Mr. Wormser 20,000; Mr. C. P. Chandler 700, Mr. Doyle 500, Mr. Henry J. Fink 102, Mr. Fromme, for Isaac Fromme, 150, and Mr. Cloyd 100.

"Then the corporation cast its vote, in the neighborhood of 400,00 shares, and Mr. Anderson's motion was swept out of sight.

"Mr. Widener beamed about him and made ready for the next move. About this time Mr. Cleveland, who had inconspicuously requested that a copy of the by-laws of the Metropolitan Company be given to him, asked Mr. Widener:

"'Have the by-laws been found, Mr. Chairman, or are they lost, strayed or stolen? I should like to see them.'

"'The by-laws have nothing to do with this meeting,' Mr. Widener replied.

Vote First, Then Discuss.

"'We will take the vote and then proceed to that matter,' the Chairman said. Here he gave the first sign of irritation. 'I don't see why you make all these dilatory motions,' he said. 'They will keep people here all day.' (Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Anderson were now standing near the large table, at the head of which Mr. Widener, with the cool, pink flower, was presiding. Mr. Cleveland strode forward and said:

"'Do you refuse to have the by-laws produced?'

"Mr. Widener looked at him as if he had asked for the moon and Mr. Cleveland continued:

"'I want to put you down as refusing to give them. Mr. Vreeland. I appeal to you. I want to put you down also as refusing these by-laws.'

"Mr. Vreeland was sitting some distance away with his back to a window.

"'I've nothing to do with this meeting,' he said. 'You can put me down as you please.'

"Mr. Cleveland appealed to Mr. Warren, the secretary, who then went out to get them.

"'I move we adjourn until we get the by-laws,' Mr. Cleveland said.

"'You're out of order,' Mr. Widener replied cheerfully.

"'Do you refuse to put my motion?' said Mr. Cleveland, warmly.

"'Yes, I do,' and the chairman sank back in his seat amid a storm of protests by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Anderson.

"'Are not motions to adjourn always in order?' Mr. Chandler asked; then, sotto voce, 'I can move to adjourn until the Nile freezes over, and not be out of order anywhere but in these meetings.'

"Several minor squabbles occurred after this, the minority representatives seeking in every way to overcome the chair's declination to permit discussions before the final vote, but unsuccessfully. The agreement between the Interurban and the Securities Company was read, and Chairman Widener, for the tenth time, at least, said:

"'The question now before the meeting is the vote upon the lease.'

"But Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Anderson were at their guns. The former cried out:

"'I move that this Interurban Company furnish a statement of its debt, and to whom it owes what it owes, and how this is secured by stocks or other collateral.'

"'That's got nothing to do with it,' Mr. Widener exclaimed. 'You can't make any resolutions until the vote. The officers of the company are the ones to ask for the information you wish; this meeting was called to vote. Now, if no one else desires to vote we'll close the polls.'

"Mr. Cleveland protested in vain and appealed from the chair's decision. Mr. Andrews walked up close to Mr. Widener and said with vehemence:

"'I protest, too. How can you lease this valuable franchise to a corporation which possesses only four or five miles of railway and has no franchise, except in Westchester and the Bronx? As I represent 1,250 shares, I say I can't see how this can be done. I ask what guarantee can the Interurban Company give to pay 7 per cent., to live up to its obligations? I protest.'

"I'm Satisfied."

"Mr. Widener spoke up: 'I got a circular from the company which gave me all the information necessary, upon this point, and I'm satisfied. I'm here to vote.'

"As a director, Mr. Cleveland appealed to Mr. Widener again:

"'I ask you to refrain from insulting the intelligence of the stockholders, and give the information we ask for.'

"Mr. Widener's repty to this was:

"'The polls are closed, gentlemen.'

"A few minutes later the vote was counted, and the lease was ratified."

"I Am the State."

As Socialists, we have no interest in the battle between little and big profitgrinders. We are for the working class, against all exploiters, great and small. But it is worth while to observe such an incident as this. Mr. Widener's "I am ready to vote; you can vote for the lease and discuss it afterward," reminds one of the French king's "I am the state." Against the murmurs of the factious nobles the French king was all-powerful. But there came a day when the people said, "We will be the state," and king and lords went down together.

FOR THE DAILY.

Meeting Is Called for Permanent Organization.

Every Earnest Comrade Should Become a Member of the Publishing Association—Remember the Benefit Concert on May 4.

The meeting for the permanent organization of the publishing association for the coming English Socialist daily is to be held on Thursday evening, April 3, in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Every party member of New York City or vicinity who can, by any possibility, be present at that time should do so. Every party member should feel it his duty, not only to help in the establishment of the daily, but also to take part in directing its course from the first moment of its existence.

The Finance Committee makes the following report for the week:

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund u pto Mar. 31:

Previously acknowledged	$3,013.50
A. Reinlieb	10.00
Matthew Kirsch, Niagara Falls	3.00
Geo. W. Melb	10.00
Joseph A. Goldstein	24.00
Pedro Jose Castano, Providence	5.00
A. Siff	5.00
Wm. Mohr, Lawrence, Mass.	3.00
Louis Martin, Lawrence, Mass.	2.00
Fred Tepper, Lawrence, Mass.	10.00
M. Abrahams, Methuen	10.00
Edward L. Shewenson, Cincinnatic, O.	12.00
Dr. F. E. Schelbe, Toledo, O.	10.00
Total	$3,117.50

Cash Contributions.

The following statement of cash received includes payments on pledges as well as a number of direct cash donations:

Previously acknowledged	$376.00
A. Reinlieb	1.00
P. Levine	1.00
Louis Rauch	1.00
B. 2, 20th A. D., Brooklyn	2.00
Otto Fricke, Corona	1.00
Joseph A. Goldstein	2.00
Dr. Robert K. Kneass, Baltimore	5.00
Pedro Jose Castano, Providence	.50
A. Siff	1.00
Richard Bock	2.00
F. Grossly	1.00
Ch. H.	15.00
Fred Schoettle	5.00
Geo. Volkert	1.00
Axel Wahlenberg, Suffield, Conn.	10.00
Wm. Mohr, Lawrence, Mass.	1.00
Br. 181, W. S. and D. B. Fund, Lawrence, Mass.	10.00
Total	$435.50

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York. Communications may be addressed to Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

The May Concert.

During the present month the comrades should lend all their efforts to make the greatest possible success of the Damrosch Concert at Grand Central Palace on May 4, the net proceeds of which are to go to the Socialist Party Fund. Each comrade in New City or vicinity should make it a point to sell as many tickets as he can and also to see that his union and other organizations to which he may belong are supplied.

H. C. Bowerman has charge of the distribution of tickets and he may be addressed at the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Every Sunday afternoon the committee in charge meets at the same place and all comrades who are willing to help should be present. So far as possible, money collected on tickets should be turned in before the concert, as a considerable sum is necessary to defray expenses.

Organizations in all parts of the country can participate in the work by purchasing the souvenir journal of the concert, "May Flowers." The price is, for single copies, 5 cents; in quantities of 25 or more, 3 cents a copy. The sale of 10,000 copies of this beautiful souvenir would add very materially to the fund for the daily. Send orders, with cash, before April 25, to H. C. Bowerman, W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, New York City.

GAIN IN MILWAUKEE.

Dispatches, suppressed by most of the daily papers, announce that the Socialist Party polled 6,500 votes in the city election in Milwaukee last Tuesday. This is a gain of about 1400 over the vote cast in the last election, that of November, 1900.

Our vote in Chicago is also about 6,500, in spite of the "public ownership" campaign.

—J. Pierpont Morgan has what might be termed a cinch. Any one who does not like Mr. Morgan's country can leave it only in one of Mr. Morgan's boats.—Chicago Daily News.

NON-PARTIZAN HUMBUGGERY.

Does Not Fool Toledo Workingmen.

Central Labor Union Sits Down Hard on Golden-Rule Get-Together Scheme—Bryanite Orphans Issue a Curiously Puerile Document.

The Central Labor Union of Toledo, O., at its first meeting in March, received a communication from the "Non-Partizan Federation." Delegate Jos. P. Keating of the Typographical Union, moved that the letter be returned to the writer, on the ground that there is an organized party in the field whose mission is the liberation of the wage-workers. Amendments to discuss the letter were made and amended until a substitute, providing to make it the special order at 10 o'clock on March 27, was at last carried, the discussion to be in committee of the whole.

When the day and hour arrived an effort was made to force adjournment, and thus prevent debate, but Business Agent Usher of the C. L. U. remarked that he saw too many there who had not been present for a long time, and who were no doubt present to hear the subject debated, and urged the delegates to be consistent and fair. Usher was elected as chairman of the committee of the whole. The letter was read as printed in the local labor paper, and in response to requests for the reading of the letter-head it developed that the following persons were named thereon as the advisory board of the Non-Partizan Federation: Hon. Samuel M. Jones, Eltwood Pomeroy, Frank Parsons, M. L. Lockwood, John R. Commons, Rev. H. F. Bigelow, H. D. Lloyd, Geo. McK. Miller, Louis F. Post, Geo. K. Sherman, Dr. C. F. Taylor, and Geo. H. Shibley.

Delegate Keating renewed his motion to return the letter to the writer. He opened the debate by reading from a recent magazine article by the promoter of this new enterprise, plainly showing how "non-partizan" he was. Keating also recalled the fact that this promoter, Eltwood Pomeroy, and Frank Parsons were the individuals who, on the eve of the last presidential election, for the obvious purpose of misleading the sympathizers with Socialism at a critical moment, issued a despicable letter urging Eugene V. Debs to betray the trust imposed in him as the standard bearer of the Socialist Party and withdraw in favor of their capitalistic idol—a practical example of the loving and beautiful non-partizan spirit. He further showed that most of those named as the advisory board were strenuous workers in "dumping" the People's Party at the feet of the same idol. He then took up the subject of the initiative and referendum, stating that his union had it in operation and that he favored it as part of a general scheme, but that in the field of capitalist politics it was a two-edged sword. To illustrate he said: "Supposing the question of hanging Eugene V. Debs had been submitted to the whole people when he was placed on trial for conspiracy, what do you think would have been the result? Why, he would have been hanged as sure as the sun rises. Why? Because of the misrepresentation of the capitalist press. Let me bring it closer home. How would the Metal Polishers have fared here in Ohio on a referendum on the matter of the National Cash Register strike, communities being flooded with illustrated papers from Dayton depicting the beauties of the N. C. R.? While the capitalistic press moulds the minds of the people of this country, I, as a trade unionist, am opposed to the placing of this means of outlawing us in their hands. Economic education will bring the initiative and referendum as a logical development, but must precede its adoption.

"Those who are informed know that the 'practical' methods of these professed 'non-partizans' wiped out the People's Party in Ohio, and that a party made up of several reforms was instituted with a single-plank platform, demanding the initiative and referendum. In 1899 it cast 7,799 votes in the state; in 1900 it received 4,284 votes; and in 1901 the votes grew to 2,718, which should make plain how people rally to a movement based on a means instead of an end."

He showed that parties are the organized representation of class interests, and pointed out which class each of the present parties represent—the Socialist Party representing the interest of the wage-working class. His reference to the promised $2 was pointed and pertinent.

Delegate J. J. Doyle of the Flint Glass Workers' Union followed in an address that was a surprise for its clear and forceful plea for class-conscious political action on the part of the workers. He said that Labor was just beginning to waken, and that to draw the workers' attention away from the most patent fact of history—the class struggle—the capitalists would try to divert and divide, and he warned them against such moves as this or local moves based on personality. Some of his epigrams were fine. He said he was proud of the fact that the national convention of his organization was on record in favor of economic and political discussions.

Delegate Charles Parker of the same union spoke briefly, showing the absurdity of "non-partizanship."

Delegate J. P. Egan of the Typographical Union took the floor, and in his characteristically fair manner dissected the letter, making plain its weakness and absurdity. Speaking of the promised political preferment he said that the bane of the American labor movement had been the members with political aspirations, and he pictured the development of a labor leader as a capitalistic politician in true colors. He congratulated the C. L. U. on taking the stand it had on this discussion, as it promised much for the future in the way of a knowledge of higher politics. He said: "I feel that I am right in my political position, but I can afford to work and wait until the logic of events brings you all to my way of thinking. I do not care to force matters. The changes on the industrial field are going on fast enough to suit me, and I know that the political plan which I advocate must logically follow."

Much to the surprise of all, not one word was said in favor of the "non-partizan" scheme proposed in the letter. Silence reigned until the question was called, and then it was a unanimous vote to return the letter to the writer—not a sign of a vote to the contrary.

Such is the fate of the "Non-Partizan Federation" in a city where the practical results have proven a disappointment to the hopes of many an ardent advocate. The concensus of opinion here is to the effect that the Bryanite orphans who constitute the advisory board of this latest scheme are trying to shape a lever to be used in forcing themselves back into a place in the house of their fathers. It will prove just as "practical" as some of their past work. C.

Toledo, O., Mar. 28.

The Worker cannot spare space to reprint the whole of Mr. Shibley's curiously puerile circular, but the important parts are here presented. We have taken the liberty of putting some words and phrases in large type—an honor which they well deserve. Some comment will be found in the editorial coulmns.

"The time for electing aldermen is near at hand in most cities, and such is probably the case in yours. * * * The only question is as to the best plan of campaign. * * * You and a few friends can easily start in your city a movement that will at once establish majority rule—the referendum and initiative—and, in addition, will be heralded throughout the state and throughout the nation as a victory for organized labor, it being their movement. * * *

"It is almost no trouble to start an organization. A few of you can join together and adopt the constitution. * * * Then elect an executive committee. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL THEN ELECT A CHAIRMAN, SECRETARY, AND TREASURER, AND NAME AN ADVISORY COUNCIL. Then you are ready to publish your letter-heads and to begin the work. At the first mass-meeting of the trade unionists, they will endorse your plan; and probably you can get all your trade unions to become members. Each organization that joins will elect a vice-chairman, and these will constitute the committee that controls the Federation for Majority Rule. You should also get as many of the other non-partizan organizations of your city as possible, the Merchants' Association, Municipal League, and other good government clubs, and possibly the young people's societies of the churches. The Turn Verein Society will join you, for they have in their constitution a demand for the adoption of the referendum and initiative. The Single Taxers will be with you; also the Populists, SOCIALISTS, Union Reformers, and most of the Democrats, for their national platform demanded this reform; and many Republicans. No politician will dare to argue against majority rule; while the ignorant objections that are raised against the proposed machinery for establishing majority rule you can quickly brush aside. * * * The Populists and Union Reformers will be especially helpful in explaining the benefits of the referendum and initiative.

"Try and take up the work. WE WILL PAY TWO DOLLARS toward your first letter-heads, upon receipt of one of them, giving the names and Post Office address of the officers and advisory council and the official headquarters. If you cannot act as secretary, do try and get some one to take hold of it. Surely there is some one who can do the small amount of work involved. The success of the movement WILL PLACE THE ORGANIZER IN LINE FOR TRADE-UNION AND POLITICAL HONORS, as well as being a personal satisfaction."

ADVANCE IN CATSKILL.

The ticket of the Social Democratic Party received 27 "straight" ballots in the village election—that is, 27 voters supported all the Social Democratic candidates and no others. There were many "split" ballots on which one or more of our candidates were voted for. The highest Social Democratic vote was 66.

This applies only to the village of Catskill, which does not include the whole of the township. In the last general election, we cast but 23 votes for the head of our ticket in the whole township, and but 28 in the whole of Greene County.

If all of the 27 voters in the village of Catskill who showed themselves firm and class-conscious Socialists at the polls last week will unite in the local party organization and work systematically during the next seven months they can register a much larger gain at the state election. At the very least, they ought to double the straight vote in their village and beside, carry the knowledge of Socialism into every farm and village in Greene County.

VOTE IN RAMSEY, N. J.

The town of Ramsey, in Bergen County, N. J., cast 39 votes for the ticket of the Socialist Party in last week's election. The comrades in that place are pleased with the result and believe that they will do still better next fall.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Representative MacCartney "Stirs Up the Animals."

His Speech on Trolley Franchises Makes a Genuine Sensation—Open Charge of Corruption Elicits No Denial.

F. O. MacCartney, Socialist member from Rockland in the Massachusetts Legislature, "stirred up the animals" last Thursday in a way that compelled the attention, not of the legislators only, but of the whole public. The Boston "Post," in introducing a two-column report, said:

"The members of the lower branch of the Legislature were given an oratorical lashing yesterday afternoon, which they will not soon forget, and the committee on street railways in particular is expected to feel the sting for some time. It was Representative MacCartney, one of the Socialist members, who administered the tongue-lashing, and he did it in a manner that created a sensation.

"The Legislature was not the only body caustically arraigned. The Boston Elevated Company, and its progenitor, the West End Street Railway Company, filled in as the dual object at which Mr. MacCartney struck with charges of corruption in securing legislation.

"The speech was one of the most severe of its kind ever made. Mr. MacCartney was fighting to have his new bill for public ownership of street railways adopted in place of the adverse report of the street railway committee on another bill of his. When he had finished the half-hour attack, he called on the members of the committee to make answer, but the answer was confined to moving the previous question."

The Socialist members spoke with such telling effect that a majority of the members did not dare go on record for cutting off debate and when, after the discussion, a vote was called for, it was found that many old-party members had "sneaked" and the sergeant-at-arms had to be sent after them to get a quorum.

MacCartney's bill was defeated by 98 to 61, but, says the "Post," "the friends of the street railway committee were obliged to do some active scurrying to get all their votes into the House."

MacCartney's bill makes it lawful for the state or towns and cities in the state to purchase, own, and operate any or all street railways. It requires a referendum on such purchase upon petition of 10 per cent. of the voters, and provides that the purchase price shall be the estimated cost of duplicating the plant, allowing nothing for franchise or good will.

Inside History.

In support of his motion MacCartney said in part:

"I will give an epitome of this Elevated railroad, and an expose which is based on facts. In 1886 the West End Land Company was formed by William C. Whitney. This company got a tract of land for $2,000,000. In less than a year the shares had gone up from $8 to $38. In other words, while the capital had invested only $2,000,000 the stock was sold at an advance of $30, giving a profit of $7,000,000.

"How could they give a profit of $7,000,000 on $2,000,000? They got control of the five street railway companies and combined into the West End Street Railroad Company. This company was incorporated for $5,000,000, yet the transaction had a bearing on the West End Land Company. The stockholders of the land company held 785,000 ont of the 800,092 of the combined shares. In other words, the stock was absorbed.

"Then the West End Street Railroad Company came before the Legislature. What did the committee on street railways do?

Whitney's Graft.

"Mr. Whitney asked that these five companies, whose combined capital was only $6,000,000, be recapitalized for $12,000,000, or an over-capitalization of $6,000,000. The Legislature authorized that, through the committee on street railways. The Railroad Commission objected and allowed only a capitalization of $6,000,000.

"The dividends at this figure became so great that the capitalists could not hide from the public the outrageous conditions and the huge profits that were steadily accruing. In 1896, 'Joe' Meigs came here to this Legislature and got a franchise for an elevated road. He got that for nothing.

"In 1897 Meigs sold the franchise to Whitney, Kidder, Peabody & Co., J. P. Morgan and other capitalists for $400,000. That meant $400,000 clean profit. Again there began the necessity of hiding the dividends from the public. The West End Land Company was the pocket corporation at first. In ten years a second pocket corporation was necessary, and the Elevated company came into existence.

"The Elevated Company asked for a capitalization of $15,000,000, and the Legislature allowed it. The Railroad Commission allowed only $10,000,000. All the Elevated Company asked was a gift of $5,000,000. The Legislature was willing, but the commissioners cut it down 33 pe rcent.

What Is the Object?

"What is the object of this overcapitalization? First, to hide profits, second, to keep fares up, and, third, to prevent public ownership.

"The bill which the street railway committee offers us sweeps away the last vestige of protection, yet it was passed by the House and amended by the Senate. But the bill that stands amended is as bad as the original. The bill was sneaked through.

"This Elevated company and the corporation that controls all the other street railways of Massachusetts is the greatest menace to political purity we have in Massachusetts."

Corruption Directly Charged.

The next portion of MacCartney's speech drew the undivided attention of all the members. He read from a special report of an investigation made some time ago regarding the lobby return of the West End Company. The account was as follows:

To lobby expenses, $22,000; to attorney for influence in legislation, $10,000; to attorney, $5,000; to dinners for members of the Legislature at the Algonquin Club, $1,922; for carriages for members of the Legislature, $584; to expenses for publishing speeches, $7,000.

As MacCartney gave the figures he made interpolations that caused additional interest to be paid to his speech. "Have you ever dined at the Algonquin at the expense of the West End, or the Elevated Company?" he asked. "That is what your predecessors did. You're not up with them if you haven't.

"I want to say here that some people may think it well to commence suit against me for these statements, but I welcome any suit that can come. Have you ever ridden in carriages at the expense of these railway companies? If you haven't, you are not up to snuff."

FOR THE 7TH, 9TH, AND 25TH A. D.

Every reader of this paper residing in the 7th, 9th, or 25th Assembly District who is willing to join the Social Democratic Party is requested to come on Saturday evening, April 5, to the house of Comrade Chas. Wecklein, 508 W. Twenty-sixth street, top floor, where the organization formed last Friday will meet to perfect its plans of work. Come, and bring with you any friends who are interested in Socialism.

—Do not pray for easy lives; pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your power, but pray for powers equal to your tasks.—Phillipps Brooks.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED—

S. D. P. State Committee Takes Up Bishop's Defiance.

Workingmen of Buffalo Will Have a Chance to Hear Both Sides—The Question Clearly Defined.

The State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York has taken up the gauntlet thrown down by Bishop Quigley, as shown by the following letter which was approved at last Monday's meeting:

"James E. Quigley, Bishop of Buffalo.

"Sir:—In the Buffalo 'Volksfreund' of Mar. 20 appears a challenge, over the signature of Dr. A. Helter, to the Social Democratic Party, to debate the two following propositions:

"'(a) Only Socialism can emancipate the working class from wage slavery;

"'(b) Everybody should join the Social Democratic Party.'

"Understanding that Dr. Helter acted as your representative and that this challenge is issued with your consent and by your authority, we, the New York State Committee of the Social Democratic Party, hereby accept this challenge.

"We will discuss the questions at issue with you or with your representative at any time and place that may be agreed upon by your and our representatives.

"We expect to be notified to whom to address further communication.

"Yours truly,

"NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE,
S. D. P.

"LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
"Secretary.

"New York, Mar. 31, 1902."

The workingmen of Buffalo will now have an opportunity to judge whether or not the Bishop was justified in his assault upon the Socialist movement. The discussion, according to the terms of the challenge, will bear solely upon the real question at issue—the aims and methods of the Social Democratic Party and its relation to the interests of the working class. This is as it should be. The Social Democratic Party takes no stand, on one side or the other, upon theological questions. It is neither for Christianity nor against it, neither for the Catholic Church nor against it. It is a political organization, having for its object the abolition of wage slavery and for its method independent political action of the working class to establish collective ownership of the means of production. Its members are free to hold what religious opinions their private judgment, experience, or feelings may dictate, Catholic, Protestant, Jew, and Atheist meet on terms of equality in the party organization and work harmoniously together for the interests of the working class. That our representative must now meet an official spokesman of a certain church in debate is due solely to the fact that the officials of this church have chosen to leave the field of religion for that of politics in order to make a direct attack upon our party and upon it alone.

If both the debaters will adhere closely to the question as it is formulated, much good may result from the discussion. Dr. Helter is no doubt an able speaker and a learned man and will make the best of his side. Who will represent the Socialists in the controversy is not yet decided, but we have no fear of the result.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

year	50c.
months	25c.
copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
copies	75c.
copies	$1.20
copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

per week, one year	$1.75
per week, one year	3.50
per week, one year	7.00
per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

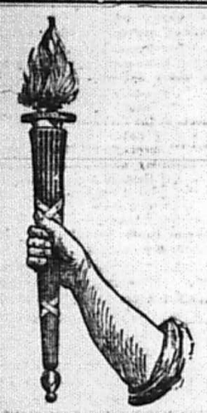
Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The eight-page special May Day Number of The Worker will contain an article by William Mailly upon the record of James F. Carey and Frederick O. MacCartney in the Massachusetts Legislature. This will be good propaganda matter, not only in Massachusetts, but all over the country.

Every party member and every reader of The Worker in Greater New York or vicinity should help in making the Damrosch Concert on May 4 a success. Now is the time to get tickets and sell them. Remember, it is for the Socialist Daily Fund.

READ AND THINK —AND ACT!

"Printers' Ink," a periodical devoted to the interests of publishers and advertisers, and whose information concerning newspapers is regarded as reliable, is of the opinion that the great "captains of industry" have thrown out their nets and are hauling in influential papers.

"It is rumored," says "Printers' Ink," "that Munsey represents the Steel Trust, and in buying the New York 'News' and Washington 'Times' has only made two steps in a journey. He will, it is said, be a bidder for the Philadelphia 'Record,' the object being, so rumor asserts, to control practically all the one-cent papers—a hundred of them, one said a thousand. What is wanted is TO REACH AND INFLUENCE THE LABORING PEOPLE.

"If the Steel Trust succeeds, as it probably will, all the cheap papers of the large cities, the Hearst dailies excepted, will come under its control. Eventually it may acquire even the Hearst publications. A newspaper trust, by rendering publication of dailies devoted to the public interests impracticable, would strengthen all trusts.

"Instead of being used for the purpose for which freedom of the press is guaranteed in the constitution, the power of the press would be systematically employed to misinform and deceive the people and to maintain and strengthen privilege at the expense of equality. A free press is indispensable to free institutions."

This falls in very well with the following statement, taken from the columns of the "Editor and Publisher," another periodical published for circulation among newspaper men:

"The trust magnates are taking a great deal of interest in the newspaper business now. John W. Gates, the steel magnate, is said to have furnished the capital with which George W. Hinman purchased the Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.' Senator W. A. Clark owns six of the leading newspapers of Montana. James J. Hill, the most prominent railroad figure in the central west, is the proprietor of the St. Paul 'Globe,' and owns a controlling interest in the 'Pioneer Press' and the Minneapolis 'Tribune,' and holds a $300,000 mortgage on the 'Post-Intelligencer' of Seattle. It is said that he also owns a controlling interest in the majority of the papers along the line of his railroad."

The power of the press is so generally recognized that it seems idle to dilate upon it. The molding of "public opinion" through the editorial columns, great as is the influence so exercised, is even less important—and, when under capitalist direction, even less pernicious—than the power wielded through the coloring and distorting or even the actual suppression and fabrication of news to suit the interests of those who control the newspapers.

The capitalists of this country are waking up to the necessity of defending their class interests and of thwarting the labor movement as represented in the mills and mines by the trade unions and at the ballot-box by the Socialist Party. They are always ready to use force to crush the resistance of the workers when this can be done in no other way. But they understand that fraud is generally cheaper and more effective than force. There is a saying attributed to Napoleon to the effect that one newspaper is worth thousands of bayonets. Our Napoleons of industry—as cold, as cruel, and as false as the Corsican—know the wisdom of that saying even better than he.

Whether or not the statements of "Printers' Ink" and the "Editor and Publisher" are altogether correct—and we have no reason to doubt them—at least no one can fail to see that the privately owned daily press is already largely dominated by the influence of organized capital and that this capitalist control is steadily growing more complete and being used more skilfully.

We can foil this invention of the enemy in only one way: By establishing a daily press owned by working class organizations—best of all, owned by the members of the Socialist Party—and therefore responsible solely to the working class.

The existence of one such paper would go far to offset the most powerful combination that Munsey or any other capitalist agent can form. But we need not stop with one. As the French say, "It is only the first step that costs." By the time a Socialist daily in the English language in New York has successfully completed a single year of its existence, the movement will have begun for a similar undertaking in Chicago, in San Francisco, perhaps in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities. And every new paper in the series will be easier to found and to maintain than the ones that preceded it.

The task has begun here in New York. It has been taken up with a full realization of its difficulties, and with a firm resolution to carry it through to success. The only question is one of time; and that depends upon the sacrifices which the members and supporters of the Socialist Party, the progressive trade unionists, and the sincere sympathizers with the working class here and throughout the land, are willing to make.

Here and throughout the land, we say—and we say it advisedly. The Republican politicians of the Far West know how much they owe to the New York "Sun." The Democratic politicians of the Far West know how much they owe to the New York "Journal." What is true on their side will be still more emphatically true on ours. The Socialists of Massachusetts, of Ohio, of Illinois, of Montana, of California, should feel the same enthusiasm for the Socialist daily and work for it as enthusiastically as the Socialists of New York City.

Comrades, what will you do? How soon shall the Socialist daily make its first appearance? Let us hear from you. Show your interest by word, if you like; but do not fail to show it by deeds.

Literature Agents of subdivisions in New York and vicinity and of locals all over the country should order the journal of the May Concert. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

"NON-PARTIZAN HUMBUGGERY."

There can be no doubt that the success of such a nondescript, heterogenous, boss-ridden aggregation as the "Non-Partizan Federation" referred to in our Toledo correspondence would, as its promoter so naively suggests, "be heralded as a victory for organized labor." The capitalist press is always ready to herald Labor's defeats as victories and to misrepresent everything connected with the labor movement.

The instructions for "laying the wires" are also naive. "A few of you" can get together and elect an executive committee and this committee will then elect all the officers. This having been done, you will take the rest of the working people into your confidence—so far as suits you "At the first mass meeting of the trade unionists they will endorse your plan"—right off, without discussion or deliberation—unless, indeed, some naughty Socialist kicks over the traces by suggesting that they look before they leap.

This is, indeed, a very democratic method of procedure for a body that professes to advocate "majority rule"—very different from that of the "unpractical" Socialist Party, in which the officers are elected directly from and responsible to the rank and file and in which all important matters are regularly decided by referendum.

When Mr. Shibley so confidently assures his friends that the Socialists will fall into the trap, however, he does an inexcusably stupid thing—for not only does he know it to be false, but he should well know that it will deceive nobody. It is pretty well known by this time that the Socialist Party is proof against fusion and confusion.

The "merchants' associations," however, are not so intolerant—for a good reason. They are generally willing to play partners with labor organizations foolish enough to believe in them, on the one condition that the labor organizations be the silent partner.

Perhaps the affiliation of merchants' associations may explain the source of the two-dollar bills that Mr. Shibley is so ready to distribute among his wire-pullers. The Socialist Party continually calls on its members to contribute their nickels and dimes, instead of scattering money among them. The difference is a significant one.

Equally significant of the character of this movement which is to purge the political world of corruption, is the phrase near the close which we have put in large type. "The success of the movement WILL PLACE THE ORGANIZER IN LINE FOR TRADE UNION AND POLITICAL HONORS."

Against a "non-partizan" movement, founded on the attempt to unite capitalists and laborers, organized in the dark, ruled from above, supplied with money from some unknown source, and held together by the hope of personal honor and gain, we set the Socialist movement, founded on the interests of the wage-working class, public in its methods, directed by the majority vote of its members, depending upon its rank and file for its funds, and inspired by the sentiment of working-class solidarity. Between two such movements, we know which will remain true to its avowed aims and which will survive.

ARE NOT THESE THINGS PRACTICAL?

Americans pride themselves on being a "practical" people. They want to "see how a thing works" before they will believe in it, and even very small actual results have more weight with them than the most strictly logical arguments.

The record of the two Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature, as reported from week to week by Comrade Mailly in this paper is a very practical demonstration of what Socialist politics will do.

Carey and MacCartney have not been able to carry any important measures through the Legislature as yet. But their work has not been without results. They have been so alert, so consistent, and so aggressive in their advocacy of the interests of the working class that they have compelled the respect of the old-party politicians, not only for themselves as individuals, but for the movement which they represent. The capitalist agents at the State House have learned that the Socialist representatives cannot be bribed or cajoled or bullied into the betrayal of their trust or even into silent acquiescence; and this knowledge makes them very careful not to go too far in their accustomed violation of the interests of Labor.

To have accomplished even such negative results is a great gain. If two Socialist members can put the whole force of bi-partizan capitalist representatives on the defensive, how much more, in the way of positive progress, could be done by a minority of even ten or twenty Socialist legislators from different parts of the stae? And how well worth while it would be to send a Socialist delegation that could carry over the heads of both old parties its measures for the benefit of the working class. In each of the large cities and factory towns of Massachusetts may be found workingmen as honest and, in their several ways, as able as Carey and MacCartney, who, if elected on the uncompromising platform of the Socialist Party, would stand just as firmly for Labor's cause. The time for lobbying and begging for legislative favors is past. The time has come for the working class to elect its own men to make its own laws.

As examples of the sort of legislation for which, pending the final victory of Socialism, our representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature have fought, we need mention but two which they have introduced and advocated in the present session. Both are commendably brief and clear in their terms, and both have a direct bearing on the battle which the workers have to carry on, the year round, against capitalist aggression.

The first is to prevent one of the commonest methods by which strikes are broken—the use of deceit to entrap workers into a position where they cannot well refuse to scab. Its provisions are as follows:

"Section 1. If any employer, during the continuance of a strike among his employees, or during the continuance of a lockout of his employees, publicly advertises in newspapers, by posters, or otherwise, for employees, or by himself or his agents solicits persons to work for him, he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisements or oral or written solicitations, that a strike has occurred among his employees, or that a lockout exists.

"Section 2. If any person, firm, association, or corporation violates any provision of this act, he or it shall incur a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense, of which sum one-half shall go to the person who makes the complaint against him or it."

The second assures to workingmen the same right of open and direct argument and persuasion in carrying on their battles that is already guaranteed to capitalists opposing them. It reads thus:

"In case of a strike or lockout or other dispute between an employer and his employees, it shall be lawful for the employees, or for other persons, to picket or patrol the neighborhood of the place of employment or any other place to which they have lawful access, and personally or by means of banners, posters, circulars, or otherwise, to solicit or persuade persons not to enter or not to continue in the employment of the employer."

These two propositions have raised a storm of denunciation in the capitalist press. That is a good reason why workingmen should give them thoughtful consideration.

Think of it, you workingmen who have had the experience of travelling to some distant city to answer an alluring "help wanted" advertisement, only to find that your prospective boss wanted you to scab—who have found yourselves stranded penniless, perhaps, in a strange place, with no alternative but scabbing or tramping—do you not think that first bill is a good one?

Think of it, you workingmen who have been enjoined against walking on the streets near the shop from which you were locked out or speaking to the men who, perhaps ignorantly, took your places—you who have been clubbed and thrown into jail for violating such injunctions—do you not think that second bill is a good one?

If you would like to see such laws enacted and enforced, you have but one course open to you. The Socialist Party is the only political organization that advocates such measures and your part is to join that party, help nominate its candidates, help spread its principles, and help elect the men of your choice to legislative, executive, and judicial office to carry out your will.

Now is the time to begin.

The United States Senate Committee on Rules has reported favorably on the following proposed rule:

"No senator in debate shall directly or indirectly by any form of words impute to another senator any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a senator."

Such a rule is made necessary by the certain knowledge of every member of the Senate, that he and every other member is habitually actuated by motives unbecoming to any man who has sworn a solemn oath to guard the interests of the people. People who live in glass houses must needs have strict rules against stone-throwing.

Several labor leaders are reported to have recently discovered that "Hanna is no friend of labor." We congratulate these discerning ones upon their keen perception. If this intellectual development continues, they may ultimately discover that two and two are four, or that the robber is not the benefactor of his victim.

The capitalist papers can hardly find words to express their horror at the bill introduced by Representative Carey in the Massachusetts Legislature making it lawful for strikers to persuade other workers not to take their places. They have never suggested that it should be made unlawful for capitalists to hire private detectives and spies to disrupt trade unions and private policemen to bully and maltreat strikers. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

CHILDREN WONDER WHY.

Cannot Understand Why One Has So Much and Others Have So Little.

Even the children of the plutocrats realize that the so-called civilization we live in is wrong. On Easter Sunday I was standing at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street, watching the parade of millinery and silks and satins. Not far from me stood four or five wretchedly dressed children—the products of poverty. They were gazing in open-eyed wonderment at the passing of the fashionable throng. I joined the line and started toward Broadway, taking up a position behind an aristocratic couple who were accompanied by an expensively gowned little girl who did not appear to be more than seven years of age. The little one noticed the group of juvenile wretchedness, and with much concern expressed in her voice she inquired of her father:

"Papa, why don't those children put on their Sunday clothes on Easter Sunday?"

"Perhaps they haven't any," carelessly replied the man.

"Well, why haven't they?" persisted the little one.

"Oh, keep still. Don't talk so much," was the man's reply.

"Tell me, won't you, papa," persisted the child, who evidently thought the parent was keeping some knowledge from her.

But the little girl obtained no more information as to the reason why wretchedness should strike some of God's people and not others, and it is doubtful if her father knew or had ever given the subject a thought. This incident goes to show that the innocence of childhood notices the misery that has so unjustly been dealt out to the youth of the poor.

HENRY T. JONES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

—If you want Socialism in your time you should not only vote for it but get others to do so. If you wait for others to do the work you have no right to expect it even in your children's time.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND CLASS RULE.

The Working Class Must Become the Ruling Class—Government Employees Under Class Rule—Would Capitalist Public Ownership Make the Transition to Socialism Easier?

BY COURTENAY LEMON.

Government, national, state or municipal, by its every act shows itself to be the instrument of class rule. The class that rules is the class that owns the tools used in producing the necessaries of life and is thus able to dictate to the people the terms under which they may live and labor. Government is the weapon with which this owning class keep the workers in subjection and maintain their own supremacy. The use of militia and police against strikers, the subserviency of all law-making bodies to the capitalists, the action of the courts in declaring labor laws unconstitutional, the constant injunctions against strikers, the subsidies to various capitalistic interests—in short, the whole attitude of government, both national and local, should make it obvious to the most obtuse intellects that the powers of government are used to protect and further the interests of the capitalist class and aid them in plundering the workers of the product of their labor.

THE WORKING CLASS MUST BECOME THE RULING CLASS.

But, notwithstanding the fact that government is now the instrument of capitalist class rule, it is often contended that mere government ownership or municipal ownership would better the condition of the people and liberate them from wage-slavery. This is often thought to be the Socialist position. It is not. Socialists want first a change of the governing class. Government ownership will be for the benefit of the class in control of the government. If the capitalist class controls the government, government ownership will be for the benefit of the capitalist class. If the working class controls the government, government ownership will be for the benefit of the working class. Socialists believe in government ownership only when the working class has become the governing class; and the first and only step towards Socialism is, therefore, the gradual capture of the powers of government by the working class, in order that by its own victory it may abolish the system which gives rise to classes and class rule and establish industrial democracy in its stead. The working class must become the ruling class for the very purpose of abolishing class distinctions.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES UNDER CLASS RULE.

If those who advocate public ownership, irrespective of a change in the ruling class, do not comprehend the fact of class rule or realize its importance, an examination of the condition of government employees and "public servants" should convince them of the futility of municipal ownership of "public utilities" or government ownership of railroads under a capitalistic municipality or government, as far as any benefit to the working class is concerned. Let us investigate the condition of government employees, and then consider what would be the condition of motormen and conductors on street railways under public ownership, or railroad men under government ownership of railroads, as long as the government remained in the hands of the capitalist class.

Letter carriers, postal clerks, policemen, firemen, street cleaners and public school teachers are all overworked and underpaid. Congress is now being petitioned to better the condition of the letter carriers. In New York City the policemen are pleading for the abolition of the "three-platoon system" under which they have to be on duty for an almost incredible number of hours. Only a short time ago Chicago school teachers were carrying on a campaign to make corporations pay their taxes in order that they might get living salaries. In Pittston Township, near Wilkes Barre, Pa., fifteen public school teachers went on strike last November on account of the nonpayment of their salaries, and have just won the strike and returned to their schools. At West Point a number of waiters employed by the government recently threatened to strike; the head of the commissary department quietly sent to New York for new men to take their places and then discharged them, notwithstanding the fact that some of them had held their positions for twelve years.

The members of the working class employed by the government are always overworked by the government and underpaid and always have been under both Republican and Democratic administrations. Both of these old parties are in the service of the capitalist class, uphold the capitalist system, and hold the working class in contempt except at election time. Between the two they split the working class vote, and not until the workers join the political party of their own class and elect workingmen to office will there be any relief or any possibility of government ownership for the benefit of the working class. Government employees are overworked and underpaid because the expenses of government are paid by taxation and taxes are paid out of that part of the product of labor which would otherwise go to the capitalists. Taxes are money out of the pockets of the rich and therefore capitalistic governments economize by exploitation of their employees.

Municipal ownership of "public utilities" or government ownership of railroads would mean still greater concentration and consequently, under a capitalist government, a reduction in forces and an increase in the army of the unemployed; while the direct control of this body of workers by a capitalistic government would render them more helpless than ever.

However, it is not probable that government or municipal ownership will be established by a capitalist government except as a last resort, since the middle class, the small capitalists, who would profit most by it, are an impotent and dying class. But there is danger that much time and energy will be wasted in the advocacy of public ownership which should be devoted to pointing out the class interests of the workers and organizing them for the class struggle on the political field.

IN EUROPE.

Some Socialist sympathizers think that if public ownership is inaugurated by one of the capitalistic political parties under pressure of a popular sentiment which threatens their power, that administration for the benefit of the workers will quickly follow. This supposition is not justified by conditions in Europe. In European countries government ownership of railways and of the tobacco industry prevails to a large extent, but the exploitation of labor still continues and democratic administration has not followed state ownership under capitalist class rule; on the contrary the slavery of the workers has been increased by the direct application of governmental power, as when the Italian railway employees were recently put under martial law in order to prevent a threatened strike.

WOULD IT MAKE TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM EASIER?

Those who advocate any kind of public ownership may contend that if public ownership was established, even by a capitalist government, it would make the transition to Socialism much easier because the Socialist Party would have the "public utilities" owned by the state already in its hands as soon as it gained control of the government, and would thus be relieved of the necessity of wresting them from private owners and would be left free to the task of inaugurating democratic control for the benefit of the people and proceeding to the socialization of all the means of production. It may be claimed, for instance, that if Socialists gained control of the government of a city or state, while the national government still remained in the hands of the capitalists, they would be unable to take over privately owned "public utilities," et cetera, because the capitalistic national government would prevent them from doing so; whereas, if the city or state owned these "public utilities" the Socialist officials could simply proceed to raise wages, shorten hours of labor and operate them in the interests of the people. But it must be remembered that if a capitalistic government inaugurated public ownership of public utilities it would buy them out, giving bonds. Payment of interest upon these bonds, if continued, would correspond to the profits now drawn by the private owners, and a Socialist local government would no more be allowed to repudiate these bonds than it would be to confiscate the railways, et cetera, had they remained in the hands of private owners. And Socialism will not advance in any particular state alone, but simultaneously in all states. When the Socialist Party has captured any large state, a national victory will not be far away.

And in the case of national government ownership of railroads the repudiation of bonds would meet with just as great opposition from the capitalist class as would the direct confiscation which Socialists propose.

To sum up, government ownership under capitalistic government would be of no benefit to the working class, its indiscriminate advocacy is now a distinct hindrance to Socialist propaganda; and its existence could be of only incidental aid in the transition to real Socialism.

BOLTON HALL EXPLAINS.

Bolton Hall requests us to state that his failure to appear as expected at the Club House in Eighty-sixth street on Sunday afternoon, Mar. 23, was due to a misunderstanding for which, he thinks, the committee was to blame. He writes: "The letter of request said nothing about the hour; therefore I supposed it was to be in the evening and appeared in good time, only to learn that the audience had been there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and gone away. This is an instance of the loose methods of arrangement that make most reform meetings only qualified successes."

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

A Danish diplomat, disgusted with the avarice and crookedness of American patriots, but wanting, on behalf of his own government, to sell an island and the human stock thereon to this crooked generation, was obliged as vendor to become as crooked as the vendees, and therefore added the bribe they demanded to the price of the islands, but made a report of the filthy ways of our public press and rulers to his own ruler. Some of our public men, called Democrats, who were unfortunately not in office and therefore were offered no bribe, are squeaking and have demanded an inquiry. A committee has been appointed, but as the press sagely says, that is probably the close of the incident.—NEXT!

Sometimes fits of moral enthusiasm strike all sorts of people. The strokes are very erratic and any one is liable to be hit. Even political magistrates whose whole moral bringing up has been the immoral "pull" of the boss are sometimes stricken by it, and the way of its coming is unknown to men. But concerning the times and seasons, we know that in our country the fit comes before election, and then the patient sleeps it off during the term of office. Messrs. Roosevelt, Low, Jerome, and others are now in the somnolent period.

The New York Telephone Company, which never had a moral fit itself, is nevertheless giving fits of it to Justices Hinsdale, Wyatt, and Mayer of New York. First the company offers bribes in the way of rewards to ex-convicts and policemen for finding boys that steal pieces of wire. Out of the amount of the bribe the ex-convicts and police can afford to pay boys to steal wire and then catch them. Human lives are plentiful and the state can afford to blast a few more innocent youths for the support of that dear old god, "The Company's property."

It seems to be so startlingly new to these judges to discover that policemen, private detectives, old convicts, and wealthy corporations should all be banded together to make criminals, that one almost doubts whether these gentlemen were lawyers before they became judges. What! Not know that the property lawmakers of the world have hardly any other trade than the creation of artificial crimes and the consequent incrimination of the innocent. Oh ye Rip Van Winkles, where have ye been slumbering?

They tell us, those who don't know or don't want to know, that the Quigley bishop and Corrigan, the New York dignitary, are not acting officially as the Catholic church. But they cannot tell us what constitutes an official action of that organization, or in what other way the church could act officially but through Quigley, Corrigan et al. The struggle is not at Rome. It is here, between Labor and Capital, in this state of New York and all other states; and official Leo stands ready to endorse whichever seems to be the sure winner.

It is reported that over in France Brother Vanderbilt, one of them, has been locked up for tearing madly through the streets on his automobile. France either does not know him or France wants to pick a quarrel with this great country which endorses Vanderbilt's pranks and all the pranks of the automobility. Or else poor old Lawrence Stern was simply in the right when he said, "They order these things better in France."

Mr. Morgan has given evidence before a committee properly appointed to believe him, that all he sought to do in the Great Northern gamble known as the merger, was to obtain "moral control." Now will any one tell us how Morgan could obtain moral control by the methods revealed as his own and fellow conspirators'? Granting, that capitalistic society provides no other means of obtaining control but immoral means, it is relevant to ask whether the control of one rogue may not be more moral than that of another. In this case we must know whether the sleek Morgans and Rhodeses are more of a moral control than the plain, old-fashioned highwaymen hanged at the cross roads in the last century.

Her profound simplicityship, that dear, sly, sleek, old dotard who wears the feathers and goes by the name of the Brooklyn "Eagle," gravely informs her readers that Cecil Rhodes was a Socialist. Of course the wheezy old biped says this in good faith. Everything she does not understand, or does not quite like, is Socialistic. Socialism is to American newspaper hacks what adverbs used to be to grammarians. Every word they could not classify was an adverb.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

The Wage Worker.

Honest men and women, whether Catholics or Protestants, will resent the appearance upon the political field of their church oracles as political bosses.

Boston Herald.

A dispatch from Berlin states that it is estimated that in the coming elections for members of the Reichstag the Socialist Party will poll a little over 3,000,000 votes, which would give them something over 100 seats out of the total of 397 deputies, and, therefore, place them in a very strong position politically. In the last twenty years this Socialist Party has advanced at a rapid rate. In the elections of 1880 the total vote for Socialist candidates amounted to about 312,000. In the elections of 1884 these figures had grown to 550,000 votes; in 1887, 763,000 Socialist votes were cast, and in 1890, 1,527,000 votes were recorded for this party, the first time that its total exceeded that obtained by any other political division. Nor did the growth stop at that point. In 1893 they polled 1,787,000 votes, and in 1898 passed the 2,000,000 mark, receiving 2,107,000 votes, and now, according to this Berlin dispatch, it is expected that in the approaching elections they will obtain about 1,000,000 more votes than they did in 1898; and will, therefore, continue to occupy by far the strongest position in the German parliament. As the Socialists are the Kaiser's pet aversion, this steady growth in their number must be a far from pleasant tribute to the German Emperor.

Cleveland Citizen.

Mark Hanna's sub-committee of the "Peace Committee" of 24 to 12 of the Civic Federation to conciliate and arbitrate labor troubles is composed of the following gentlemen: M. A. Hanna, Samuel Gompers, Oscar S. Strauss, Chas. Moore, Ralph M. Easley, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, Franklin MacVeagh, John Mitchell, Frank F. Sargent, James Duncan, J. Kruttschnitt, William H. Pfahler, and Marcus M. Marks. From the looks of things this sub-committe is now 10x4 in favor of capital, or two and one-half to one, and, of course, the workingman will be well taken care of. 'Rah for Hanna!

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A Socialist railroad man in St. Louis, in sending in a second order for Hanford's "Railroading in the United States," writes:

"I find 'Railroading' an excellent educator. My six copies have been read by twenty-two people so far. I have every book returned to me just as soon as the borrower finishes it, and I take particular pains to see that none are idle. By this method a great army of workers are making Socialists in St. Louis."

This may serve as a suggestion for many comrades. For half a dollar you can get twenty copies of Hanford's pamphlet; or, if you want a varied assortment, you can send 40 cents for the twelve pamphlets advertised elsewhere in this paper under the head "An Offer." Then you can keep those circulating among your friends so that they will reach scores of workingmen every month. Try it.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

WHERE WE STAND. By John Spargo. A lecture originally delivered under the title: "Our Position, Economic, Political, and Political." New York. The Comrade Publishing Company. Pamphlet, 24 pages. Price, 5 cents.

Comrade Spargo has delivered this lecture on many occasions—we suppose some hundreds of occasions—in Great Britain and in the United States and Canada; and wherever it has been heard it has received most enthusiastic encomiums. Doubtless this praise has been due partly to the speaker's magnetic eloquence, to the way in which he throws the whole force of his personality into his delivery, whether in a set lecture or in extemporaneous discussion; but very much of it is also due to the lecture, as apart from the lecturer—to the excellence of the literary style and the clarity of the argument.

The title sufficiently indicates the breadth of the field covered. It is a somewhat ambitious undertaking, to present the position of the Socialist Party from the economic, the ethical, and the political point of view within the scope of an evening's talk or, in print, within twenty-four not too closely printed pages. Certainly much that the author would wish to say must be omitted, much that he would wish to explain must be merely hinted at; only the great lines of the argument can be carried out in full, for in order to impress them upon the hearer's or the reader's mind there must be some reiteration and much use of illustration. Comrade Spargo has shown good judgment in this difficult task and the lecture in its printed form should be of great service to the cause.

We must commend the publishers for the excellent form in which they have issued the pamphlet. Not only is the paper good and the print clear, but the work is very free from typographical errors. We hope it will not be considered hypercritical in us, however, to protest against the legitimation of such a word as "alright" in place of "all right." We doubt if even the newest padded dictionaries would sanction it.

In last week's issue we gave the price of Father McGrady's "Clerical Capitalist" as 5 cents. The price is actually 10 cents a copy.

"Wilshire's Magazine" for April will not be out till the middle of the month. It will contain an article by Julian Hawthorne on "The Soul of America."

The leading article in the March "Craftsman" is a thoughtful treatment of "The Gothic Revival," explaining Gothic architecture as an embodiment of the social forces of the age to which it belonged. A. M. Simons contributes a valuable paper on "The Economic Foundations of Art."

ANOTHER PAPER EXCLUDED.

"Push," a monthly paper published at California, Mo., has been refused admission to the mails as second-class matter under Madden's rulings. "'Push' is devoted more especially to systematizing religion into a science," say the publishers. It supports the Socialist Party. Its subscription price is 50 cents a year or 5 cents a number.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary; Thos. Beraford, 609 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. La Kamp, P. O. Box 144, Goldfield.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, A. A. Lewis, 331 Alcott street, Covington.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs. Secretary, Winfield A. P. Porter, 614 Windsor Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet avenue.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Math. Ribskiess, Fargo.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1322 Arch street; Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 806 W. Cambria street.

PUERTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Saturnino Sone, San Juan.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Denham.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. W. Scott, 86 Virginia street, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 8 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 9 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

To the Socialist Clubs of Massachusetts.

Comrades:—International Labor Day is close at hand, and Socialists throughout the world are preparing to celebrate, more thoroughly than ever, the day dedicated to the cause of Labor. Wherever the workers are struggling for emancipation, there will the First of May be observed in a dignified and fitting manner. As time passes, the necessity for the class-conscious workers of the world having one day upon which they can emphasize their detestation of the present wage system and their desire for Socialism grows more and more imperative. Especially is this the case in our own country where the legal holiday set apart as Labor Day by a capitalist government is becoming less and less proletarian in its observances and character.

In Massachusetts the Socialists should observe International Labor Day as much as possible. Nowhere else in America have the workers more reason to rejoice than in this state, where the voices of Socialists are heard daily in the legislative halls, demanding against capitalism and its horrors in the name of the working class. Nowhere else have the Socialists made themselves felt as much as a living power in the political life of the people, and nowhere else have the capitalists been compelled to throw aside their seeming enmity and reveal themselves in their true light as exploiters and deceivers of the working class.

Your State Committee therefore urges all clubs in Massachusetts to make preparations to celebrate the workers' day. The First of May, as generally and unanimously as time and circumstances will permit. Mass meetings should be held and trade unions should be invited to participate. Capable speakers should be secured and literature distributed. Your attention is called especially to the May Day number of The Worker, which will consist of eight pages and will contain articles of special value and interest for propaganda purposes. Extra copies should be ordered and a large circulation given this number.

We trust you will see the wisdom of making this celebration universal within our state, for by so doing we not only identify ourselves with the international character of our movement, but we shall also show the comrades of Socialism that the Socialists of Massachusetts are always active in the cause and alive to the opportunities of the hour.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Your attention is called to the fact that W. E. Dixon has resigned as Financial Secretary-Treasurer, and all orders for due stamps, due cards, and other supplies should be forwarded after notice to David Goldstein, 37 Maywood street, Highland District, Boston, who is acting as financial secretary-treasurer temporarily.

CHANGE OF PARTY NAME.

The legal party name has been changed by legislative enactment from "Democratic Social" to "Socialist." This fact should be advertised as widely as possible in all printed matter, at public meetings, etc. This is important and will save much confusion in the next campaign.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

Secretaries of clubs should see that the quarterly reports of membership, finances, and progress, are made immediately, as the new quarter begins April 1.

MONTHLY DUES.

Clubs are urged to see that the regular monthly dues are regularly remitted. The work of the State Committee is hampered through lack of funds, and as the expenses of the legal party political are defrayed by the Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, comrades should see the necessity of dues being paid promptly. The national organization is in needs every cent available to carry on its work.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST CLUBS.

(Note.—The price of the May Day Number of The Worker, referred to in this circular, is the same as for regular issues: Bundles of less than 100, one cent a copy; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, $1.20; 500 or more, 50 cents a hundred; cash must accompany all orders for the May Day Number, as the prices barely cover cost of paper, press work, and mailing.—Pub.)

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held Mar. 30 with Page, Goldstein, and Porter present and Goldstein in chair. Minutes last meeting read and approved. Voted that the call for May Day celebration as prepared by Mailly be accepted, forty mimeograph copies be secured for sending to clubs, and that it be published in The Worker. Financial Secretary authorized and instructed to order one of the new record books from National Secretary. Voted that bills for two rubber stamps, 80 cents, and for postage, etc., $1.40, as presented by Temporary Financial Secretary Goldstein, be paid. Voted to endorse Secretary's letter of the 21st instant to National Secretary Greenbaum. Voted to adopt form of charter presented by Goldstein and one hundred copies ordered printed. Auditing committee reported progress. Copy of tabulated results of national referendum A, prepared by Mailly, filed. Totals of said vote as follows: Question No. 1, yes, 294; no, 60; majority for yes, 234. Question No. 2, yes, 95; no, 153; majority for no, 58. Question No. 3, yes, 223; no, 40; majority for yes, 183.

Adjourned to meet Wednesday, April 9, at 7:30 p. m.

W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

School of Social Economy.

Editor of The Worker.

It is proposed to start a local branch class of the International School of Social Economy in New York City, which will be open to all who wish to join until the limit of twenty members is reached. The course consists of twenty lessons and the tuition is only one dollar for the entire course. The series of lessons covers all the matters most frequently in dispute between Socialists and others and is a great aid in the work of better preparation to defend the cause of Socialism as a writer or speaker or in daily conversation with others. Job Harriman says in regard to the course: "These lessons are based on a sound premise, are historically correct, are linked logically together, are self-explanatory, are of the highest merit and supply a want long felt in the propaganda of Socialism in America." More than one-tenth of over 1,100 of the members of the Socialist Party are taking these lessons at the present time. It is proposed that the class meet weekly. The first meeting of the class for organization will be Friday evening, April 4, at Beckmann's Hall, Northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, when fuller details will be explained. A teacher with the highest qualifications has been secured to conduct the class and it is hoped that the remaining vacancies in the class will be speedily filled. For further information address Edward Perkins Clarke, 501 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, New York City.

EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE.

Jesus and Private Property.

Editor of The Worker.

The church of to-day is so vociferous in the defense of private property that some one should rise right up and show them that, if they are right, then their professed Master and his followers for over a thousand years were wrong. Why "scholars" do not teach this may be a mystery, but they are earning the suspicion and contempt of the "uneducated" workers.

Every school should have read at least a part of Josephus' works, and there we read of the Essenes, a sect of the Jews which included many thousand persons, that lived in a state of property in common, and had attained a virtue "unequaled any other men, Greek or barbarian." This sect is referred to here in order that it may not seem improbable that a larger group of people "had all things in common."

Of course these scholars have read the Bible, and there have learned that Jesus taught his followers to say "OUR Father," "Give us this day OUR daily bread." Is that competition or brotherhood? He owned no house to which he could go as his home. His disciples placed their money in a common purse.

Jesus said "Come unto me all ye that labor . . . and I will give you rest." Stripped of its sophistical paint, here was an appeal to the laboring class to join a communist body and so gain a security which would relieve their restless anxiety. So, while the other sects strove to thwart the young movement, the Essenes never appeared in that role. The propertied class, however, were so enraged that according to James "the RICH" put Jesus to death. Many other sayings will readily occur to the scholar and can easily be found in the Gospels by the uneducated.

After his death this common ownership was kept up and none of them said the things in his possession were his own, for they "had all things in common."

Some scholars have said that this was a temporary arrangement, but the facts prove that claim to be false. For a study of this, the scholars are respectfully referred to a book entitled "Catholic Socialism," by Francesco S. Nitti, professor of Political Economy in the University of Naples. Prof. Nitti has made a study of this subject and his book contains many quotations from the writings of the Church Fathers. On page 64-71 may be found the following, together with the name of the writings from which he quotes them:

"All is in common with us except women."—Tertullian.

"We carry on us all we possess."—St. Justin.

"Nature gave all things in common for the use of all. Usurpation created private right."—St. Ambrose.

"The rich . . . are truly as robbers."—John Chrysostom.

"Property is not a natural right."—St. Augustine.

"Opulence is always the result of theft."—St. Jerome.

"Private property . . . the fruit of iniquity."—St. Clement.

"Rich man . . . a thief."—St. Basil.

"Private property originated in usurpation."—St. Augustine.

The writers here quoted show how private property was regarded even to about the middle of the fifth century.

"It was not," says Prof. Nitti, "until the thirteenth century . . . that ecclesiastical writers went out openly maintaining the right of property."

So little regard was given property that "to refuse to help the poor was worse than to rob the rich."

What a change from this old church to the one of to-day. To-day the church upholds the use of the courts and the army and navy to protect what the old church called theft and usurpation.

The prayer, "Give US this day OUR daily bread," should now read "Give ME and MINE this day the daily bread and give us one monthly mouthful at the communion supper."

NELSON J. WEST.

Springfield, Mass., Mar. 27.

On Separate Organization for Women.

Editor of The Worker.

I note in The Worker of Mar. 2 two letters from women comrades of the Socialist Party against separate organizations for women, and as I believe that women readers of The Worker may be considering what course to take with regard to such organizations, I beg the favor of space for a reply.

It is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion among Socialists as to methods of propaganda and such differences are best reconciled by time and practical experience. I will, however, state the position of the women of the Socialist Party who are joining separate organizations, as it appears to me.

The woman who has worked earnestly and conscientiously in a political organization for Socialist propaganda, must have learned much that is of value to her. By no outside observation or passive paying of dues, could she have gained the knowledge of Socialist principles their practical application to politics which she has gained, if intelligent, by her own participation in organized work for political purposes. In no other way could she have gained so clear an insight into the character, reasoning, and aims of those who have undertaken to work in this line, or have been so well able to comprehend their ambitions, temptations, and discouragements. In short, she should find herself at the end of any considerable period of such work a wiser, more charitable, broader woman than in the beginning, and should be glad to give credit to the political organization in which she has gained her experience.

But should such a woman confine her energies entirely to the political field? As well ask Walter Thomas Mills to forego his project of a School of Social Economy, and give all his strength to the political movement.

Active work in the interest of Socialism is to-day being carried forward in two ways—by instruction along economic lines, through our party papers, magazines, and all possible use of the public press, and, secondly, by the use of political power. The political action is at present mainly a means of practical education, while the educational activity is intended to develop political action. The two movements supplement each other.

The Socialist Party is organized primarily for political action, and does not attempt to cover the whole educational field. It confines its work mainly to the adult man, the voter. Possibly it is as well that it should. Concentration gives power. But there is a new crop of voters coming up to the polls each year. How about them? Before they have arrived at the age of sixteen they have formed opinions upon political questions. They hear little about Socialism, and the probability is that what they do hear is not favorable to it. Yet it is only reasonable to say that it is in this very class that the strong hope of Socialism is to be found.

It is not usual that a man takes his wife and children to the Socialist meetings with him. We must suppose either that it is impossible for the wife to come, or else that the husband has not succeeded in convincing her that it is a desirable place to come to. Out of an organization of fifty members, how many wives of members belong to the party? Apparently, then, if women are to be converted to the principles of Socialism, the women Socialists must do the converting.

I have been told by German Socialists that in Germany there are what are termed socialist Sunday schools, schools for the teaching of Socialist principles to young people, but I know of no such school in connection with the Socialist Party here. Why is it that so little interest is taken by the party in the work for women and children?

There is a very simple explanation for the slowness of the men in the political organization to take up such work as the education of women and children, and that is that the Socialist Party is organized primarily for political purposes and naturally concerns itself with those individuals who have political power, and the women and children have none. The confusion of thought arises from the fact that the organization has been doing propaganda work. If women will consider that this propaganda is being carried on inside the party only as an aid and adjunct of the political action, and must be subordinate to it, they will then understand why time is not spent upon non-voters.

The Socialist Party is mainly a training school for Socialists as voters and public officials. The natural road to public office in the interest of Socialism is through service in some capacity in the Socialist Party, consequently the offices in the party are but the stepping stones to public office. But, in most of the states of the United States women are disqualified for public office or even as electors. Here I would call attention to the influence of our present political institutions upon the internal affairs of the Socialist Party. If men must hold the public offices it is only reasonable to expect they will be put into the offices of the party, which are only a training and a test of their fitness for broader service. In short, as men must eventually represent women under present conditions, they will control the political party, even though the number of women members greatly increase.

It is therefore vain to hold out to the women the suggestion that if enough women should join the Socialist Party to gain strength for their opinions, the Socialist Party would itself begin the education of the young. If women should ever gain control of the party one of two things must occur, either the women themselves must become eligible politically, or else the organization must lose its political character and become merely educational. It is impossible that there should be complete equality for men and women inside a political party while women have not equal political power with men.

It is safe to say that not a man or a woman inside the Socialist Party would be more delighted to see the women come into it than the very Socialist women who are starting the separate organizations. It is because they are not coming in that some of the Socialist women are going out after them. They see that there is a broad field for education which is untouched. They aspire to enter this field and do their little best to enlighten some corner or corners of it, and like thorough Socialists they believe that they can do this better by acting cooperatively in an organization than by working separately as individuals. They have not resigned from the party organization; they are not preventing other women from joining the party organization; they have not established a rival political movement. They simply propose to undertake certain educational work in the way which seems to them most likely to be successful.

There are those who think that all that is necessary to bring into immediate realization the Co-operative Commonwealth is to vote the Socialist ticket. What would voting the Socialist ticket do? It would simply put into office a set of men calling themselves Socialists. Unless the public is informed as to what it needs in the way of measures for its welfare, unless the public is educated in the principles of economics and administration of affairs, the common people will never gain anything of benefit to themselves.

In all questions bearing upon the welfare of the human race, there is only one sure road to improvement, and that is to increase the enlightenment of the masses; a slow road, one that offers small prospect to the enthusiastic or the ambitious, but the only road to human betterment. Upon the gradual uplifting of the great mass of mankind rests the only sure hope of every project for better conditions.

The field of education, then, is an honorable and a useful one. Education must PRECEDE political action, as it does in the case of men, and it must do so in the case of women. If women will not or cannot come into the Socialist Party to be educated, we must go out where they are and educate them.

It will be asked why we exclude men from active membership in women's organizations. The reason is an excellent one. To educate women in methods of organization, which is necessary if you would have them intelligent thinkers and active workers in the economic field, you must at first not encourage them to take prominent and active part in the work of an organization. Now, it is at present the case that women from force of habit yield to men the leadership almost invariably in any contact with one is composed of both men and women. By this means the women get no experience. The men hold the offices, they handle the money, in short, they run the business of the organization, and the women are mere helpers and lookers on. As a case in point I will mention the Laundry Workers' Union of this city, in which at least half the members are women, yet in which I was informed very recently that there was not one woman officer.

A woman's organization in which women take an active, self-dependent part in all matters is doing more to educate them for their future place in a Socialist Democracy than any organization in which women cannot be content to play, as one writer says, "the old role that we have played for thousands of years, and cajole and persuade and so forth."

A self-dependent, open, fearless character is the attribute to be cultivated for the woman of the future. She who must stoop to cajolery to hold her own in an organization composed partly of men, while she looks to the future for independence has not yet found the secret of Socialism. The woman who cajoles no man, flatters no man, has already in spirit cast off her fetters.

This activity on the part of women is an encouraging sign, and should be hailed with delight by all Socialists. The fact that women are independent enough to attempt separate organizations, instead of dangling meekly to the coat-tails of an organization which must be run by men, speaks hopefully of a time when women will form as many organizations as they please, whether with men or without them.

JOSEPHINE R. COLE.

San Jose, Cal., Mar. 9.

(Note—In general, we cannot publish communications so long as the foregoing, but in this case we make an exception, because it is an unusually clear statement of one side of the case. We would, however, especially request correspondents to be brief, as our space is all too little for the matter we have to publish.

We may observe that, however it be in the West, the German and Jewish comrades in New York and vicinity maintain a number of such schools as are referred to in this letter; also that we have, in the English speaking movement (which includes a large portion of the children of German and Jewish comrades) young peoples clubs, which combine Socialist and general education, social pleasure, and practical party work—raising of funds, distribution of tickets, clerical and committee work, etc. These institutions are not so numerous nor so efficient as they might be (or as they will be in the future), but they are doing good service. And experience shows that they are useful in direct proportion as they are kept in close connection with the party organization. It may be remarked, too, that these clubs are very successful, in very many cases, when they include both girls and boys in a single organization, thus interesting the young women in the political movement and training the two sexes to work together in comradeship.

Both in New York and elsewhere, there are many women who are active party members and serve on executive and campaign committees, as secretaries, as party speakers, and in other functions in the political organization. So far as our observation goes, their work is efficient and they have just as much influence as if they were men. By thus working together in one organization for a common end, not dividing the field but living up to the party declaration for the political equality of the sexes, both men and women learn to understand each other and prepare themselves for the time when this equality will be realized in the political organization of the state. In a word, we think that what our correspondent declares to be impossible is not only possible but actual.

As to the criticism of those "who think that all that is necessary to bring into immediate realization the Co-operative Commonwealth is to vote the Socialist ticket," we would suggest that the very fact of voting the Socialist ticket implies that previous education which our correspondent rightly thinks so needful. People vote the Socialist ticket because they have found out what Socialism is and have become Socialists. What more do we want? The work of the Socialist Party is distinctly a work of education; and the most important part of this education—more important even than a theoretical understanding of the doctrine of surplus value and the class struggle—is the practical education which is won by actual work in the labor movement.—Ed.)

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.
By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

Donations to the National Propaganda Fund have been received as follows:

Amount reported to Mar. 22	$217.28
Dr. R. L. West, Monett, Mo.	1.00
Chas. Babbitt, St. Louis, Mo.	.50
Local Wheeling, W. Va.	1.53
Local Taunton, Mass.	8.50
28th A. D., New York City	2.00
31st Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Local Albany, Oregon	1.40
Total received to Mar. 29	$266.93

NO THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

The Worker is requested to publish the following resolutions adopted by Branch 2, Waterbury, Conn.:

"Whereas, Socialism as a science is not concerned with theological dogma, nor can the world-wide Socialist Party, which must include the people of all religious and forms of beliefs and unbeliefs, have an established religion, but must exercise the broadest tolerance toward all, ignoring such differences, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we decidedly object to the discussion of theological dogma or religious questions in our weekly party organ, because such things are foreign to our propaganda and likely to stir up controversy and bitterness.

"We have trouble enough of our own over differences upon questions which are our proper concern. In controversy with people of religious prominence or position, care should be taken to confine discussion to questions of politics and ethics only."

The Worker quite agrees with the position here defined.

CARNEGIE'S CONFESSION.

In his address at the opening of the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, Andrew Carnegie, in accepting a casket containing a piece of the first steel rail rolled in America, said: "I had no inventive mind, simply a mind to use the inventions of others. I think a fit epitaph for me would be, 'Here lies a man who knew how to get around men much cleverer than himself."

Here is an open capitalist confession that genius is the prey of the ruling class. Carnegie's only title to his many millions is his ability to "get around" better men—by a species of low cunning to separate them from the fruits of their skill and genius.

Truly, this is a perfectly legal title, but one which is morally indefensible. Carnegie's confession accords perfectly with the Socialist claim, viz., that no great fortune is the result of its owner's exertions, but comes from filching the product of others' brains and brawn. A self-confessed parasite, Mr. Carnegie is nevertheless held up before the youth of our country as one whose example should be emulated.

"There would be no incentive under Socialism," says the capitalist press. And Carnegie's testimony is to the effect that the reward of genius under the present system is to be robbed by cunning manipulators who know how to get around their intellectual superiors who are less versed in the intricacies of commercial crookedness.

There is no pretense on Carnegie's part that inventions would not have been just as numerous had he not been on earth to "get around" the inventors. He has added not a mite to the world's store of knowledge, has never created a single useful thing in all his life, yet by the tortorous tricks of trade he is able to amass three hundred million dollars, while thousands of "cleverer men" have gone down to the grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

But Carnegie had a mission to fulfill, and it is completed in the formation of the great Steel Trust, which has demonstrated the folly of competition and the superiority of a highly organized and centralized system of production. He has taken one of the necessary steps toward the collective ownership of industry, which will be inaugurated by the Socialist Party. It will be all the easier for a working class government to take possession of one trust than of a score of similar industries, and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which there will be small place for the kind of ability that is used to "get around" men much cleverer than its possessor.—The Exponent.

—A professed Socialist who doesn't work for Socialism is as bad and as foolish as a professed Christian who violates the Ten Commandments.

"WHERE WE STAND."

A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 50 for $1.40, 100 for $2.50, postpaid. Order now.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.

Published by the COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Mauser," by Frank Stuhlman; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10 cents a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL.—Upon receipts of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Where We Stand."

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

ORDER BLANK FOR THE WORKER'S GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.

THE WORKER,
184 William Street, New York.

Enclosed find $..... for which send me.....copies of your issue of May 1st.

Name .....

Address .....

..AN OFFER..

"Railroading in the United States," by Ben Hanford	5 cents.
"The Clerical Capitalist," by Rev. Father McGrady	10 cents.
"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," by H. Gaylord Wilshire	2 cents.
"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee	3 cents.
"The Proletariat," by Karl Kautsky	5 cents.
"The Class War in Idaho," by Job Harriman. Third Edition.	5 cents.
"The Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.	10 cents.
"The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science," by F. Engels	5 cents.
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 cents.
"The Attitude of the Socialists Toward the Trade Unions," by N. I. Stone	5 cents.
"The Capitalist Class," by Karl Kautsky	5 cents.
"Now and Then," a Socialist play by Frederick Krafft	10 cents.

On receipt of only 40 cents above 12 books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Largest assortment of Literature on the Labor Question. Catalogue Free.

PARTY BUTTONS.

We now manufacture three different sizes in one-half, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the one-half inch size simply with Arm and Torch Emblem.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

1 Button . .	5 Cents.
12 Buttons . .	25 Cents.
25 Buttons . .	50 Cents.
100 Buttons . .	$1.75

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party or Socialist Party will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

18th and 20th Assembly District, S. D. P. Business meeting Thursday, April 3, at 421 First avenue.

DON'T WEAR YOURSELF OUT TRYING TO SPREAD SOCIALISM, but take hold of things by the smoothest handle. New ideas and labor-saving devices in propaganda material. Samples for 2c. stamp. FRANK OHNEMUS, 196 Park Place, Long Island City, New York.

BOROUGH MEETING LOCAL KINGS COUNTY APRIL 5, AT LABOR LYCEUM.

To discuss the needs of the movement in the county.

"The Christian Church and Slavery in the Middle Ages," lecture by Edward King at club rooms of the Young Men's Educational Club, 231 Broome street, on Sunday, April 6. Admission free.

Young man (19) wishes to work in a brewery. Address I, care The Worker, 184 William street.

NOTICE.

Providence comrades who wish to join an English speaking local of the S. D. P. are requested to meet at my house Sunday, April 6, at 10 a. m. Those who cannot be present are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

A. P. WORKMAN,
74 Gay Street, Providence, R. I.

AN IMPERTINENT SUGGESTION.

The cost of living among the workers of Manhattan is being investigated by the United States Labor Bureau. Why is it that the working people are always the ones investigated? Why not have an investigation on the living expenses of Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan, Schwab, and the other great employers of labor? Such data, if given publicity, would raise such a furore that the wage-earners employed by these men would have the sympathy of the public when next they asked for an increase in wages of ten cents per day. By all means let us investigate what the employing classes expend for their living. A comparison is only just.—Typographical Journal.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I USE RIPANS TABULES FOR PERIODIC HEADACHES, ALWAYS WITH QUICK RELIEF. ONLY LAST EVENING A LADY ASKED ME WHAT I THOUGHT GOOD FOR PAIN IN THE STOMACH FROM EATING RICH FOOD, AND I GAVE HER A RIPANS TABULE. TO-DAY SHE TELLS ME SHE HAS BOUGHT A PACKAGE, THE ONE I GAVE HER HELPED HER SO MUCH.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 933. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

MR. SCHWAB'S SALARY.

That enormous salaries are abundantly earned so far as the immediate parties are concerned is true, and any one who produced less for his employers than he received, would be discharged. Economically, however, such salaries are not always earned. Bill Sykes earned all that Fagin gave him as between himself and Fagin, but the wealth of London was not augmented by the skill and business prescience of Mr. Sykes.—Justice.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L SHIRT-WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION REGISTERED

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...

Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

"Railroading in the United States."

BY BEN HANFORD.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

40 Copies $1.00
1000 " 25.00

Sent on receipt of price.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 William Street, New York.

PUBLICATIONS.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS

That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 cash or $1 a month for a limited number of shares in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.20
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	.25	.10
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Paris Commune. Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Feuerbach. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.18
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.15	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.02
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.75	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

Just Received from England
A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

EMILE ZOLA'S

POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS.

Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.

"The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "Human Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother, Germinal," "Rush for the Spoil," "Therese Raquin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Plassans," "Pot Bouille" (Piping Hot), "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."

Any volume sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.

Send for catalogue of Socialist publications, sent gratis to any address.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill.

AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.

Subscription $1 per year, in advance.

HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.

Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .

FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGAR

PARTY NOTES.

At last Friday's meeting of the 4th A. D., in the headquarters at 209 East Broadway, a committee of five was chosen to take charge of outdoor agitation. The report of the Organizer that the Fourth is entitled to the banner by its vote cast in November was received with great applause, and it was resolved to hold a festival early in May to formally receive the banner. Comrade Wood's lecture was well attended. On Friday, April 4, there will be a free public meeting in the Pacific Hall, 209 E. Broadway, with good speakers. All sympathizers should bring their friends with them.

The 12th A. D., at its meeting last Friday, decided to hold an open-air meeting at the corner of Broome and Suffolk streets, on Saturday evening, April 5. On Friday, April 4, before the regular business meeting, there will be a public discussion on "Political Action as a Means of Propaganda," in the regular meeting room of the district, 96 Clinton street.

At the last meeting of the 18th and 20th A. D., Comrade Paulitsch presided. The vote on the proposed amendment to the national party constitution, empowering the N. C. to arrange interstate propaganda tours was in the affirmative. Five dollars was voted to the National Propaganda Fund. Tickets were accepted from the Socialist Band. J. N. Wood was elected as delegate to the May Day Conference. Comrades Boettger and Kramer were elected as Auditing Committee. It was decided to obtain lists of enrolled voters in the districts, to send them The Worker and begin a house-to-house canvass. Committee on the Klippell case reported progress; a committee from the Tailors' Union was given the floor to make a statement on the case and Comrades Wunderlie and Wood were elected to act with them.

The 19th A. D. at its last meeting instructed its delegate to the G. C. to get 25 more tickets for the May Concert for the Socialist Daily Fund; a first instalment of 25 had already been received. The district also accepted 25 tickets from the Socialist Band. Comrade Funk was elected to take charge of tickets. Comrade Klauber was chosen as delegate to the May Day Conference. It was voted that half the net proceeds of the picnic of West Side organizations should go to the Socialist Daily Fund. Dues were raised from 10 cents a month to 25 cents a month, beginning with May 1.

The 23d A. D. has ordered 300 copies of the May Day Number of The Worker, and got a thousand copies of the leaflet, "To the Catholic Workingmen," for free distribution.

The "smoker" held by the 30th A. D. last Friday was a great success. The large hall in the Club House was well filled with comrades of the Thirtieth and visitors from neighboring districts. Emil Freese kept the crowd laughing throughout the evening. A fine beer stein, donated by Adolf Jablinowski, was disposed of by auction, adding $11 to the handsome sum which was netted for the district treasury. If the comrades of the Thirtieth will shew as much interest in their district meetings during the next seven months as they did in Saturday's festivities, the prize banner which the Fourth now holds may grace the Club House in Eighty-sixth street next year.

The 21st A. D., Brooklyn, will hold an important special meeting Sunday, April 6, at 2:30 p. m., at Keystone Garden, corner of Pennsylvania and Glenmore avenues.

Miss Frances Nacke of San Francisco, who is in the city for a short time on her way to Germany, will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on Sunday, April 6, at 8 p. m. Her subject will be: "The Child and Socialism."

The New York Socialist Literary Society, 117 Forsyth street, will hold a special meeting on Monday evening, April 7, which all members should attend. As the building in which the present headquarters are situated is to be torn down, new quarters must be secured at once, and the committee chosen for that purpose will make its report at Monday's meeting.

The Young Men's Educational League will hold a public meeting Sunday evening, April 6, at 331 Broome street. Edward King will lecture on "The Christian Church and Slavery in the Middle Ages." Admission is free.

John Spargo will lecture on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism," Friday evening, April 18, at Beckmann's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

The Washington Heights Branch of the New York Public Library has refused to put the "Appeal to Reason" on the reading room tables, on account of the seditious doctrine it advocates.

Maine Socialists are reported to be very active. Comrades in the different locals should send occasional notes of their doings to The Worker.

Ben Hanford will be the principal speaker at the May Day meeting in Boston.

The Boston Central Committee at its last meeting adopted local constitution and by-laws as approved by referendum. Comrades Mailly, Mahoney, Cutting, Dyer and Worcester, all trade unionists, were elected as a committee to arrange the May Day Celebration, it being hoped to make this a still greater success than the Commune celebration just held. Officers of the Central Committee were elected: Organized, Wm. Mailly; Recording Secretary, L. Marcus; Financial Secretary, I. E. Worcester; Literature Agent, S. Touvin; Auditors, Jos. Muffi; B. Glasser, Jos. Spero. All branches gave favorable reports except Brighton and Ward 8, which are in bad condition and will be visited by the Organizer.

Geo. G. Cutting will speak on "Law Versus Labor" for the Somerville Socialist Club, Hill Building, Union Square, Somerville, Sunday evening, April 6.

Local Providence, R. I., of the Socialist Party, meets on the second Sunday of each month at the hall of the German Dramatic Society, 9 Elswald street, Olneyville. Emil Bernstein is Organizer and Paul Loegel, Recording Secretary. Workingmen and workingwomen are invited to attend the meetings and join the organization.

The Polish comrades in Philadelphia have been holding a series of meetings in different parts of the city with good results. Good speakers, in Polish and English, addressed attentive audiences at Nordling's Hall, Eidrich's, Kosciusko Hall, Polish Hall, and at Mananyunk. Comrades Fischler, Moore, Kuppinger, and Caldwell all took part in the work. Many subscriptions were taken for the Polish Socialist paper, "Robotnik."

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow spoke in Wilkes Barre on Sunday afternoon and evening, Mar. 30. The afternoon meeting at Reilly's Hall was free and was attended by about fifty persons; a collection to help defray expenses brought in $1.65. Admission to the evening lecture in the C. L. U. Hall was by ticket; 150 tickets at 10 cents each were sold, and over 100 persons attended. Thus all expenses of the meetings were well covered. Both audiences were very enthusiastic. Comrade Bigelow quickly sold all the Socialist books and pamphlets he had with him and many would-be buyers were disappointed that he had no more. A quantity of leaflets and papers was distributed free. The Wilkes Barre comrades are well pleased and will soon have other good speakers in town. Local readers of The Worker should watch for announcements.

H. Gaylord Wilshire has made a number of dates for lectures during the next two months. On April 3 he is at Louisville, Ky.; April 5, at Cincinnati; April 6, Covington, Ky. Massachusetts will have his services April 24 to 29 inclusive, and for May 22 to May 31 he will be speaking in Michigan. All his engagements are made under the management of locals of the Socialist Party.

State charter has been issued to Colorado.

Wetherford, Okla., has applied for chatrer.

Comrade McCaffery, taking advantage of a strike, succeeded in organizing a local of the party in Nebraska City, Neb. He also organized Lincoln.

City Clerk refused to file nominations of Socialists in Lincoln, Neb. Mandamus suit to compel him to do so has been won by the party. Republican and Democratic party both filed objections, showing they are two wings on the same bird. Both old parties have combined against the Socialists in Plattsmouth, Neb. Feeling is running high. Comrades have hopes of election in Omaha City, Neb., because of late strike and action of trade unions.

Comrade Boomer has reorganized Locals Lehi, Silver City, and Salt Lake City, Utah. A convention will be held shortly to perfect state organization.

Comrade William Mahoney of Indianapolis had an exceedingly able article on "Trade Unions and Socialism" in the February issue of the "American Pressman."

THEY APPRECIATE CAREY'S WORK.

Portland, Me., C. L. U. Extends Greeting to Him and Also to the Boston Strikers.

The Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., at its meeting of Mar. 19, passed the following resolutions bearing upon the Boston strike and on Comrade Carey's record in the Legislature:

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of Portland affirms its belief in sympathetic strikes whenever the cause is just.

"It affirms that the sympathetic strike is founded upon unselfishness because it jeopardizes the existence of the workingman's home for the cause of the brotherhood of unions.

"It affirms that the labor unions and the capitalist unions called 'Trusts' are both legitimate unions and will remain so as long as the present competitive system shall be allowed to exist. Believing that the strike of the teamsters of Boston was founded on justice and endorsing the sympathetic strike of the other unions, the Portland Central Labor Union extends its sympathy to the united labor of Boston for the recent strike and further believes that the action will greatly stimulate the cause of unionism throughout the nation.

"And be it further resolved, that the Portland Central Labor extends a vote of thanks to Hon. James F. Carey of Haverhill for the introduction into the Massachusetts House of Representatives of a bill for the re-establishment of the right of labor to picket and patrol in time of strikes, which means the legitimate use of moral suasion. And we further heartily endorse the words of Mr. Driscoll before the committee at the State House that 'Labor is not here to beg, but to demand justice."

The C. L. U. recently addressed to the two United States Senators from the state of Maine a communication in favor of election of Senators by direct vote of the people. They got very little recognition from those august gentlemen, however. Mr. Frye gave a formal answer, acknowledging the receipt of the letter, and Mr. Hale could not spare time for even that hollow courtesy. The Senators are too busy attending to the interests of the capitalists to waste time in considering the opinions of workingmen.

The election of a few Socialists to the Maine Legislature would at once compel the respect of these "servants of the state" and strengthen the hands of Carey and MacCartney, who are so bravely fighting the battles of Labor in the State House at Boston.

MAINE'S PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles, Demands, and Resolutions Adopted by State Convention of Socialist Party.

Through some mishap or misunderstanding the report of the state convention of the Socialist Party of Maine failed to reach us at the proper time. We are requested, however, even at this late day, to present the platform and resolutions there adopted, which are as follows:

State Platform.

"The Socialist Party of Maine, in convention assembled, endorses the constitution and platform of the Socialist Party of the United States of America.

"It also affirms its allegiance to the International Socialist movement, now organized in eighteen nations of the world, as the only salvation of the workingman from the growth of the international trusts.

"Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingman to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

"The econmic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

"But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the middle-class public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political parties formed by the propertied classes.

"The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied class.

"While we declare that the development of econmic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

"We declare that the aim of Socialism is to give the wage-earning class the full product of its labor. To this end we advocate the following

Immediate Demands.

"1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

"2. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all state work, whether under contract or not, with the ultimate abolishing of the contract system on all state work.

"3. A strong and effective employers' liability law.

"4. Strict enforcement of the child labor law with penalty for non-fulfillment of the law. The law is now defeated by the inability of the parent or parents to provide support for their children, owing to a low wage, therefore clothing and food for children should be furnished by the state or municipality when necessary.

"5. Reorganization of the State Department of Labor. The members of this department shall be selected from bona fide members of trade unions, and their duties shall be to look after all interests of Labor.

"6. Inauguration of a system of public works, which in times of business depression or involuntary idleness shall give employment and relief to thousands of workers, saving them from terrible suffering and misery.

"7. (a) Equal civil and political rights for men and women. (b) Equal pay for equal work performed regardless of sex.

"8. We declare that corporations must bear their just proportion of taxation; and franchises and wild lands shall be taxed to their market value.

"9. A law should be enacted permitting cities or towns to own franchises if desired.

"10. Progressive decrease of the military forces of the state. We denounce the system of military instruction in any school in the state and demand the withdrawal of state aid from schools having military instruction.

"11. We advocate the initiative and referendum, direct primaries, proportional representation, and right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

Resolutions.

"(a) We advocate the inauguration of a system of public markets to do away with the middle man and speculator between farmer and consumer.

"(b) We advocate a strict enforcement of the pure food laws, and of the law upon oleomargarine.

"(c) The liquor question is primarily a national question. We favor the national manufacture and complete national control of the sale of pure liquor at cost.

"(d) We call the attention of the Postal Department to the fact that the Third Assistant Postmaster General has exceeded the limitation of his office in declaring the Socialist paper, the 'Challenge' to be disqualified from entering the mail as second class matter, and in maliciously obstructing the 'Appeal to Reason.' We therefore demand that these matters receive immediate attention.

"(e) We protest against the arrest of Santiago Iglesias in Puerto Rico, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, upon the charge of a 'conspiracy to raise wages.' This old Spanish law permitting imprisonment upon such a charge is contrary to the spirit of American institutions; but it clearly represents an example of laws made by the capitalist class in the interest of the capitalist class as opposed to the interests of the working class.

"(f) We also endorse the following Farmers' Resolution: Whereas, The farmers of this country and especially of this state are directly affected by the Railroad Trust, the Manufacturing Trust, the Storage Corporations, and by the new and gigantic machinery in use on the great capitalist farms of the West, and Whereas, The result of these trusts have been to increase mortgage indebtedness and landlordism whereby the small farmer is being gradually crushed out or reduced to the position of a mere wage earner or wage slave on his own land, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the interests of the farmer are identical with the interests of the wage worker in the abolition of the system of capitalism and in the adoption of the public ownership of the trusts through Socialism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth as the only means whereby the farmer shall receive the full product of his labor."

SOCIALIST DODGERS.

So, "Brother" Abner McKinley was "seen" by the agent of the Danish government in the distribution of the $500,000 bribe fund for the purchase of the Danish Islands by the United States. It seems that grief over the death of his brother has not impaired Abner's patriotism. Hats off before Abner the Patriot!

Congressmen bribed. Associated press bribed. Senators bribed. Wild dance of bribers, bribees, and bribes. Nothing new.

Our father, wherever thou art; give us our daily Socialist paper and we will try to make a little heaven on earth. We will give it to our enemies as they give it to us—you bet. Amen.

The Catholic church is at its old-time tricks. The ancient, crazy creature is licking its chops at the sight of so many Socialists that gambol about un-roasted. The poor thing cannot get even a smell of burnt Socialist flesh. Unregenerate times!

Here are a few facts as to the intensity and productivity of the labor of the American miner. The figures are mostly Dr. Foster's and for 1900. Coal production of the world, 767,636,204 tons. By the British Empire, 248,000,000; by the United States, 245,000,000; by Germany, 150,000,000.

The number of coal miners throughout the world was about 4,500,000. The British Empire had 1,500,000, the United States had 500,000, Germany had 733,000.

Tons of coal mined in 1900:

By the British miner, 165; by the American miner, 490; by the German miner, 205.

The death rate from accidents per thousand for the world is 1.02. For the British Empire, 1.29. For Germany, 2.19. For the United States, 3.29. For Belgium, 1.05.

An editor of a successful daily newspaper writes in the "Atlantic Monthly" on the subject "Can a Newspaper Editor Be an Honest Man?" His answer is a most decided negative. Jerome should be asked to write on the subject "Can a District Attorney Be an Honest Man?"

Ten dollars will not make you nor break you; but ten dollars will help considerably to make the Socialist daily and to break up the capitalist's heaven and workingman's hell.

The state legislature has relieved the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of a state tax amounting yearly to $150,000 by virtually abolishing the state tax on corporations, except railroad corporations. How then are the above companies relieved of the tax? Well, it so happens that each of them is incorporated as a security company. See that curve?

You do not need to wait with your donation until others swell the Socialist daily fund to a considerable size. For others wait for you. Show the way. H. S.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party has handsome headquarters at 1022 Arch street, which are open every afternoon and evening. All who are interested in Socialism are invited to call.

Lectures are held every Thursday evening. The program for April is as follows:

April 3—Fred W. Long, "The Time for Action."

April 10—Geo. E. Bigelow, "The Fetish of Private Property."

April 17—Leonard D. Abbott, "Socialist Poets and Painters."

April 24—R. Albus, "Universal Brotherhood: Through Socialism or Mysticism?"

On Wednesday, April 23, Comrades McGrady and Bigelow are to speak in the Academy.

The Pennsylvania State Committee meets at the headquarters on the first and third Monday evening of each month; Local Philadelphia on the second Sunday evening; and the Central Committee on the first and third Wednesdays.

——Life without labor is guilt; labor without art is brutality.—Ruskin.

THE MOVEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

Secretary Goebel Presents a Statement of the Existing Conditions in That State.

A meeting of the new State Committee of the Socialist Party of New Jersey will be held on Sunday, April 6, at 3 p. m. sharp, at headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark. Every member is urged to attend without fail. Counties which have not yet elected their delegates should do so at once. Delegates are requested to urge their counties to send in all moneys due the State Committee, in order that the work may be not be delayed.

GENERAL CONDITION.

There are on April 1 forty branches in New Jersey, with a new one practically ready for a charter. These branches are located in eleven different counties, Hudson leading the list with sixteen branches. This leaves seven counties unorganized. Comrades living in these unorganized counties are requested to aid the state officers in effecting organization. While some of the branches are doing very little, the conditions in the state are an improvement over the conditions of even six months ago., and by hard and systematic work this state can be put in position to poll 10,000 votes in the next presidential election. To do that every comrade should push the following lines of work:

1. Circulation of literature and getting subscriptions to the party press.

2. Letting nothing stand in the road of service to his branch.

3. Trying to get a branch in some neighboring unorganized place.

4. Holding as many open-air meetings as possible.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Among the branches that should be mentioned as doing valuable work for Socialism is Branch 7 of Newark. This branch was formed only about ten weeks ago, with a membership made up almost entirely of Socialists who had never before been connected with the party work, and was organized with the purpose of giving all its energies to propaganda work as far as possible, and especially to the circulation of literature and enlarging the circulation of the Socialist press. It has already secured nearly 150 subscriptions to Socialist papers, besides the sale or distribution of a large quantity of leaflets, pamphlets, and books. Its meetings have been largely attended, usually taxing the capacity of the meeting place, among the speakers being Comrades Cole, Strobell, Burrowes, Dey, Goebel, and Parsonette. Leonard Abbott is listed to speak at the next meeting. A fact rather unusual and perhaps worthy of note is the variety of occupations represented among the membership, there being four physicians, a Baptist preacher, a novelist, two chemists, a mechanical engineer, contractor and builder, and masons, printers, engravers, etc., enough to make it a representative organization—every one of them standing squarely upon the principle of the class struggle.

Another branch in Newark that is doing good, steady, persistent work for the cause is the Thirteenth Ward Branch. They are preparing to try to enlarge the subscription list of The Worker, their plan being, thanks to the generosity of Comrade Rubinow, to send The Worker to a selected list of names for a month and then call upon them and solicit their subscriptions. If this plan were generally followed the result would be surprising.

Branch 4 of Newark is making steady progress and reaching the trade unionists more effectively than has previously been the case in Essex County. Comrade McIntosh has been especially valuable in this work. They hold public meetings every Sunday night at 124 Market street, to which all are welcome.

OCEAN COUNTY.

It is compartively easy to work in a county where there are from 300 to 1,800 men who think as you do. The men that deserve especial mention are those who are willing to be pioneers. Such is the branch at Point Pleasant, in Ocean County. There were only five votes cast there for Vail, but they have organized with six members and keep adding to their numbers and holding meetings right along. Being all poor men they lack the means to do what they feel should be done. They make a special appeal for literature from any comrades able to spare it. Send to E. M. Davis, Point Pleasant, Ocean County.

UNION COUNTY.

Elizabeth as usual is doing good work, thanks to the able assistance of Comrade Paul Koch and many others. They have a very good singing society and good headquarters. They have elected as organizer Comrade Gerhart, formerly a faithful worker of Essex County.

Plainfield Branch is getting ready to take its proper place in the ranks. It has not made much noise, but has circulated a large amount of literature and worked in a quiet and effective way for the cause.

BERGEN COUNTY.

This county seems to be getting alive all over. Comrades Dobbelaar, De Yoe, Dabo, Thompson, and Blenckstone being factors in this result. Comrade Thompson, as secretary of the county local, replies more promptly to communications from state headquarters than any other in the state, unless it be Comrade Glanz of Passaic. There are branches at Ramsays, Fort Lee, Carlstadt, Woodridge, Pietzburg, and now word comes that a branch is ready to start at Ridgefield. The Pietzburg branch held a very good meeting on April 24, with Comrades Dabo, Blenckstone, and Goebel as speakers. They are trying to organize at Hackensack. Any comrade there should write Comrade Abram Thompson, Ridgewood. "Let not him that hath a mouth say to another: Blow." The only good Socialist is the one that takes at least one Socialist paper and belongs to an organization. If there is none, so much the more reason for starting one. Steam is no good unless you have a boiler to put it in. Ditto Socialist sentiment unless you have an organization to make it count a hundred and a thousand fold.

HUDSON COUNTY.

This county has been alive a long time, and is likely to be more so, judging from present indications. The West Hudson branches have just closed a fair that has cleared at least one hundred dollars. A year ago there was but one branch in West Hudson, that at Arlington. Now there are four—including two in Harrison and one in Kearney. They have nominated a local ticket.

Hoboken is also making good progress, Branch 2 especially, every meeting seeing new members added.

Jersey City branches are steadily at work, and will show even better results at the next election. Hudson County Socialists may disagree now and then as to party tactics, but that is never allowed to interfere with any comrade willing to work being used in whatever direction his ability fits him for. The result is steady progress and good feeling.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Local Camden County reorganized recently as a result of a visit of the State Organizer there. It has taken in some valuable new workers to build up an effective organization. The Philadelphia comrades should help Camden all they can, even though it is not in their state. Socialism knows no such things as state or national lines. And the Camden comrades should go over and take a look at the Philadelphia headquarters, 1022 Arch street—the best in the country.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Comrade Glanz as organizer is one of the faithful in this county. They have recently organized a new branch in Paterson—the branches at Haledon, Passaic and Second Ward Paterson are also working and doing what they can. There should be a Socialist band in Paterson—and lots of open-air meetings this summer.

GEO. H. GOEBEL,
State Secretary.
14 Bridge street, Newark.

MAY DAY CONFERENCE.

The first meeting of the May Day Parade Conference was held on Saturday, Mar. 29, at the Labor Lyceum. Delegate Sjoeholm of the Journeymen Tailors was elected temporary Chairman and Julius Gerber Secretary. Delegates Taufer, Cohn, and Heidelbach were elected as Credential Committee, whereupon a recess was taken, after which the committee reported the following organizations represented:

Social Democratic Party—4th, 6th and 10th, 12th, 14th and 15th, 17th, 23d and 28th Assembly Districts.

Dramatic Society Karl Marx, Socialist Liedertafel, Arbeiter Liederkrantz.

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society—Branches 24, 68, 70, 158, and 160.

United Engineers, No. 1; Amalgamated Wood Workers, Local 172; Metal Polishers and Buffers, Local 34; Coppersmiths' Union; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers, Locals 174 and 175; Ship and Machinist Riggers, L. A. 1635, K. of L.; United Journeymen Tailors' Union; Custom Upholsterers' Union, Local 44; Harlem River Freight Handlers' Association; Cigar Makers, No. 90; Cigar Packers, No. 213; Architectural Iron Workers, Locals 335, 401, and 434; International Association of Machinists; International Bakers, Nos. 1, 50, and 164; Bakers' and Confectioners' Association; Brotherhood of Carpenters, Locals 309, 375, 476, and 513; German Waiters' Union, No. 1; East Side Waiters' Union, No. 3; Children's Jacket Makers' Union; Vest Makers' Union, Local 16 of U. G. W.; Bricklayers' Union, Nos. 11 and 35; Locals 15 and 18 of the Piano and Organ Builders' International Union.

The committee recommended the seating of all delegates. The delegates of Brotherhood of Carpenters protested against the seating of the delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union, claiming that that organization is not a bona fide labor organization, and that it was only organized to injure the Carpenters of this city. After some discussion it was decided to seat the delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the opinion being that it is not for the May Conference to decide or determine which is and which is not a bona fide labor organization, as long as they are recognized as such by the local and national bodies; whereupon the delegates of the Carpenters withdrew. A committee was elected to visit the Carpenters and explain to them the reasons for the action of the Conference.

Delegate B. Korn of the German Waiters was elected as Chairman and J. Gerber as Secretary. Delegates Haufman, Morton, Eiser, Simon, Panzer, Cohn, and Miss Ginsberg were elected as an Executive Committee to make all necessary arrangements. It was decided to hold the parade on Saturday, May 3. All arrangements were referred to the Executive Committee.

In order to cover the expense of the Conference, it was decided that each organization be requested to contribute as much as possible, but not less than $2. Decided to meet every Saturday evening until the parade. All organizations not represented are requested to send delegates to the Conference which meets every Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

Adjournment followed.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

LOCAL 41 REPUDIATES PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ACT?

The Worker has received the following communication, on the official letter-paper of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, Local 41:

"To the Editor of The Worker.

"Dear Sir:—In view of what has transpired at the meeting of the C. F. U. Sunday, Mar. 23, referring to the trouble between the Brewery Workers and the Engineers and Firemen, Local 41 desires to be set right before the labor public.

"Our delegation on the floor of the body took no part in the proceedings, therefore Local 41 should not be held responsible for the actions of the Chairman of the C. F. U.

"Respectfully,
"LOCAL 41."

"New York, Mar. 26.

We are not in a position to say whether or not this letter is official—whether it enamantes from Local 41 as a body, from the officers as such, or from officers or members as individuals.

The occasion of the letter is the general disapproval of the arbitrary rulings of President Johnson of the C. F. U., a member of the Musicians' Local 41, against the Brewery Workers.

We would add only this comment: President Johnson is still a member of Local 41 and one of that union's representatives in the central body. He is still under their jurisdiction. If they disapprove of his action they have power to hold him responsible. If they approve of his action they should not try to escape their share of the responsibility.

It pays, in the labor movement, to be frank and fearless. The question involved in the Brewery Workers' fight is an important one and it cannot be dodged forever. The unions that take it up seriously and honestly, determine their position by careful discussion, and then declare that position openly and directly will command the most respect and fare the best.

CAREY AND MacCARTNEY WILL BE BUSY IN APRIL.

Comrades Carey and MacCartney, the two Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature, have a good deal to attend to outside their official duties. They are constantly called upon to address meetings in various parts of Massachusetts and the neighboring states.

Carey spoke at Somerville last Sunday evening for the Socialist Club. His dates during April so far are as follows: April 2, Cambridge, before a students' club; 4, Milford; Sunday, April 5, Salem, Knights of Columbus, afternoon; Lynn Liberal Forum, 71 Munroe street, evening, 8, Lynn Central Labor Union; 10, Charlestown Socialist Club; 11, Neponset Socialist Club; 15, Waltham Socialist Club; 18, guest at the Lawrence Central Labor Union's annual ball; 19, guest at the banquet of the Lawrence Typographical Union; 20, Mass Meeting of the Boston railroad men in Paine Memorial Hall; 25, Farmington, N. H.; 26 and 27, in Bristol County; 30, Springfield Socialist Club's May Day Celebration.

MacCartney addressed a good meeting at Webster on Monday, Mar. 24, for the local Socialist Club and on the following Thursday he spoke upon invitation before a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Lumber Teamsters' Union in Boston. His dates for April so far are as follows: April 2, Walpole; 8, Brockton fair; 11, Cambridge Socialist Club; 18, New London, Conn.; 20, Mass Meeting of Boston railroad men in Paine Memorial Hall; 21, Woman's Club, Allston; 25, 26, and 27, in Bristol County; 30, Springfield Socialist Club's May Day celebration.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Grand Symphony Concert

By the full Damrosch Orchestra of sixty pieces, under the direction of FRANK DAMROSCH, assisted by a Chorus of Six Hundred Voices from the People's Choral Union.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4,
—IN—
Grand Central Palace.

Three beautiful Living Pictures: "THE FIRST OF MAY," "STRUGGLE," "VICTORY."

FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY FUND.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ADMISSION AT THE DOOR, 35 CENTS.

For tickets and information apply to H. C. Bowerman, Financial Secretary, at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.
Bakery, Coffee and Lunch Room
110 Bleecker Street, New York.
Kangaroos are welcome; no line drawn on smaller animals.

PATRONIZE ....
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM, 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th Sts. N. Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

WATCHES.
FACTORY TO POCKET.
Every day more and more people are BEING CONVINCED that we do save them 25 to 75 per cent. on Solid Gold, Silver, Gold Filled and Gun Metal Watches. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway. Estab. 1876.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH MEETING.

A Borough Meeting of the Social Democratic Party of Brooklyn will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Saturday evening, April 5. Every comrade should make it a point to be present promptly at 8 p. m., as important business is to be taken up.

IN THE BRONX.

On Friday evening, April 4, a meeting will be held in Webster Hall, One Hundred and Fortieth street and Third avenue, for the organization of the Social Democratic Party in the 34th A. D. All Socialist voters and sympathizers in the 34th A. D. are urged to attend.

SPRING'S MEETINGS.

State Organizer Spring will address the following meetings during the week:

Friday, April 4—Eleventh A. D., at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street.

Saturday, April 5—Street-corner meeting, Broome and Suffolk street.

Sunday evening, April 6—Socialist Educational League, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street.

Monday, April 7—Fourteenth A. D., at 238 E. Tenth street.

Wednesday, April 9—Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth A. D., at 215 East Fifty-ninth street.

FAILURES OF THE WEEK.

"Bradstreet's" reports 183 failures in the United States during the week, against 197 for the previous week and 189, 178, 190, and 226 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital. As usual, it is the little capitalists who fail.

THE WORKER'S
GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.
Eight Pages. Highly Valuable Articles. Ready May 1st.
Less than 100 copies, per copy 1 cent; 200 copies, $1.20.
100 copies, 75 cents; 300 copies or more, per 100, 50 cents.
ORDER AT ONCE.
USE ORDER BLANK YOU FIND IN THIS NUMBER.

The Worker.

A WONDERFUL BOOK.
"Railroading in the United States."
BY BEN HANFORD.
Price, 5 Cents. One Hundred Copies, $2.50, Postpaid.
ORDER AT ONCE.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 William St., New York.

VOL. XII.—NO. 2. NEW YORK, APRIL 13, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

NEVER TRUST A CAPITALIST.

Lesson of the Boston Strike "Settlement."

Speakers at Faneuil Hall Enforce the Lesson and Blacklisted Freight-Handlers Applaud.

The six hundred freight handlers who lost their jobs through the "settlement" of the recent teamsters' strike in Boston, held a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall on Saturday, April 5, as a protest against the injustice they had suffered. The meeting was preceded by a parade through the streets.

The principal speakers at the meeting were Representatives James F. Carey and F. O. MacCartney and Geo. A. Bittenhauser of the Cigar Makers' Union. They were all liberally applauded.

J. J. Powers, President of the Freight Handlers' Union, called the meeting to order, and said that the meeting was called to show the public how the corporations had used the Governor to help break the strike. "When we had the business of Boston tied up, the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston came to our committee and asked us to declare the strike off, and on the word of the Governor we did so, expecting to go back to work next morning. But what have they done? Not one of us got our work back and 650 men are now walking the streets of Boston."

He then introduced Representative Carey, who briefly reviewed the industrial situation and then came down to the recent strike. In part he said:

Juggled and Betrayed.

"You were betrayed and juggled by the settlement. You trusted to the word of your masters and you suffered for it. It hardly seems necessary for workingmen to have pointed out to them the treachery of their masters. The history of capitalism is a daily history of treachery. You ought never to have trusted them.

"If the Governor wanted to force the railroads to take you back he could do it. If the Governor should go to the railroads and say, 'We intend to enact hostile legislation,' and if they knew he would do it, they would soon take back every one of you. But no, they don't do that! The Republican Governor of Massachusetts and the Democratic Mayor of Boston unite to deceive the workingmen. And the next year you'll elect the same men."

Yells of "No, we won't."

Don't Blame the Police.

"You blame the police for acting as they did during the strike, but you overlook the power behind the police. Supposing one of you men was Governor; one of you Mayor, and some of you judges, what would you do? Why, the police would have different instructions. They would have to protect the strikers, not the corporations. And you know what sort of judges you have now.

"If a scab driver shoots a boy, the judge fines the boy. The boy should have been invulnerable, he should be bullet-proof. And if one of your agents takes a union button off the coat of a scab driver, why the great legal luminary over in Charlestown gives the laboring man six months for taking off the button that the man had no right to wear.

"That's the kind of men you elect to public office. You elect men who appoint Police Commissioners who order the officers to help the corporations, as they did in the last strike. That's the kind of men you elect. How generous you are!

"You listened to false promises. The first concern of the Governor, the Mayor and the business men was to get the wheels of profit running. That's all they care for. To gain that end, they lied to you. You believed them, and now you are out of a job.

"The Governor said to you, 'Go back, all who can and I'll try to get the rest back.' Then he sent for the 'Physic Federation' to administer a little more chloroform. You ought not to have allowed anybody to settle the strike but yourselves. No matter as to the personal qualities of the Governor and the Mayor and the business men, who love you as fleas love a dog. The fact that one of you is left out is a living example of the baseness and treachery of those whose promises you listened to.

"If you go on strike again—and I hope you will never become so degraded that you will not strike industrially when it becomes necessary—strike politically, too. When you do strike, go in to win or lose and allow no treacherous 'friends' to interfere. Trust yourselves and no other, and when a nose is stuck into your affairs, hit it. If you win, win; if you lose, lose; but don't allow yourselves to be tricked, so that at the end of the battle, you don't know whether you've won or lost."

He closed with a fervent appeal to the meeting for economic and political solidarity and was warmly cheered.

Mr. Bittenhauser followed in a strong speech. He asked that the committee be not blamed too severely. "They were surrounded on all sides, the pressure was too great, and they had to succumb."

Sargent's Change of Heart.

He related a conversation he had with Frank P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who was in Boston at the time of the strike as a member of the Civic Federation.

"I asked him," said Mr. Bittenhauser, "what he thought of the situation. He said, 'Deplorable. I never saw anything like it in my life.' That night he received news of his appointment as Immigration Commissioner at $7,500 a year. The next morning's papers quoted him as saying that he was perfectly satisfied with what he had seen.

"The only hope for the workingmen is to unite politically as well as industrially. You should be glad that you have two such men as Carey and MacCartney in the legislature to fight for you. I have been a Democrat all my life; but I am through, and hereafter I vote against both the old parties, and I counsel you to do the same."

Representative MacCartney first gave a brief sketch of the development of industry in the United States and showed how a class struggle was raging in America.

"The recent strike, out of which you emerged sufferers, was a splendid exhibition of class solidarity. There never was a more magnificent spectacle in the history of this nation than the one in which 20,000 Boston workingmen struck out of sympathy with eight of their fellows. These men who struck were heroes.

"The next time that you have a strike and the trade unions try to bring Ralph M. Easley to Massachusetts, fight it to the death. Ralph M. Easley is not your friend, he is your enemy. The Civic Federation was not formed to help organized labor, but to betray it. Have no faith in the Civic Federation. It's a confidence game. You had a full hand and you threw down to your opponent's two aces."

MacCartney criticized the strike committee severely and said they did not realize the responsibility upon them or the significance of the strike, and therefore allowed the situation to slip from their grasp. He advised the men to stick to their trade unions, for the capitalists only desired to see them divided, but to choose carefully the men to direct them.

"The working class, properly organized," he said, "is invincible."

"In conclusion, I want to say, if another strike occurs, fight to the death. Do not trust the professions or promises of any one whose interests are with the capitalist class. I believe that Governor Crane is an honest men, but he could not look at the strike as we did; for he drank in capitalism at his mother's breast."

W. M.

A CHAPTER IN TRADE UNIONISM.

That Newark Dailies Refused to Print and Newark Workingmen Should Consider.

On Friday evening, March 7, during the reports of unions at the Essex Trades Council of Newark, N. J., the delegate from the Coopers' Union reported that the Murphy varnish works were employing scab coopers. The announcement created something of a sensation among the Republican delegates to the Council, who no doubt remembered the fact that Governor Murphy, the owner of the varnish works, had during the campaign, while on a stumping tour, actually got up from his soup in order to go into the hotel corridor to shake hands with a delegation of poor ignorant workingmen, and told them that he was "Labor's friend." What made the report still more disagreeable was the fact that Governor Murphy was paying his coopers six dollars below the union scale—$12 a week, the scale calling for $18.00.

By a unanimous vote the matter was referred to the Arbitration Committee, which is composed of reliable men. The chairman of this committee is Chas. Mueller, Business Agent of Brewers' Union No. 2, one of the progressive men of the Council, and he and his committee went after the Murphy varnish works with characteristic energy.

At this same meeting Delegate Fred McIntosh reported that he was sent on a committee from the Allied Printing Trades Council to appear before the Board of Education, in order to demand that the annual report of that Board be printed in a union office, and that the Board of Education ignored the committee entirely, and placed the work in a scab printing office, as they said, "because the figure was fourteen dollars cheaper than in a union office." Delegate McIntosh, in making this report, referred to the action of the Board as being in line with the treatment that organized labor is receiving all over the country from the stool-pigeons of capitalism, who are always to be found upon municipal boards of all descriptions.

Although reporters from both the "Evening News" and "Daily Advertiser" were present, those sheets would not print a line regarding Governor Murphy's scab cooper shop, or the scab Board of Education.

On March 14, the Arbitration Committee reported that they had visited the varnish works of Governor Murphy, and in the cooperage department found only one union man at work, and he had joined the union just on the eve of election. Delegate Mueller in his report stated that the superintendent of the Murphy varnish works had said they did not know just what the Cooper's Union demanded. This the delegate from the Cooper's vigorously denied, as the Governor was seen previous to election and had promised to have his establishment straightened out. In order to ascertain the truth the Council ordered the delegate from the Coopers' Union to accompany the Arbitration Committee to the Governor's varnish works, which was done the following week, with the result that the superintendent had to acknowledge that they had received official notice from the Coopers' Union regarding scale of wages, etc., but he desired a week to consider the proposition. On Friday evening, March, 28, the Arbitration Committee reported that the cooperage establishment of His Excellency was still scab and likely to remain so.

During the three weeks that the despicable action of New Jersey's high-toned Governor was discussed on the floor of the Essex Trades Council, the daily papers of Newark did not print a line concerning it. This contemptible action on the part of the Newark press towards organized labor is causing even the "safe," the "conservative" element to use their think-factory on their own account.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MILWAUKEE.

The Socialist Vote Nearly Doubled in Seventeen Months.

Figures Reach 8,401—Generally Admitted That Socialism Is Now a Factor That Must Be Reckoned With—Sketch of Campaign.

With the counting of the ballots indicating the election of David S. Rose, the Democratic candidate for Mayor (the man who at the national convention at Kansas City declared "that this standing up and dying for principle is all rot"), by a plurality of about 8,000, one of the most intensely interesting and remarkable campaigns ever fought in this city passed into history. Interesting to us because it was again to measure our strength politically—remarkable on account of the phenomenal growth of Socialist thought. The progress of this growth is best illustrated by the following table, showing the progress of the Socialist vote here in the last four years:

Spring, 1898, for Mayor, 2,430.
Spring, 1900, for Mayor, 2,585.
Fall, 1900, for Governor, 4,667.
Spring, 1902, for Mayor (incomplete), 8,401.

On the other hand, it may also be interesting to record the "growth" of the S. L. P. Their candidate for Mayor, on incomplete returns, received 198 votes, while for Treasurer they got 247, indicating great class-consciousness. In 1896 they cast 444 votes; in 1898, 429; in 1900, 352 in the spring and 245 in the fall.

Whether the growth of the Social Democratic Party is sound and substantial yet remains to be seen. One thing, however, is certain. While our platform contained immediate demands, and while they were mentioned and even advocated, yet on the whole the greatest stress was laid on the desirability of economic liberty, realizable only when classes are abolished and the Co-operative Commonwealth is established. The result therefore warrants the prediction that our growth and strength are healthy and normal. Another gratifying feature is the even strength shown for all of our city candidates.

An Active Campaign.

We started on January 31, when at the city convention, composed of 157 delegates, of whom 99 represented the party and 58 represented about twenty unions, our city ticket was nominated. Little or nothing was done for some time, the Fair and Carnival absorbing all our attention. After the Fair closed, work was commenced in earnest. Fifty thousand platforms were printed in English and German, and 25,000 leaflets and 50,000 copies of the "Herald" and "Vorwaerts" were systematically distributed by the Campaign Committee, besides a vast quantity of literature which each ward attended to. At our meetings no opportunity was lost to dispose of literature and the amount so sold far exceeded any previous efforts.

Comrades Father McGrady, Eugene V. Debs, Seymour Stedman, Thomas Morgan, and W. J. McSweeny from outside did some valuable and effective service. As the fight progressed, interest increased, enthusiasm became wild, and at a meeting held the Sunday previous to election, during the address of Thomas J. Morgan, an audience of over 1,500 that filled the hall to its utmost capacity became almost delirious in its unbounded enthusiasm. They repeatedly applauded and cheered the speakers to the echo.

But much as was done by orators and speakers, the most telling work was no doubt done by the rank and file. It was as much a victory of the plain and lowly every-day workers as it was of the brilliant speakers and orators.

Democrat Rose Sneaked.

In some respects it was a most sensational struggle. David S. Rose, in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for Mayor, boastfully challenged the "opposition" to debate the merits of his four years of administration. This was our opportunity and we promptly accepted his challenge. But lo! to our severe disappointment, he crawled out of the embarrassing position by refusing to meet us on the ground that he meant only the Republican party. Vain and proud as is Rose, yet he was too cowardly to meet us in debate. Commenting on his failure to discuss the issues, the Milwaukee "Daily News" said editorially, under the caption of "Rose's Rocky Road:" "The advent of the Social Democracy in the local political field is making the road rough and rocky for the demagogues and 'con' men that have talked glibly of their friendship for Labor while playing into the hands of public utility corporations. The educational work being done by the Social Democracy is opening the eyes of Labor to the fact that its 'friends' are often its worst enemies. * * * Outside the promise it gives of eliminating the Dave Rose species of 'friends of the peepul,' the educational work of the Social Democracy cannot fail to have beneficial effect in raising the tone of political discussion. To understand Socialism a man has to devote thought to economic subjects. Socialists are not 'born,' like Democrats and Republicans. They have a well-defined idea of solving economic and social problems. It is not necessary to be a Socialist to realize that the spread of Socialist propaganda inevitably must lead to a discussion of economic and political problems on their merits and that the old-time clap-trap and party appeal will be forced to give way to intelligent discussion. The demagogue and spellbinder, with his superficial denunciation of monopoly and his quack lotions, will find his occupation gone when the workingman begins to do his own thinking."

A peculiar circumstance was the unusual fairness accorded our party by the capitalist press. Almost without exception they treated us fairly until toward the end of the campaign, when they seemed to get scared at indications and hostility cropped out in several instances. No doubt this strangely impartial attitude was due in a great measure to the uncertainty as to which side we would draw most heavily from.

Old Parties Had No Issues.

It was a notorious fact, visible even to the most superficial observer and admitted by some of the minor candidates on the old-party tickets, that neither party had the semblance of an issue except the chase for office.

The Republicans were hopelessly split into factions. There are the "Half-breeds" and the "Stalwarts"—the former representing the "reform" element under the leadership of Governor La Follette, and the latter reflecting the interests of the corporations, millionaires, etc., under the leadership of "Boss" Charlie Phister, the millionaire tanner. Observation shows that the lines between the big and the little fish are being drawn in their own pond in this state. They are separating even in their own party. This party appealed to the voters on the "prosperity" and "full dinner-pail" arguments.

The Democratic party made the run chiefly on its past record of a "wide-open town" and a few public improvements, mainly a new "bridge" across the main street in town. They openly stood for all that is low, vulgar, and corrupt. It is only to the great personal influence and activity of Rose that their success may be ascribed. "Dave" made sixty-five speeches in two weeks, as many as seven in one day. The Democrats at the last moment in their convention added a union plank to their platform. How many suckers nipped at the bait is hard to tell. With "Dave's" record as a "friend of Labor," any who voted for him on the strength of this plank must indeed have been fools. During the May riots of 1886 Rose was second lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles, which were stationed in Milwaukee to shoot the strikers—and did it cheerfully.

Trade Union Sympathy.

Union labor in general is with us. The Federated Trades Council has for years been strongly Socialistic. They have shown their friendship in more ways than mere sympathy or meaningless resolutions. Without solicitation they appropriated $25 to our campaign fund. Several other unions did likewise. These were entirely voluntary contributions, as the party did not ask a cent from any one, using some of the money made on the fair for that purpose. Then undoubtedly the strikes in the metal trades of last spring helped us some. Our comrades seized that opportunity and distributed an enormous lot of literature. The disastrous result of the machinists' strike, coupled with our efforts to point out the cause of failure, gave the movement an impetus little dreamt of.

Summed up, the result is very gratifying, and the campaign will long be remembered as the first fought after becoming an official party. The old parties admit that henceforth we are a factor to be reckoned with and not to be ignored. It has given us inspiration and encouragement to work all the harder for the future. Already our full contest has been commenced and many plans laid to not only hold what we have gained but to even increase our strength and prestige. It makes one feel like shouting, "What's the matter with Milwaukee? She's all right."

H. W. BISTORIUS.
Milwaukee, April 5.

SOCIALISTS AHEAD IN SHEBOYGAN.

In the aldermanic election at Sheboygan, Wis., the Socialist Party cast more votes than either of the old parties. The Democrats, in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards, cast 1,111 votes; the Republicans, in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, had 1,002; the Socialist Party, with candidates in all wards, had 1,403. The total vote was 3,516, so that we have practically 40 per cent.

Nevertheless, we elected but one Alderman, Comrade Mohr, in the Seventh Ward. He had nearly twice as many votes as his opponent, who was supported by both old parties.

In the Eighth our candidate was defeated by but 11 votes. This slim majority for the capitalists was secured only by keeping the workingmen in certain factories until the polls were closed.

MAY DAY IN BOSTON.

The celebration of International Labor Day in Boston will not be held on May 1, as at first intended. The committee were unable to make satisfactory arrangements for that date, and had to arrange to hold the affair on Sunday evening, May 4, instead. Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, has been engaged, and, though a trifle late, the celebration will be a noteworthy one. Three of the best speakers in the movement have been engaged in the persons of Ben Hanford of New York and Representatives Carey and MacCartney. There will also be a short musical entertainment. Admission will be free and comrades and friends are urged to work to have the celebration a thorough success. Advertising cards for distribution can be had from William Mailly, Organizer, 330 Shawmut avenue, Boston. Trade unionists are especially urged to be present.

VICTORY IN MICHIGAN.

Two Socialist Aldermen Elected in Battle Creek.

F. A. Kulp and Charles A. Jackson, Candidates of the Socialist Party, Will Take Seats in the City Council.

The Socialist Party has scored its first victory at the polls in the state of Michigan.

A city election was held in Battle Creek last Monday and when the ballots were counted its was found that the Socialist Party had won in the First and Second Wards, electing F. A. Kulp and Charles A. Jackson to the Board of Aldermen. Battle Creek is a city of over 18,000 population.

The Worker has as yet no information as to the size of our vote; but a beginning has been made and new successes in other parts of the state may be expected to follow.

The Socialist movement has made rapid progress in Michigan during the last few years. In the fall of 1898, with the S. L. P. only in the field, there were 1,101 votes. In the fall of 1900 the Social Democratic Party had 2,826 and the S. L. P. 903. In the spring of 1901 our vote was 7,504, although our candidates were on the ballot in but forty-five out of the eighty-two counties; and the S. L. P. polled 3,400 in the whole state.

SEDALIA AGAIN DOUBLES THE VOTE.

Missouri City Has Increased Socialist Vote from 101 to 656 in a Year and a Half.

The Socialist vote in the city election at Sedalia, Mo., on April 1 was 656, out of a total of 2,229, giving us 29 per cent. of the whole vote cast. The Republicans and Democrats ran a fusion ticket. The growth of our vote is shown by the following table:

November, 1900, National 101
April, 1901, Aldermen 252
July, 1901, Mayor, special 324
April, 1902, Mayor 656

The time seems not to be far distant when the Socialist workingmen of Sedalia will take control of the city's affairs.

E. T. B.

ELECTIONS HERE AND THERE.

The total vote in Cincinnati was less than half that cast last fall. The Socialist Party is credited with about 2,000, as against 3,100 cast in November. Our percentage is slightly increased.

In Mystic, Ia., a city of about 2,000 population, the Citizens' Party candidate for Mayor received 176 votes and the candidate of the Socialist Party 163, while the Populist had 26. In the Third Ward our candidate, Geo. Parker, was elected as Alderman. The school election resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Socialist Party.

Victory was won by the Socialist Party at St. Petersburg, Fla. In its first campaign it has made a clean sweep, electing mayor and all other candidates.

TICKET IN OREGON.

The Socialist Party of Oregon has nominated the following state ticket:

For Governor—R. R. Ryan.
For Secretary of State—C. W. Barzee.
For State Treasurer—W. W. Myers.
For Justice of the Supreme Court—C. P. Rutherford.
For Congressman, Second District—B. T. Gerdes.

Nominations for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, and State Printer are to be filled by the State Central Committee.

C. S. Harnich was chosen Chairman of the State Committee, with A. D. Hale as Secretary and W. S. Richards as Treasurer. All are of Albany.

UNEXPECTED VICTORY.

The German Social Democratic Party won an unexpected and encouraging victory in a special election for the Reichstag in the district of Elbing-Marienburg in West Prussia.

In the last general election in 1898 the Conservatives carried this district with 9,346 votes, against 4,473 for the Social Democrats, and 4,673 for the candidates of the Center, National Liberals, and Radicals combined. In the recently held special election, the Social Democratic candidate, König, was victorious on the first ballot—that is, with a clear majority over all opponents.

WE ARE A GREAT PEOPLE.

Of course Socialism is impracticable! In this country we have the more practicable kind—the Carnegie-Morgan-Rockefeller brand—which gives to those on the ground floor incomes ranging from one to forty millions annually. Most of our laborers are on the street, but they do not clean them. They have numerous half holidays, but these come in bunches. They are all free and independent citizens! uncrowned kings! who give the Armours and Carnegies yearly incomes of forty or fifty millions with which to build libraries, churches, and endow colleges. Oh, but we are a great people, we are.—The Liberator.

THEY SET US AN EXAMPLE.

The capitalists among themselves don't know any discrimination in regard to nationality, politics or religion. They stick together for their interests in an intelligent way. Let the workingmen do the same thing, and we shall see different conditions very soon.—Brauer Zeitung.

CHICAGO ELECTION AND ITS LESSONS.

Socialist Party, with "Public Ownership" Movement to Fight, Increased Its Percentage of Total Vote.

Coming events cast their shadows before. Two significant shadows passed in plain sight over the last electoral battlefield. One of them warned the capitalists of the coming Socialist vote in the next fall election; the other gave our opportunist friends a strong hint to follow the example of their straight and uncompromising comrades if they wish to obtain any visible results.

The total vote in the city was only about 65 per cent. of that polled in the mayoralty election of 1901. The Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Party together polled 7,427 votes in 1901. Yet, in spite of the fact that 35 per cent. of last year's voters did not go to the polls this spring, the Socialist Party received about 7,000 votes, if press reports are correct. Nothing can be learned up to date about the official count. As a large vote always comes from our sympathizers, many of whom are certainly among the 35 per cent. of stay-at-homes, the 7,000 votes cast for the Socialist candidates by active citizens augur well for the fall elections, when public interest will be far more aroused. We are so much more satisfied with this result as it shows that an increasing number of workingmen turn a deaf ear to the capitalist politicians' siren song of "public ownership" under the control of old-party bosses.

The capitalist papers with the exception of the "Inter-Ocean," were as mean and unfair as usual. The "Inter-Ocean" has always fearlessly and impartially printed all the news, and did so during this election. Although on the side of the capitalists, it is a fair enemy and we give it due credit.

One of the meanest foes is the "Daily News." It has persistently told the most malicious lies about us, and has a great preference for publishing interviews with prominent European Socialists, whom it misrepresents in the most shrewdly calculating manner. We have always watched it closely, sent clippings of its garbled interviews to the European comrades and published their replies, showing the utter unreliability of "Daily News" reports on anything connected with Socialism.

Much doubt was expressed by the advocates of "immediate demands" whether our short and revolutionary municipal platform would be available for practical propaganda. But an ounce of practise is better than a pound of theory. In speaking to the people on the street and in hall meetings, it invariably became necessary to appeal to the self interest of the workers as against the interests of the capitalists; in other words, it became imperative for us as Socialists to appeal to the class-consciousness of the workers. The capitalist candidates spoke in favor of municipal ownership, the referendum, and the like. One of the most notorious "gray wolves" appealed to the Socialists for support because this platform contained the same planks as our national platform. There was nothing for us to do, if we wished to act as a distinct class party, but to talk "straight" Socialism.

It is obvious that the tendencies of the present economic situation will continue to force the cherished immediate demands into the platforms of the capitalist parties. This simplifies and clears the situation immensely in favor of Socialism by removing the opportunities of the opportunists and establishing the foundation for a unity of thought that will find vigorous expression in a unity of action. The recent municipal election has done much toward demonstrating by practise that the revolutionary Socialists have read the signs of the times correctly, and that our strength lies in a plain and emphatic statement of the simple truths that have made International Socialism what it is to-day—the indestructible basis of a new society which will stand higher than capitalist society, because it will give to the producer his product.

ERNEST UNTERMANN.
Chicago, April 5.

The "Chicago Socialist" for April 5 states that the vote of the Socialist Party is probably over rather than under 7,000 in a total vote of 195,000, as against 7,427 last year in a total of 300,000. Our percentage of the vote is therefore nearly doubled. The vote for our aldermanic candidates seems to have exceeded by several hundred that cast for aldermen last year.

IN ILLINOIS TOWNS.

The Socialist Party had a town ticket in the field in Rockford, Ill., this year for the first time. The old parties had a joint or "non-partisan" ticket. Our candidates polled from 406 to 876 votes, the average being 559. The average vote for the old-party ticket was 2,109. For Supervisor, head of the ticket, we had 562, against 2,145 for the victorious candidate. Thus, for head of the ticket we have 21 per cent. of the total; and on the average for the whole ticket we have 29 per cent.

In the fall of 1900 the whole of Winnebago County gave Debs and Harriman but 85 votes.

There are two party branches in the town and a third will soon be started. Good feeling prevails among the comrades, and work for the fall campaign is already begun.

C. G. B.

Galesburg, Ill., gives the Socialist Party 212 votes for Assessor, 236 for Supervisor, and 232 for Alderman. In 1900 the whole of Knox County gave us but 142.

—THE BREWERY WORKERS' STRIKE AND BOYCOTT IN CINNATI IS NOT OFF, REPORTS OF THE CAPITALISTIC PRESS TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSANDING.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

"Another victory for organized labor!"

Workingmen, you have the right to strike!

The Court of Appeals of the state of New York last week handed down a decision that trade unionists have a legal right to declare a strike against the employment of non-union men.

The right to strike, to quit work, is not a "natural, inalienable right." No, it is a right "handed down" to workingmen by the Court of Appeals. Of course, it is quite probable that the court may reverse its decision at some future time, especially as three out of the seven judges dissented from the decision. It is also possible that the Supreme Court of the United States may overrule this decision and alienate this right. But until the court changes its mind you have the right to strike.

Just think what this means.

It means that you have the right to quit work—the right to give up your job to a scab.

Of course, when you quit work you get no money to pay the grocer and the butcher and the landlord, you cannot pay the gas bill, you cannot buy shoes for your children or dresses for your wife; and you must live on nothing. If you try to persuade other men to strike or distribute boycott circulars, you may be arrested. If you make any kind of a demonstration, you may be shot full of holes by the militia. Of course, there is very little chance of your winning the strike, for the capitalists have plenty of money to enjoy life on while hunger and want are bringing you to terms. And if the strike is lost, you may be blacklisted and have to leave the trade or move to some other part of the country where the employers do not know that you are one of the "disturbing element."

But you have the right to strike.

You have the right to starve, for this is a free country.

The employing class also have some rights.

They have the right to "buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest." That means they have the right to buy your labor-power for wages as low as hunger will drive you to accept, and to sell what you produce at prices as high as you can be forced to pay.

They have the right to treat you like dogs, to work you overtime, to risk your lives for profit, and to discharge you when you have produced so much for them that a market cannot be found for it all. They have the right to blacklist you for striking and to call out the militia to shoot you. In fact, they have the right to do anything they please and say "the public be damned."

These rights of the capitalists are not "natural and inalienable" either. They are maintained because the capitalists own the government. They are the expression of the POWER of capital. These rights of capital will hold good just as long as the capitalist class has the government behind it. The class that wields the most POWER is the class which always gets all manner of "rights," and "eternal justice" is ever on the side of might. The working class only needs to become conscious of its power, to be the mightiest class in society; has only to put forth its power to capture the powers of government, and, by using them to bring about the common ownership of the means of producing wealth, do away with the system of capitalism against which it now feebly goes on strike.

The decision of the Court of Appeals is naturally called "a victory for organized labor" by the capitalistic newspapers—it is the kind of a "victory" which doesn't worry the capitalists overmuch.

The right to strike doesn't amount to much.

But the working class has one right that does—the right to vote.

When workingmen vote as they strike—against the capitalist, when they become conscious of their class interests and cast Socialist ballots, when they strike at the polls as they do in the shop, the government will be in their hands. And when Socialist judges and mayors and a Socialist governor are in office, all the powers of government, which are now used by the capitalists to break strikes, will be used by the working class officials to make strikes successful, break the power of the capitalists and pave the way to the overthrow of capitalism and the final emancipation of the workers from wage-slavery.

C. L.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.

"The National Cash Register Company trouble is not settled by any manner of means," a Dayton unionist writes to the Cleveland "Citizen." "The metal polishers talk of putting their agents on the road again to compel the company to recognize them, which it now flatly refuses to do and won't make public a single thing agreed upon by the Fizzle Federation buncoers. None of the men who were locked out are back to work yet, and the same conditions prevail that did before the shut-down last summer."

THE MISSOURI BOYCOTT DECISION.

It turns out that the victory gained by union labor in the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri, to the effect that workingmen have a right to boycott, is rather a barren affair. The case has been in court four years, and no injunction was lifted because none had been granted. Summed up, the Missouri case resolves itself into this: If an injunction is sprung against a boycotting union by a lower court, it will require a small barrel of money and four years of time to bring the case to an issue. The bosses would have no fault to find with such a proceeding.—Cleveland Citizen.

FABLE OF THE OPTIMIST.

There were once two men—Mr. Democrat and Mr. Republican—who saw some Capitalists hold up and rob a lot of Workmen. Of course, they didn't try to stop the robbery, for the robbers always contributed to their Campaign Funds. But a Socialist happened along, and seeing the outrage, threw off his coat and prepared to attack the Robbers. Then Mr. Republican and Mr. Democrat fell upon a Socialist and Tied His Hands. "You are a Pessimist," "Pessimist, hades!" cried he, "I want to stop the robbery." "Now, don't be rash," responded they, "Don't you know these Good Men return to the Laborers Ten Per Cent. of everything they take from them? How would the Poor Devils live if they didn't do that? You must try to look on the Bright Side of Things." Then Mr. Populist and Mr. Public Ownership Man came along, and seeing Socialist struggling against his bonds, first Tied His Hands a little tighter and then said: 'Don't be a Pessimist. If you will promise to be Quiet and not frighten Capital, we will promise to use our Influence to induce the Capitalists to return to Labor Fifteen Per Cent. of what they take from him. Think of that! Fifteen Per Cent!" And they swelled out with pride at the thought.

P. S.—The robbery still continues.—
—Push.

NOTICE.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.—General meeting on Thursday, April 17, 1902, at eight o'clock p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York. Proposed candidates for membership, not present at the meeting held April 3, will please be present and have their party membership cards ready.

F. H. KOENIG, Secretary.

VOTES ARE BETTER THAN RESOLUTIONS.

Workingmen Who Are Pleading for the Eight-Hour Day on Public Work Should Remember This Next Fall.

The Safety Association of Steam Engineers of New York City is demanding that Mayor Low carry out his ante-election promises in favor of an eight-hour day for city employees. The Association has adopted resolutions condemning the Administration for the abolition of the three-platoon or eight-hour system for policemen and calls on other organizations to do the same. The resolutions close with these words:

"We deplore Mayor Low's inconsistency, his antagonism to the eight-hour principle, and call upon organized labor to acquaint the Mayor of New York of our opposition to his stand on this great question, and assure him that memory shall not forget this 'solar plexus' blow from one who posed as a friend when he needed our votes, yet proved the enemy when these were secured."

We would remind the engineers, the policemen, and other wage-workers that in last fall's campaign there was one candidate for Mayor and only one—Benjamin Hanford, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party—who was himself a wage-worker, belonging to a bona fide labor organization, who had gone through strikes and lockouts for the eight-hour day, and who stood on a platform that distinctly pledged its candidates to these measures, among others:

"All public work to be done upon a public account, without the intervention of contractors or middlemen.

"Eight hours to constitute a maximum day's work for city employees in all departments; and this maximum to be further reduced as fast as it may become practicable to do so."

We know it is not nice to say, "I told you so," and it is not with any feeling of triumph that we do so, but rather with profound regret that the reminder should be needed and in the hope that next fall a far larger proportion of the workingmen of this city will demand their rights at the ballot-box instead of passing fruitless resolutions after election. One thousand additional votes against the capitalist politicians will do more to command their respect than a million petitions and resolutions of condemnation.

—Socialists apply the taxes just in proportion as they have the power to do so. Taxing the rich to feed, clothe and school the children of the poor; building public libraries, baths, universities, factories, railways, etc., and the mayor of Marseilles, France, when requested to call out the militia to put down the recent strike, appropriated instead, from the city treasury, 100,000 fr. to feed the starving multitude.—The Undercurrent.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The Citizens' Union is very anxious to have the eight-hour law enforced—that is, to see that no one works less than eight hours a day. Mr. Cutting and his friends do not disturb themselves about city employees who are compelled to do overtime.

THE ELECTION NEWS.

The election news presented on our first page this week is certainly of a sort to encourage those who have been giving all their energies to the movement for years and whose labors are now beginning to bear fruit, as well as to rouse the enthusiasm of younger recruits who, lacking the long training of the class struggle, are sometimes inclined to falter and grow weary.

The election of half a dozen city officials in various states would be a small thing to any other party—to any party that depends on old habit and tradition for its support. To the Socialist Party—the party of the young and of the future, the party that runs counter to all old habit and tradition and advances only by carrying conviction to the minds and awakening hope in the hearts of the wage-workers—to us it is a notable step in advance. We know the history of Socialism in Germany and in other countries of the Old World—how small were its beginning, how slow was its progress for many years, what heroic struggles were made to advance its cause; and we know, too, the power it has now attained.

Two or three aldermen in Battle Creek or Sheboygan or any of the other small cities in which we have succeeded, may not be able to do much. But, even without going to Europe for our precedent, we remember that it was not long after the first Socialist took his seat in the Haverhill City Council till two Socialists took their places in the legislature of Massachusetts. The growth of the vote in Wisconsin and Michigan is not confined to the few city wards we have carried, and the voice of Labor may soon be heard through Socialist representatives in the legislative halls at Madison and Lansing—and other states will soon take their places abreast of these.

Two things are worthy of especial note in this week's election news:

First, that the growth of our party is now most marked in the Western states and in the smaller cities and towns of those states. It has been so confidently asserted that Socialism is a foreign importation, that it could never take root upon American soil, that the newly naturalized immigrants in the big Eastern cities might vote for Socialism for a few years but, as they become Americanized they would soon give it up—this has been so loudly and confidently asserted that it has been hard even to get a hearing among Americans.

The gains made by the Socialist Party in Ohio last fall and in Washington, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa this spring, will go far to expose this fallacy. Our greatest gains in recent contests have been made in the very fields where "Americanism" is most rampant—whether among natives or settled immigrants—in the towns and smaller cities of the West.

With this we are well satisfied, for it indicates that Socialism has done what has been declared impossible—it has taken root in American soil. And it will grow.

The second point worthy of remark is in relation to the vote in Chicago. Our comrades in Chicago took a most radical position in this campaign—a position which has seemed to us excessively rigid. "Immediate demands" were strictly tabooed. Socialism in its entirety was directly opposed to capitalism in any form and no time was spent. Our Chicago comrades would say no time was wasted—in showing that, even before the complete victory of Socialism, great benefit would accrue to the working class from the growing strength of the Socialist Party. We are not here criticizing the position taken by the party in Chicago, though we may do so at a future time. We mention the matter only to point out that the campaign carried on there was one which would secure the votes only of those who were very completely convinced of the truth of Socialist principles, only of the thoroughly class-conscious. Moreover, the Socialist Party had there to meet a vigorous "public ownership" movement on the capitalist side, which would appeal strongly to all who merely sympathize with Socialism but do not well understand it.

Whether, in the face of these difficulties, we have made any gain in Chicago over the vote cast at the last election is not yet known. Probably we have lost somewhat in the number of votes. But the numerical loss has certainly not been heavy; and when the quality of the vote is taken into consideration, we must consider that a healthy gain has been made.

We have every reason for rejoicing over this week's news. We have every reason to work more vigorously for the state and congressional elections to be held in November.

It is rather curious that when a lot of policemen, being formally instructed by their superiors to enforce the law, start out to do so, their action is spoken of as a "revolt." The phrase certainly throws a brilliant light on our "good" capitalist administration, which, like the "bad" capitalist administration that preceded it, has much less respect for the Law than for the Profits.

The labor organizations of New York City spent a good part of their time during the last four years in the adoption of resolutions begging the Van Wyck administration to enforce the eight-hour law. Since January 1 they have spent a good part of their time in the adoption of resolutions begging the Low administration to enforce the eight-hour law. The difference between the Tiger and the Goo-goo, from Labor's point of view, is the difference between Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum. The experience of the next nineteen months will teach a few thousand more workingmen the wisdom of voting for men of their own class for city officials.

INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM.

As you read the daily record of crime as it is given in the papers, ask yourself the question: What motive caused the crime? Did A kill B for his money? Then private gain was the motive and the private profit system furnished the motive. Did C burn his house for the insurance? You have the same motive furnished by the same system. Did D rob a bank or train? Did E forge a note? Did F burglarize a house? Did G steal a horse? Did Congressman H or Senator I sell out? Did an army contractor furnish embalmed beef? Did some one swear falsely to dodge payment of tax? Did money corrupt the court or jury? Was the witness bribed? Is there a suit over property? Did Miss Blank, 17 years old, marry Old Money-Bags, 70 years old, and put him out of the way? Did a lobby defeat a bill? Do corporations defy the law? In every case you have the same motive—private gain—and the private profit system furnished the motive.

Does J run a saloon? Does K keep a gambling house? Does L run a house of prostitution? They were moved by the same motive furnished by the same system. The system is the CAUSE, the evils are EFFECTS. The effects will continue as long as the cause lasts.

But if you voted for capitalism you voted for all these evils and all other evils not named on this page. You may not like to face the fact, but if you voted a capitalistic ticket you voted for murder, war, embalmed beef, destruction of property, robbery, forgery, tax-dodging, corruption of courts and government, and corporation rule. You voted for the saloon, gambling hell and bawdy house. There is no escape. If you voted for the system of private profits you voted for every evil fruit of that system. The fact that you may occupy the amen corner in the church or fill the pulpit does not shield you. You voted for crime when you voted for capitalism.

Socialists are the only ones who do not vote for crime. They vote to remove the system that causes the crime. Public ownership will remove the incentive that leads to corruption of society and the corruptions will cease under Socialism.—Social Economist.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

BERNSTEIN AND BERNSTEINISM.

By Ernest Untermann.

Ever since the "Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus" ("The Premises of Socialism") I made its appearance, Bernstein has been persistently used by the capitalist press of all countries to aim hard blows at Marx and Engels and to attack their creation, the modern revolutionary labor movement. Coupled to such names as Schaeffle, Sombart, Mallock, George and Spencer, Bernstein's name has been continually flaunted in our faces with the taunt that "the greatest mind" among the German Socialists had completely routed Marx and Engels, demonstrated their utter lack of scientific precision, and started a new era of unrevolutionary Socialism. It was repeatedly rumored that the German Socialist Party was breaking up in consequence of Bernstein's brilliant criticisms, and that only a very small minority, composed of inferior intellects, retained their old revolutionary tendencies. The bourgeois world heaved a deep sigh of relief and the death knell of its implacable enemy was accompanied by a flood of praise for the valiant hero Bernstein, who had at last caused the monster to fall.

Reformers of all shades and advocates of step-at-a-time Socialism eagerly took up the new gospel and triumphantly quoted Bernstein in proof of the assertion that Marx and Engels were thrown on the scrap pile, that the "Communist Manifesto" was completely obsolete, that society would gradually and painlessly grow into Socialism without any catastrophe, without the assistance of a class-conscious proletariat, and even—lo and behold!—without the collaboration of that allegedly negligeable quantity in social evolution, the human mind.

Not one out of a hundred of these new prophets had read either Marx or Engels or Bernstein. The latter's writings are not even accessible in English. Hence the wise men of the West relied on the capitalist press for their knowledge of these Socialists. But what the capitalist press does not know about scientific Socialism would fill considerably more space than what it does know. Therefore the whole "new Socialism" of this country presented the highly ludicrous spectacle of men advertising Socialism by advertising their ignorance of it. No wonder that neither Marx and Engels nor Bernstein received justice at such hands.

It would not be worth our while to notice this phase of the subject, had not the effect of those capitalist expositions of pseudo-socialism been felt even in our own ranks. Lack of thorough theoretical training and other difficulties due to the youth of the movement in this country were mainly responsible for this effect. Encouraged by some advocates of Bernsteinism who misrepresented Bernstein just as some Marxists misinterpreted Marx, a good many comrades began to favor opportunism and showed an inclination to give up the revolutionary demands in preference to immediate reform measures. It is for the benefit of these that I wish to show just what Bernstein said and how he desires to be interpreted.

"It has been stated by certain writers," he says in the preface of his "Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus," "that the logical conclusion from my articles would be the renunciation of the conquest of the political powers by the politically and economically organized proletariat. That is an entirely arbitrary interpretation, the correctness of which I emphatically deny. I have opposed the opinion that a speedy collapse of capitalist society is imminent and that the tactics of the Socialists should take an immediate social catastrophe into account. This opposition I maintain to its full extent."

If we do not believe that the proletariat can take possession of the political power by a sudden stroke of violence, then, he continues in the same preface, "we cannot logically object to the declaration that the Socialist Party, instead of speculating on the grand collapse, will for a long time to come have to devote its work to organizing the proletariat politically, educating it for democracy, and fighting for all reforms that tend to elevate the working class and transform the state democratically. That is what I have said in 'The Problems of Socialism,' and what I still maintain to its full scope."

It seems to me that this is precisely what the "Communist Manifesto," Marx' "Capital," the Erfurt Program of the German Socialist Party, and the modern programs of all Socialist parties have been doing right along. And the great majority of Socialists always have been and still are interpreting those documents in this sense. Hence it is hard to understand why Bernstein should have made so many words in order to say what others have said much better before him. But it is characteristic of the man, his style, and his methods, that he has to explain in his preface what he wants to say in his books; that he is constantly forced to complain of being misinterpreted, and that he is forever defining and redefining his position. Bernstein argues that it is not his fault when the capitalist writers read in his writings what he did not mean. With the same justification I can argue that it is not the fault of Marx and Engels, if he reads in them what they did not mean. Only there is this difference in favor of my arguments: Not only the capitalist press, but a good many Socialists read in Bernstein what he now repudiates; but neither the capitalists nor the Socialists, Bernstein included, were ever in doubt about the aims of Marx and Engels. The enemies of Socialism never praised them, as they did Bernstein, who has not once defended himself against these praises. His articles are written in such ambiguous language that even the most indulgent Socialist reader is often in doubt whether he is reading a friend or a foe. Still, his preface to the "Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus," as well as certain passages of this book and of his articles, some of which I shall quote later, show that Bernstein can think and write very clearly, if he wants to.

According to his own confession in the preface of the "Voraussetzungen," "it is the main purpose of this work to equally strengthen the realistic and the idealistic elements in the Socialist movement by fighting the remains of Utopian thought in the Socialist movement." Surely a praiseworthy undertaking which not only Marx and Engels, but all progressive Socialists have always gladly welcomed. While I give credit for his good intention, I question that he has employed an irreproachable method, and I deny that he has accomplished his aim. Let us see in a few concrete illustrations, how Bernstein carries on his fight.

The opening chapter of the "Voraussetzungen" sets out to investigate just how much of the Marxian doctrine is pure science and applied science. And the result of this investigation depends, of course, entirely on Bernstein's definition of these terms and on the question what part he chooses to classify as pure and how much of it as applied science. Right here we are impressed with the fact that Bernstein accepts every term of Marx and Engels with a mental reservation. But where he defines a term differently from those men, he fails to show cause why we should prefer his definition to theirs. And as we follow him in his investigations, we become more and more aware that he confines himself more to probing single words and haggling about intepretations than to building up new truths. Sometimes, when he seems to be attacking the fundamentals of the Marxian doctrine, he is merely throwing stones at certain intepretations of this doctrine by the latter-day followers of Marx. He builds up a seemingly great argument against Marx on his arbitrary interpretation, but this argument stands and falls with the peculiar interpretation chosen by himself. To speak in terse Western vernacular, he makes a big bluff at smashing the rock of scientific Socialism, but he only succeeds in knocking off a few chips, and sometimes he strikes a spark that hits his own eye.

His critique of the materialistic conception of history is a quibbling over the appropriateness of the term "materialistic." He does not intend to deny the value or correctness of "economic determinism," as Enrico Ferri has called it, but he simply sets out by finding fault with Marx for expressing his conception of history in a "too apodictical" and "deterministic" form. After showing that Engels in his later writings modified the "degree" of the deterministic force of economic conditions,[2] he winds up with these words: "The materialism of philosophy or natural history is deterministic, but the Marxian conception of history is not, for it does not attribute to the economic basis an unconditional influence on the different forms of national life."[3] So that the reader is at a loss to know whether Marx's conception of history is said to be too deterministic or not deterministic enough. And if we remember what the capitalist press has made of such criticisms as that, we cannot help exclaiming:

"Im Gauzen, halte dich an Worte!
Mit Worten laesst sich trefflich streiten,
Mit Worten ein System bereiten!"

In short, confine yourself to words!
Words make a splendid argument,
Words make a system's fundament.

In the section on the Marxian doctrine of capitalist development, Bernstein gives one of the clearest and most concise summaries of these fundamental statements that was ever written. I regret that space forbids the reproduction of the entire summary. But as a proof that he can think and write without ambiguities, I quote the following passage:

"The class struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat is the contrast in the modern mode of production transferred to human beings. It is the antithesis between the private character of the mode of appropriation and the social character of the mode of production. The means of production are the property of individual capitalists who appropriate the products of labor, but production itself has become a social function, a manufacturing of goods by many laborers, based on a systematic division and organization of labor. And this antithesis involves or is seconded by another—the systematic division and organization of labor in the places of production (shops, factories, yards) are offset by the planless distribution of the products in the market."

His comment on this clear summary of Marx's lucid reasoning incidentally shows the fundamental difference between these two men and their methods. On Marx's side a painstaking historical research and an exhaustive accumulation of facts, leading to the creation of a new science and a new political party; on Bernstein's part the tortuous sophistry based on arbitrary definitions, a conscious dragging in of some facts, and an omission, unconscious or intentional, of others, leading to misconceptions and wrong conclusions and sowing strife and schisms in the creation of the man whose disciple he claims to be. "This part of the Marxian doctrine," he says, "has by no means left the brains of its originators in this perfect form. Better than in the materialistic conception of history it can be shown that this part was gradually developed by modifying some originally peremptory statements and retaining only their main outlines."[5] In proof of his assertion that Marx and Engels partly admitted this, he adds: "In the preface of the new edition of the 'Communist Manifesto,' Marx and Engels say, in regard to the revolutionary program (1872): 'In view of the gigantic strides of modern industry since 1848 and of the accompanying improved and extended organization of the working class; in view of the practical experience gained, first in the February revolution, and then, still more, in the Paris Commune, where the proletariat for the first time held the political power for two whole months, this program has in some details become antiquated. One thing especially was proved by the Commune, viz., that the working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery and wield it for its own purposes.'[6] But five years later in the polemic against Duehring, the cart statement is again made. 'The proletariat seizes the political power and transforms the means of production into state property.'[7]

This criticism shows Engels in the light of an illogical brain and elevates Bernstein accordingly. While accusing Marx and Engels of lack of precision, he himself fails to show how this criticism is adding to the "further development of scientific Socialism" which he set out to accomplish. Let me add that he omitted the following passage from Engels' preface to the "Communist Manifesto:" "However much the state of things may have altered during the last twenty-five years, the general principles laid down in this 'Manifesto' are, on the whole, as correct to-day as ever. Here and there some detail might be improved. The practical application of the principles will depend, as the 'Manifesto' itself states, everywhere and at all times, on the historical conditions for the time being existing and for that reason no special stress is laid on the revolutionary measures proposed at the end of Section 2. That passage would, in many respects, be differently worded to-day." Let me ask furthermore: Is it scientific to accept as authoritative a statement made by Marx in one of his earlier works directly after the Commune, when the impressions of that ghastly butchery were still fresh in his mind; when a passionless conclusion was all the more difficult, because all the facts were not yet known? Bernstein knows very well that he must not accept such a statement and use it as the pivot of an argument. For on page 181 of the "Voraussetzungen" we find him saying: "It would be absurd to go back to the prejudices of former generations about the possibilities of political action, for that would be equivalent to retracing our steps farther than they did. . . . To-day some of their premises no longer exist, and no reasonable man will therefore think of criticising modern political action with the arguments of that epoch." In other words, no reasonable man thinks in the light of the facts now at our disposal, that the Communards could not have wielded the ready-made machinery of state for their purposes, if they had been left alone, and if the whole power of the German victors had not stood behind the Versailles government. No critical observer to-day holds that a majority of the proletariat in our time could not transform the means of production into state property, if the workers gained a political victory at the polls. In spite of this admission, Bernstein criticises Engels with arguments of former generations.

Passing on, we find Bernstein saying about Marx's theory of value that it is "founded on an imaginary collectivity." He sums up (pages 44 and 45) that the theory of value is "only a key . . . which, used by the master hand of Marx, led to exposing and demonstrating the inner machinery of capitalism." That this is not an attack on Marx's theory of value, as the capitalist press would have it, is further confirmed by his endorsement of Engels' statement in the preface of "The Poverty of Philosophy" that "Marx has never based upon this theory his communist conclusions, but rather upon the necessary overthrow, which is developing itself under our eyes every day, of the capitalist system of production."[8]

The chapters on the "Earnings of Modern Society," "Social Classes in Production and Distribution," and "Crises and Possibilities of Adaptation," I cannot and need not discuss here. They require a special treatment and are of interest mainly for specialists in statistics and theoretical economics. They do not touch the revolutionary foundation of the labor movement, and their gist is summed up by Bernstein in his preface. The arguments that "the number of capitalists has not decreased, but increased" and that "the middle classes change their character, but do not disappear from society" have been successfully met by Vandervelde[9] and others. Bernstein's statement that "everywhere in advanced countries we see the class struggle assuming milder forms" is not sustained by facts. The increase of female and child labor; the growth of the frequency and extension of strikes in all countries; the brutal excesses of the ruling classes against the starving and striking proletarians of Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia; the outrages committed by the American capitalists at Wardner, Coeur d'Alenes, Chicago, and other places of the United States; the suppression of free speech in Virginia; the disfranchisement of large bodies of citizens in the South; the increase of sweeping injunctions; the discrimination of the postal department against the labor press; and the daily more apparent assumption and overbearing attitude of the possessing class against their "free" fellow citizens who have nothing left but their labor-power, and very little of that—all these are very significant symptoms of an acute progress of the class struggle.

As for the contention that "the necessity and occasion for great political catastrophes becomes less and less urgent, the more the political institutions of modern nations are rendered democratic," we have the history of the United States, France, Switzerland, and the South American republics to prove that capitalism produces the same symptoms regardless of monarchical, autocratic, or democratic constitutions. If there is any distinction, it is this, that democratic constitutions make the workers more independent, less disposed to submit to arbitrary oppression and more prone to resort to violence when their rights are interfered with. If Bernstein will come to the industrially highest developed part of the United States he will soon modify his theory.

Moreover, the reaction of proletarian evolution on the industrial evolution carries the germs of catastrophes with it. It is not so much a matter of choice, as of economic necessity. For it is plain that the socialization of the means of production of the nation that dominates the production of the world will exert the most far-reaching and unexpected influence on the progress of socialization in other countries. In this sense the nationalization, e. g., of the railroads in the United States will be an economic catastrophe for the foreign stockholders and may also lead to political complications with outbursts of violence. And the conquest of the municipal powers of cities like Chicago, New York, or San Francisco by Socialists, or the socialization of a whole state, involves a series of political and economic catastrophes that necessarily lead to disturbances.

Commercial crises are the result of overproduction, underconsumption, concentration of wealth, speculation, crop failures and a multitude of minor causes all natural to the capitalist system. As long as this system lasts, crises will be unavoidable, no matter how extended the word market, no matter how thorough concentration of industries may be. Trusts may finally restrict the possibility of crises on the national field, but they are powerless to avoid the results of capitalist anarchy in the world market. See the present industrial situation in Europe, a result of overproduction and competition of the United States.

It may also be well to ask what would be the outcome, if no class-conscious proletariat were ready to save the day for human progress? Answer, you prophets of opportunism! Echo answers: "Opportunism!" How much longer would it be, then, before the working class would be relieved of its misery and come into its own? And would the opportunistic mode of socialization be accomplished without catastrophes? What else are the expulsion of Spain from the West Indies and the Philippines, the filibustering expedition against China, the South African outrage, the Indian and Russian famines, the loss of the American steel strike, the starvation and degeneration of the "crackers" in the Southern states of the Union, but catastrophes, the forerunners of that great final catastrophe, which even Socialism may not be able to avert? How will opportunism prevent it, when it cannot even accomplish industrial evolution without catastrophes? Let the sphinx answer, if it can.

To sum up: Bernstein's work, "Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus" has not demonstrated the fallacy of the economic conception of history, has not offered a better explanation of the problem of value and surplus value, has not refuted the theory of continual retrogression in the general condition of the working class, and has not proved that the transition from capitalism to Socialism will take place without a catastrophe. It has greatly interfered with our agitation and sown discord in our own ranks. But what good has the book done for Socialism? Only this: It has stimulated us to a closer study of Marx and Engels. In this respect Bernstein has accomplished some good.

(To be continued.)

1 Eduard Bernstein, Die Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus und die Aufgaben der Sozialdemokratie. Stuttgart, 1879. J. H. W. Dietz.

2 See Int. Soc. Rev., Vol. 1, pages 631 and 632.

3 Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus, page 14.

4 Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus, page 14.

5 Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus, page 17.

6 Ibidem, page 18.

7 From Karl Marx, "The Civil War in France," page 15.

8 Karl Marx, "The Poverty of Philosophy," preface, page 6.

9 Vandervelde, "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution."

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Cleveland Citizen.

The census figures for manufacturing have been completed for thirty-three states and territories, says the Denver "News." They show that the average wages for all laborers in the manufacturing industries were 8 per cent. lower in 1900 than in 1890. In those thirty-three states and territories 1,004,590 wage earners received an average of $418.48 cents a year, or $1.39 a day, in 1890. In the same states and territories in 1900, 1,463,365 wage earners received an average of $387.63 each a year, or $1.29 a day. In some of the greatest manufacturing states, where the trusts are most powerful, the decline in wages has been greater. New Jersey's industries paid an average of $2.24 a day in 1890 and only $1.52 a day in 1900, the decline being 32 per cent. On the other hand, the compilation of prices in "Dun's Review" for last January showed that the cost of living now is nearly 7 per cent. higher than 1900, and more than 11 per cent. higher than in 1890. The compilation includes food of all kinds, clothing, metals, etc. The average factory worker, therefore, is receiving 8 per cent. less wages than in 1890, and is spending 4 to 11 per cent. more for cost of living.

The Comrade.

If the prize offered annually under the terms of the will of Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, for the best worker for the advancement of international peace and the suppression of war, might be won by an organization, there can be little doubt that the first recipient ought to be the International Socialist Committee, acting on behalf of the great world-wide Socialist movement. No other organization, whether political or religious, has done or is doing so much in that direction. The Socialist Party of the world alone faces the great economic questions from which wars spring and all its acts are directed toward that goal of international solidarity, which alone can end the terrible curse of militarism beneath which the nations are groaning. Others besides Socialists indeed there are who oppose war. Generally, however, these are content to cry "Peace" when to all else it is apparent that there can be no peace. A Baroness von Suttner may cry "Lay Down your Arms!" a Verestchagin may preach peace by painting war in its most lurid aspects, or a Stead declare "War against War," but until the great underlying economic causes are removed war will continue its ravages. Until then, too, preachers of the gospel of "Peace and Good will among men" will continue to pray for the coming of that kingdom of peace with one breath, and for the triumph of might in unjust and inglorious wars with the next, and the hypocrisy of "Peace Conferences" will be perpetrated in.

—Secretary John Hay has refused to apply to England for passports for a man and his wife who wished to take succor to the Boer reconcentrados to relieve their terrible condition. This is our abominable treatment of the citizens of a republic in their contest with the despotic greed of aristocratic England.—The Warren Herald.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

The ulcerated flesh of the Tammany sinner has been very good meat for the Tory saint in New York City; by it he has been enabled to put up a show of denunciatory morals and so to enter the heaven of office. But now the Tiger is picked to the bones—what next? Why, live on the ghost, to be sure. Aristocrat moralists of all denominations live on the dead, since they have no living morality of their own to go on with; therefore the Low Tories are now working the ghost of the Tammany Tiger as profitably as they did the old corpse.

Ghost stories are, in fact, the entire moral assets of our city administration. Bribery and corruption are sitting on the right hand and the left hand of every police captain who may pinch the wrong way, or who may not surrrender all that he pinches to the coffers of the saints.

Not since fire and brimstone fell on Lot's old city, fell there ever such a blistering shower as now is raining from saintly pens in black, black ink upon all that is New Yorkly. If the city had fallen to foreign invaders as the result of fierce battle and years of hatred the language of the conquerors would be about the same as that which now passes for correct reform and upstate Republicanism in re New York.

The peculiar thing about the large-pox of New York is that one part of the city should be so entirely free from it, while the other has it so very, very bad. So far as the picture (in black) of Tammany goes, Messrs. Low and Jerome are not bad artists; but they have only given us half the face and the other half is their own. Now turn around, gentlemen, and let us see your side. Pah! You smell to heaven, all of ye, from Philadelphia to Manila.

Never was mayor of a city more surprised (and never was surprise more surprising) than was our capitalist Mayor Low when, the other day, he learned for the first time that the city's poor are fed only on bread and coffee. The pauper army of waste persons, too old, too timid, or too virtuous to become criminals, are therefore starved on the pauper island called Blackwell's, in mistake for Blackman's. Now it is safe to say that such ignorance on the part of Mayor Low is the most suggestive disclosure of any yet made concerning our money-made and money-making official class. Ask him how the poor of Herculaneum or Pompeii lived and Mr. Low can tell you down to an olive; but New York's poor—well, they are foreigners on an island!

The gods are surely on the side of America. Think what a vast advantage it has been to us, that Boerish war of England—providentially waged as it has been, and supplying the regular food for indignation and indigestion which the newspapers and our good citizens require from day to day. How well that daily story of British brutality and Boerish pugnacity has covered our own tracks since the first shot at Manila. How many episodes of our end of it (the tradesman's conquest of the world) would have passed into inferior history had not England's filled the current page.

Human roguery as well as human wisdom has a tendency to crystallize into set phrases. I notice, for instance, that all the newspapers speak of labor strikes as having been "ordered," while the capitalists' strikes are described in terms like this: "After mature deliberation the company arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing to arbitrate."

How to retain the right of executing somebody for knocking up against the president or any other person in the order of succession, and yet be intelligent, liberal, and a republic, is a problem for the few men who still look upon our national legislative as a place for thinkers rather than Spooners. How to retain the right of slaying, so dear to the hears of money rulers, and yet escape the guilt of executing innocent men and letting guilty women go, is another. How the potent few can find pretext for increasing the number of capital offenses while the conscience and judgment of all normal people call for none is another problem; and there are others which Socialism alone can solve.

Every Monday morning the capitalist press treats its patrons (including us poor Socialists, who have no daily press of our own) with a well prepared picture, perverted to order, of the deliberations of our great labor union meetings. These Sunday meetings appear as menagerie pictures. It is not for love of them, but for hate of them that they are reported. The capitalist instinct well knows where the parliaments of the future are in training.

An old driver one night during the recent heavy snow told me, almost with tears in his eyes, that it was a shame and burden to his mind to know that the horses placed before him by the company hadn't enough to eat. Very few of the horses, he declared, now doing the terribly heavy work on our streets, were fed half decently. The carriage horses, he admitted, were all right; in fact, they may be overfed, said he. This man was no Socialist, and therefore failed to see that he was telling the story of his own class when he told the story of the cart horse.

How many S. P. C. A. philanthropists who look for traces of cruelty under the traces of the horses, ever think of looking deeper—under the skin? How many of them look beyond the fellow who shares the brute's burden, bearing by far the crueller and bigger part of it, to the stable and thence to the counting house of the captain of industry? It is a tragedy; but the most tragic part of it is that it is an endless chain of outraged life, outraged by the class that manipulates the dollar and sets the murder going.

Socialist clubs are good things; but they would be better if they were Socialists' clubs. The conditions of a workman's lot do not, it seems, favor club life. They neither fit the man to enjoy it nor to support it. If we could cultivate the club spirit by assembling more together in each other's houses and thus cultivate more fellowship and less landlord, we would, I think, get the cream of the club without the cost. And the cost? Well, that might go to more propaganda.

A choice coterie of hayseed editors filled up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other night. They do it every year under Platt's mahogany, and his wine is good. They are delighted with Governor Odell, whom they describe as "a level-headed business man who has the courage of his convictions." Now I hereby offer a reward to any one in the world who can tell men what is meant by a business man's "convictions." They also demanded a more liberal libel law for Republican editors. Fancy more liberal libel laws for them, after reading their output during a New York campaign, and their screech for anti-anarchist laws that would hang the free speaker on the other side!

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

The April "Comrade" is one of the best numbers so far issued, both in appearance and contents. A striking cartoon, by J. H. Morier, depicting Carnegie in his double rôle as pirate-philanthropist, inspires the hope that the "Comrade" may be able to develop the Socialist cartoon in America to the point of perfection which it has reached in the radical journals of Paris and Berlin. The paradoxes and mockeries of our highly developed American capitalism offer unending material for the satire of the radical cartoonist and any Socialist artist who can combine startling conception with vivid execution has unlimited opportunity to do a great service to the movement and to his own reputation. From a literary point of view the best things in the magazine are "Fate's Fairer Fame," a fine poem by David Lowe, and a beautiful bit by Gardner C. Teall, entitled "Song of the Poor Tears of Souls." Eugene V. Debs tells the interesting story of his conversion to Socialism; Leonard D. Abbott contributes an article on "Verestchagin, Painter of War," and Caroline H. Pemberton writes entertainingly of "The Cigarmaker's Place in Modern Industry." "Forty Years," the new serial by Tolstoy, and Morris' "News from Nowhere" are continued. Poems by Wm. R. Fox, W. Benessi and J. D. Steell, book reviews, an excellent editorial on the Industrial Peace Conference, and a wealth of illustration add to the interest of the number. C. L.

The subject of Socialism is commanding an increasing amount of attention in periodicals of all sorts. In the "Metaphysical Magazine" for March we note an article by J. Bernstein in reply to Tolstoy's objections to Socialism, as embodied in the great Russian's book, "The Slavery of Our Times." In the March number of the "Menorah," a Jewish magazine in the English language) Rabbi Schindler gives "A Definition of Socialism," which, on the whole, is rather surprisingly fair and intelligent.

New Books.

ANNUAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE. A record under author, title, subject, and series of the books published in the United States in 1901, with a directory of publishers. Publishers' Weekly. Price, $2.00.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo. History; Nature; Self-reliance; Spiritual Laws; The American Scholar. Doubleday, Page & Co. Cloth, 50 cents.

HALSEY, Francis Whiting. Our Literary Deluge and Some of Its Deeper Waters. Doubleday, Page & Co. Cloth, $1.75.

HUGO, Victor. Notre-Dame de Paris, with introduction and notes by J. R. Wightman. Ginn & Co. Cloth, 85 cents.

JENKINS' Vest Pocket Lexicon. A unique collection of out-of-the-way words. J. B. Lippincott & Co. Limp leather, 60 cents.

MEYER, E. C. Nominating Systems; Direct Primaries versus Conventions in the United States. $2.00.

WILKINS, Mary E. The Portion of Labor. Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Any of the above publications sent postpaid on receipt of price by Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The existence of the unemployed is so common and familiar as to awaken little or no interest, yet it is one of the most remarkable economic phenomena. That there should be people willing to produce wealth that all desire but denied the opportunity, that men should suffer because there are too many hands willing to produce things they want, is certainly remarkable. The paradoxical and unnecessary nature of the evil has naturally prompted many schemes for betterment. It is not only when men are crowding the streets and moving about in search of employment that there is an unemployed class. There is lack of employment when men have not the opportunity to work to their fullest capacity. If men are confined to employments in which their greatest productive capacity cannot find scope, they are to a certain extent unemployed, although they may not be entirely idle. The belief that the condition arises from overpopulation has been dispelled by the appearance of an unemployed element on the western continent.—Butte People.

—Every half-dollar sent to this paper for a new yearly subscription helps to make it a better paper and to introduce it to other people who have not yet seen it.

PARTY NOTES.

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, April 12. Important business will come up.

Peter E. Burrowes will be the speaker Sunday evening, April 13, at the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street, Brooklyn. His subject is, "The Revolutionary Message." Admission is free.

On Sunday evening, April 13, Frederick Krafft will speak at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street near Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I., on the subject, "Is Our Country a Republic?" All are invited.

The 7th, 9th, and 25th A. D. have been reorganized into one branch and will hereafter meet on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at the home of Comrade Wecklein, 508 West Twenty-sixth street.

At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D., with M. E. Braune in the chair, twenty-five tickets were accepted from the Socialist Band and paid for from the treasury, twelve being immediately sold to members. L. Simon and J. Mintz were chosen delegates to the May Day Conference. W. J. F. Hannemann and H. L. Slobodin were chosen to draw up a circular to readers of The Worker who are not yet party members. Decided to recommend holding of open-air meetings at the northwest corner of Houston and Second avenue, southeast corner of Seventh street and Ave A, and northwest corner of Second Ave and Fourth street, after May 1. Money appropriated to pay C. E. C. for postage on circulars sent to enrolled voters in these districts. L. Simon and M. Tanser were elected as committee to wind up affairs of Commune Festival; prizes left over belonging to the 14th and 16th A. D., will be returned and the districts should apply for them to L. Simon, 231 Sixth street; prizes belonging to the 6th and 10th A. D. to be donated to the Free School Festival. One hundred tickets were accepted for the Damrosch Concert of May 3 and Miss Fox elected to take charge of them. Two dollars was donated to the National Propaganda Fund.

The West Side Agitation Committee held a well attended business meeting on April 1, at 326 W. Thirty-eighth street, with Comrade Brown in the chair. It was voted that the proceeds of the picnic on August 24 go to agitation and daily paper funds. The 11th A. D. reported agitation meeting on April 4. Decided to invite all readers of The Worker and enrolled voters of the S. D. P. of the 13th, 15th, and 17th A. D. to this meeting. It was ordered to buy 1,500 copies of the May Day number of The Worker. All secretaries should send addresses and names of the party members. At the agitation meeting of the 11th A. D., Comrade Spring spoke on the evolution of society and the resulting conflict of the classes, urging the listeners to become members of the S. D. P. and work for the emancipation of Labor. Three membership applications were received and some literature sold.

The 34th and 35th A. D., American Branch, at its last meeting accepted twenty-five tickets from the Socialist Band and fifty for the May Concert. Comrades Spranger, Connelly, and Halpern were elected as a committee to look for the most favorable places for open-air meetings. All Socialists in the Bronx are earnestly requested to join the organization and work actively for the cause.

At the meeting held in Webster Hall last Friday to effect a separate organization of the 34th A. D. was well attended and resulted in the formation of a branch with twelve members and more to come. Another meeting was called for the same place, Webster Hall, One Hundred and Fortieth street and Third avenue, for Friday evening, April 11. Comrade Wood of the C. E. C. called the meeting to order and introduced Randolph Modest, who spoke in a very impressive manner on the necessity of energetic party work. The comrades of the Thirty-fourth intend to follow his good advice.

The 18th and 20th A. D. decided that street meetings should be held at the corners of Avenue A and Sixteenth street, Second avenue and Twenty-second street, and Second avenue and Thirty-third street. Two dollars was appropriated for the May Conference, and an order given for 200 copies of the May Day Number of The Worker. The report of the Financial Secretary showed a balance on hand of $21.39; Comrade Anders was re-elected to this office.

The next meeting of the local branch class of the International School of Social Economy will be Tuesday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock sharp, at 215 E. Fifty-ninth street. All those who wish to make a systematic study of the principles of Socialism should be present at this meeting when the first lessons will be given out. The selection of Comrade John Spargo as teacher is a sufficient guarantee of the value to be derived from this course.

Comrade Bauch presided in the last meeting of the 20th A. D., Brooklyn, Br. 1. On the announcement of the death of Comrade Otto Hammer, the members rose in his honor. It was decided to take 300 copies of the May Day Number of The Worker for distribution. A committee from the newly organized Young Men's Socialist Club was given the floor and their request for co-operation was readily granted and a committee chosen to lend them the desired assistance. The picnic committee reported having secured Liberty Park for July 13.

Comrade Chris. Turner of Newark has lately been elected Business Agent of the local Bakers' Union, to which he belongs, and has started on the trail of the factory inspectors, who are neglecting the enforcement of the law against basement bakeries. Another comrade, C. E. Wind, has been chosen President of the Jewellers' Union. Comrade McIntosh has been invited to deliver the address at the flag dedication of Beer Drivers' Union No. 148 at Haekerte's Hall, on Saturday evening, April 12. Branch 4, Newark, of the Socialist Party, has taken 25 tickets for the Damrosch May Concert.

Comrade Geiger has opened the street-corner campaign in Lawrence, Mass.

Frank Lee of 34 Andrews street is the agent of The Worker in Lynn, Mass.

New Hampshire Socialists will hold a state convention on April 17 at 404 Central avenue, Dover.

A. B. Intram is the agent of The Worker in Chelsea, Mass. His address is 150 Poplar street.

Comrade August Klenke, now state organizer for Pennsylvania, recently spent three weeks in Pittsburg and succeeded in organizing with 72 members, of which 20 were up to the time of organization followers of DeLeon. He writes that DeLeonism is fast disappearing in Allegheny County, the vote in 1900 of 1,160 becoming 286 in 1902. Locals of the Socialist Party were also organized in Brownsville and Roscoe, the latter being supposedly a stronghold of DeLeonism. Since the splendid showing in the Erie election the comrades there are hustling for a daily paper, which they expect to appear on the first day of July.

E. V. Debs is to address the Western Federation of Miners at their convention in Denver, Colo., May 26.

John C. Chase addressed trade unionists in Bloomington, Dixon, Sterling, and Tolnca, Ill., this week.

State charter issued to Minnesota.

Local charters issued to Provo City, Utah; West Palm Beach, Florida; Muldrow, Indian Territory; Nampa, Idaho.

The agent of The Worker for Newport, Ky., is Chas. Westmeyer, 217 N. Fourth street.

A St. Louis comrade writes: "We have a flourishing club in the South End and are increasing very fast—on an average ten new members at each meeting. Something like 1,500 pieces of literature distributed during March, besides books sold by the club."

Advices from Canada say "movement is making steady progress and in course of another year the results of our efforts will be plainly seen." The Canadian Socialist League will furnish the National Secretary with a list of the American subscribers to their paper ("Citizen and Country) and requests that we reciprocate by sending them names of all Canadian subscribers to the American party press.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

The following amounts have been received for the National Propaganda Fund:

Amount reported to Mar. 29	$200.93
18th and 20th A. D., New York	5.00
Local Newport, Ky.	1.60
Local Norwood, Colo.	1.15
20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	7.00
23d A. D., New York	2.00
Total received to April 5	$277.08

—Don't complain because capitalist papers lie about Socialism and trade unionism. That is their business. If you don't like it, send in your pledge at once for the establishment of a Socialist Daily.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Thos. Bersford, 609 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. La Kamp, P. O. Box 144, Goldfield.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1252 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 210 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, A. A. Lewis, 333 Alcott street, Covington.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs. Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Winthrop Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address; to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet avenue.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arastein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Arthur Bassett, Fargo.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1922 Arch street; Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 806 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

PUERTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Saturnino Sone, San Juan.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Haupton, Bonham.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. W. Scott, 86 Virginia street, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NEW YORK.

KINGS COUNTY.

The regular meeting of the County Committee of Local Kings County is hereby called to take place at the rooms of the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, on Saturday evening, April 12.
WARREN ATKINSON, Organizer.

OHIO.

STATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Following is the statement of the Ohio State Committee for the month of March, 1902.

Receipts—

Local Ashtabula	$3.03
Local Portsmouth	3.05
Local Toledo	15.50
Local Fostoria	1.65
Local Dayton	3.03
Local Cleveland	55.00
Local Freeport	1.70
Local Canton	6.75
Local Bucyrus	2.10
Local Conneaut	1.50
Local Continental	2.25
Local Warren	1.01
Local Springfield	2.01
Local Wauseon	1.80
Local Lexington	.90
Local Chillicothe	.50
H. Zurkuhle, donation	.25
H. H. Seeby, donation	1.00
W. Barringer, one sub. Wil.	.50
Unknown, donation	.25
Unknown, Tiffin	.50
E. H. DeWolfe, literature	.15
A. A. Braun, donation	.25
Henry Ackley, donation	.10
J. S. Case, donation	.25
F. W. Brown, donation	.25
L. L. Lowery, donation	.25
Unknown, donation	.10
M. E. Mills, donation	.25
A. W. Rearick, donation	.25
J. W. Burgoyne, donation	.25
Wm. Kelley, donation	.25
O. N. Dover, literature	.01
J. H. Sims, donation	1.00
M. J. Hynes, profit on sub.	.10
Chas. Litz, donation	.10
D. B. Phillips, donation	.25
A. L. Lilley, donation	.10
Dave Morris, donation	.10
W. M. Ralston, donation	.25
Wm. Jenkins, donation	.25
H. E. Fox, donation	1.50
A. J. Swing, card and dues	.21
literature	.40
Fred J. Reitch, donation	.50
W. H. Kilp, donation	.50
T. C. Randolf, donation	1.00
Theo Reverman, donation	3.00
Theo Reverman, one sub.	.50
Keys and buttons	.35
Gus Haas, one door key	.10
W. B. Slusser, donation	.50
"A Friend," Cleveland	5.00
Door keys and buttons	.50
Balance on hand Mar. 1	9.48
Total	$133.14

Expenditures—

Mont. Co. "Reporter," printing	$12.50
National Committee	25.00
W. G. Critchlow, salary	5.50
Wagner Printing Co., printing	9.50
Max S. Hayes, account	11.00
Postage for the month	19.53
Telegrams for the month	1.11
Express for month	1.35
Local Dayton (loan)	10.00
Rubber stamps (2)	.55
Electro cuts (12)	2.10
Literature	3.00
One office cabinet	2.00
One typewriter key	.10
Three Welsbach lights	1.95
Money orders for month	.16
One subscription to The Worker	.40
Ten keys to office	.50
Moving office furniture	2.00
Office supplies	4.33
Balance on hand April 1	21.34
Total	$133.14

During the month of March three charters were issued to Chillicothe, Lexington, and Tiffin. Tiffin was organized under the old S. L. P., but has never before taken a charter under the Socialist Party.

The business from this office for the month has been 103 packages, 180 postal cards, and 941 letters.

Comrade Strickland has been in the field, speaking constantly from the 9th of March to the present date, and Comrade Swing has been working since Mar. 16.

The following locals made no remittances to the State Committee during the month: Cincinnati, Cuyahoga Falls, Painesville, Bellevue, Youngstown, Massillon, Edgerton, Mansfield, Toronto, Bowling Green.

The reports from the various sections of the state denote increased activity and extensive preparations for the summer agitation tours.

Our two state speakers and organizers are not expected to spend all the time in the organized places, and in fact we wish to place them in unorganized places as often as possible, yet locals can get their services when needed by applying ahead of time. If you want a speaker make application and don't wait for us to write. In connection with this we will arrange tours for the without speakers through the National Secretary. We have now twenty-eight chartered locals in this state, and the prospects are very encouraging for the future. While a few of our locals are in a chaotic state, we feel that we will be able to again revive the interest and get them to working in proper shape again.

Every individual member of our organization should be personally responsible for building up the local to which he belongs and should endeavor in every way possible to make the local successful by soliciting members and propagating our principles.
W. G. CRITCHLOW,
Secretary Ohio State Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer of the State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania for the period of April 17, 1901, to January 10, 1902, is as follows:

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts—

From late State Executive Committee, Erie, cash	$126.53
From locals, for dues and supplies	2.2.98
From locals, for special assessment and Unity Convention	5.45
From locals, for literature	1.47
From Campaign Committee, on account	91.45
By voluntary contributions to campaign fund	93.97
By voluntary contributions from Comrade Wittenberg	23.0)
By voluntary contributions from U. T. Association, Philadelphia	100.00
Advanced by the Secretary-Treasurer	21.48
Total	$694.35

Expenditures—

To Campaign Committee, account of debt from 1900	$125.0)
To National Executive Committee, Springfield	63.00
To National Executive Committee, St. Louis balance due to Springfield	15.40
To National Executive Committee, St. Louis, account	72.00
To Chas. Heydrick and J. Mahlon Barnes, for expenses and services in contest case for party name	12).65
To Secretary Quick, expenses	38.29
To Secretary-Treasurer Edelmann, for expenses	11.78
Printing and literature for agitation	65.93
Stationery and sundry expenses	24.15
Donations to strike funds	37.50
Affidavits for nomination papers	21.50
H. H. Caldwell, wages and expenses of organization trip, Sept. 24 to to Nov. 5, 1901	93.00
Total	$694.3.

Audited and found correct March 2, 1901.
J. MAHLON BARNES,
FRANK H. SLICK,
CHAS. GERHMAN,
Auditors, Local Philadelphia.

Contributions to Campaign Fund made directly to the State Executive Committee—

Aug. 7—19th and 20th Ward Club	$3.0)
Aug. 7—German Branch	15.00
Sept. 28—Ed. Moore	2.50
Dec. —Nuschold	2.50
Oct. 7—Jos. Schneider	1.0)
A. Merkel	.50
Oct. 17—Local Pottstown	4.00
Local Erie	9.00
Leadership state local	3.95
40th Ward Club	5.05
Oct. 22—A. Maikus	5.00
German Branch	10.00
Per list of "Tageblatt"	13.72
Oct. 28—Local New Castle	11.95
John Will, Black Lick	1.15
Nov. 8—John Quick	5.00
Nov. 13—Local Lancaster County	5.00
Nov. 14—Local Reading	5.00
Nov. 15—Per list of "Tageblatt"	1.50
Nov. 24—40th Ward Club	1.00
Dec. 23—A. H. Moore, Williamsp rt	1.00
Dec. 30—J. Frederick, Spring Church	1.00
Total	$90.97

On account of the new party name and national executive office, also for the reason, to induce the members to have their dues paid up regularly at the end of every year and thus to establish gradually a complete and reliable knowledge and control of the membership of the party in the state, the State Executive Committee has decided to use from now on, that is from January, 1902, the new membership card issued by the National Executive Committee in October, 1901, which runs only one year instead of four years.

Furthermore the State Executive Committee takes this opportunity now to appeal most earnestly to all comrades to pay regularly the monthly dues. Nothing can be accomplished without money, and the management of the party, the strength and progress of our organization, the extend and vigor of our propaganda work depends upon the financial support from the members.

From the experience gained during last year's work it appears that there is no proper and reliable organization as yet in this grand state, and our progress and movements are greatly retarded under these conditions.

The best way to overcome this would be the employment of a thoroughly educated and experienced person, familiar with both the trade union and Socialist movement, as an organizer, who should make regular circuits through the state, to advise, stimulate and encourage the existing locals, deliver lectures and gather the outside friends, install and instruct new locals, thus establishing an ever live and intimate connection and intercourse between all parts of the state organization.

This is also the joint answer of all locals upon our question how the State Executive Committee could aid them in their work.

But this can only be accomplished if every member pays his dues, that is, pays his dues every month, thus giving the committee the means to work with. The cast of Socialist votes in the state election of November, 1901, shows that we might get from ten to three locals in about fifty out of the sixty-seven counties, and there should be no efforts spared to canvass the state in the way mentioned above.

Fraternally,
J. W. QUICK,
Secretary.
JOS. EDELMANN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1902.

NEW JERSEY.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee, Socialist Party of New Jersey, met Sunday afternoon at Newark, and was called to order by Acting Secretary M. M. Goebel. The counties represented were Hudson, Essex, Bergen, and Passaic, the delegates present being Dobbieaar, Rubinow, Billings, Oswald, Coles, Berthold, and Hueck, with Kearns present as proxy for Gillar. On motion Comrade Coles was elected Chairman and M. M. Goebel Secretary for the session. Under communications Comrade Strobell asked permission to donate bill owing to him by committee to amount of $16.08. Granted. Also communication from Local Camden asking if they had the right to select their delegates to State Committee from any part of the state. Decided they could select any comrades in the state in good standing to represent them. Under report of delegates much encouraging news was reported, it being generally agreed that since the state convention things were getting in better condition as a result of the union accomplished. It was voted to print the platform and constitution in both English and German. It was voted to accept with thanks the offer of Comrade Spargo to give one week's services to New Jersey for simply expenses, and that the secretary make arrangements for the same. Also that efforts be made to place the movement on a better basis in Salem, Trenton, and other points, a special agitation committee, consisting of Comrades Kearns, Billings, and Rubinow to have charge of the same. Then took up the referendum on platform and constitution and officers recently submitted to a vote of the party membership. The platform and constitution being adopted by a practically unanimous vote, the only contest being between a delegate and mass convention, the former method receiving 119 votes to 80 for the latter. For officers the vote was as follows: Treasurer, Joseph Gillar, Jersey City, no opposition, 208 votes; Financial Secretary and Stamp Agent, Edward M. Bohlmer, Fort Lee, no opposition, 207 votes; Secretary, H. R. Kearns, Arlington, 112 votes; Chas. Ufert, Jersey City, 91 votes. Comrades Gillar, Dobbieaar, and Kearns were declared elected. Word being received that Comrade Gillar was seriously ill it was decided as a mark of esteem for the long years of faithful service given by him to the cause not to elect a new treasurer, but to appoint a comrade to serve until the end of the term or until such time as Comrade Gillar was able to resume his duties. Comrade A. P. Firth of Kearney was selected to do act. Committee then adjourned until the second Sunday in May, 3 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark.

M. M. GOEBEL,
Secretary pro tem.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All communications for the State Committee should now be addressed to H. R. Kearns, 426 Devon street, Arlington, N. J.

All applications for due stamps should be addressed to Edward M. Bohlbeaar, Fort Lee, with ten cents for every stamp desired, half of this amount being for national dues and the other half for state dues. In counties having a local or county committee application for stamps should be made to the county or local stamp agent. The financial secretary will furnish no due stamps direct to the branches except in counties having no local or county committee.

All communications for the treasurer until further notice should be sent to Arthur P. Firth, 222 Devon street, Kearney. Special attention is called to the following provisions for raising revenue just adopted by referendum vote:

"Ten per cent. of net proceeds of all party entertainments to be forwarded to the state committee."

Compliance with this provision is of the greatest importance as the money received from dues (after deducting national dues) is so small as to allow of much more than pritning bills, postage, etc., so that this percentage from entertainments is very necessary for propaganda purpose.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRESPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

For New Hampshire.

Editor of The Worker.

When, in the course of human events, society is confronted by some mighty change the pathfinder is always in demand. Whether he proves himself a conqueror or a savior of society will depend upon his moral as well as his intellectual greatness. As a rule, the interest of his class will govern his political action. Henceforth his government becomes a class-government operated by and for the exclusive benefit of the triumphant class. Industrial peace can come only through the uplifting of our class, the class that produces all wealth, viz., the working class. Our second discovery is like unto the first. As a class we can be uplifted only through the public ownership of all the tools of production and distribution, the road to which lies through the ballot box. "The destruction of the tools of their poverty." Most of the evils which now burden society will pass away with the elevation of our class.

To save those that are pure, to redeem those who have fallen in the battle of life is the holy mission of the working class. Society must be saved as a whole. Hence the necessity of establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth. After centuries of endless toil the workingman has commenced to voice the cry of the impending industrial revolution. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve."

If ye are with us, come to our headquarters, 464 Central avenue, Dover, N. H., on Fast Day the seventeenth day of April, 1902, and help us place a Socialist ticket in the field. The sooner we get an official standing the faster we shall grow.

LOUIS ARNSTEIN,
State Secretary, Socialist Party.

Letter Box

TO OLD "CLARION" READERS.—Those readers of The Worker who are receiving this paper in fulfillment of "Clarion" subscriptions are requested, in renewing or making changes of address, to mention the fact that they are on the "Clarion" list. Also, all subscribers in changing address should give the old address as well as the new one.

"INDEPENDENT."—The reader who called our attention to an article in the "Independent" will confer a favor by sending in his name and address.

—Only under Socialism can the doctrines of the Christian world have full play in a liberated brotherhood of men.—Father McGrady.

"WHERE WE STAND."

A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 50 for $1.40, 100 for $2.50, postpaid. Order now.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.

Published by the COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Mauser," by Frank Stuhlman; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10 cents a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL.—Upon receipts of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "WhereWe Stand."

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

ORDER BLANK FOR THE WORKER'S GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.

THE WORKER,
184 William Street, New York.

Enclosed find $..... for which send me.....copies of your issue of May 1st.

Name .....

Address .....

.. AN OFFER ..

"Railroading in the United States," by Ben Hanford ..... 5 cents.
"The Clerical Capitalist," by Rev. Father McGrady ..... 10 cents.
"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," by H. Gaylord Wilshire 2 cents.
"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee ..... 3 cents.
"The Proletariat," by Karl Kautsky ..... 5 cents.
"The Class War in Idaho," by Job Harriman. Third Edition. ..5 cents.
"The Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.10 cents.
"The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science," by F. Engels ..... 5 cents.
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman ..... 5 cents.
"The Attitude of the Socialists Toward the Trade Unions," by N. I. Stone ..... 5 cents.
"The Capitalist Class," by Karl Kautsky ..... 5 cents.
"Now and Then," a Socialist play by Frederick Krafft .....10 cents.
On receipt of only 40 cents above 12 books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest assortment of Literature on the Labor Question. Catalogue Free.

PARTY BUTTONS.

We now manufacture three different sizes in one-half, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the one-half inch size simply with Arm and Torch Emblem.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

1 Button . .	5 Cents.
12 Buttons . .	25 Cents.
25 Buttons . .	50 Cents.
100 Buttons . .	$1.75

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

R·I·PANS

I did not know what it was to eat a good breakfast in the morning. By noon I would become so sick and have great pain and discomfort. I got so that I would do without eating as long as I could, so as to avoid the misery. At night I could not sleep. The doctors said I had nervous indigestion. I heard much about Ripans Tabules and at last I thought I would try them. I had only taken one box when I obtained relief.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2876 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

DON'T WEAR YOURSELF OUT TRYING TO SPREAD SOCIALISM, but take hold of things by the smoothest handle. New ideas and labor-saving devices in propaganda material. Samples for 2c. stamp. FRANK OHNEMUS, 196 Park Place, Long Island City, New York.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L SHIRT WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION Registered

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...

Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

"Railroading in the United States."

BY BEN HANFORD.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

40 Copies $1.00
1000 " 25.00

Sent on receipt of price.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 William Street, New York.

PUBLICATIONS.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS

That is the way to get them at actual cost. 20 cents or $2 a month five months makes you joint-owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Paper	.25	.13
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Rudolf Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Socialism and Family. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.30	.18
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.03
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.25	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

Just Received from England

A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

EMILE ZOLA'S

POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS

Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.

"The Ladies' Paradise," "Money," "Abbe Mouret's Transgression," "Human Brutes," "A Love Episode," "Nana's Brother, Germinal," "Rush for the Spoil," "Therese Raquin," "The Joys of Life," "The Fortune of the Rougons," "The Conquest of Plassans," "Pot Bouille" (Piping Hot), "L'Assommoir," "Nana's Daughter," "A Dream of Love."

Any volume sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.

Send for catalogue of Socialist publications, sent gratis to any address.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill.

AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.

Subscription $1 per year, in advance.

HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.

Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street, —District I. (Bohemian),

WAGES REDUCED.

Census Bureau Gives Instructive Figures on Tobacco Industry.

How Workers and Capitalists Divided Product in 1900 and 1890—Average Full-Time Yearly Wages Fell from $362 to $350—Average Product Per Employee Increased.

The United States Census Bureau has just issued a bulletin giving comparative statistics for the tobacco industry of the country for 1890 and 1900. The figures show that the average net product per employee was considerably increased in the period of ten years; that in the division of the product between the employees and the capitalists, the proportion going to profits was increased and the proportion going to wages correspondingly reduced; and, finally, that the workers received, not only a smaller share of the value of their product, but actually lower average money wages in 1900 than in 1890.

The statistics are given below for the two years. The figures for number of establishments, total capital, number of employees, total wages, cost of materials, miscellaneous expenses, and gross value of product are taken directly from the bulletin. The net product for each year is ascertained by deducting cost of material and miscellaneous expenses from gross product. Then, deducting total wages from net product, we have left the total profit.

IN 1900.	
Number of establishments	11,643
Total capital	$96,004,753
Number of employees	122,775
Total wages	44,550,735
Cost of materials	92,304,317
Miscellaneous expenses	37,561,681
Gross product	211,746,623
Net product	81,880,625
Total profits	$37,329,890
IN 1890.	
Number of establishments	15,252
Total capital	$124,089,871
Number of employees	142,275
Total wages	49,852,481
Cost of materials	107,182,656
Miscellaneous expenses	79,495,422
Gross product	283,076,540
Net product	96,398,468
Total profits	46,545,984

In the ten years the number of establishments was increased 29.1 per cent.; the total capital, 11.6 per cent.; the number of employees, 15.9 per cent.; the total wages, 11.9 per cent.; the cost of materials, 16.1 per cent.; miscellaneous expenses, 111.6 per cent.; gross value of product, 33.7 per cent.; net value of product, 17.7 per cent.; total profits, 24.7 per cent.

Analysis of the Figures.

The average net product per employee in 1890, ascertained by dividing the total net product by the number of employees, was $666.92. In 1900 the average net product per employee was $677.55.

The average yearly wages in 1890 amounted to $362.86. In 1900 the average of wages was but $350.40.

The average profit, then, produced for the capitalists by each employee, in 1890, was $304.06. In 1900 the average employee gave the capitalists $327.15.

In 1890 the employees received back 54 per cent. of their net product in the form of wages, while 46 per cent. remained as profit for the capitalists. In 1900 the employees got but 52 per cent. of their product and gave 48 per cent. to their masters.

Taking the figures just as they stand, on the authority of the Census Bureau, therefore, it appears that the result of ten years' of industrial progress in this industry has been an increase in the capitalists' share of Labor's product and a positive reduction of the wages of the employees.

The figures as given do not, however, indicate the full extent of the exploitation in either year, and in each case they overstate the actual wages of the employees. The figures have to be qualified in two respects.

Facts Understated.

First: We have accepted the item of miscellaneous expenses, in each case, as being, bona fide, a part of the expenses of production. This item, however, in all such statistics, covers a multitude of sins. It includes such items of cost of fuel, power, lighting, repairs, insurance, etc., and these legitimately belong under expenses of production. But it also includes an unknown proportion of other items—as rent, extensions of plant, interest on loans and in some cases on bonds, exorbitant salaries to officials, etc.—which really belong under the head of profit. The extraordinary increase in "miscellaneous expenses," as shown in the tables, is undoubtedly made up chiefly of such items as these.

It is impossible to say how great a correction should be made on this account. But it is certainly well within the limits of probability to assume that one-fifth of the amount assigned to "miscellaneous expenses" for 1890 and one-third of that given for 1900 should be added to the net product and to the profit totals.

If this be done the average product per employee in 1890 will be fixed at about $728 and in 1900 at about $864; and the profit per employee will then be, in 1890, about $365, and in 1900, about $514. In other words, if this estimate be a correct one, the product of labor in the tobacco industry was about evenly divided in 1890 between capitalists and workers; but in 1900, out of every dollar of value created by the employees, about 41 cents came back to them in the form of wages and about 59 cents went to the capitalists directly or indirectly concerned, in the form of interest, dividends, rentals, exorbitant salaries and fees, "pickings and stealings," and extension and improvement of plant.

Second: The figures do not correctly represent the average wages of the workers actually engaged in the industry. The figures given for number of employees, 122,775 and 142,275, indicate the average number employed during the two years respectively. As comparatively few had steady employment, however, the actual number of different employees was considerably greater than the average number employed at any one time. In other words, the statistics make no allowance for loss of time, but assume a full year's work for each employee. If the average working time of employees was ten months, then the average actual wages received by the employees were one-sixth less than those given above.

The figures given, representing full time yearly wages, show an average of a little over $1.16 a day in 1890 and a little over $1.12 a day in 1900. This correction, of course, applies to both years, and does not affect what has been said of the divison of the product and of the results of ten years' industrial progress.

Concentration of Ownership.

The statistics give no information as to the concentration of ownership during the ten years. The number of shops and factories was largely increased and the average shop of 1900 was somewhat smaller than that of 1890. But it is a matter of common knowledge that while in 1890 the factories, large and small, were generally owned by independent companies or individual proprietors, at the present time practically all the large factories and many of the small ones belong to the Tobacco Trust, and that the small shops which still remain independent are obliged to buy and sell at terms dictated almost absolutely by the Trust.

GOOD YEAR FOR TOBACCO TRUST.

The statement of the American Tobacco Company, or Tobacco Trust, for the year 1901, indicates that its affairs are in a highly satisfactory condition—satisfactory to the few big stockholders, at least.

The statement shows the following items of profit for the capitalists concerned, in various forms:

Dividends, pref. stock	$1,120,000
Dividends, common	3,270,000
Interest on bonds	180,899
Total	$4,570,899

Besides this, the company added to its assets, out of the surplus product of its employees' labor during the year, the amount of $11,250,359—in real estate, materials and supplies, stock of other corporations, cash, etc.

This brings the year's legal robbery of Labor by this one trust up to $15,821,249. To this must be added an unknown amount paid in rentals and other forms that figure on the books of the company as expenses, but are a part of the unearned income of the capitalist class. And then there must be added the dividends and interest paid to the outside stockholders and bondholders of the numerous subsidiary corporations controlled by the Trust. The Trust holds stock in foreign corporations to the amount of $10,000,000 and in other domestic companies to the amount of $26,000,000. Its total assets are over $91,000,000.

Altogether the showing is one that may well cheer the hearts of the great tobacco magnates, who are now preparing to conquer the whole European field. If the employees, whose wages are slowly but steadily being reduced, do not find the conditions so pleasing, that is a good reason why they should vote for Socialism in order to put an end to the present system of "dividing up."

PROGRESS IN THE UNIONS.

The American Flint Glass Workers' Union is taking a referendum vote and will undoubtedly adopt a political platform in favor of working for the co-operative commonwealth. "Numerous injunctions issued against labor unions," the preamble declares, "have become in the hands of the judiciary an instrument by which the capitalist seeks to destroy the civil and political rights of the workingman. The fact is our judiciary is but a servile tool in the hands of the capitalists. The workingmen can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the capitalistic class. Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual workers. To-day the machine is owned by the capitalists. This ownership enables the capitalists to keep the workingmen dependent upon them. The weapon used by the capitalists is the non-representative body of legislators and lawmakers who are elected by the vote of the wage earners. They often use the courts to enforce their ends and call on the military. The wage earner must force said weapons from the hands of the oppressing class."

MACHINISTS IN DENVER.

To All Members of the I. A. M.—Greeting:

Brothers:—In response to numerous inquiries about work in Denver, we wish to state that strouble still exists, and that all machinists are requested to circulate and spread the fact as much as possible in order that we may have some show for the men who have been, and are still, making the fight for fair conditions, by all means stay away from Denver, for this struggle means life or death to our association here.

The history of this fight may be summed up as follows:

On May 29, 1901, the machinists' demand was placed before the manufacturers and in every instance but one was accepted, thereby averting any trouble at that time. On Oct. 4, 1901, the manufacturers posted notices abrogating any agreement that they had entered into, and said we must work sixty hours per week and they also posted a "Declaration of Principles." We appointed shop committees to work with our employers, but they were either discharged or turned down. Our next move was to get a committee from the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly who were also turned down. We still thought that a committee from the Colorado State Federation might make some adjustment, and placed the matter in the hands of the president of that body, but to no avail. We then appealed to the State Board of Arbitration, and agreed to abide by their decision. The employers refused to appear, and after hearing our case gave the decision in our favor on Oct. 28, 1901. On Oct. 29, 1901, one hundred and fifty men laid down their tools and walked out to maintain the principles involved. Now, after five months of the struggle we find that men still continue to come who never heard of trouble in this city, so in order to warn all union men we wish to place this statement in the hands of every secretary in the United States, that it may be thoroughly understood.

Stay away from Denver, brothers. Use your influence to prevent others from coming. We have made settlements with one large and two small shops on the fifty-five hour basis, but they still discriminate against our members, making life almost unbearable, and putting us in a positon where further action is necessary should we desire to enjoy the benefits our efforts have entitled us to.

Assuring you that we will appreciate any action you may take in this matter we are,

Fraternally yours,

J. W. BROWN,
Recording Secretary.
NICOLAS LUDWIG,
President.
Denver Lodge No. 47, I. A. of M.

BREWERS' BALL.

Ale and Porter Brewers' Union No. 21 hold their seventeenth annual ball Saturday evening, April 12, at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, 344 W. 45th Str. Admission is 25 cents.

THE MAY CONCERT

Greatest Affair of the Sort in the Party's History.

The Artistic Side Is Assured, and Financial Success Depends on Efforts of Comrades—For the English Socialist Daily.

Preparations are nearly completed for the great Damrosch concert to be held in the Grand Central Palace on Sunday afternoon, May 4, for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund. This will undoubtedly be the finest affair of the sort ever held by the party in this country. The Damrosch Symphony Orchestra is known to music lovers on both sides of the ocean, and a well chosen program presented by this body in conjunction with a chorus of six hundred voices from the People's Choral Union will be a treat to be long remembered by those who hear it.

Another attraction of the afternoon will be the three living pictures—"The First of May," "Struggle," and "Victory"—which will be put upon the stage with the utmost care.

The artistic quality of the entertainment should assure its financial success and will certainly do so if the members and sympathizers of the party do their part beforehand. The distribution of tickets is a large task and all who can should give their assistance. The tickets, which cost only 25 cents, can easily be sold if they are brought before the people.

"May Flowers."

The souvenir program of the concert, "May Flowers," also deserves the attention of all comrades. It will be a handsome journal, containing the words of the songs, reproduction of the living pictures, and special articles and other attractive matter. This journal is to be sold at 5 cents a copy—in quantities of twenty-five or more, at 3 cents. Each assembly district in Greater New York and each neighboring local can easily dispose of fifty copies, and friends of the movement who live at too great a distance to attend the concert can at least share in the work by buying the "May Flowers."

The Financial Secretary of the Arrangements Committee, H. C. Bowerman, may be addressed at the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, and from him both tickets and journals are to be obtained. Cash should accompany orders for the journal and settlement for the tickets should, where possible, be made by Saturday, May 3.

Comrades belonging to organizations which decide to take copies of the journal should see that the committee is informed of the number desired by Saturday, April 19, so that the committee may estimate the number to be printed.

All comrades who can assist in the work are requested to come every Sunday at 3 p. m. to the Club House in Eighty-sixth street, where the committee meets.

Remember, comrades, this is for the English Socialist Daily. It is worth all your efforts to make it a complete success.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to April 7:

Previously acknowledged	$3,117.50
Chas. Le Grand, Stapleton	5.00
C. T. Edkins, Greensburg, Ind.	12.00
"The Collectivist Society," New York	100.00
P. Frank, Portsmouth, O.	3.00
A. Semons	12.00
Dr. I. M. Rubinow	25.00
Chas. R. Bach, Rochester	20.00
Eugene Meves	10.00
H. R. Kearnes, Arlington, N. J.	36.00
Total	$3,340.50

Cash Contributions.

The following statement of cash received includes payments on pledges as well as a number of direct cash donations:

Previously acknowledged	$435.50
R. Volkmar, Woodside, L. I.	1.00
David Rubinow, Newark	5.00
J. Solomon, Newark	1.00
P. Frank, Portsmouth, O.	.25
Morris Hillquit	20.00
Gerald Tushak	2.00
Oswald Jensen	5.00
Chas. Gackenheimer	5.00
Otto Naar, Northport, L. I.	10.00
M. Levin	5.00
M. B.	1.00
Dr. I. M. Rubinow	2.00
Otto Christoph, Buffalo	1.00
Eugene Meves	1.00
Wm. Sykes, Worcester, Mass.	5.00
John F. Handlon	2.00
Walter Peate, Philadelphia	1.00
Total	$502.75

Special Acknowledgment.

The following additional sums have been received for the Socialist Daily Fund at the office of The Worker:

H. Werson	$2.50
E. Johnson, Brooklyn	.50
H. Brandt, Boston, Mass.	.50
Jos. Hannigan, New Rochelle, New York	.50
Martin Denni, City	1.00
Wm. Gottschalk, W. Hoboken, N. J.	5.00
M. Philpowsky, College Point	.50
E. Hallweg, College Point	.50
Chas. Meyer, Brooklyn	1.00
P. Werner, City	1.00
John Sullivan, Westerly, R. I.	.50
Louis Roach, 523 E. 82d street	1.00
H. Pick, city	1.00
Alex Fraser, city	25.00
S. D. Frauen Verein, Br. 9, East New York	5.00
John Spenger, on pledge	1.00
W. Droste, Brooklyn	1.00
Total	$47.50

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York. Communications may be addressed to Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

MAY DAY CONFERENCE.

The second meeting of the May Day Parade Conference was held on Saturday, April 4, at the Labor Lyceum and was well attended. Delegate Ramm was in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

Credentials of the following organizations were handed in and the delegates seated:

Social Democratic Party, 8th, 18th, 20th, 19th, 23d, and 34th-35th, Br. 2;
Central Federated Union;
Socialist Liedertafel for new delegates;
Arcade Workers; Ale and Porter Brewers' Union No. 31; Cloth Spongers', Refinishers', and Helpers' Union; Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, Local 41, American Federation of Musicians;
Turn Verein Vorwaerts of New York.

Committees reported on the work done, and from reports it appears that, in spite of all the trouble this year's conference has had to contend with, the affair will be a success.

Final action as to whether we shall have a parade, and when and where, was laid over to the next meeting, which will be held on Saturday, April 12, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All organizations which have not sent delegates as yet should do so at once, and have their delegates at the next meeting.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

STATE COMMITTEE.

At last week's meeting of the New York State Committee there were present Abbott, Assel, Jablinowski, Reich, and Slobodin; absent, Bub, Neppel, and Phillips. Reich was in the chair.

A communication was received from Comrade Fischler, asking that the State Committee's leaflet in reply to Bishop Quigley be translated and printed in Polish, as also the party constitution. On motion, it was so ordered.

Locals Dobbs Ferry, Rome, Rochester, Ticonderoga, and Newburg sent in money for supplies, literature, and due stamps. Local Newburgh asked for a speaker, and Comrade Spring was instructed to go there. Local Corning reported arranging a meeting for April 8, with Comrade Sieverman of Rochester as speaker.

The Secretary was instructed to ask the Secretary of State for a copy of the bill amending the election law introduced by Representative Barnes.

Comrade Reich was requested to furnish Organizer Spring with lists of local trade unions in the state.

State Organizer Spring will start on an extended tour of the state in a few days, to agitate for the party and build up the organization throughout the state. The State Committee needs funds to provide for this work, as its ordinary revenues are not sufficient for the purpose. Subscription blanks have been sent out and comrades are requested to raise as much as possible, so that the movement in this state may be pushed forward energetically from now till Election Day. Send in contributions promptly to Emil Neppel, 288 W. One Hundred and Forty-second street, New York City.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Borough meeting of Local Kings County, S. D. P., was held on April 5, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, with Comrade Warren Atkinson in the chair.

It was decided on motion that the Division Organizers be instructed to conduct the next campaign under the auspices of the General Committee representing this local.

Division organizers were instructed to call a division meeting within thirty days, the purpose of the meeting being: First, to plan locations for outdoor meetings; second, to ascertain who will call upon the registered Socialist voters to enlist them as party members, secure subscriptions, etc.; third, to enlist the assistance of the women workers; fourth, to adopt plans for raising funds.

On motion it was decided to issue a circular letter, stating the purpose of the party and inviting membership, to the workingmen of the city. This action was by amendment referred to the various divisions for their consideration.

Comrade Slobodin presented the plans for the daily paper and the present status of the work toward that object.

Comrade Spring addressed the meeting upon the subject of local organization and his plans for his work as state organizer.

IN ROCHESTER.

At the last meeting of the May Day Conference Committee it was decided to have Comrade Father T. McGrady of Kentucky deliver the address at Germania Hall on May 1. All delegates from unions and Social Democratic branches should attend the conference every Wednesday evening, at Shoemaker's Hall, 17 Andrews street, as there is still much work to be done.

Comrade Frank A. Sieverman will address the Labor Lyceum in City Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 13, on the subject, 'Critics Criticized." All readers of The Worker should attend and bring their friends, as this will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting talks of the spring program.

Comrade Wm. T. Brown has large audiences every Sunday night at Plymouth Church, where he is giving his congregation clear-cut talks on Socialism.

The English Branch has decided to secure permanent headquarters and reading rooms on the principal street, Main street, which shows that the comrades in Rochester are beginning to wake up.

M. J. C.

—Socialists need waste no time booming public ownership under capitalism. We will soon keep the capitalists busy doing that, in the hope of heading off Socialism.—Saginaw Exponent.

CONFUSION IN UTAH.

Organizer Boomer Comes in Conflict with the Middle Class Muddleheads.

Organizer George E. Boomer is having anything but an easy time in reorganizing the Socialist Party in Utah. His stand for uncompromising class-consciousness has met with opposition from the middle-class confusionists and opportunists, and their acts and statements have caused the party local in Salt Lake City to adopt the following resolutions in his support:

"Whereas, Certain persons calling themselves Socialists have seen fit to issue and publish by means of the capitalist press and private letters certain statements reflecting upon both the members of Salt Lake local and Comrade George E. Boomer, National Organizer for Utah; and

"Whereas, As said statements are wholly false and intended to prejudice Socialists elsewhere for the purpose of disrupting the Socialist Party, be it,

"Resolved, That the members of Salt Lake local hereby approve of the action of Comrade George E. Boomer in demanding and securing the repudiation of the distribution of middle-class literature at the Mills meeting; and

"Resolved, That Comrade Boomer, in demanding a strict adherence to the principles of the working class movement as laid down by the national platform of the Socialist Party of America, has our most earnest support and appreciation; and be it further

"Resolved, That all statements to the effect that Comrade Boomer ever denied admission of property owners to Salt Lake local are unqualified falsehoods; that what he did say was, that to carry out the meaning of the pledge of membership to form a party of the working class distinct from and opposed to all parties of the propertied classes it was necessary to see that the control (majority membership) must never get into the control of property owners, and that when the latter did wish to join the Socialist Party they must accept, unreservedly, and without any 'ifs' or 'buts' the propositions, conclusions and tactics as laid down by the working class. The local of Salt Lake again indorses the position as taken by Comrade Boomer, and warns the Socialists of the state and elsewhere against accepting without investigation statements and interviews of the half dozen persons who refused to repudiate middle-class reforms of money planks, old-age pensions and altruism, and who now threaten, unless their reform schemes are allowed to dominate the uncompromising, international movement of the wage slaves to forever abolish both big and little capitalists by abolishing the wage system, that they will start an opposition 'Socialist' party. Not a single application has ever been refused by either Comrade Boomer or the Salt Lake local because of ownership of property. Refusal for such cause alone would be idiotic. But everyone, whether property owner or not, must acknowledge his recognition of the fact that this is not a reform movement in any sense; neither can the movement pause for a moment to lessen the distress of the small capitalist, whether by means of money planks or any other middle class nostrum. The Socialist Party is a party of the working class, and by virtue of that fact alone stands in opposition to the material interests of every other class in society, whether that class be composed of big or little parasites. This position must be accepted by all who desire to join our ranks. They who will not accept this position and stand by it are not wanted. The movement would not be safe in their hands. The statement that persons were refused membership because of owning property is too ridiculous and insane for serious consideration. By raising this false cry the exmembers, Crane, Lawrence, Johnson, Stewart, and a couple of others, are trying to avoid discussion of the truth—that they refused to accept the majority vote of the local that middle-class reform measures be abandoned.

"Fraternally,

"SALT LAKE LOCAL,
"Socialist Party of America."

Last week's issue of the "Appeal to Reason" contained the following paragraph:

"What spite at the movement has the national committee that it turns such a freak as Boomer on a helpless community? From the places he has visited at once spring up dissention. Pension him and send him home or to an imbecile asylum."

In a letter to National Secretary Greenbaum, explaining the situation in Utah, and published in the "Utah Labor Journal," Comrade Boomer says, in part:

"Ben Johnson, a lawyer, who wants to take into the party those who hold appointive office under the capitalistic parties * * * publicly read a long letter from Wayland denouncing me, you and the dues-paying system as adopted by the majority of the members of the party. * * *

"Crane is a discredited office seeker in the two old capitalist parties. He is not a Socialist, and how it is Wayland and other Socialists accept his falsehoods as truth without investigation passes my comprehension. Either they are not Socialists or else they are seeking from any source, however foul, to discredit the national organization."

CALL TO ACTION IN CALIFORNIA.

To Socialists of California.

Comrades:—A state election is to be held in California on Nov. 4 of this year. We Socialists must therefore make preparations to take advantage of the opportunity which an election affords; an opportunity not only to ascertain the gains in our numbers—gains that are inevitable from the spread of enlightenment and the progress of economic evolution; but also, an opportunity to proclaim by the ballot our stern purpose and our conviction that nothing short of the measures outlined in the Socialist platform can emancipate us from the present economic slavery with its numerous attendant evils—evils that necessarily arise from a system of competitive industry and private lordship over the means of sustaining life.

An impartial study of the facts must convince intelligent men that no real improvement must be expected so long as capitalism is permitted to glut its vampire greed on the blood of industry, and to vent its horrible brutality in destroying the homes, crushing the hopes and degrading the character of of the people.

Comrades should not be discouraged by the fact that we have to again petition for a place on the ballot; it is natural that we should be eager to bring about the grand ideal of Socialism, but our eagerness should not blind us to the magnitude of the task, nor should we, in our impatience, undervalue the real and substantial growth of the Socialist movement. In 1894 the first Socialist ticket polled 240 votes; in 1896 we polled 1,611 votes; in 1898 we polled 5,000 votes; while in 1900 we polled 7,572 Socialist votes in California for President; a really marvellous growth considering the difficulties.

The steady increase of Socialist votes causes much inquiry into Socialist principles—indeed the mere petition for a place on the ballot has considerable propaganda value; the constant asking of men for their signatures arouses that curiosity which leads to investigation and conversion.

There is certainly no good reason for being discouraged; even our squabbles have their value, since if we are wise we will profit by the lessons that they teach.

We therefore call you to action, comrades—let us be up and doing. A few hours canvassing by the comrades, each in his own district, and the 12,000 signatures will be secured. Then an hour or so spent each week in distributing Socialist literature, and—behold the result; a harvest of recruits to the Socialist army.

Remember, comrades, that for calling the world's attention to our principles, no voice speaks louder than the ballot; for shaking the indifference and conservatism of politicians, and for casting a portentous gloom over the licentious revels of the rich, nothing is more potent than the significant Socialist vote.

Comrades, fall in line! Take your stations! Do your duty!

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE,
THOMAS BERSFORD, Secretary,
609 Stevenson street, San Francisco.

PARTY ACTIVITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The splendid showing of the Erie Socialists in the recent municipal election seems to have fired the comrades everywhere throughout the state with new vigor and enthusiasm.

Organizer A. Klenke, who rendered such valuable service to Erie, looked in on the Allegheny comrades and left them preparing for all kinds of good work, sent in applications for three charters—already mentioned—and said he never found anything so easy. Comrade Klenke will visit all parts of the state as soon as Erie lets him go. The locals are requested to be prepared to receive him on short notice.

The local in Charleroi, composed of French-speaking comrades, want an English local in that town, and are likely to have it soon, as they are working for it.

New Brighton comrades were out in force to Bigelow's meeting, notwithstanding the inclement weather. Bigelow says the activity there quadrupled since his visit in December. They will be doing some electing there soon.

The Roscoe comrades have a grievance. Pittsburg comrades held on to Bigelow and made him miss the Roscoe date. Well, he was doing good work and he will come to Roscoe some other time.

Rather early for street meetings, but not too early for a live town. Connellsville had Bigelow on a street corner in the afternoon and a splendid hall meeting in the evening. No sympathy politics there among the workingmen hereafter; the class line is now the talk.

Cokeville.—Good meeting. Comrade Elsie Hogue says. They want Bigelow again with more time to advertise. The census of the town can be taken at his next meeting.

Comrade C. M. Cribbs of Black Lick "wants more Socialism in that town. Send Bigelow back or some one else soon."

The specialty of Spring Church is summer crossroad meetings. Halls are scarce, but Comrades Shull and Frederick had the only available hall packed on Mar. 27. Report—"Rev. G. E. Bigelow was with us last night, and Socialism scored a point or two. We had a combination of good weather, good roads, a good audience, in a good place and good speaking. Am glad for your persistency in having Bigelow come here. If you have any more Bigelows send them around."

Williamsport comrades are active and wanted to spread the light; so they also arranged a meeting for Bigelow in the neighboring town of Newburg. A charter will go there before long. This is an example for other locals to follow.

Carbondale meeting adds emphasis to the idea of the awakening of the working class being general in the state.

Wilkes Barre sold tickets at ten cents, covering the capacity of the hall for an evening meeting, and then arranged a meeting for the afternoon. Suppose they will not want any more speakers?

Arrangements made all down the line and good meetings anticipated. Chas. H. Vail lately in Philadelphia and Reading.—J. W. Slayton, candidate for Governor, enthusiastically received at Erie, Springfield, Yoe, Shenks Ferry; several other places wanting speakers; weekly lectures in Philadelphia; Erie and Reading taking in many new members; McGrady and Bigelow in the Academy of Music at Philadelphia on April 23—is a brief review of state activity.

Locals desiring Comrade Vail to lecture during May should write at once.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary State Committee.
CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary,
1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

"Senator Hanna denounced Socialism as inimical to society and to industrial development. Socialistic ideas, he said, are 'un-American and unnatural to us as a people.'"—Daily Paper.

For advertising Socialism Hanna is as good as a score of Socialist speakers. Nevertheless, Dr. Johnson's definition of patriotism as 'the last refuge of a rascal" still holds good.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Grand Symphony Concert

By the full Damrosch Orchestra of sixty pieces, under the direction of FRANK DAMROSCH, assisted by a Chorus of Six Hundred Voices from the People's Choral Union.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4,
—IN—
Grand Central Palace.

Three beautiful Living Pictures: "THE FIRST OF MAY," "STRUGGLE," "VICTORY."

FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY FUND.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ADMISSION AT THE DOOR, 35 CENTS.

For tickets and information apply to H. C. Bowerman, Financial Secretary, at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

SOCIALIST DODGERS.

Rhodes dead is a statesman and a great man. We would not object to have the rest of the crew canonized as statesmen.

"Strike in Mr. Nixon's shipyards against reduction of wages."—Daily paper.

Still, Tammany Hall is for higher wages. If you do not believe it, ask any Tammany delegate in the Central Federated Union.

While the value of the products of St. Louis increased from $229,157,343 in 1890 to $233,629,733 in 1900, the number of wage-earners decreased from 82,911 in 1890 to 82,672 in 1900.

Parkhurst's epigram of the police reforming the reformers instead of being reformed by them expresses aptly, though not intentionally, the hollowness of the reform farce.

You have carried that Daily Socialist pledge in your pocket long enough. Fill it out and mail it to the Finance Committee, 184 William street.

Strikes and lockouts galore! But there is peace and harmony between Hanna and Gompers.

Every Socialist in New York and vicinity should brace himself for an interview with the Socialist Daily Committee. He will be "seen."

"We have had before us many of those who have been and most of those who are now members of the House of Delegates. We regret to report that we found a number of these utterly illiterate and lacking in ordinary intelligence, unable to give a better reason for favoring or opposing a measure than a desire to act with the majority. In some no trace of mentality or morality could be found; in others a low order of training appeared, united with base cunning, groveling instincts, and sordid desires. Unqualified to respond to the ordinary requirements of life, they are utterly incapable of comprehending the significance of an ordinance and are incapacitated, both by nature and by training, to be the makers of laws. The choosing of such men to be legislators makes a travesty of justice, sets a premium on incompetency, and deliberately poisons the very source of law.

"These men, through their corrupt agent, approach the legislative representative of powerful combinations or corporations competing for valuable franchises, and demand and receive of them sums of money ranging from $100 to $100,000 for their individual votes and influence."—Daily Paper.

Thus does the St. Louis Grand Jury describe the character of its city officials. They are doing it in St. Louis almost as well as in New York. Still, the St. Louis workingmen will vote rather for this pack of thieves or any other gang than for the Socialist Party.

"The most important impression fixed in the Chinese mind as a result of the campaign in the North in 1900 is a new conception of Christianity and its results—an impression conveyed by the troops of Christian nations. These troops compared very unfavorably in the matter of common humanity with those of heathen Japan.

"The correspondent says it is reasonably to be expected that the cause of Christianity will suffer further in the near future."—New York Times.

Hurry up missionaries to Japan! The Heathens are going to perdition.

J. Pierpont Morgan protests that America is still good enough for him. Glad to hear it. Thought he might cast it off and sell it with his second hand clothes.

H. S.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.
Bakery, Coffee and Lunch Room
110 Bleecker Street, New York.
Kangaroos are welcome; no line drawn on smaller animals.

PATRONIZE ....
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM, 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th Sts. N. Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

THE OPPORTUNISTS.

These middle class reformers, these patchers of bad systems make me tired. Claiming to wish to benefit all classes at once they retard the movement for the benefit of the one class on whose prosperity all classes are dependent. They aspire to be "leaders" and to become such, sacrifice all principle to secure followers. From upholding a principle which will stand all fire, they fall to mere truckling for votes, not caring that the voters shall know for what they vote, rather concealing from them as much as possible. Let us place no confidence in them, but rely upon our own efforts for our emancipation. Stay on the soap box.—Industrial Freedom.

THE WORKER'S
GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.
Eight Pages. Highly Valuable Articles. Ready May 1st.
Less than 100 copies, per copy 1 cent; 200 copies, $1.20.
100 copies, 75 cents; 300 copies or more, per 100, 50 cents.
ORDER AT ONCE.
USE ORDER BLANK YOU FIND IN THIS NUMBER.

The Worker.

A WONDERFUL BOOK.
"Railroading in the United States."
BY BEN. HANFORD.
Price, 5 Cents. One Hundred Copies, $2.50, Postpaid.
ORDER AT ONCE.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 William St., New York.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3. NEW YORK, APRIL 20, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR THE DAILY.

Two Weeks Left in Which to Work for the May Concert.

Fund Grows Slowly but Steadily—If You Think It Grows Too Slowly, You Know How to Hurry It Up.

Two weeks still remain before the First of May. During that time all who wish to hasten the growth of the Socialist Daily Fund should bestir themselves to push the sale of tickets for the Damrosch Concert in Grand Central Palace.

The tickets have been pretty thoroughly distributed among the labor organizations. Members should now see to it that they do not lie in the hands of the secretaries, but that they are sold in the union meetings and in the shops. Whoever buys and uses a ticket will get four times his money's worth, and after expenses are covered—and they are light—every ticket sold means 25 cents for the Socialist Daily Fund. A quarter is not much. But a few thousand quarters will bring the much desired daily appreciably nearer to realization.

"May Flowers."

The souvenir journal, "May Flowers," should not be forgotten. Present indications are that this will have a large sale. A good number of organizations in New York and elsewhere have given their orders for twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred copies, and others should follow their example. The price is 5 cents a copy, and bundles of 25 or more are to be supplied at 3 cents a copy. Orders should be sent at once, with cash, to H. C. Bowerman, W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, from whom tickets also are to be obtained.

The Socialist Daily Finance Committee makes the following report for the week:

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to April 14:

Previously acknowledged	$3,340.50
Howard Tuttle, Milwaukee, Wis.	12.00
Dr. Wm. S. Hager, Brooklyn	10.00
Ludwig Zakshewsky	10.00
Sam Berkman	10.00
Dr. Jacob Mintz	50.00
Dr. I. Ortman	50.00
Dr. J. M. Rubinoff	25.00
E. Zechnowitz	25.00
L. Boudianoff Boudin	30.00
Frank M. Hill	15.00
Dr. E. C. Duffie, Dover, N. H.	12.00
John Kerrigan, Dallas, Tex.	20.00
E. M. Braune	12.00
D. Bonoff, Los Angeles, Cal	10.00
E. D. Price, Houston, Tex.	5.00
S. Levin, Hartford, Conn	5.00
A. William	15.00
Local Massillon, O.	10.00
Fred Bennetts, Yonkers, N.Y.	10.00
Total	$3,676.50
Cash contributions	260.25
Total	$3,936.75

Paid on Pledges.

Payments on pledges and cash donations have heretofore been reported together. The totals so far received are here separate and separate reports will hereafter be given. Payments on pledges up to April 14 are:

Previously acknowledged	$316.00
Miss E. Rabinowitz	1.00
Fred Tepper, Lawrence, Mass.	2.00
E. Melzer	1.00
Arcaide Chorosh	5.00
D. E. E. Duffie, Dover, N. H.	1.00
John Kerrigan, Dallas, Tex.	1.50
E. M. Braune	2.00
A. William	3.00
Fred Bennetts, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$333.50

Cash Contributions.

The following amounts have been received as direct cash contributions, irrespective of pledges:

Previously acknowledged	$234.25
Patrick Donohue	1.00
Rev. A. L. Wilson	5.00
Dr. P. A. Levin, Saranac Lake.	10.00
I. Goetzkoff	5.00
Wm. A. Bateman, Philadelphia	1.00
Louis Arnstein, Dover, N. H.	2.00
Max Beikert, Jersey City	1.00
Chas. Gunner, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$260.25

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York. Communications may be addressed to Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

AN APPRECIATION.

It makes our eyes sparkle every time The Worker reaches our table, it is so full of clear, concise articles on the class struggle, and also contains the best labor news of any paper published. It ought to be read by every workingman in America. If the daily paper which the New York Socialists are about to publish is proportionately as good as the weekly "Worker" it will do the cause an unlimited amount of good.—Utah Labor Journal.

LABOR DENOUNCES "PEACE CONFERENCE."

St. Louis Unions Call Upon Labor Leaders to Withdraw from Civic Federation.

Organized labor in St. Louis has declared its attitude toward the Peace Conference. The mass meeting called by the Central Trades and Labor Union adopted the resolutions below, after the subject had been gone into thoroughly by the speakers, as expressive of their attitude.

One of the most important features of the meeting was the strong Socialist sentiment which prevailed. Nearly every reference to Socialism was roundly cheered. Indeed, it was a Socialist gala day, and everything points to an almost unanimous support of the Socialist Party by the trades unionists of the city. The workers are beginning to realize the power of the class-conscious ballot and evidently will not be slow to make use of it. The following are the resolutions adopted:

"Whereas, The capitalist class of today, by virtue of its ownership of the tools, machinery, and other means of production and distribution, holds complete control of the wealth created by the working class; and

"Whereas, This ownership and control gives to the capitalist class absolute jurisdiction of the destinies of the working class, dictating their condition in life, giving them employment when it will result in profit to themselves and denying employment when it will not so result, robbing them of the enjoyment which rightfully belongs to them as the creators of all wealth, denying an education to their children and condemning them to the same life of toil and misery that is the lot of parents; and

"Whereas, The enjoyments which should be the pleasure of the workers are permitted only to those who can rob the workers by virtue of their ownership of the means of sustenance; and,

"Whereas, This condition results in an endless class struggle between the tool owners and the tooless, necessitating both economic and political organization on the part of the workers as the only means of coping with their enemies; and

"Whereas, These organizations can be productive of results only when conducted strictly on class lines and without any entangling alliances with the capitalist class; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Organized Labor of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled, declares itself opposed to the so-called 'Peace Conference' recently organized in New York City, and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon those members of Organized Labor who have taken part in its formation and who are now serving in its councils to at once withdraw from it.

"Further, as proof of the wisdom of our action, we would call the attention of our brothers to the fearful injury which has already befallen our movement as a result of the actions of this body in the cities of Boston, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal."

GROCERY CLERKS STILL FIGHTING BUTLER.

The fight between Grocery Clerks' Union No. 496 and James Butler, dealer in horses and groceries, is still on. A conference was held earlier in the month by delegates from a large number of unions in the various trades to arrange concerted action to assist the Clerks in their battle. Committees were appointed and the unions and other labor organizations will hear from these committees and should lend them all possible aid.

Mr. Butler is determined to crush the Union. The Union is equally determined not to be crushed, but to carry on its fight for shorter hours of labor till victory is won. Much will depend on the action of workingmen in other trades in bringing the question to a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

No attention should be paid to the reports given out from time to time that the trouble has been "settled." The publication of such false reports is one of the capitalists' favorite methods of disintegrating and defeating trade union efforts. When a settlement is actually made, the Grocery Clerks' Union will officially announce it, and until this announcement is made workingmen should withhold their patronage from Butler—not only refuse to buy from him, but let him know the reason why.

One delegate in the conference referred sarcastically to the report that Butler is helping to build a church uptown. This is quite in line with capitalist hypocrisy—to grind down employees to the lowest point and then, out of the profits squeezed from them, to build churches and endow colleges and libraries. Let the workingmen show that they appreciate this sort of philanthropy at its true value.

S. L. P. JEWISH DAILY SUSPENDS.

The "Abendblatt," the S. L. P. Jewish daily of New York City, suspended publication last week. This paper was founded in 1894 and was once a great power in the Socialist movement on the East Side. At the time of the party split in July, 1899, it was captured by the adherents of DeLeon and the deposed Executive. From that time it lost much of its influence and has had a hard struggle to maintain its existence. The determining motive in suspending it was undoubtedly to concentrate all the forces of the S. L. P. for the support of the "Daily People," which seems to be in a very precarious condition.

——While he is viewing the industrial development of the South, will President Roosevelt be taken around to see the babies at work in the cotton mills?—Chicago Socialist.

HARRIMAN AND CROSBY DEBATE.

Socialism and Single Tax the Subject.

Cooper Union Filled to the Doors with an Interested Audience, Largely Strangers to Both Sides—A Profitable Meeting.

An audience of more than three thousand people filled Cooper Union to the doors last Friday to hear Job Harriman and John S. Crosby debate the question of Socialism and Single Tax. There were Socialists and Single Taxers there in considerable numbers, of course; but on the whole it was an audience of strangers, very largely composed of young workingmen, who followed the speakers with close interest and keen appreciation.

The debate was conducted on both sides in the best spirit of fairness and courtesy. It is to be regretted that we can give no adequate report of the discussion.

Harriman held his opponent to the book—that is, to George's "Progress and Poverty." Again and again he returned to George's admission that labor creates all wealth, and then, by citation of the familiar facts of industrial life and by apt illustrations he showed that the same reasoning which proves the landlord to be an exploiter of labor applies equally to the owner of other means of production operated by wage labor.

Mr. Crosby, with all the wit and eloquence at his command, tried to convince his hearers that, if the landlord's revenue were appropriated by the community, free competition would again prevail and exploitation would cease. He dwelt almost pathetically on the "precious, sacred right of contract" and used his familiar fish argument: "If I catch a fish, that fish is mine! If I catch two fish both these fish are mine! And if I exchange one of those fish for a fish-line, that fish-line is mine!"

Harriman made short work of the fish story. He reminded the audience that we are no longer living in the day of individual production. Men cannot make what is now considered a human living by fishing with hook and line. We live in an age of great machinery, factories, and railroads. These things are the product of the labor of thousands of workers. They are operated by the joint labor of thousands. Society depends on them for its very existence. So long as these things are held as private property, their owner can and must exploit those who operate them. Even under the Single Taxers' ideal system, the only way a workingman could escape such exploitation would be to go fishing and live on the fish he caught—that is, in one form or another, to go back to hand industry, with no chance to compete in the market.

Replying to Mr. Crosby's plea for the right of free contract, he asked his hearers: "You workingmen, did you ever leave your wives and children hungry at home and go to the owners of a great steel mill, a great railroad, or a great factory, and make a contract with them? Did you make a contract? No. You asked for work. Maybe you begged for work. And you took the wages dictated by competition—a half or less than a half of your product and the employer took the rest."

It is not, perhaps, a very great achievement for a Socialist to defeat a Single Taxer in debate, even if his opponent be as popular as Mr. Crosby and possessed of his undeniably great oratorical ability and his pleasing personality. The odds are too great in the nature of the question. But certainly Harriman never spoke more effectively than on this occasion. The audience was his before the evening was half over, and they stayed to the close. It is doubtful if we ever held a meeting in Cooper Union that did more good for Socialism.

THE MODERN SLAVE-AUCTION.

Thomas Carlyle, whose dyspepsia was responsible for many foolish sayings, said also some profoundly wise things. His description of the difference between the wage-worker and the chattel-slave ought to be graven on the tablets of the memory of every working man and every working woman. The difference between the white wage-worker and the negro slave, he said, consists principally in the fact that the negro slave was bought for a lifetime for so many hundreds of dollars, whilst the wage-worker is bought for so many cents an hour or so many dollars a week, as the case may be. That is the chief difference. Another thing is that we don't give them the trouble to offer us by auction nowadays, but instead we go and offer ourselves for sale, saying, "please buy us at so much an hour or so much a week," for that is what it amounts to when one man has to beg from some other men the right to work. We sell ourselves on the instalment plan—and heaven knows the price is small! Under the old-time slave system the master who had a couple of thousand dollars invested in a slave, would naturally look after the health of the slave, since he would lose if the slave died or was ill. But there is no money invested in the wage-slave and the employer has not that interest in his well-being. If a worker is killed or maimed, what of it? The employer loses nothing and there are plenty waiting to step into his place.—John Spargo, "In Where we Stand."

N. P. Geiger is still in Massachusetts and recently addressed good meetings at Northboro, Taunton, New Bedford, and Lawrence.

GOOD GAIN IN TOLEDO.

Socialist Party Increases Its Vote 25 Per Cent.

We Have 617, Against 481 in November—A Purely Educational Campaign—Methods of Work Described.

The Socialist Party has made another forward step, and a big one, in the city election held on Tuesday, April 8.

The total vote was light—only 17,253 out of a registration of about 28,000. The chief contest was over the office of Street Commissioner, which headed the ticket.

In spite of general lack of interest in the election, the Socialist Party made a numerical gain of 25 per cent. Last fall we had 481 votes for the head of our ticket. Our vote in last week's election is as follows:

For Street Commissioner, Frederick H. Shane, 617.

For Police Commissioner, James B. Sloat, 659.

For Water Works Trustee, Thos. A. Bragg, 67".

For Cemetery Trustee, Wm. Niurt, 674.

For Constables, F. Klitzke, 667; F. Kolbe, 671.

First Ward: For Alderman, J. S. Cowley, 100; for Councilmen, F. Badstuber, 100.

Fifth Ward: For Alderman, A. Cameron, 42; for Councilman, C. Milyard, 28.

Eighth Ward: For Councilman, C. F. Holden, 52.

Twelfth Ward: For Councilman, C. Sass, 38.

Thirteenth Ward: For Alderman, T. C. Enright, 45; for Councilman, Otto Born, 44.

We had votes in all but seven of the one hundred and seven election precincts in the city, which shows that our influence is penetrating to every quarter.

Our entire campaign was educational, devoted largely to clearing up the sentimentalism that has so long dominated in Toledo. The circulation of The Worker was largely extended and, the comrades report, materially aided in the work. Another method that was used for getting Socialist literature before the people may be followed in other cities. The local got one hundred copies each of The Worker, the "International Socialist Review," the "Comrade," the "Socialist Spirit," "Wilshire's Magazine," the Cleveland "Citizen," Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," the catalogues of Chas. H. Kerr & Co., and the Standard Publishing Company, McGrady's "Clerical Capitalist" and "A Voice from England," and, to go with the latter, Father Rickaby's pamphlet against Socialism (to which the "Voice from England" is a reply, and on which we placed our local stamp, to show who distributed it). These we put up in a hundred packages, thirteen papers and pamphlets in each, and sold at 25 cents a package. As the various Socialist publishing concerns all give low rates on bundles of papers or pamphlets, this sort of propaganda can be carried out at very small expense wherever there are a few comrades willing to do the necessary work; and it will redound to the advantage both of the local movement and of the Socialist publication agencies.

We had Vail for three lectures early in the campaign; charged admission, 10 cents or 25 cents for the course, and had full houses, all expenses paid and a surplus for other party work. Later we had Chase for one meeting, with similar methods and results. Finally, on Sunday evening, April 6, we had Debs to give the final stroke in the campaign. Here also we charged 10 cents admission and had Memorial Hall filled with an audience of over a thousand people. Needless to say, Comrade Debs' speech had a splendid effect.

The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 134, surprised the City Central Committee with an unsolicited donation of $20, which was put to good use.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

Complete returns of the Chicago city election show that the aldermanic vote cast for Socialist candidates on April 1 was 6,413 with one ward, the Third, unrepresented. The town ticket in this ward being in the neighborhood of 90, the total aldermanic vote may therefore be taken as about 6,500. The vote for town tickets probably aggregates 7,200.

Most of the wards show a substantial increase over the aldermanic returns of last spring, though several have lost slightly. The Tenth Ward, however, has declined in a most startling manner, the aldermanic vote of 1901 showing a total of 281; the official returns now give this ward but 82, or a loss of 199 votes from last year.

The vote of the Socialist Party amounts to three and a quarter per cent. of the total cast. Last year it was considerably less than 2 per cent., so that the relative increase measured upon this basis amounts to between 60 and 70 per cent.

IN IOWA CITIES.

At the city election in Des Moines, Ia., there were two full tickets—Republican and Socialist—in the field, besides a Citizen's ticket with candidates only for Mayor and Auditor.

John M. Work, our candidate for Mayor, received 200 votes, and Geo. F. Usry, for Auditor, had 353. Our other candidates ran ahead, the highest vote being 878. "The 200," writes Comrade Work, "are dyed-in-the-wool Socialists. The others are 'coming.' The gain on Mayor is 75 per cent."

The vote for Mayor in Mystic stood: Republican, 170; Socialist, 163; Democratic, 26. Other candidates ran in about the same proportion. Our gain was 63. We elected one of the three aldermen, Geo. Porter.

MINNESOTA VOTE GROWING.

Comrade Lucien of Crookston, Minn., writes to the "Social Democratic Herald" as follows:

"This spring we had no legal standing as a party in the city, not having put up a ticket in the last city election, so we had to secure signers. We came very near electing our man, however. The capitalist parties got well scared toward the last. John Kiewell, for Mayor, got 341, as against 483 for Hitchcock, Rep. O. C. Mortenson, for Alderman, polled 213 to 234 for his capitalistic opponent. We polled 112 for Debs in 1900."

WISCONSIN'S GOOD GAINS.

The total aldermanic vote in Sheboygan, Wis., was as follows: Socialist, 1,403; Democratic, 1,111; Republican, 1,002. The old parties had to unite in some wards to hold them. We gained an alderman. The Board now includes nine Republicans, four Socialists, and three Democrats.

In West Superior we had a ticket in the Ninth Ward and raised the vote from 42 to 96.

In the village of Kiel, Wis., the old parties fused. Out of 252 votes the Socialist Party had 123.

In Pacific Township we gained three votes. Six more would have elected our candidate for President and seven more would have given us the Assessor.

CLEVELAND STATIONARY.

The Socialist Party gained very slightly in Cleveland, Ohio, and the S. L. P. lost slightly. Tom Johnsonism is rampant there and has not had time to play itself out.

Our vote stands: For Treasurer, 643; for Justices of the Peace, 592 and 577; for Director of Schools, 616; for Members of School Council, 643 to 668; for City Council, in six out of the twelve districts, a total of 337. The S. L. P. had 432 for the head of the ticket and 458 to 546 for other places.

NEW HAVEN VOTE LIGHT.

The Socialist Party polled 309 votes in the city election at New Haven, Conn., Tuesday, and the S. L. P. had 136. A year ago our vote was 345 and that of the S. L. P. 186. The total vote was very light, only 8,885 out of 26,000. There was a strong Democratic "public ownership" movement, largely supported in the unions.

OUR VOTE IN NEBRASKA.

The "New Era" of Sargent, Neb., reports that the Socialist vote in the Omaha city election was 900, while in Lincoln, the capital of the state, our vote "rose from nearly nothing to over 500 on one candidate."

IN KANSAS CITY.

It is impossible to find out anything about the Socialist vote in the Kansas City municipal election. The press publishes no reports and the election officials refuse to give any information.

Comrades Clark, O'Hare, and Thompson—the first our candidate for Mayor—did good work in the campaign. The county campaign is already begun.

At many polling places only the old-party tickets given out and the Socialist ballots kept out of sight unless demanded. In some cases they were even refused when called for.

IN KANSAS.

Fort Scott, Kas., gives 101 votes for Comrade Bumstead, Socialist candidate for member of the School Board. This was our highest vote.

NEW MEXICO IN LINE.

A large Socialist vote is reported in the city election recently held at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Dispatches say the Socialist Party beat the Democrats in every ward but one. The local Socialist movement is very young, but said to be vigorous and enthusiastic. J. Stitt Wilson has been speaking there and was well received by the workingmen, especially in the Santa Fe railway shops and the foundries.

GAIN IN ARLINGTON.

Three Socialist Justices of the Peace were elected in Arlington, N. J. This is not a startling victory, however, as the old parties failed to nominate, the office not being sought for by the politicians. Our real cause for congratulation is the increase of our vote from 14 to 35 for School Commissioner, which office was contested.

McGRADY AND BIGELOW IN PHILADELPHIA

Father T. McGrady of Kentucky and Geo. E. Bigelow of Nebraska will be the speakers at a mass meeting held under the auspices of Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party, in the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, April 23. Both are good speakers and the hall should be filled to its fullest capacity.

The United Workingmen's Singing Society has provided a chorus of sixty voices for the occasion. Miss Elizabeth Atkinson will sing a Socialist campaign song entitled "The Peaceful Army," composed by Comrade Wm. W. Atkinson, a well known composer of popular ballads. A pretty feature connected with the song will be a tableau of the nations, representing the international character of our movement.

——Five cents a day is $18.25 a year. Can you not afford to give that much during the next year—say in monthly instalments, paid promptly—to the Socialist Daily Fund?

SEND GREETING TO BELGIANS.

Socialists of New York to Comrades Beyond the Sea.

"We greet you and honor your dead. Keep up the good fight. We are with you to the end."

This was the message sent by cable from the General Committee of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, to our comrades in Belgium, in the midst of their struggle for universal suffrage.

The contest which is now going on in Belgium between the Socialist working class on the one hand and the forces of capitalism, monarchy, and armed force on the other, is attracting the attention of the whole world. Even the most conservative of Americans must either admit the Belgian contingent of the international Socialist Party is bravely battling for the cause of progress or else cast aside their patriotic traditions and avow their own distrust of democracy.

The Socialist Party seeks in Belgium, as everywhere, to win by peaceful methods. That blood has been shed is the fault of the propertied ruling class who, knowing that the majority of the people are tired of class rule, have resorted both to violence and fraud to hold their power.

As the news of Socialist victories at the polls in American cities will be read with joy in Belgium, so should the news of our Belgian comrades' struggle inspire the American workers to renewed vigor in the movement for Labor's emancipation. The class struggle knows no national boundaries. A victory for the workers in any country is a victory for all.

IGLESIAS ACQUITTED.

Vigorous Protest of Socialists and Trade Unionists Results in Reversing Infamous Decision.

The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico rendered a decision Tuesday in the appeal of Santiago Iglesias, President of the Federation of Workmen of Puerto Rico, who was sentenced last December to more than three years' imprisonment on the charge of conspiring to raise the price of labor in Puerto Rico, acquitting him of all the charges against him, reversing the decision of the lower court. A fine of $25 for contempt of court in not answering a summons was allowed to stand.

Federation of Workmen members paraded through San Juan in the afternoon. There was a similar parade at Ponce when the news of Comrade Iglesias' acquittal reached there.

The vigorous protest of the Socialist Party and of the trade unions in the United States and in Puerto Rico had much to do with securing this favorable decision.

"THEY DO THESE THINGS BETTER IN FRANCE."

A Paris dispatch says that the bishops are instructing the priests under their jurisdiction to refrain from any attempt to influence voters, directly or indirectly, for or against any party or candidate in the coming general elections.

"The Bishop of Tours declares that the French people being so jealous of their independence, the support of any candidate by the clergy might injure that candidate's cause, the intervention of the clergy being unpopular even among the best Catholics."

"They do these things better in France," as has been said in other affairs. The French clergy have learned a lesson which we still have to teach the Corrigans and Quigleys and Messmers and Hobans.

SOCIALISM IN ITALIAN ARMY.

A dispatch from Rome states that the army reserve who were called out during the railroad strike have mutinously demanded to be disbanded again and protest against the plan contemplated of sending them to Tripoli. The dispatch adds that this indicates a great strength of Socialist sentiment in the army.

MAY DAY IN BOSTON.

Preparations for the celebration of International Labor Day in Boston on Sunday, May 4, presage a very successful event. The appearance of Ben Hanford is going to attract a large crowd, as his reputation has preceded him. As Representatives Carey and MacCartney will also speak the same evening those who attend know what to expect. Speeches interspersed by musical selections. Comrades are urged to advertise the event as much as possible and have their friends, and especially trade unionists, attend. Admission will be free. As it is Sunday evening ample opportunity is given comrades in surrounding towns to be present. Remember the place and time—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, 7:30 p. m.

BE SURE TO GO.

All Socialists and sympathizers are invited to join the members of the Socialist Club in an evening together at Eureka Hall, 1 and 3 MacDougall street, Saturday evening, April 19, at 8:30. Music, refreshments and a varied entertainment will be provided and many well known Socialists will be called upon to respond to toasts. The enterprising comrades of the Brooklyn Socialist Club always provide pleasurable surprises for their guests and any reader who fails to attend on this occasion will miss a thoroughly enjoyable affair. And, don't forget to bring the ladies.

LATEST DECISION "HANDED DOWN."

Notice is hereby given to all Socialists who are members of labor organizations that they must take their withdrawal cards and go. There is no room for them in the labor movement. This decision is handed down by Judge Samuel Gompers of the Strike Squelchers' Federation. In fact, it was handed down some time ago, but, it appears, execution was stayed pending an appeal to Supreme Judge Dollar-Mark Hanna, President of the American Federation of Labor, who has just affirmed the finding of the lower court in a most enthusiastic opinion, likewise handed down. I do not know what the Socialists ever did to these amiable and estimable dignitaries that give warrant for this bull of excommunication, but I suspect that some jocund Socialists has hit them in the eye with a dead cat. In this case the plural number agrees with the singular. These two gentlemen are now so intimate, so bound up in each other, as it were, that you can't hit Hanna without blackening Sammy's eye. David and Jonathan were Kilkenny cats compared with these two lovers.

* * *

The decision above mentioned was hurled upon the offending Socialists under the following circumstances. It appears that we are blessed with a society called the American Academy of Social and Political Science. The functions of this organization are to oversee and revise the work of the Architect of the Universe and lay down the lines upon which the forces of evolution will be permitted to work. The annual pow-wow of the Academy was held in Philadelphia a week ago, and at its closing session the subject under consideration was "Industrial Conciliation; Its Possibilities and Limitations." Do I need to say that to Messrs. Hanna and Gompers, the two greatest geniuses out of captivity, the settlement of this matter was assigned? They spoke in proper order, Hanna first, Sammy second.

Dollar-Mark gave evidence of having listened to a Socialist on a soapbox since the last time he presented his views on the subject of Trusts. It will be remembered that in 1900 the spotted Senator vehemently declared that there were no trusts in America, and that the "law" of free competition would render them impossible forever. Amen! Now he says that "where combination is possible competition is impossible." Just listen to him now:

"The trusts have come to stay. Organized capital and organized labor are but a step in industrial progress. It is our duty as employers to make up our minds, for the question must be met.

"We hear much of a tendency to Socialism. Everything American is opposed to it, and it is the duty of every citizen to correct Socialistic ideas. There is no question that should demand deeper thought. The Socialistic idea is unnatural and un-American to us as a people."

* * *

Just what the above has to do with "Industrial Conciliation" does not appear to the ordinary mind, but connected with the following the whole subject becomes brilliant with light. Here you are:

"I received much encouragement from an address once made by Samuel Gompers, in which he said there was no room in the labor ranks for the Socialist or the Anarchist. Then I knew that the time had come to act.

If we can hold the American people away from selfish and political interests long enough to let them study this subject the rest will be easy."

I know what has made Mark baldheaded. It was the fearful mental struggle he has kept all his life holding himself away from selfish and political interests. As the personification of self-abnegation he should be given a monument a mile under ground.

* * *

Hasten slowly, gentle reader. Go back and read the last sentence of the above quotation over again. Spell it out word by word, and let the blessed sentiment soak in. "IF WE CAN HOLD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AWAY from selfish and political interests LONG ENOUGH . . . THE REST WILL BE EASY."

This is the task to which these two patriots have addressed themselves, that of "holding" the American people—in order to give them an opportunity to "study." The following special dispatch to a capitalist newspaper, the "North American," will give some idea of the conditions under which the studying will be done if Hanna and Gompers' Strike Squelching Federation succeeds in "holding" organized labor:

"McKEESPORT, April 5.—Since the close of the big strike in this city which ended last autumn 300 men who played prominent parts in the strike have been blacklisted by the United States Steel Corporation operating the National Tube Works. When the strike ended the company issued an order calling all former employees to report to the heads of each department at a certain date. The men, seeing the fight was lost, flocked to the office of the company. The company officials picked their men, and every man that was suspected of being a leader among the strikers was told that when he was wanted the company would send for him.

"The marked men cannot secure employment in this section because every mill in the vicinity is under one head. Since the end of the strike and the refusal of the company to take back former employees there have been two deaths that the physicians declare were due to the men worrying about the loss of their positions. Last Wednesday Wm. Harkness, who had been a puddler in the National Tube Works for more than eighteen years, died suddenly, and the physician and his family declare nothing but grief over the fact that he had been blacklisted was the cause of his death.

"The end came to him under remarkable circumstances. It was while sitting in a chair in his kitchen reading to his wife the report of the United States Steel Corporation's net earnings of more than $111,000,000. He paused and remarked: 'All that money and none for us.' The paper dropped from his hand, and the wife supposed he had fallen asleep. When she went to wake him she found him dead. Dr. Andrew Hunter was called in. He said the man had died of heart failure, which was, in his opinion, due to grief for the loss of his position in the mills at the close of the strike.

"Harkness was 48 years old, and owned a small home in Scott street, which he had almost paid for when the strike began. About the city are many more iron workers who formerly earned from $4 to $10 a day in the mills, who are now glad to secure work at almost any price."

* * *

The Senator is right. The rest will be easy, if— But he's a dumb Socialist who can't talk like Cicero with that "if" as a text.

FRED LONG.

HANNA—"FRIEND OF LABOR."

The strikes of the ship carpenters and calkers and the boilermakers and their helpers—four unions—are still being waged against the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, a branch of the trust, in which the Hanna family, father, son, brother, and probably other members are interested.

There seems to be a conspiracy among the local dailies to suppress every mention of the trouble while the brutal boss is sleshing around down East trying to make people believe that he is a great friend of labor.

Not an item appears, although hundreds of men are out to enforce broken agreements and gain better conditions.

The boilermaker's helpers have been paid such poor wages by this heartless corporation that they have been compelled to appeal for assistance. The local unions ought to come to their aid.

It's a shameful state of affairs, indeed, where an employer brazenly brags about his friendship for labor in one part of the country while strikes rage in his shop.—Cleveland Citizen.

WE SHALL.

"We shall pass from class paternalism, originally derived from fetich fiction in times of universal ignorance, to Human Brotherhood in accordance with the nature of things and our growing knowledge of it; from Political Government to Industrial Administration; from Competition in Individualism to Individuality in Co-operation; from War and Despotism in any form to Peace and Liberty."—Carlyle.

——If strikes are a sign of prosperity, as is often asserted, the news from all over the country would seem to indicate very prosperous conditions.—Chicago News.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The "Daily Stockholder" gives a statement of the total dividends on stock and interest on bonds paid by joint stock companies in New York City during the first three months of 1902 as compared with the corresponding amounts for the first quarter of 1898. Here are the figures:

Dividends, 1898	$24,067,164
Interest, 1898	17,639,613
Total, 1898	$41,706,777
Dividends, 1902	$30,374,533
Interest, 1902	37,596,591
Total, 1902	$67,971,124

Thus the capitalists are drawing profits and interest from the working class now at a rate 60 per cent. higher than in 1898. Wages have not risen 60 per cent.—probably not even 6 per cent. Taking into account the rise of prices of food and clothing wages have not risen at all.

This is prosperity—the only sort of prosperity possible under capitalism.

NOTICE TO SYMPATHIZERS.

Local New York has arranged a picnic for Sunday, June 29, at Sulzer's Westchester Park. As the proceeds of this picnic are to go to the fund for the next campaign, we request friendly organizations not to arrange any festivals for that day.

IN NEW LONDON.

Two of the best Socialist speakers in New England—F. O. MacCartney and Eugene Twomey—will address a meeting of workingmen in New London, Conn., under the auspices of the Socialist Party local at the Opera House Friday evening, April 18. Admission is free and all are welcome. The unionists are especially invited to attend by the New London Central Labor Union. Jerry Sullivan, president, and Secretary Bolles, of the Central Labor Union of Norwich, will be present, and will speak on the subject of the Socialist movement in their respective cities.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire says the Chinese Exclusion bill is "unnecessary, unjust, and un-American." So it is, from the standpoint of his class. Necessity, justice, and Americanism always have two sides—the exploiters' side and that of the exploited.

The late T. V. Powderly says: "The wish of William McKinley was law with me." And that's no lie. The wish of the working class counted for nothing with Powderly against that of the man who could give him a job.

Senator Hanna's disavowal of any desire for the presidency is doubtless intended as a gentle hint to his disinterested friends that they must "whoop it up" for him more vigorously.

The Clerical papers in Italy are praising Cecil Rhodes, "contrasting his utilitarianism with the imitation utilitarianism of the Socialists." We accept the contrast. The cold-blooded Butcher of Men was never our ideal, nor will we praise him because he is now a dead butcher.

One day last week a wealthy New York brewer found an envelope containing securities worth $30,000, lost by a banking firm's messenger. He returned the property to the owners, and all the newspapers published articles praising his generosity in not claiming a reward. It seems that the natural thing for a capitalist under the circumstances would be to steal the wad, so no doubt the praises are well deserved. There is still honor among thieves.

The Board of Education says it needs $5,133,000 to provide schools for the city's children—which is undoubtedly a modest estimate. Knowing that this is an economy administration, however, it was decided to ask for only $4,250,00. It's always safe to economize on schools.

It's a merry war, this of the butter forces and the oleo hosts at Washington. There seems to be money galore on both sides. And both sides love the workingmen so. The creamery-owners support the anti-oleo bill, not because they want to make bigger profits, but solely because they want the poor workingmen to have "pure" butter—or nothing. And the oleomargarine manufacturers have no interest in opposing the bill except to make sure that the poor workingmen who can't ca during the butter shall have dyed and flav- comparatively ment, howe soap-grease. How good it is to different emp much benevolent gentlemen to greater than this! Under Socialism, as there ved at any ds, the statist would be no paying of profits to the capitalists, we could all have butter and wouldn't want soap-grease. But that is irrelevant.

A CASE FOR DISCIPLINE.

In another column we print an election report from Webster, Mass., which indicates that some of our candidates there accepted endorsements from the old parties. While our information is not of such a nature as positively to prove the fact, we have good reason to believe that our Webster comrades—whether the local as a body or these three candidates as individuals—have violated a fundamental law of party policy.

The Worker has called upon the Massachusetts State Committee to investigate the matter and to take vigorous action for the enforcement of discipline. We have had other occasions to comment on a certain deplorable tendency to excessive laxity which has manifested itself at various points in our party within the last two years, and which, if not corrected, cannot but work the greatest injury to the cause.

We have no desire to return to what is rightly called "DeLeonism." But that word has been greatly misused in many quarters. The evil of DeLeonism was not in strictness of discipline, but in the use of the disciplinary powers of the party for private or factional ends, and in a reckless and wholesale application of extreme measures of discipline in unimportant cases, which resulted in bringing even proper discipline into contempt.

There is a "golden mean," doubtless in all things. Drastic measures should be reserved for grave evils. But this is a case where—if the facts be as they seem—only drastic measures will serve.

The comrades in Webster may think that this is a local matter. If so, they are mistaken. The good name and the good faith of the Socialist Party in Boston, in New York, and all over the country is involved. If Socialists in a New England town can accept old-party endorsements and hold their good standing in the party, then the party will have no right to claim the confidence of the voters anywhere—and if it does claim their support under such circumstances it will be met, as it will deserve, with distrust and contempt.

We call upon Local Webster and the Massachusetts State Committee to set this matter right and to do it without delay.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan and President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit spoke at a railway presidents' banquet last week. Vreeland announced that he had "worked for the public for the last nine years." He might have said to Greatsinger, "You're another." If the public were not very stupid it would give such devoted servants a promotion—say make one of them a motorman and the other a conductor, and give them a rest from clipping coupons, negotiating bribes, manipulating stocks, and issuing false reports. That is what Socialists advise.

A CLEAR PATH AHEAD.

The death-throes of the S. L. P. are becoming violent. Publication of its Jewish party organ, the "Abendblatt," has been discontinued. A local of the S. T. & L. A. was recently expelled and the party is continuously "purified" by the expulsion of members for "treason." The whole subject of the Scab Trade and Labor Alliance is up for discussion in the columns of the "Peep" and the Alliance is roundly denounced by many members of the S. L. P. One day last week DeLeon's daily leaflet, "The Peep," came out in an edition de luxe, one column short of its usual size, and presenting some two-weeks-old news items for the refreshment of its up-to-date readers. Now comes the announcement that De Leon is soon to take a three months' vacation from his editorial labors without pay—which probably means that the astute Danny knows that the "People" is soon to die and doesn't want to act as undertaker. DeLeonism is about to expire, suffocated by the stench of its own rottenness; and thus one more obstacle in the path of the Socialist movement is cleared away.

But—there is a big "but" to be considered. Unless the members of the Socialist Party—in New York the Social Democratic Party—do their full duty, nothing will have been gained. The Socialist movement has been seriously impeded, especially in this state, by the antics of the S. L. P. The removal of that obstacle will be cause for rejoicing if our comrades go on vigorously with aggressive, constructive work—not otherwise. Six months remain before election. We should have two votes for the Social Democratic Party wherever there was one in 1900.

Comrades, it is up to you. Don't be satisfied with the removal of an obstacle. Forward, on the road to victory.

The Senator from the New York Central says that the railroad presidents have done more to promote American prosperity than the United States Senate. That is pretty hard on the Senate, but it is probably true. We know, pretty accurately, how much the railroad companies steal—$500,000,000 a year—and how many people they kill and maim in the process—in round numbers, forty thousand a year. Those are the elements of capitalist prosperity—robbery and incidental murder. It is doubtful if the United States Senate or any governmental body in history can rival the record of the railroad companies. Depew—"Senator as an incident in his railroad career"—knows whereof he speaks.

Every action of a prominent member of the ruling class has generally two ascertainable motives—a class motive and a personal one. Thus it is with Senator Hanna in his new rôle of peacemaker between Capital and Labor. He wishes to serve the capitalist class to which he belongs. But he is not sacrificing himself personally to any great extent. The same course by which he serves his class may help to carry him to the presidential chair over the head of the strenuous Roosevelt. Thus he may kill two birds with one stone—Roosevelt, the Gamecock, and Labor, the Goose.

CURRENT COMMENT.

By Charles Dobbs.

Butcher Kitchener in South Africa mercifully refrains from shooting Boer Commandant Kruitzinger, who has been "acquitted" after a trial on cooked-up charges similar to those used as a pretext for taking Commandant Scheepers from a hospital and shooting him like a dog. The murder of Scheepers, in violation of all laws of war, together with the revelation of atrocities committed by the Australian officers, have evidently alarmed the War Office in London, and resulted in an order to the Butcher to let up a little in his "vigorous measures." When the indignation of the humanitarians simmers down and the aforesaid humanitarians have smugly congratulated themselves on having softened "the severity of war," Kitchener will resume his butchering at the same old stand.

The Census Bureau's shoe industry statistics, showing that while the number of wage-workers increased 7 per cent. in ten years and the value of their product increased 18 per cent., the total wages decreased 3 per cent., hardly bear out the soothing capitalist claim that the worker is getting "an ever-increasing portion of an ever-increasing product." But maybe the capitalist meaning is that the worker "gets it in the neck."

Another "friend of the laboring man" is seeing visions, and this time it is Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, whose prophetic eyes sees "the day when steam shall be dethroned through the development of electricity," with the following interesting results:

"The factory system of to-day will become unnecessary, and in every house power can be brought, which will drive each wheel for the artizan in his own little workshop. The masses, which are causing the students of sociology so much study, will disintegrate until they become not independent but interdependent artisans—artists in their work, who shall have the opportunity to develop the best within them."

Of course nobody denies that in the evolution from individual handicraft to collective labor much has been lost in the artistic character of the product, but Dr. Hirsch prattles away with apparently no conception of the fact that the development of power is only one detail of the industrial evolution. It is in the tool that the transformation has been most astonishing, and the good rabbi doesn't see that the return to the day of individual tools and "the artisan in his own little workshop" involves the impossible—the wiping out of the great machines. Art and industry need not be divorced, and undersans to be artists and have "the opportunity to develop the best within them," but Dr. Hirsch evidently prefers not to see it, preferring his own grotesque visions.

Railroad Magnate Seward Webb declines to accept the Governorship of Vermont, preferring, no doubt, to conduct the office by proxy.

Twice the American people have invited Mr. Bryan to sit down, and now he goes way back to the barn to do it. But maybe this apparently cheerful compliance with the popular behest is only a sly dodge to snuggle still closer to the heart of the farmer.

A St. Petersburg dispatch gives apparently authentic details of the recent mutiny of the Russian troops at Tula, when the soldiers refused to fire on the strikers. It appears that on the refusal of the soldiers to obey the murderous order the officer in command endeavored to kill the sergeant, whereupon the men bayonetted the officer. This fraternization of soldiers with the people is a possibility that is troubling not only Russia but other countries where military service is compulsory. For this reason regiments for anti-strike duty are being carefully selected in France, and the bloodthirsty German Emperor's speech enjoining a regiment of his soldiers that they should not hesitate to shoot down their own flesh and blood in defense of his own sacred self shows that a civil war would make the loyalty of the troops to the throne very problematical. Military discipline is calculated to make men mere murdering machines, but the ruling class of Russia, Germany, France, Italy and all Europe are noting abundant signs that the soldiers are being impregnated with the "seditious" teaching that their first duty is to their brethren, the people, and not to the government of their enemies.

—We shall all agree, I suppose, that whatever tends to divide men and to create strife and fratricide is wrong; and that, on the other hand, whatever tends to unite men in bonds of co-operation and mutual service is right, quite irrespective of religious dogma. By that agreement capitalism is condemned and Socialism establishes a claim upon your lives.—John Spargo, in "Where We Stand."

BERNSTEIN AND BERNSTEINISM.

By Ernest Untermann.

(Concluded.)

Bernstein's lecture "Wie ist wissenschaftlicher Sozialismus möglich?" ("How is scientific Socialism possible?") has rasied even more dust than his critical book. The capitalist press has wielded it so vigorously that according to them scientific Socialism must now be in its death agonies. If we investigate the drift of the lecture and add what Bernstein himself declares to be its correct interpretation, and if we consider that the lecture was given shortly after his return from exile, only a few months before the national convention at Lübeck, we cannot help quoting Bernstein against himself: "At the moment of an important action, even the materially most justifiable critique may be evil and therefore objectionable." 10.

Under ordinary circumstances nobody would have paid much attention to the lecture. As it was, nobody took it seriously but the capitalists and the Bernsteinians themselves. The latter—oh, irony of fate!—misinterpreted it entirely. So that between the sarcasms of Kautsky, Parvus, and others, and the zealous but wrong conclusions of his admirers and false friends, Bernstein was kept busy telling the world what he really meant to say and what others made him say.

Rappaport, in the "Revue Socialiste," August, 1901, came to the following conclusion: "To Bernstein's question: Is scientific Socialism possible? we reply: Yes. Socialism is possible as a science, but under the condition that it ceases to be exclusively Marxian. In other words, scientific Socialism is founded on the integral development of the individual. . . . The economic conception of Socialism takes only a part of human development into account. In order that this part may become a whole, it must be completed by a philosophical system the firmness of which has never been tested. The Socialist doctrine will not acquire a scientific character until it succeeds in representing Socialism as the consequence of the universal moral, intellectual, subjective, and objective development of humanity. . . . The application of the theory of evolution to the subjective and objective factors of historical development as a whole, intellectual, moral, economic, political, juristic, and artistic, etc., will furnish us the solid basis for a truly scientific Socialist theory."

Bernstein calls this "interpreting Marxism with excessive narrowness." I should prefer to call it an absolute rejection of the economic conception of history and a destruction of the foundation on which scientific Socialism is raised. For the Marxian conception of history shows that no higher political, juristic, ethical, etc., development can take place until the economic basis of society is changed and thus a more favorable environment than the capitalistic created. Bernstein himself says: "Some years ago I exposed the self-deception that is involved in the idea that Marxian Socialism is free from ethical and other ideological elements, and pointed to the ethical character of so-called proletarian ideals." 12 But such inferences as Rappaport's are the logical deductions from Bernstein's criticism, and therefore I am tempted to say, I told you so. Moreover, Rappaport shares with the elite of the other so-called Bernsteinians the fate of being charged with a wrong interpretation, not only of Marx, but of Bernstein as well. Bernstein disclaims all parentage of the offspring who claim him as the father of their revisionism. So that in reality the Bernsteinians have as much right to assume their name as once upon a time the Marxists had to theirs.

But there are other close friends of Bernstein, who had the misfortune to misunderstand him. Auer, who was present at the lecture, went home with the impression that Bernstein had said there was no scientific Socialism and could not be any. And those who understood Bernstein best and were familiar with his complex mode of expression sharpened their wits and pens and pricked his fantastic image of unscientific scientific Socialism until it burst.

As is the case with all of Bernstein's critical performances, the clue of the whole mystery is again hidden in his interpretation of the cornerstone of his critique, in this case of science. If we accept his definition, he makes his point. And if there were such a thing as "pure science" we might let the matter rest right here as being a purely academic question. But science has no value for us until it becomes "applied science." In doing so, it passes beyond the pale of simple academic discussion and touches us as a political party whose principles are involved. We must discuss it in the open.

Bernstein stated his position in these words: "The term 'scientific Socialism' retains its full justification in my eyes when science is conceived in a critical sense, as a postulate and a program—as a demand made by Socialism on itself to the end that its will shall be determined by a scientific method and perception." Of Marxian Socialism he says that "the territory left free to the human imagination guided by will is drawn closer and its direction defined more accurately, but imagination has not entirely disappeared." 13

However, he must have felt that he had not been definite enough in his statements, and we find him redefining his position "more clearly" in "Der Kernpunkt des Streits" 14 ("The Kernel of the Controversy"): "Marxism conceives of the fight for Socialism as a class struggle between the modern laboring class and the capitalist classes and their retinue. It explains the FACT of this class struggle scientifically, i.e., by scientific investigation of modern society and its cledefine scientifically the historic ments, by the historic conditions of these classes. It also attempts to COURSE of this struggle. But here, where the future enters into the representation, a germ of a hypothesis slips in. And although it must be admitted not a "survival of the dangerous elements of Blanquism," but a scientific masterpiece.

Socialism as a science may "have other duties than the Social Democracy as a party," but the highest duty of Socialist science is the forging of weapons for the emancipation of the working class. Bernstein's criticisms have often forged weapons for the capitalist class. It is true that we cannot grow unless we uphold the principle of free speech and free criticism within the party. But we have the right to expect that a Socialist will couch his public utterances in such language that it cannot be construed as a compromise with bourgeois ideas or as an attack on Socialism. We may justly demand that the results of critical investigation be set forth in a manner plainly showing the tendency to serve the party, and not giving our antagonists ready-made material for sowing discord in our own ranks. Bernstein's ambiguous and one-sided mode of criticizing has for many years prepared just the kind of stuff which the capitalist press and politicians were looking for. Whatever good his critique might otherwise have done was thus counteracted and paralyzed by the influence of the capitalist press, not alone in Germany, but in all countries where Socialists fight for the cause. In fact, German Socialism has suffered least in comparison, for it had grown to full manhood when this attack came. But in those countries where the movement is going through its storm and stress period, where the party press is eking out a precarious existence and the number of class-conscious members is still limited, the influence of that ammunition from the Bernstein armory was deeply felt. Especially in the United States, Bernsteinism arrived at a time when the advocates of Bellamy socialism, Christian idealism, and bourgeois opportunism were flocking in great numbers into the movement, and their position was greatly strengthened by the vague and misleading form in which the capitalist press spread Bernstein's already ambiguous thoughts. If it had not been for the despised "final aim," on which we all agreed, it would have been difficult to create a united American Socialist party.

Only one redeeming feature I can find in all of Bernstein's critical efforts: Like Schaeffle, Sombart, and others, he has unconsciously demonstrated how securely the Socialist movement of the world rests on the foundations built by Marx and Engels.

The Socialist programs of the different countries will be revised and kept in accord with the progress of evolution in industry and science. But as the evolution of capitalism proceeds differently in different countries, the tactics of the Socialists in different countries must also differ. Industrial evolution and Socialist tactics alike tend to bring us nearer to the society of the future. Therefore the revisions of the different Socialist programs will be ever farther away from opportunism and nearer to the revolutionary final aim—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

—as I expressly did on page 22 of my lecture—that this hypothesis is still a part of science, it is nevertheless clear that this fact of belonging to science does not make hypothesis equivalent to science. Hypothesis, a conclusion derived by the rules of logic from empirically ascertained facts, rather loses more and more of its scientific strength the more intermediate links are placed between it and the empirical facts. . . . Does modern Socialism stop at that hypothesis which may still be termed scientific? Whoever says it does should remember that there is such a thing as a final Socialist aim. Is this final aim scientific, or is it linked to additions that no longer belong to the field of science, but to that of the will? . . . According to my opinion the fact of human will-power excludes the possibility to determine in advance the historical development beyond certain general propositions. . . . In order to define my position quite sharply: The Socialist doctrine is just so far a science as its theses may also be accepted by any unprejudiced non-socialist who is not influenced by any opposing interests."

Here we have scientific Socialism in a nutshell. Whether it is now scientific enough for Bernstein I cannot tell. Perhaps he will succeed in redefining and re-refining it still finer. At any rate, this is his intest. The "territory of imagination" does not seem to be entirely eliminated from it yet, probably because the FACT of Bernstein's will power entered into it so largely. That this will power is a fact, why, that is a fact for Bernstein. To some men who have as good a claim to scientific distinction as Bernstein has, it is not a fact. No matter. The unprejudiced nonsocialist who is so competent to interpret Marx and Bernstein, may also be a fact. For my part, I have discovered that he is so rare a species that we should try to preserve a perfect specimen in alcohol for future generations. At the same time we might succeed in apprehending a specimen, however tattered, of the opposing interests by which this unprejudiced nonsocialist was not influenced.

Without entering into the question of free will, I confine myself to saying that our will is influenced by our environment. And just because this is the case we have a means of drawing conclusions as to how our future social and political environment, the result of the reaction of the human will on the present social and political environment, will influence our will in the future. This conclusion was drawn by Marx in general propositions. So general are these propositions that Marx might have gone a great deal farther without impairing the scientific character of his work. In the "Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus" Marx is blamed for being too apodictical, too narrow; in this lecture of Bernstein he is blamed for not being narrow enough. But the unprejudiced non-socialist who is considered so capable of judging Marx, after the critical defenders of Marx have declined to accept Bernstein's expositions, that is the acme of scientific conception!

In the problem of the universe, science adds ever new known quantities to one side of the equation and reduces the xs, ys and zs on the other side. The more members of the equation are transferred from the side of the unknown quantities to that of the known, the farther and more accurately does our perception reach into the future. Thus astronomy made it possible to conclude from irregularities of the Uranus orbit that another planet, Neptune, existed outside of the then known limits of our solar system. Spherical trigonometry and the law of gravitation furnished the means of computing the mass and the orbit of Neptune and the place in the heavens where he could be discovered, even before this event became a fact. Pathology enables us to draw conclusions on the course of diseases and predict the death or recovery of a patient. This application of science enables us to forestall and evade disasters, plagues, accidents, and helps us to become masters of our environment. A whack over the head with a police club brings a striker to the conclusion that in the future he must keep out of reach of the policeman and leads his will to a philosophy that wishes to eliminate the policeman from the human environment.

The value of empirical science, then, lies mainly in that it enables us to draw inferences from past facts to future events and to take measures accordingly. In this sense the facts furnished by Marx and Engels are eminently scientific. They enabled the Socialists to predict the formation of trusts long before this result of industrial evolution became a fact. And they laid the foundation for the education and organization of the working class for the final aim—the conquest of the political power for the purpose of inaugurating a system of collectivism in the production and distribution of food, clothing and shelter. Their proposition is simply this: Given a system of capitalist production based on private property and antagonistic classes, and given a human element which educates the oppressed class, the moment must arrive when concentration of industries and class consciousness of the oppressed reach their climax. The moment must also arrive when the majority of the oppressed class, which is at the same time the majority of the nation, will assume control and maintain their supremacy. That this final aim will be realized without violence, Bernstein has yet to prove.

Marx and Engels never fixed a definite limit for the completion of industrial and intellectual evolution. In the "Communist Manifesto" they spoke of a violent overthrow of all existing conditions—this overthrow was never yet attempted by a majority of any nation's proletariat. In "Capital" even this allusion to violence is restricted to the phrase of the expropriation of a few usurpers by the mass of the people. This is a logical and justified deduction fully within the limits of applied science. To call it a hypothesis is interpreting science "with excessive narrowness." In short, the combination of theoretical economics and practical revolutionism is not a weakness.

10 Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus, page 168.
11 Sozialistische Monatshefte, No. 10, October, page 778.
12 Ibidem, page 783.
13 Wie ist wissenschaftlicher Sozialismus möglich.
14 Sozialistische Monatshefte, October, 1901, page 780.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Those who received the recent circulars announcing that our Italian comrade, Prof. Enrico Ferri, was preparing to publish a new Socialist review have been eagerly waiting for its appearance. The first number, dated February 25, fulfils the highest expectations. At the first glance, its artistic cover delights the eye; turning its pages, the excellent print causes admiration for the work of the Roman "Tipografia Co-operativa Sociale." On the cover, which is in three harmonious shades of brown, below the title, "Il Socialismo, a Fortnightly Review edited by Enrico Ferri," is a symbolical illustration of a builder raising a block of stone with a lever bearing the inscription, "In reason is might." The review is of nearly the size of "The Comrade" and has sixteen pages. It is published on the tenth and twenty-fifth of every month. The editor's address is "L'On. Prof. Enrico Ferri, via Montebello 2 E, Rome, Italy." The subscription and business address is "Il Socialismo, Rivista, via S. Claudio 57, Rome, Italy." The subscription, in Italy, is 5 lire ($1) a year; in foreign countries, L. 6. 25 ($1.25) a year, or 65 cents for six months. A sample copy costs five cents.

Prof. Ferri's purpose in founding his new review is best stated in his own words, so the "Program" is translated entire:

"The objects of this review are:

"First. To discuss, besides questions of present interest, the problems and doctrines of Socialism with regard to their fundamental principles and their particular applications, keeping active and predominant the revolutionary spirit of the Socialist Party.

"So, having also this tocsin, the Italian Socialists—always preserving intact the fraternal unity of the party, within the limits of the general platform—will be enabled more easily to guide their course in class-consciousness and in their daily political and economic activity.

"Second. To elucidate, from the Socialist view, the most characteristic manifestations of contemporary social life in the sciences and arts.

"Third. To give a complete chronicle, which is now lacking in Italy, of the international proletarian movement and of the various events that occur in the Socialist field abroad.

"Therefore our review in every number, with articles by the most noted Italian and foreign writers on Socialism and the social sciences, will contain an extensive and accurate bibliography of the Socialist books and pamphlets published in every country, a copious and precise review of the Socialist reviews, also with the analysis and inspection of articles regarding social problems published in other scientific and political reviews, news of the organizations and political and economic struggles of the international proletariat and of social legislation in foreign countries.

"Last, an illustrated page will reproduce the best pictures and caricatures from the illustrated periodicals of our party outside of Italy."

The first article, under the division "Current Politics," is by Prof. Ferri, on "The King's Speech." Karl Kautsky, in an article on "The Two Tendencies," discusses the differences in opinions among Socialists regarding the tactics to be followed in their relations with the reform and republican parties (the Left) of the bourgeoisie, which are now causing so many polemics in Europe. Dr. Gina Lombroso (a daughter of Prof. Cesare Lombroso) under "Woman's Work and Protective Laws," gives a long and appreciative review of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "very important book, 'Woman and Economics,' of which an Italian translation has recently been published by Signor Barbera in Florence." August Bebel has an article on "The Present Socialist Conditions in Germany." H. Quelch writes on "The Labor Movement in England." There are letters from eminent Socialists of different countries accepting invitations to become contributors. Oda Lerda Olberg gives a review of the most important recent articles of the German Socialist press.

AGNES WAKEFIELD.

"The Social Utilization of Crime" is the rather startling title of the opening article in the April number of the "International Socialist Review." Under this title Enrico Ferri writes of crime from the point of view of the modern scientific school of penologists, who treat it "as a natural phenomenon, which may be socially useful and made more or less serviceable to society." May Wood Simons writes on "Art and Socialism." W. I. Brown contributes "An Open Letter from a Catholic to Pope Leo." An anonymous article on "The Professional Outlook" is a suggestive, though not exhaustive, study of the effects of modern capitalism especially upon the medical profession. "Marxist" writes on "Sociological Laws and Historical Fatalism." The article is well-meant, but not, as it seems to us, particularly illuminative of the subject. Other articles are by N. A. Richardson on "Labor, Capital, and China," and J. W. Summers on "Socialism and Science." The editorial on "Recent Developments in Opportunism" we shall probably take the liberty to reproduce entire.

We referred last week to the large number of articles on Socialism now appearing in various magazines—many of them hostile, many of them far from intelligent, but showing, nevertheless, a growth of general interest in the subject. A still more hopeful sign is the increasing amount of space being given to Socialism in the trade union papers, more especially in the local ones, controlled by central bodies in the smaller industrial cities. Hardly a copy of any of these papers comes to our desk that does not contain some article, original or quoted, explaining Socialist principles or heralding the growth of the Socialist movement. All the Socialist papers are liberally "clipped" and The Worker is probably more extensively quoted in the labor press than any other paper, large or small, in the country. What makes this indication still more encouraging is that a large part of the articles referred to are in explanation of the class struggle, which seems to us the most vital point in Socialist theory.

New Books.

Clodd, E. Biography of Thomas Henry Huxley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Cloth, $1.

Hutchinson, H. N. The living races of mankind; a popular illustrated account of the customs, habits and pursuits of the races of mankind throughout the world. New York: Appleton & Co. 1902. $5.

Ritchie, D. Life and writings of Plato and his contemporaries. New York: Scribner. 1902. Cloth, $1.25.

The Adventures of John McCue. Socialist Library: 10 cents.

WAR THE FINAL STAGE OF ECONOMIC COMPETITION.

As soon as a rudimentary division of labor begins, men must exchange their superfluity against their needs, and accordingly the market town is coeval with civilization. Yet to use the market at the town there must be roads, and to render the roads available there must be police, and to enforce bargains made at the market there must be courts, and, in fine, an administrative machinery has always existed at these foci of exchanges which has created the capital city. The size of the region tributary to the capital depends, other things being equal, on the facility of travel. For example, a dozen little kingdoms once flourished together in the valley of the Euphrates. But as movement is accelerated such petty states sink into provinces, and the provinces consolidate into an empire. Finally, as the highways stretch out across continents, these empires link themselves in economic systems having common interests, since they draw their subsistence, in part, from the traffic on the international road. Furthermore, sooner or later, the time is apt to arrive when distant termini become connected by rival routes, and then competing economic systems are generated, one or the other of which must be undersold. But to be undersold means to be ruined, and hence it has happened that, from an epoch inconceivably remote, hostile systems have fought with and crushed one another, and for this reason it may be laid down as an axiom that the final stage of economic competition is war. —Brooks Adams, in Atlantic Monthly.

WILL STUDY SOCIALISM.

The Flint, Mich., University Extension League has chosen Socialism as the subject of the next course of lectures, which will be delivered by Prof. Ira W. Howarth, of Chicago University. In consideration of the selection of this subject, the Central Labor Union of Flint has agreed to purchase a hundred tickets for the course. In a parting talk from the local league, Prof. E. E. Sparks, who delivered this season's course in Flint, said in referring to the subject for next winter: "Time was when Socialists were associated in the popular mind with long hair, bombs, and other anarchistic tendencies; but it is beginning to be understood that the Socialist of to-day stands for the betterment of mankind."

—When a lamb has been through his first experience in Wall Street, he generally feels more sheepish.—Washington Times.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

Another of the leading Socialist papers of the country has been compelled to speak out on the subject of Socialism according to "The Appeal."

Probably in no other state is "The Appeal" taken so generally as Washington, and in no other state is it more worshipped. It was therefore supposed to be the death of "The Socialist" when it dared to point out that "The Appeal" was not teaching Socialism.

Now all the Socialist weeklies of any prominence—except "The Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee—have one by one been obliged, for the good of the party, to take the same attitude toward "The Appeal" as we have done.

Some comrades seem to think we have acted from some innate wickedness or culpable self-interest in face of the fact that many of our friends warned us we were committing suicide by thus flying in the face of so many of our supporters.

But we owe our highest duty to the cause of Socialism, and should speak the truth as we see it, if every other paper in the land were silent. We observe with the greatest gratification, however, that the Socialist press is practically unanimous in condemning the advocacy of State Socialism first and Democratic Socialism afterward.

Puck.

It is reported on reliable authority that the Amalgamated Association of Bulgarian Brigands has petitioned the Sublime Porte for a subsidy. There is nothing new, of course, in the arguments advanced. The petition sets forth the number of men employed, the high rate of wages, and the consequent high standard of living, and the amount of business done, which shows a gratifying increase over the corresponding period of any preceding year. It is pointed out, however, that this phenomenal prosperity, now the wonder of the world, cannot continue without government aid. Without a subsidy, it is claimed, the Bulgarian brigand must quickly sink to the level of the pauper brigands of Greece and Sicily. The attention of the Sublime Porte is also called to the fact that the money earned in this industry remains in the country and is spent to develop the home market. In this respect it differs radically from the money, if any, used to pay creditors, which is at once sent abroad. It is even suggested that if the subsidy were made large enough the Bulgarian brigands might be able to live on it in comfort without robbing any foreign travelers at all, thereby increasing the popularity of Bulgaria among tourists and relieving the Sublime Porte from the possibility of grave international complications. The Sultan is said to have received the Bulgarian deputation graciously and expressed his regret that, in the present state of Turkish finances there would be nothing doing.

The Comrade.

Between the Peace Conference at the Hague and the recent Industrial Peace Conference in New York there exists a striking parallel. * * * The cry of Peace once again served its purpose. * * *

There had recently been a great battle between the Steel Trust and its employees, and, although victory had rested with the trust, it was still too costly a war for His August Majesty Pierpont Morgan and his advisers to regard lightly. The men, however, were sullen in their defeat, and vowed their intention to make yet another attempt whenever the opportunity to strike should present itself. Under any circumstances the Steel Trust could not well afford this, but there were special reasons why such a strike in the near future might prove a positive menace. To begin with, there was the movement in the British steel industry which has since resulted in the formation of a rival trust there, and a similar movement in Germany apparently imminent. It is fairly obvious that in the event of a battle between the rival trusts of Great Britain and America, neither party could afford to be hampered by internecine strife. It is fairly obvious also that in the event of such a battle between the rivals the sullen steel workers would see their coveted opportunity to avenge themselves.

Under such circumstances, what could be more natural than that His August Majesty of the Steel Trust, following the brilliant example of His August Majesty, the Czar, should desire a "Peace Conference?"

Mark Hanna, whose crocodile tears and professions of love for organized labor actually deceived some "Labor Leaders," is the Count Muravieff of the new commercial diplomacy. It is worthy of note that in England a "friendly conference" between masters and men was held at which the former sought the co-operation of the latter in their struggle against the American invasion. It is indeed a pretty study!

THE OX AND THE LABORER.

Overseer—Last night I heard the ox Nobile coughing—he acts sick.

Proprietor—Is that so? Put him in the sunniest stall and be careful the wind doesn't blow on him. Give him as much hay as he wants. Such a valuable ox! 'Twon't be well for you if you let him die. Run for the doctor!

Overseer—Gigi, the laborer, who works in the vineyard, had the fever all night, and has sent somebody to say he can't come to work this morning.

Proprietor—Well, how can I help it if he is sick! Find somebody else to take his place. The work can't wait till Gigi gets well!—From "Sempre Avanti" (Forward Forever) Turin, Italy.—Translated for "The Coming Nation."

—The individual proletarian can accomplish his own redemption only with the redemption of his whole class. The consummation cannot, however, be reached without the collective ownership by the people of their instruments of production—that is, by the Co-operative Commonwealth.—Karl Kautsky.

PARTY NOTES.

The financial secretaries of subdivisions of Local New York are requested to send in their quarterly financial and membership reports to the Organizer at once.

Readers of this paper in the 7th, 9th, and 25th A. D. are requested to attend the meeting of the organization of the Social Democratic Party on Saturday evening, April 19, at Comrade Wecklein's house, 508 W. Twenty-sixth street, top floor. Come all and perfect the organization in these districts.

At last Friday's meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. in the Labor Lyceum it was voted to take 100 copies of "May Flowers" and pay for them from the treasury. Members are requested to be present on April 25 to receive copies as well as to account for tickets for the May Concert. Two dollars was appropriated for the May Day Conference and delegates instructed to vote for parade. A communication was received from the Carl Sahm Club defining their relations with Local 41. The Worker distribution committee reported 31 copies sold on stands. "Railroading in the United States" is also being sold on the stands and otherwise circulated. At the next meeting members should account for tickets for the Commune Festival, so that affairs may be settled up, as well as for the affair of Feb. 22. Comrade Anton Eberle, recently arrived from Hamburgh, showing a clear membership card, was received as a member, subject to action of General Committee. One other member was proposed.

The 31st A. D. will give an entertainment and hop at Majestic Hall, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, April 27. Admission is 25 cents. Uptown comrades and friends are desired to help make the affair a success.

The 21st A. D. took one hundred tickets for the May Concert and had already sold fifty of them last week.

The course of Sunday evening lectures and debates conducted during the past winter at Colonial Hall by the 21st A. D. branch will be continued for a few weeks more, when they will give way to out-door agitation work. The attendance at many of these lectures was very gratifying to the comrades, while others were but indifferently attended. As a whole we regard the lectures as being a success from every standpoint. As a rule they were self-sustaining, several new party members were secured and a large quantity of books, pamphlets, etc., was sold and distributed. In August the branch proposes to give an entertainment and reception on the roof garden of Colonial Hall, and Comrades Dunn, Kanely and Cassidy have the matter in charge. This branch is fortunate in having among its members such tireless crusaders for Socialism as Comrades Mrs. Hall, Miss Daubman and Ed. Martin, and it is regrettable that some of their enthusiasm could not be transmitted to the invisible members of this branch. Wake up, comrades, attend the meetings, and lend a hand in the work laid out for the summer months and we will double our vote in this district next election day.

Important meeting of New York Socialist Literary Society on Monday evening, April 21, at 117 Forsyth street.

Comrade Wood spoke on the class struggle at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue last Sunday. His talk was listened to with interest and a good discussion followed. Henry Slobodin will speak next Sunday evening on "The Law of Struggle and Co-operation." All are invited.

At the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 20, the discussion will take the form of a symposium on "Socialism and the Home," with the following speakers: Miss Welsel, "The Children;" Mrs. Cooke, "The Home;" Miss Hayes, "The Clothing;" Mrs. Bethge, "The Food;" Mrs. Fraser, "What Women Can Do." Admission is free.

The 12th A. D. will have a public debate on Friday, April 5, at the Great Central Palace, 96 Clinton street, second floor. The subject is "Municipal Ownership and the Socialist Party." The debate will start at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission is free. After the debate a business meeting will take place. All comrades are urgently requested to attend the meeting, as there is important business to be transacted.

Frederick Krafft spoke on "Is Our Country a Republic?" at Labor Lyceum, Stapleton, last Sunday. Seven yearly subscriptions for The Worker were obtained and a goodly amount of literature sold. Comrade Krafft never speaks without making a strong appeal for subscriptions, and generally with excellent results. Other speakers please copy.

The New York class of the Mills School of Social Economy will hold its sessions on Thursday evenings at the Socialist Educational League's rooms, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street.

The last meeting of the Executive Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs was held April 9, with Page, Goldstein, Porter, and Mailly present and Page in the chair. It was voted that Secretary instruct Comrade Sherman (absent) to turn over records of last state convention at or before next meeting. The report of temporary Financial Secretary-Treasurer Goldstein was read, audited, found correct, and ordered published. The report of Organizer Mailly was accepted and a bill of $17.77 presented by him ordered paid; also voted to pay bills of 90 cents incurred in distributing campaign leaflets; $21.45 to Goldstein in payment of loan made to Committee on Nov. 23; $25 to National Secretary on account of dues. The following resolution, from the Boston Central Committee was accepted and its recommendations endorsed: "Resolved, To request the State Propaganda Committee to compile a list of speakers available, with their terms and other matters of general interest, and forward the same to the secretaries of the trade unions of the state." A charter was granted to Walpole. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, April 23, at 7:30 p. m.

At the Boston Central Committee meeting held on April 8 the Financial Secretary submitted his quarterly report as follows: Income, $48.30; expenditures, $32; balance on April 1, $10.69. The Financial Secretary was instructed to notify all branches of their indebtedness. The May Day Committee reported having engaged the Paine Memorial Hall for May 4; Hanford, Carey, and MacCartney will speak; admission is free. The Organizer was ordered to purchase $5 worth of "Railroading in the United States," and also to look after the permit for Sunday meetings on the Common.

H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak in Fitchburg, Mass., on April 26, and Worcester, April 27. A meeting may also be arranged in Cambridge for April 28.

On Sunday, April 20, Representatives Carey and MacCartney will address a mass meeting of Boston railroad men to be held in Paine Memorial Hall. The meeting has been called to show appreciation of the two Socialist representatives' efforts on behalf of the railroad men's bills in the legislature. The City Committee has ordered several hundred copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States" for the occasion.

On Monday next, Representative MacCartney addresses a women's club in Allston on Socialism. The club is one of the most prominent within the radius of Boston.

The comrades of Bristol County, Mass., have arranged meetings in New Bedford on April 26 and Taunton on April 27. Carey and MacCartney will be the speakers.

Comrade Turi Delp, Box 212, Duquesne, Pa., is our agent in that place, and will take subscriptions for The Worker. Comrades, call on him and renew your subscriptions. Also help him hustle up others.

Across one side of the principal leaflet used in the recent city campaign in Toledo was printed, in bold type, this suggestive sentence: "At the ballot-box the workers have the power; at the bread-box the capitalists have the power."

John C. Chase addressed meetings of the trade unions at Colchester, Girard, Millwood, White, and Taylorville, Ill., this week.

Comrade John C. Chase will lecture before Scandinavian Local Union No. 194 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers of America, in Chicago, April 22, on "The Class Struggle and the Future State."

Comrade John W. Saunders, state organizer in Illinois, will be in Towanda, April 20; Lincoln, April 21; Clinton, April 23; Decatur, April 24; Springfield, April 26; Taylorville, April 27; and Pana, April 28. At the desire of the Pana comrades, the organizer will work for a week and possibly longer at Pana and the neighboring towns, where there seems to be an unusually favorable opening for the Socialist Party.

Comrade John Collins is on a lecture tour in Indiana.

Kentucky Socialists are hard at work. The State Committee elected at the recent convention in Newport consists of the following comrades: A. L. Nagel of Newport; Chas. E. Dobbs of Louisville, A. A. Lewis of Covington, J. H. Pocock of Bellevue, and F. E. Seeds of Covington. The Secretary is A. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, Covington. Every Socialist in the state who is not already enrolled in the party organization is requested to write to Comrade Lewis at once and try to form a local in his vicinity.

Utah held state convention April 7 at Salt Lake City, pursuant to call of National Committeeman Boomer.

Comrade Cowley of Seattle, Wash., has been arrested for speaking six times during the last month and acquitted every time.

The California comrades have elected two State Organizers—M. W. Wilkins, of Oakland, for the Northern portion of the State, and Edgar B. Helphingstine, of San Diego, for the Southern.—Spanish speaking workingmen in California are raising funds for the relief of the persecuted strikers in Spain. Local San Francisco of the Socialist Party has lent its assistance.—Local San Francisco holds propaganda meetings every Sunday evening in Academy of Sciences Hall. Comrade Mills is also giving a series of ten Sunday afternoon lectures in Metropolitan Temple.—Comrades Morris and Darrah are still on the road in Southern California and doing good work.—The party has to get 12,000 signatures to nomination petitions in order to get candidates on the State ballot. This is a big job, but the comrades are "hustling" to finish it up early and get down to campaign work. One man in Frisco, Comrade Holmes, had already got 250 signatures on April 3. Many others are working well.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party has just concluded a referendum of the whole committee on the following:

"Resolved, That a lecture bureau be established at national headquarters for the express purpose of directly furnishing trade unions (whether Socialist or non-Socialist) with Socialist speakers, who are well informed on trade union and general labor questions; that such bureau be known as the 'Labor Lecture Bureau' for the education of the working class on labor, social and economic questions;' that the National Secretary be instructed to have printed letter-heads and envelopes with the above heading; that the National Secretary be authorized to act as secretary of said lecture bureau and communicate with trade unions in said capacity." Proposition carried by a vote of 16 to 1. The state committees of Missouri, Nebraska, Maine, Minnesota, and Kentucky have indorsed the form of Financial Secretary's Report Book which has just been issued by the National Committee, and instructed the National Secretary to supply same direct to the locals in said states. The Missouri state committee has ordered a similar book for ward clubs in St. Louis and large cities with an additional sheet (making a four copy report), the extra sheet to be sent by Financial Secretary of ward club to Secretary of City Central Committee.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

Donations to Propaganda Fund received as follows:

Amount reported to April 5	$277.08
Local San Bernardino, Cal	3.00
J. LaVigne, Beverly, Mass.	.25
13th A. D., New York	2.00
Branch 1, Manchester-Townsihp, N. J.	3.00
Branch 1, Passaic City, N. J.	2.00
W. C. Wagner, St. Louis	1.00
Total to April 12	$288.33

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRE-SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

Try the Experiment.

Editor of The Worker.

New Jersey is the greatest railway state in the Union. Nowhere do the railway companies, in close alliance with the trolley companies, work their men harder, treat them worse, or exploit their labor more intensely; nowhere do they treat the rights of the public, individually or in communities, with more contempt; nowhere do they more completely control legislators, aldermen, and judges in their own interest. Moreover, there is no state in the Union so large a proportion of whose people ride daily to and from their work by railroad or trolley.

On account of these facts, New Jersey offers precisely the best conditions for the use of Ben Hanford's excellent pamphlet, "Railroading in the United States," for propaganda. Any comrade can afford to spend a dollar in this sort of work during the next three or four months—before the actual campaign begins. One dollar will buy forty copies of the pamphlet. These can be put into the hands of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, ticket agents, and trolley employees—given to them personally, with a friendly request that they read it, and pass it on. Some will not read it, doubtless. At least half of them will. Some who read it will not appreciate it nor even take the trouble to give it to others. A larger proportion will read and think and discuss the matter with others, and will be ready for other literature.

Counting all the chances of copies being thrown away, it is safe to say that 10,000 copies put out in this way would reach at least 10,000 readers, and would make at least one thousand new Socialist votes by next November. The mere fact of the pamphlet being given out in large quantities in a systematic way will call attention to it and arouse curiosity—which is the first step toward intelligent interest.

A JERSEYMAN.

As to May Day.

Editor of The Worker.

With amazement I have taken notice of the transactions of the May Day Conference as far as that body has transacted their duties.

With amazement I say, and will repeat the same, for the simple reason that I, being a Socialist for the past twelve years in Amsterdam, Holland, and being aware of the fact that the Socialist movement is international, and therefore identical throughout the so-called civilized countries of the world, that all ceremonies, as well as the May Day Parade, is going to take place by the American Socialists, NOT on the First of May.

Now some comrades of my acquaintance have given me imaginary reasons for the same. Among them was one that astonished me the most, and well, that our masters would never consent to let us take a day off in the middle of a week.

I wish to say right here, comrades! and it has been said all over Europe before I did, that, being that we are slaves EVERY DAY we should show them to have the courage to be free JUST ONE DAY. We have had to go through the same experience in every other country, and sure enough if they see that we are in earnest, they will have to take to it.

I therefore as a Socialist think it no more than proper, where our movement is international, that we should abide by the international actions of our world's comrades, and in the future all demonstrate our movement on the same day with them, the First of May, the worker's ONLY festal day.

R. ZWART.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Thos. Bersford, 609 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. La Kamp, P. O. Box 144, Goldfield.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 740 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, A. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, Covington.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4, Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Windrop Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet avenue.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. Meets second Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arustein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Arthur Bassett, Fargo.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1922 Arch street; Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 806 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

PUERTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Saturnino Sosa, San Juan.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. W. Scott, 86 Virginia street, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12, 1902.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party—Comrades:

In accordance with instructions, we have submitted to a referendum of the state and local organizations, the following:

Question Number 1. Shall the national constitution be amended so that Article 6, Section 4, will conclude as follows:

Provided, That the National Committee shall have power to arrange inter-state lecture tours with such locals as may desire?

Question 2. Shall the official Party emblem be a red flag (in the shape of a flag), bearing the words "Socialist Party" in white letters?

Question 3. Shall the official party emblem be a globe with hands clasped across, surrounded with a circle of red, bearing the words in black letters, "Socialist Party," "Workers of the World, Unite!"

The result of this referendum is as follows:

Total vote on Question No. 1, 4,041.
Total yes on Question No. 1, 3,420; no, 621.
Majority in favor of Question No. 1, 2,799.
Total vote on Question No. 2, 2,845.
Total yes on Question No. 2, 617; no, 2,203.
Majority against Question No. 2, 1,586.
Total vote on Question No. 3, 3,282.
Total yes on Question No. 3, 2,722; no, 560.
Majority in favor of Question No. 3, 2,162.

According to these results you are hereby notified:

First.—That Article 6, Section 4, of the national constitution has been amended as provided in Question 1.

Second.—That the red flag has been defeated as the party emblem.

Third.—That the globe with hands clasped across has been adopted as the party emblem.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

VOTE BY STATES.

The vote by states on Question 1, as stated above is here given in tabular form. The vote on the other two questions is crowded out of this issue.

	Yes.	No.
Alabama	23	2
Arizona	9	1
Arkansas	23	..
California	227	3
Colorado	109	4
Connecticut	77	62
Delaware	7	..
Florida	15	1
Idaho	38	..
Illinois	238	63
Indiana	370	5
Iowa	83	..
Kansas	179	..
Kentucky	90	..
Maine	17	..
Maryland	20	..
Massachusetts	294	60
Minnesota	119	29
Missouri	252	3
Montana	16	5
Nebraska	25	1
New Hampshire	59	..
New Jersey	151	41
New Mexico	37	..
New York	264	35
North Dakota	31	..
Ohio	124	100
Oklahoma	55	5
Oregon	135	85
Pennsylvania	66	..
Rhode Island	28	..
South Dakota	9	..
Tennessee	14	..
Texas	23	..
Utah	83	..
Vermont	5	..
West Virginia	7	71
Wisconsin	46	179
Wyoming	14	..
Total	3,420	621

Letter Box

RENEWAL.—Receipts are never sent for individual subscriptions. To do so would involve an expense of several hundred dollars a year for postage and the labor of an additional clerk. Moreover it is unnecessary. The number on the wrapper of your paper shows how long your subscription has yet to run. This number is changed when money is received, and this serves as an acknowledgment.

J. H. S.—There is no occasion for us to reconsider our position. We did not say that "a man can make himself a Socialist by merely voting the Socialist ticket." We did say that men do not (with few exceptions) vote the Socialist ticket unless they are Socialists; that the political work of the Socialist Party is a work of education, teaching people the principles of Socialism and thus inducing them to vote our ticket; and, further, that practical experience in the labor movement is a most essential part of Socialist education. And to that we hold.

CATHOLIC.—It is our rule never to print anonymous letters, otherwise we should be delighted to print yours.

BEER DRIVERS NO. 23.

Beer Drivers' Union No. 23 held a regular meeting last Sunday in Kemper's Hall, 316 E. Sixteenth street, with John Miller and Matthew Carney presiding. A financial committee of two was appointed to examine the books of Treasurer Geo. Reitz, resigned. A communication from the N. E. B. received regarding the contract to be submitted to brewery firms was received; ordered that the committee of five recommend some additions to same, also that the sister local, No. 59, and U. B. W. of A. Local Executive Board be visited in regard to certain clauses in the contract. A request from the Brewery Workers of Buffalo that No. 23 lend its moral support to them, so that there will be no possibility of the brewery bosses disrupting the organization was read and action taken as requested. The finance committee reported that the books of the treasurer had been examined and found correct; accepted. President Mueller, on behalf of the body, extended a vote of thanks to Comrade Geo. Reitz for having so ably filled the position of treasurer of the local. Comrade Nick Richards was unanimously elected to succeed him. Secretary Friedman reported that the matter of the American Brewery had been settled most satisfactorily. The following resolutions were concurred in:

To have a delegate to present the contracts for the ensuing year to the brewery firms; Matthew Carney elected.

That a finance committee of two be appointed to examine the books every two months; Comrades O'Connel and Stimpf elected.

That the committee of five act also as a membership committee.

That 250 copies of the May Day Issue of The Worker be ordered, to be distributed to the English speaking members.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

From Greenland's icy mountains
To India's coral strand
The preacher and the gunboat
Now travel hand in hand.

To speed the day when heathens,
With minds no more preplexed,
Will settle down converted
And, better still, annexed.
—William E. McKenna, in Puck.

—Present or prospective proletarianism is the lot of the masses of our people, if the capitalist system of production is to remain in force. Freedom cannot be conquered or reconquered without the national, collective, ownership of the means of production; without, in a word, the Co-operative Commonwealth.—Karl Kautsky.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS REGISTERED

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...

Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by BEN. HANFORD	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGRADY	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by ALGERNON LEE	3 Cents
The Proletariat by KARL KAUTSKY	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Jos HARRIMAN. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by KARL MARX and FRED'K ENGELS	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. ENGELS	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. STONE	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by KARL KAUTSKY	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by FRED'K KRAFFT	10 Cents
The Adventures of JOHN MCCUE—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by PAUL LAFARGUE / Social Effect of Machinery by FRANK W. COLTON	10 Cents
Where we stand by JOHN SPARGO	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by ROBERT BLATCHFORD	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.

Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.

Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.

CATALOGUE FREE.

PARTY BUTTONS.

We now manufacture three different sizes in one-half, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the one-half inch size simply with Arm and Torch Emblem:

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

1 Button . . 5 Cents.
12 Buttons . . 25 Cents.
25 Buttons . . 50 Cents.
100 Buttons . . $1.75

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

R-I-P-A-N-S

I have been troubled with catarrh from my childhood, and have had many doctors and many different medicines. At night when I went to bed I could feel my nose clogging up, and then I had to breathe through my mouth, which made me very dry and often caused me sleepless nights. I could not find any relief until a friend called my attention to Ripans Tabules. I bought a box and took one after each meal, and gradually found relief in my breathing and sleeping. I also had numerous pimples on my face, which disappeared.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Have you seen a copy of the

THE COMING NATION?

Opinions from the comrades:

"It's a strong, attractive, and instructive number."

"The best propaganda paper in the field."

"Its cartoons and pictures are drawing cards. People will read pictures where they won't read rhetoric."

Send your name on a postal card and receive three sample copies free.

FRED D. WARREN, Editor.
E. N. RICHARDSON, Assistant Editor.
THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

PATRONIZE . . . .
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM. 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th St. N. Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST. New York City.
Use this Label. **Union Printer** Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

ORDER BLANK FOR

THE WORKER'S

GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.

THE WORKER,
184 William Street, New York.

Enclosed find $..... for which send me.....copies of your issue of May 1st.

Name .....

Address .....

"Railroading in the United States."

BY BEN HANFORD.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

40 Copies $1.00
1000 " 25.00

Sent on receipt of price.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 William Street, New York.

PUBLICATIONS.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue".....10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth, 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Passing of Capitalism." By Ladoff. 25c.
"Organized Self-Help." By H. N. Casson. 25c.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ....10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Colton. 10c.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford .....15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady .....10c.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo .....5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ..10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING **SOCIALIST BOOKS**

That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 each or $1 a month. Five months makes you a joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.40	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.40	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	.25	.13
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.40	.30
Land Reign of Russian Commonwealth. Cloth	.40	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.02
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.75	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "SOCIALIST LITERATURE IN PUBLISHING," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

Just Received from England

A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill.

AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.

Subscription $1 per year, in advance.

HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.

Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

DON'T WEAR YOURSELF OUT TRYING TO SPREAD SOCIALISM, but take hold of things by the smoothest handle. New ideas and labor-saving devices in propaganda material. Samples for 2c. stamp. FRANK OHNEMUS, 196 Park Place, Long Island City, New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1351 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 41, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kassfuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 males and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches, in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.

Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.

SEE THE OTHER SIDE.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE STATE.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

The Socialists of the world have but one object in view at present, and that is the logical transformation of the political state, so that it shall become the administration of the world's workshop rather than of its usurers, its profit-mongers, its rent-collectors, and its harems. We do not seek a transformation according to a pattern begotten in our own fancy, but we seek a change that shall accord with a revolution which has already befallen the world's workers, a revolution which the nations must express in their governmental life—or suffocate.

There was a lunkhead workman in the land, some time ago, who stood like a loud dog by the empty barrel of his master's state, and the stronger the chain that bound him to it the fiercer he barked; he faithfully wore the Republican and Democratic button by his collar, and he feared nothing more than a change. But—well, he has grown thin, and though the straws in his kennel be red and white and blue, these gaudy colors of liberty do not nourish him; he has grown thinner, and that is the condition that enables him to lean kindly towards a change—a transformation of the state.

The state has always been much better understood by those who were under its wheels than by those who had time to write about it, or who made its laws. What the state in all ages appeared (and truly was) to the vast majority of mankind, that the state is to-day. It was always the crystalization into bayonets, gunpowder, prisons, taxes, and other lawful extortions of the interests of an economically ascendant class. It was mentally grown in other soil apart from that of the daily life of the people—in the traditions of high-toned antiquity, in the decrees of imaginary gods, in the sayings of properly manufactured prophets, in the achievements of transcendental heroes, and in the examples of saints who cared nothing about this world but to gather it all together and leave it with their heirs.

The state stood always apart from the people. It made its own treaties and its own wars, imposed what duties and called for as much annual service of labor or blood as for its own interests it deemed fit. Whether it should fix its army at a hundred thousand or its total at a hundred million, the people would know when the state officials made proclamation. The state men were not only educated and inspired outside the daily life of the people, but they were otherwise alien and hostile to the people, and excluded the common life from them; so that the palace building with its high walls, iron gates, armed sentinels, and equerries in waiting is to-day, as it always was, the truest visible sign of the state.

Woe to that people the economic pressure upon whose life finds no expression in state modifications. Every good state, like the skull of a man, should fit his own brain and not another dead brain of some past generation. The economic life of the world having been transformed, as we all know, within the last century and a half into a vast industrial collectivity, Socialists require that every government shall reflect that change. We are no longer willing to endure passively the deadly struggle of the upper class, under the disguise of free democracy, utterly to blind and bind us. The class that makes us a class must meet us as a class struggling for the transformation of the state.

As for me, I have cast my sentimental milk-teeth and regret the years of comparative inefficiency they brought me. I have too long struggled to put Socialism into the wrapper of Christianity, blind to the fact that the parcel is too big for the paper. The truth which lies ahead of every live man in this movement I now know to be that whatever old forms we may use for a time being, whatever temporary meliorations of the people's lot we may adopt in our platforms, our goal is the transformation of the state; and that Socialism is only sentimental gush which has not behind it the push of the class conflict and the courage of logical revolution.

Certainly a transformation has taken place in the monarchic and feudal phrases since we became a dollar democracy. Capitalism does not throw walls around its home now because it is not a parasite of strictly domestic habits. Floating fortresses are the walls of the commercial king abroad and fine phrases at home.

The fine phrases of the present state first appear in constitutions, then in amendments, then in laws, then in appellate decisions. The constitution in the first instance stood for a certain solid block of money; the subsequennt amendments stood for a loosening and opening out of that block at certain points to let more in. The laws then made stood for seeing that only friendly money got in; and appellate decisions stood for sums of money thrown out like forts or flying companies against the encroachments of a popular demand. And what is the sum of money, you will ask, represented by any court decision against a labor union's boycott of capitalist encroachments? It is the sum of money which the labor union must find in order to differ[illegible] back that decision to a rehearing [illegible] greater [illegible] ved [illegible] ds, t[illegible]

and procuring of a better law plus the cost of carrying that better law into effect if it favors the laborers.

This transformation of the state into relative sums of money, while much greater than any contemplated by Socialists, still leaves us the same old state—a state consisting of foreign interests and foreign men. The present money state is foreign to the true life of the people (the industrial life) in all its being.

It is foreign in its mode of preparing the education force of the country; in the men themselves; in the things taught; in the general principle underlying the things taught; in the process of teaching, and in the purpose for which the whole machinery is set in motion.

It is foreign in its method of preparing the educators. I have already named the false external sources of state culture. Add to these alien sources the false method of charging the pedagogical gun. He is separated from real life; he is buried in a professorial chair, or opposite to one, in an atmosphere described by Cecil Rhodes himself as one where innocence, ignorance, and impracticability concerning the actual life of the world prevails and where, I consider, something much worse prevails—that is, a deliberate intent to turn out either rogues or fools on humanity's great vital questions from those hallowed halls of learning. He is struck crooked with indirection of thought; he is saturated with artificial emotions and sentiments, and his understanding has been trained to root in the invisible and to trail along clouds.

In the men themselves it is also foreign. Had our state any real desire to teach the majority of the people how to rise they would have classes in every school and college on the science and art of organizing large numbers of persons for the purpose of single thought and concerted action and higher wages, and the teachers would be selected from the Socialist party, the trade unions, and the various secret and friendly societies of the country. But what doth the educating state? All that is diametrically opposite to this it does. It favors and throws its mantle of franchise, privilege, and injunction around the organization of dollars, and sits so heavily upon the organization or class education of laboring men that, as a matter of fact, laboring people are not to be raised to the college or by the college until they give evidences of having forsworn their class interests.

As a matter of fact, the requisites for state functioning men are now made to be such that the laboring class cannot function there, while merely money people and merely inheriting and unproductive people can. Our cabinet and senate and other public executive men come from the banks and colleges, not from the proletariat; although it must be plain to any thinker that the true state bureau should be the bureau of the nation's work and workers, and as the only proper reason for being a Socialist is that I am or was a workingman, so the true credential for a legislature in the transformed state of coming times will be that it represents a nation of organized workers.

In the things taught, mark how false are the teachers of to-day. Look at the newspapers, the magazines, the books that are made popular by order of the dollar! What phrase describes them? The rule of the irrelevant. And behind all the irrelevant stands the sinister purpose of wasting the leisure hours of the people on trivial passing personalities, upon the recent dead or upon persons out of the past. Look and see if this does not constitute the literature by which our population is led into the waste and barren places of the mind and away from the contemplation of the facts which environ and blast their own lives.

The general principle underlying the things taught is that the good of this world is made up of that which is an advantage to you only. By this atomic centering of the public weal in each one the public life is uncentered and a usable sort of semi-anarchy grinds on.

In the process of teaching, which should always be from here to there, they give us from there to here; and the life that is far off or is not at all rules the life that is. The child is set to work for its manhood, the man for his old age, and all for heaven; while the true education of making the best of what we know for what we know is artfully neglected.

And finally the purpose for which the whole machinery of state is set in set in motion is a false purpose. Instead of being for the nourishment, strengthening, embellishing, fortifying, and prolonging of human life everywhere, it is centered on the production of a few American Beauty roses for whose life, as Mr. Rockefeller pointed out in his recent Sunday-school oration, it is necessary to nip in the bud the commoner life of the people.

The purpose of Socialists is to transform the state that fosters such practices and thoughts and such roses in the Fifth avenue parterres, together with such sad limp weeds of humanity as we see everywhere in the workshops and slums of the city.

Are you ready to work and vote for this transformation of the state?

A LESSON FROM LIFE.

The Beauties of Competition for Profits Strikingly Illustrated — Socialism Would Be Unbusinesslike.

Here is a little true story, taken from the New York "Times" of April 10, which strikingly illustrates the beauties of competition and the sort of service which "business ability" renders to the community:

"Louis Levine and Herman Fast are rival shoe dealers, with stores in the same block and but five doors apart on Vernon avenue, Long Island City.

"The block is owned by J. H. Singleton and William Bridge of Mattituck, L. I. The rivalry of the shoe men has been so keen that the neighborhood took advantage of it, for sooner than lose a sale the shoe men would sell three-dollar shoes at $2, provided the buyer convinced the seller that his rival was selling the same shoes at $2.01. If one started to wash his windows and dress them anew the other hurried to follow suit, and when one substituted gas mantles for the old style burner his rival did the same. Levine contracted for electric lighting, and by hustling Fast had his place lighted with electricity one day before his rival.

"Things ran pretty evenly between the rivals in the matter of business until a few weeks ago, when Fast made up his mind that he would drive Levine out of business. Accordingly he offered Mr. Singleton $40 a month for Levine's store. This was $10 more than had been paid. Levine's lease would expire on April 1, and Mr. Singleton gave him the preference, but at the increased rental. Levine paid, and signed the new lease, and offered Mr. Bridge $10 more than Fast was paying. Mr. Bridge increased Fast's rent $10.

"Honors were thus even, but Mr. Bridge thought that if Fast's store was worth $40 a month the others in the block must be, and that the corner store must be worth $15 more, while the flats above were worth $5 a month more than the tenants were paying him. He raised the rents all round. Mr. Singleton followed suit, and now the other occupants of the buildings in the block are swearing vengeance on the shoe dealers."

There you have it in a nutshell—the reducio ad absurdum of the competitive system.

Levine and Fast had but one purpose in life—not to supply people with shoes, but to make profits by supplying people with shoes. Being good business men, they lived the strenuous life and pursued their purpose to the bitter end—bitter for their neighbors, bitter even for themselves (for, though good business men, they are, after all, only small capitalists), bitter for everybody concerned except the landlords—and one other, who had not come into the story yet.

There is no need of two shoe dealers in that block. One could easily do all the real useful work involved in supplying shoes to the whole neighborhood. Each of them spent most of his time, not in selling shoes, but in trying to prevent the other from selling shoes.

The shoe workers did not profit by this rivalry. The cutting of shoe prices is likely to necessitate the cutting of shoe workers' wages.

The shoe buyers did not gain by it. In the long run. The cutting of shoe prices means the using of bad leather, scraps, paper, anything, put together anyhow, just so it will look like a shoe.

Competition having been carried so far, the competitors stand in the same relative position as before—as regards each other. Otherwise, both are worse off: Both have to pay higher rent; and the neighbors, having also to pay higher rent, have less money for shoes.

Pretty soon one or the other will fail. The survivor will feel happy over his fellow man's misfortune and will proceed to take advantage of it and try to recoup all his past losses through this mad competition. He will raise prices to the old rate, but he will continue to sell as poor shoes as he can.

Then some big city shoe dealer, who has been gleefully watching the whole silly performance, will send his price-lists and mail-order blanks to the people—and the other little dealer will go to the wall.

Then both the little ex-dealers will go to the big man and humbly ask him for a job at twelve dollars a week—and maybe one of them will get it.

But rents will not be reduced.

These two shoe dealers are not fools—at least, not greater fools than most of their neighbors. They can't help themselves. In order to succeed, each must try to destroy the other. That is business. In doing it, both destroy themselves and injure the rest of the community—except the landlords and the big city dealer. That is also business.

Socialism would be very unbusinesslike.

It would put one of these men at some useful work and let the other distribute shoes for the community—thus assuring both a chance to live by honest labor.

It would thus put an end to the hatred that profit-seeking now breeds between them.

It would make of that big city dealer a superintendent in the shoe-distributing service (if he was competent) and thus transform him from a big industrial cannibal into a useful public servant.

It would remove the temptation to pass off bad shoes for good ones.

It would supply shoes to the people at actual cost of manufacture, transportation, and handling.

It would put an end to rent-paying altogether, and would give the ex-landlords a fair chance to earn their living by doing some service to the community.

It would give to everyone concerned more of the good things of life for less labor and with a greater degree of security—except the landlords and the shoe-trust magnate; and it would enable them to live an honest and useful human life—which they cannot do to-day.

It would be very unbusinesslike, would it not?

THE GIANT OF LABOR.

There is a poor blind Samson in this land,
Shorn of his strength, and bound in bonds of steel;
Who may, in some grim revel, raise his hand
And smite the pillars of our commonweal;
Till the vast temple of our liberties,
A shapeless mass of wreck and ruin lies.
—Longfellow.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FILIPINOS.

Which Caused Its Author's Arrest—Because It Pictured Existing Conditions Too Truly.

Comrade P. J. Cowley of Seattle, Wash., has been arrested and released six times during the last month for street speaking. The following letter to the Filipinos from a pamphlet of Comrade Cowley's which he distributed at street meetings, caused his arrest on the absurd charge of distributing obscene literature, of which he was acquitted:

"Seattle, Wash., U. S. A.

"To Hon. The Filipino Junta, Hongkong, China.

"Gentlemen: I am sorry to find that you entertain such a poor opinion of the free born American citizen and government, and so strenuously object to our particular brand of benevolent assimilation. I am, however, constrained to believe your aversion arises from a grave misapprehension and an erroneous conception of our nobility of character, and the overpowering grandeur, and imposingly sublime nature of our American Christian institutions, the leading feature of which is the saloon, of which, so far, we have only four hundred and seventy-five thousand—but we are growing. We have ten thousand houses of prayer and a million of prostitution. We have Bible houses, bawdy houses, barrel houses and breweries, pimps galore and paupers by the million; hordes of commercial and industrial pirates, whom we call business men and captains of industry; professors who draw their convictions and their salaries from the same source; we have thieves and theologians, Christians and confidence men, libertines and liars, politicians and poverty, priests and prisons, convents and convicts, scallawags and scabs, trusts and tramps, traces of virtue and tons of vice. Where a workingman will give two dollars of a job and an idler twenty for a dinner; where the worker makes so many shoes, he goes barefooted; builds so many fine houses, he has to live in a hovel; mines so much coal, he must freeze; builds and maintains high schools and universities for the children of his masters; where he produces all and consumes barely enough to keep him breathing; where we are divided into three classes—workingmen, beggars and thieves; when the beggars and thieves have feasted, the workers fight for the bones; where man is damned for the dollar, and the dollar is deemed the man; where we so love our wives that we occasionally make sausage of them; we make canned beef of sick cows, horses and mules, and corpses of those who eat it; where between pharmacy and funerals our physicians make a living; where the words 'liar' and 'lawyer' describe the same animal; where men are sent to jail for not having means of support, and on the chain gang for not being able to buy a job; where some of the women buy poodles and study how not to become mothers, while other women in the day time work in stores and factories for glory, and at night on the streets for a living; where men patronize prostitutes because they can't afford to marry; where we have a congress of four hundred men to make laws, and nine men to knock them out the first round.

"Now, gentlemen, it seems to me you are very unreasonable; just think what you are missing. And I have only mentioned a few of the advantages which we offer you. Send one of your number over to investigate, and he will find we have the grandest aggregation of hard things, soft things of all varieties, shapes and colors ever seen under one canvas, and one admission entitles you to the whole show. Come in; we've got a good thing; help us push it along. Old Spain wasn't in it—we are the people.

"SENATOR E. PLURIBUS UNUM HORR.

"P. J. COWLEY, Secretary."

ORGANIZATION WORK IN NEW YORK STATE.

F. J. Spring of Los Angeles, the new State Organizer of New York, has been spending the past two weeks in Greater New York, speaking in various parts of the city and getting acquainted with the local comrades. This week he is visiting locals in the immediate vicinity of New York, taking in Queens County, Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, Dobbs Ferry, and Staten Island.

Next week he starts on an extended tour of the state. His itinerary until the end of the month will probably be as follows:

April 23—Peekskill.
April 24—Cold Spring.
April 25—Newburgh.
April 26—Catskill.
April 27—Troy.
April 28—Schuylerville.
April 29—Schenectady.
April 30—Fort Edward.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrade Mayes occupied the chair at the last meeting of the General Committee, and Comrade Wood was vice-chairman. Twenty-five new members were admitted. The Credentials Committee seated Comrade May S. Wecklin as a delegate from the newly organized 7th, 9th and 25th A. D.

A motion was passed asking that the party advertisement be printed in the "Volkszeitung" gratis or else be withdrawn altogether.

The City Executive Committee's recommendation that a call for funds be sent to all assembly districts at once was concurred in.

The 7th, 9th and 25th A. D. have been reorganized into one branch, and the 34th and 35th will have an organization in each district, the 34th having been organized.

It was decided to hold a May Day parade and a call is to be drawn up asking all party members to take part in order that as good a showing as possible shall be made.

The report of the Grievance Committee that Peter Klippel, who was charged with scabbing in Everall's tailor shop, be suspended until such time as he becomes in good standing in his union was concurred in.

The Entertainment Committee for the May Concert has issued a journal, called "May Flowers," which will be sold at 3 cents a copy in lots of 50 or more, and 5 cents a piece for less than 50. It is hoped all comrades and assembly districts will sell as many as possible, as the receipts from the journal will go to the party.

Comrade Hannemann, Halpern, and Reich were elected to represent Local New York at the laying of the cornerstone of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on May 30. Comrades Assel, Bartholomew, Halpern and Panzer were also elected as additional members of the Entertainment Committee for the May Concert.

The meeting was quite well attended, there being absent the 18th and 20th, two from the 21st, two from the 23d, the 32d, and 33d and the Annexed District. Moved, that assembly districts report to organizer all public meetings, he to furnish them with speakers.

Comrades Edlin, Jablinowski, Loewenthal, Spargo, and Wood were elected as a committee to draw up a cablegram to be sent to the comrades in Belgium, who are fighting for universal suffrage, expressing our sympathy and declaring our moral and financial support.

KINGS COUNTY.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee Comrade Well occupied the chair. The outing committee reported having closed contract for outing, to take place Aug. 10, instead of Aug. 3, as previously reported, in Liberty Park. Organizations are requested not to arrange any festivals on that date.

Seven candidates were admitted to membership in the party. The 16th, 17th, and 18th A. D. reports having arranged a social evening at Eureka Hall and invited all registered Social Democratic voters. Owing to the present disturbances in Belgium it was decided to adopt and transmit resolutions expressing our sympathy with our Belgium comrades in their struggle for universal suffrage.

The committee on the Kings County Drum and Fife Corps was urged to attend the meetings of that organization more regularly.

Subdivisions should see that their delegates attend the meetings of the County Committee and submit reports; also that the tickets for the Damrosch Concert are properly distributed. Next meeting will be held April 26.

MAY DAY CONFERENCE.

A regular meeting of the May Day Parade Conference was held last Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, with Delegate Ramm in the chair.

Credentials were received and delegates seated from the following organizations:

Social Democratic Party, 15th and 17th, 28th, and 30th A. D.

International Bakers No. 25, Brooklyn; Cloth Examiners; Piano and Organ Workers No. 26, Long Island City; Wood Carvers and Modelers;

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 23.

Cigar Makers No. 90 sent a new delegate in place of Aug. Lange, who is sick. Cigar Packers No. 213 sent an additional delegate.

Delegates from the following organizations were present without credentials: International Bakers No. 50; Jewelers' Union; Butchers No. 3, Brooklyn; Yorkville Arbeiter Gesang Verein.

The question whether we shall have a parade, which was made a special order of business, was then taken up, and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to hold parade on Saturday, May 3. All necessary arrangements were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committe then reported, and from the work done so far it can be seen that the parade will be a success. It was reported that the United Hebrew Trades have organized a May Conference of all the Hebrew organizations, and that this division will be strongly represented in the parade.

The Executive Committee recommended that a mass meeting be held after the parade on Madison Square East; concurred in. Secretary Gerber was instructed to secure the necessary speakers and report to the Conference. Much other routine work was done.

Delegates were instructed to report at the next meeting of the Conference whether they will have a band, and what arrangements their organizations have made for the parade.

The Conference will meet again on Saturday, April 19, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

Comrades, so far the work is done. We have decided to have a parade. Now it depends on you whether this parade shall be a failure or a success. It is to be hoped that everyone will do his best to make it successful. Go ahead in your organizations and get as many of your members to come out and parade on the International Labor Day as possible; and all of you who are not members or whose organizations do not officially take part in the parade, come and join us. Join the party division. Let us demonstrate for the international solidarity of the working class, for International Socialism. All over the world the working class is earnestly carrying on the war against capitalism. But here in our country we see the workers busy fighting each other over petty differences, while the capitalists look on and laugh. It is therefore the duty of every man or woman who recognizes this fact and who knows the significance of the International May Day to come and join the parade. Let us show the capitalist class that the progressive element in the organizations and the Socialists will stand together regardless of all internal troubles and fight against their common enemy—the capitalist class. Join the lines. Close the ranks. Comrades, do your duty.

HAVERHILL NOTES.

The Board of Aldermen have exonerated Fire Chief J. B. Gordon from the charges of favoritism which were preferred against him. This in spite of the fact that it was proved at the hearings that several of the permanent firemen have been discharged for talking Socialism. It was also proved that one fireman was allowed to act as permanent captain of a Republican political organization during a campaign with the approval of the Chief. Some firemen were given full pay for time when they were off duty, while others were not. Voters of Haverhill, this is the way your Republican aldermen wish affairs conducted. How do you like it?

When the bill for a maximum rate of two cents a mile on the steam railroads came up in the Legislature it was voted for, of course, by Representative Carey. All of Haverhill's other representatives—Hall, Batchelder, and Palmer—voted against it. Workingmen, if you wish to continue paying seventy-five cents fare to Boston instead of sixty-five cents you know whom to vote for.

Each year the Board of Registrars draws a list of several hundred "true and lawful" men for jury duty. On this year's list there are only three Socialists. Are we to infer that in the judgment of the Republican politicians Socialists are not "true and lawful" men? Or is it rather that they want to avoid the chance of having jurymen who would be inclined to protect workingmen's interests in cases where the "sacred rights of property" are involved?

Comrades Mailly and Butscher recently paid us a short but pleasant visit.

The anti-Socialist members of the Common Council have this year pursued the policy of treating the measures and arguments of the two Socialist members with silence. They follow this course partly as a matter of tactics and partly because they are unable to meet Socialists in debate. The "Gazette," which until recently was the only daily paper in the city (we now have another Republican daily) has adopted the same policy.

A lively scramble is on among would-be Republican candidates for the position of Congressman to be vacated by Mr. Moody, future Secretary of the Navy. The three most prominent aspirants for the nomination are all reputed to be millionaires. At least one of them is making pilgrimages among the poor sailmakers and fishermen of Gloucester and vicinity. It is sad to contemplate that the workers are easily fooled by such men who, when they want an office, suddenly profess great friendship for the "horny-handed sons of toil;" and as suddenly forget it after election. Our Republican District Attorney, when asked if he was a probable candidate, said that if he had $50,000 to spend he would be, but as he hadn't it he was out of the race. It is expected that money will be spent freely.

AL TRUIST.

WEBSTER TOWN ELECTION.

In last week's town election at Webster, Mass., out of a total vote of 1,202 for Selectman, the head of the ticket, Wm. H. Klebart, Socialist candidate, received 202. Our other candidates received votes ranging from 98 to 273—most of them being between 150 and 200.

This refers only to straight Socialist candidates. In the report which we have received, two candidates are marked "Democrat and Socialist" and one as "Republican and Socialist." These received, respectively, 346, 433, and 396 votes. It would appear from this report that some of our candidates accepted endorsements, which is strictly forbidden by the established policy of the party.

We are aware that in town elections party lines are not always strictly drawn, but no such fusion can be allowed in the Socialist Party, even in unimportant elections. The two old parties may unite as they did on several candidates in Webster, but the Socialist Party has nothing to gain and everything to lose by such action.

Even on the most purely "practical" view the Webster election shows the folly of such tactics for us. Our average vote was 179. In all of the four cases where the old parties combined our vote ran above the head of our ticket. On the other hand, there were three cases where a Socialist appeared on an old-party ticket. In none of these cases was the fusion candidate elected, and in none of them did he poll the full vote of the two parties supporting him.

If the endorsements were made with the knowledge of the Socialist Party local in Webster, it behooves our Massachusetts state organization to attend to the more thorough Socialist education of the Webster comrades; if not, then it is the duty of Local Webster to enforce stricter discipline.

NEW JERSEY MOVEMENT.

Last week's meeting of Local Hudson County, held at headquarters, 324 Central avenue, Jersey City, with Comrade Headly of Kearney in the chair, was well attended. With one or two exceptions the reports of branches were very encouraging.

Comrade Pankopf's report of work in his ward was most interesting, telling of the wiping out of a considerable deficit and the creation of a respectable surplus within a few weeks.

The Literature Agent submitted a plan for the purchase by the branches of a specified number monthly of the "Comrade," "Socialist Spirit," "International Socialist Review," and "Humanity," which will probably be adopted.

A plan for raising money for the Socialist Daily Fund was presented and discussed and the Secretary instructed to communicate with the Socialist Daily Committee in regard to it.

Comrade Gillilar, being too ill to perform the duty of State Treasurer, to which office he has been re-elected, the County Committee sent a substitute to the State Committee meeting, with the request that his successor be not elected, but that the State Committee request a comrade to perform the work for the unexpired term.

The constitution under which the county organization will work will in a few days be submitted to the branches for approval.

Local Essex County, N. J., will hold county convention Saturday, March 17. A full county ticket will be put up—congressional, county, city, and legislative.

The County Committee has decided to hold a parade on Memorial Day, May 30, from Newark through Arlington to the grave of Comrade Scrimshaw. The West Hoboken comrades will participate. All Socialists and union men in Essex and West Hudson are called upon to take part in this demonstration.

The County Committee is in good working order, meetings well attended, subcommittees doing their work, and general conditions are very satisfactory.

At the Brewers' Union ball and flag dedication last week Comrade Pattberg spoke in German and Comrade McIntosh in English. The affair was, in fact, a Socialist demonstration. The brewers are Socialists, almost to a man, and they know how to work and fight.

On Monday evening, April 21, Branch 4 of the Socialist Party holds an entertainment and social at the headquarters, 124 Market street. Admission is 10 cents. Proceeds are to go to the campaign fund.

Local Camden County is getting into the way of good and effective work. The local has decided to have a lecture followed by open discussion at each meeting, to arouse interest and educate the workers. At the last meeting Comrade Norton took up the subject of "Government Ownership of Railways under the Present System" and the discussion was so interesting that it was decided to continue on the same subject at the next meeting. Arrangements are being made for a mass meeting on May 3, with Charles H. Vail as speaker. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

PARTY WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At the regular meeting of the State Committee on April 7, with A. L. Shaw in the chair, encouraging reports were received from various parts of the state. Following is a summary of correspondence received and action taken:

A report from Comrade Bigelow on his work in the state shows enthusiasm all along the line, meetings larger than expected.

Letters from Bethlehem and Pittsburg had been answered. A review of work in Carbon County by Comrade E. Snoyer promises a local in Mauch Chunk, where Bigelow spoke in the Court House.

Spring Forge wants Comrade Vail to speak; Black Lick also wants Vail; Blairville and Cokeville report progress.

Lancaster reports adding rapidly to membership; fourth local now in the state, in strength of numbers second to none in activity.

Erie reports forming ward branches, hope for precinct organizations in the near future, and they have enough votes to do it. "Erie People" office moved to No. 26 East Fifth street.

Williamsport held Court House meeting; want Vail; desire to be placed on monthly lecture circuit; have started fund for that purpose. Letter from National Secretary Greenbaum, showing State Committee debt to be $17.75; the Treasurer ordered to forward $12.50 on account.

Connelsville desires another speaker for open-air or hall meeting; painters and plumbers on strike there, and carpenters may also strike; there will be some striking against capitalism in that town on election day unless all signs fail.

Wilkes Barre held two meetings Sunday, March 30, with good results; they want McGrady; will take Vail first.

Carbondale desires another meeting; want McGrady. Letter from New Castle; organization progressing.

Report from Comrade A. Klenke, organizer, of progress in Allegheny and Fayette Counties; opportunities for organization very good.

Large meetings in Maytown; there will be a local there ere long.

Harry C. Gould, printer, of Erie, accepted nomination as candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Gould is well and favorably known, having been a delegate to the convention of the I. T. U.

Comrade Louis Goazien of Charleroi is speaking for the miners; thinks there is a good field for Socialist agitation; is printing weekly state reports in his Socialist trade-union paper (French language), "L'Union des Travailleurs."

Pittsburg is holding regular meetings on first and third Saturdays of each month, with interesting discussions; planning for active campaign work.

Secretary read letter sent to all locals as to number of subscribers to The Worker and desiring names and addresses of members. Replies received from nearly all.

All correspondence to date attended to; prompt replies requested from all locals.

It was decided to try to arrange twenty dates in the state for Chas. H. Vail, late Socialist candidate for Governor of New Jersey, tour to begin about May 3; $40 appropriated, if needed, to cover dates that might be missed.

Philadelphia reports well-attended weekly lectures; will fill the Academy of Music April 23 for McGrady and Bigelow; many comrades within a radius of one hundred miles are coming to that meeting.

Comrade Bigelow also lectures at Headquarters, 1022 Arch street, Thursday, April 10.

Comrades adjourned to meet Thursday after lecture to hear report of Comrade Bigelow on state tour.

FORTH THE BANNERS GO.

Ah, come! Let us cast off fooling,
For this at least we know—
The Dawn and the Day are coming
And forth the Banners go!
—William Morris.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Grand Symphony Concert

By the full Damrosch Orchestra of sixty pieces, under the direction of FRANK DAMROSCH, assisted by a Chorus of Six Hundred Voices from the People's Choral Union.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4,
—IN—
Grand Central Palace.

Three beautiful Living Pictures: "THE FIRST OF MAY," "STRUGGLE," "VICTORY."

FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY FUND.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ADMISSION AT THE DOOR, 35 CENTS.

For tickets and information apply to H. C. Bowerman, Financial Secretary, at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

THE WORKER'S
GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.
Eight Pages. Highly Valuable Articles. Ready May 1st.
Less than 100 copies, per copy 1 cent; 200 copies, $1.20.
100 copies, 75 cents; 300 copies or more, per 100, 50 cents.
ORDER AT ONCE.
USE ORDER BLANK YOU FIND IN THIS NUMBER.

The Worker.

A WONDERFUL BOOK.
"Railroading in the United States."
BY BEN HANFORD.
Price, 5 Cents. One Hundred Copies, $2.50, Postpaid.
ORDER AT ONCE.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 William St., New York.

VOL. XII.—NO. 4. NEW YORK, APRIL 27, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

TO ASSURE JURY TRIAL

For Strikers Arrested Under Injunction.

Socialists Make Their Fourth Fight for the Bill in Massachusetts Legislature — Defeated, of Course—Carey and MacCartney Put Politicians on Record.

For the first time in three weeks the Massachusetts House yesterday considered a bill directly affecting the interests of Labor. For three weeks such highly important matters as the licensing of cats, stock-watering schemes, a proposed statue in honor of Ben Butler, restriction of Chinese laundries, and other bills of like character have absorbed the attention of the people's representatives.

The entire time of four days was taken up in discussing the Butler statue; and a bill requiring a maximum railroad fare of two cents a mile inside the state (which was passed, although no one expects it to live through the Senate), must have consumed altogether about three days. But it only required one hour and forty minutes for the same gentlemen to consider and kill Carey's bill providing for right of trial by jury in cases of contempt of court.

The Judiciary Committee had reported adversely on the bill, and when the matter came up yesterday morning Carey moved to substitute his bill for the committee's report. Although the bill was on the calendar for the day, and therefore sure of consideration, not half the members were present.

Carey Speaks for His Bill.

Carey opened his argument by complimenting the Judiciary Committee upon the pleasant manner in which they could assassinate such a bill as this one. There seemed to be little scruple in their performance of work of this character, and they could lead such proposed legislation to the guillotine right gracefully. But this measure deserved better treatment than that; it was one that affected the interests of workingmen very seriously. Its purpose was to protect workingmen on strike or locked out by their employers from being thrown into jail at the order of one man acting at the request of the capitalists.

Carey proceeded to trace the origin of the courts of equity from the time when the office of Lord Chancellor was established in England in order to interpret the spirit of the law rather than the letter and thus become known as "the conscience of the king." The courts of equity performed a useful function in the early days of the Republic, when private property was more general than now and when individual rights had to be conserved.

But a great change has taken place in the industrial life of the nation. Through the industrial development we were confronted by a concentration of ownership in the tools of industry until society was divided into two distinct classes—a possessing class and a dispossessed class. The great difference between the present system and preceding ones was that formerly the necessities of life were produced for use, while now they were produced for exchange, and thus assumed the form of commodities. The labor of the dispossessed class, the working class, was also a commodity subject to the same conditions as governed other commodities.

Bases His Argument on Class Struggle.

The working people were compelled to sell their labor-power to the capitalist class in order to obtain a livelihood, and it was to the interest of the capitalists to buy labor-power cheap, while it was to the interest of the workers to sell their labor-power for as high a price as possible. This produced a conflict between these two classes, a conflict which is the most potent fact in modern industry. The workers formed organizations to raise wages, reduce hours, and secure better conditions, and thus ran counter to the interests of the capitalist class. The intermittent conflicts witnessed all over the country in the shape of strikes and lockouts were only the symptoms of the one vital conflict inherent in the existing system and which had come to be known as the class struggle. During these strikes the workers would generally succeed, did not the capitalists have recourse to the courts, where in the name of law and order they appeal for injunctions and seek to prevent the strikers from trying to persuade their fellows not to go to work. It has been shown that capitalists were losing business during strikes when they appealed to the courts and got relief because the judges granted their requests and issued unjust injunctions. It was the case in the recent teamsters' strike, which the teamsters would have won in the first place had the courts not interfered.

Judges Are Prejudiced.

The judges were invariably in sympathy with the capitalists and the judge and the courts could not be separated. The courts of equity had thus become the weapon of the economically dominant class to defeat the aspirations of the working class. The courts became legislative in character, and the judge assumed all the powers of government; he became judge and jury, and the personification of the powers usually given to a score of men.

This state of things had caused workingmen, and justly, too, to come to look upon the court not as a place to secure justice, but as a place used solely in the interests of the capitalists. This was known to every one, including the Judiciary Committee, the members of which said they were anxious to do something, but failed to suggest anything outside of the proposed bill on which they had reported adversely.

It was against the theory upon which this government was founded to permit the erection of a legal monarchy such as the injunction system fostered. It was to the best interests of society to pass this bill, because anything that tended to protect the working class made for general advancement. The working class was the repository of human progress, while the only aim or desire of the capitalist class was to pile up profits. It was for this purpose they used all the machinery of government; the courts would not interfere with the trusts and combinations, as witness the case of the Northern Securities Company and numerous others. The state of Massachusetts should begin to take its stand with the working class as against the greed of the capitalist class. This bill proposed simple justice and nothing more: That workingmen should be allowed the right of trial by a jury of their peers. This was a right which should not be denied, for its denial was equivalent to a blow at human progress, and when the working class was injured those who did it struck a blow at the very soul of humanity.

Carey spoke over twenty minutes and had gradually commanded the attention of the house. At the close of his speech he was warmly applauded.

A Weak Reply.

Newton of Everett, a corporation lawyer, in charge of the bill for the Committee, answered Carey—or attempted to.

The substance of his reply was that there must be some central authority to enforce decrees from which there could be no appeal, comparing the power given to military authorities with that of the courts. It was absurd for anyone to say that a court of equity should not have the power to enforce its decrees. It was the height of foolishness, he might say insanity, to attempt to take away that power. Such a law as this would mean the beginning of anarchy. The salvation of the working people lay in the courts which stood between Capital and Labor. Such legislation as this would take away from Labor its only protection. The remarks of the gentleman who introduced the bill showed that he did not understand this country or its institutions; there were no classes in this country and that was a foreign idea. The House would not tolerate such legislation. The members had defeated the bill last year and the year before and the year before that, and they would vote it down again this year, and, he hoped, every succeeding year if it was introduced.

MacCartney Condemns One-Man Authority.

MacCartney was next recognized and made one of the ablest speeches I have heard him deliver in the House. He replied to Newton and pilloried him in a gratifying manner—gratifying, that is, to the Socialists who were present. Mr. Newton didn't appear to enjoy it.

MacCartney first called attention to the fact that the proposed bill did not seek to prevent the issuance of decrees by any court, but instead sought to take away the arbitrary power exercised by judges in sentencing men to imprisonment without a trial. It is for twelve men to say whether any man is sufficiently guilty of any crime to warrant taking away his liberty. He cited instances where men had been prohibited from even walking the public streets, or from conversing with their fellow citizens. And the same judge that issued these orders had tried and sentenced the victims.

The legal profession was looked upon with distrust by the people. Why? Because it was generally understood that to be successful materially the lawyer had to espouse causes with which he was not in sympathy. The result is that no matter how honest and well-meaning the young lawyer may be, he soon discovers that to be in the swim he must lay his feeling or sympathies aside, and he gradually drifts into a defender of corporate interests.

How Judges Are Made.

MacCartney then traced the process by which the most capable corporation lawyers received their appointment to the bench. There were some people would have us believe that when a man became a judge he underwent a change, that he became a sacred thing because he wore a robe. But he did nothing of the kind. He still remained the same man, with the same passions, the same sympathies, the same prejudices, the same material interests.

So it comes about that the corporation lawyer serves the same interests after becoming a judge that he did before. He has secured his position by serving the capitalists and he continues to serve them. And here we are again confronted by the evidence of the existence of this class struggle. The capitalist class uses its creature, the judge, to further its class interests, and this judge usurps his power to serve his master.

The theory of the gentleman from Everett was the same theory that obtained in Russia—the theory of absolutism. It was the same theory that put it in one man's power to control the destinies of millions of people. He challenged any one to point out the difference between the argument made against this bill and those made by the supporters of the monarchies of Europe. It was the same idea of having a central authority from which there could be no appeal. It was the same idea of having one man set up as infallible; and the capitalists knew that if this idea could be inoculated into the people's mind and preserved the existence of capitalism could be prolonged.

At this point Mr. Newton, evidently with the purpose of deadening the sting of MacCartney's words, arose and asked leave to put a question. He asked if he was correct in believing that MacCartney was trying to show that he (Newton) was opposed to the theories propounded by MacCartney, for he wanted it to be understood that he was.

MacCartney retorted by saying he had been trying to show the difference between the theory advocated by Newton and that advocated by himself, and he was glad that the gentleman had by his question emphasized the difference. "He believes in absolutism, in one-man rule; I believe in democracy, in the rule of the people. I do not believe that one man should have the power to charge, try, and condemn a fellow man or any number of men. I declare the theory advanced by the previous speaker to be subversive of human liberty and antagonistic to the best interest of mankind."

There was a Biblical injunction: "Judge not, lest ye be judged." He asked the members not to give one man the power to judge another, lest some day they themselves might suffer for it. To continue that power was to invite destruction of every vestige of liberty remaining to us. To vote down this bill was to endorse the perpetuation of a doctrine which sprang from the heart of tyranny and the brain of injustice, and which up to this time in the world's history had been regnant.

Half-Hearted Supporters.

MacCartney's remarks were also applauded. He was followed by Bamford of Brockton, who supported the bill, because he believed in justice for every man; but he did not believe in this talk about classes, as there were none in this country. Jackson of Fall River spoke in the same strain, warning the members that the working people wanted the law. If it was not passed the people would demand the right to elect their own judges. He believed in time that the members would thank the man who had introduced the bill. Jackson is a trade unionist. Davis of Amesbury said he favored the bill, but from his speech one could not discover any reason why it should pass. He decried the "inflammatory" speeches that had been made in the House recently, and said also that he believed that the police acted properly during the recent teamsters' strike.

These three speeches were remarkably weak, coming as they did after the two Socialists had spoken. They heightened the contrast presented by men holding different views advocating the same measure.

Johnson of Boston, who was never been known to do anything else, moved the previous question. Newton, in closing, expressed surprise that statements criticizing the judiciary of the country should be applauded. Nothing more outrageous than this bill had been proposed in this session. He asked the members to rebuke the remarks by voting down the bill.

Carey replied that the bill sought to adapt the courts to the changed conditions. He asked that the measure be enacted so that the working class be relieved from the arbitrary acts of prejudiced officials.

Bill Defeated, of Course.

On a rising vote 37 voted to substitute the bill and 45 against. Carey waived the point of no quorum and asked for a roll call, which was granted, resulting in 74 for the bill and 79 against, there being 19 pairs. Last year the vote was 62 to 99, which shows a gain for the bill.

I have seldom heard the two Socialists speak so ably as upon this occasion, but all their eloquence availed nothing against the fealty to capitalist interests exhibited by those who today are leading in the celebration of that famous day at Lexington one hundred and twentysix years ago when the first shot for American independence was fired against the representatives of one-man power.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Mass., April 19.

BLOOD MONEY.

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Cripple Creek, Colo., Trades Assembly:

"Whereas, We find in the daily press that the Women's Club of Victor has tried to influence the City Council not to assist the union library until Carnegie is heard from; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly, that we consider Andrew Carnegie's money as 'blood money,' coined from the sweat and blood of our fellow workmen, and therefore consider such a proposition an insult to organized labor and refuse to patronize any library or reading room established or maintained in whole or in part with Carnegie's money."

ONE TRADE NOT DECEIVED.

The San Francisco patternmakers refused to be betrayed by the Hanna Civic Federation. When the proposition came that they give up their fight for the nine-hour day and return to work and allow Hanna's crowd to arbitrate they took a secret ballot and almost unanimously voted to remain out indefinitely, only one man voting in the affirmative. The machinists and other craftsmen who listened to the voice of the tempter have been thrown down hard, the employers declaring that they have nothing to arbitrate.—Cleveland Citizen.

FOR THE DAILY.

One Week Left Before the Grand Concert.

Systematic Work for the Daily Begun — Permanent Organization Formed and Comrade Butscher Entrusted with Carrying Out Plans—General Co-operation Called For.

One week remains before the great Damrosch Concert in Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund. Every comrade or sympathizer who still has more tickets on hand than he needs for personal use should hasten to dispose of them and turn in the money, if possible, before the end of the week, to the Committee.

Don't forget—and don't let anyone else forget—the place, Grand Central Palace, or the time, Sunday afternoon, May 4. The doors will open at three o'clock and the concert will commence promptly at four o'clock.

This concert will be by far the best ever given in this city for so low a price—25 cents for tickets or 35 cents at the door; the object is one which should appeal especially to every workingman's heart; in buying a ticket you help a good cause and in using the ticket you will give yourself a rare treat.

"May Flowers."

Every assembly district or Socialist club that has not already ordered at least fifty copies of the souvenir journal should do so at once. It is announced that they will be ready on Saturday, April 26. They can be obtained of Comrade Ed. Meyer at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Orders, whether sent by mail or attended to in person, should in all cases be accompanied by cash. There is too much work involved to allow the keeping of credit accounts. The price for single copies is 5 cents and in quantities of fifty or more 3 cents each.

Association Meeting.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has issued the following call, which should be read and responded to:

"Comrades:—The movement for the establishment of a Socialist daily newspaper in the English language has at last assumed definite shape.

"The organization which will be charged with the publication of the paper is complete, and will hold its next general meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Thursday evening, May 1.

"And now, comrades, to work! The great task before us calls for the hearty co-operation of all earnest and devoted Socialists. We cannot succeed unless the work of collecting funds and preparing the field for the Daily is taken up with energy and enthusiasm and we must succeed in this great enterprise if we are anxious for the progress of Socialism in this country.

"Remember, comrades, that within the territory likely to be reached by the prospective Daily there are tens of thousands of avowed Socialists, many more passive sympathizers, and hundreds of labor organizations whose interests will be championed by the paper. All of these individuals and organizations must be approached and drawn into the movement, if possible, and every one of us can and must do his share of that work.

"We, therefore, call upon all members of the Association residing in and around the city of New York to attend the meeting of May 1.

"Comrades who are not yet members of the Association may apply for admission at this meeting.

"Let no one who has the interest of our cause at heart stay away."

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for $5—$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, $1 on his admission, and the rest within one year.

Butscher at Work.

Comrade William Butscher has taken up with his accustomed enthusiasm the work for which he has been chosen by the Association, of carrying out in detail the plans for the raising of funds and other preparations for the Socialist Daily. Elaborate plans have been formed which will require the assistance of every party member in the city. In Manhattan and Bronx alone there are about two thousand voters enrolled as Social Democrats, all of whom must be visited personally. A few men cannot do this work, without great waste of time; but with the help of the active members in each district it can be done quickly and thoroughly. Comrade Butscher will visit the various districts to explain the plans as laid out, and will undoubtedly receive the aid of all earnest comrades. Those who will volunteer to take charge of the work in their respective districts are requested to send him their names without waiting for him to visit their organization. This statement applies, not only to Manhattan and Bronx, but to the other boroughs as well. Let all take notice.

Comrade Butscher may be addressed at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, or seen there in person on any weekday between 5 and 7:30 p. m.

The Socialist Daily Finance Committee makes the following report for the week:

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to April 21:

Previously acknowledged	$3,676.50
Emile Baehme	10.00
Timothy Ivers, Granitville, Vt.	5.00
Dr. Victor Parsonnet, Newark, N. J.	50.00
J. Egdall, Lawrence, Mass.	10.00
Hebrew Educational League, Lawrence, Mass.	10.00
Theo. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo, N.Y.	10.00
Herman Klapproth, Hamden, Conn.	10.00
Franz Gerau Maennerchor	25.00
George Holderman	5.00
C. Hitzl	12.00
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Herron	1,200.00
Total	$5,023.50
Cash donations	438.47
Total	$5,461.97

Paid on Pledges.

Payments on pledges up to April 21 are:

Previously acknowledged	$333.50
H. R. Kearnes, Jersey City, N.J.	1.00
Albert Halpern	2.00
Ernest Spranger	2.00
Mathew Kirsch, Niagara Falls.	3.00
Chas. Classen	2.00
George Brown	2.00
S. Egall, Lawrence, Mass.	1.00
Hebrew Educational League, Lawrence, Mass.	5.00
Theo. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo	1.00
Herman Klapproth, Hamden, Conn.	1.00
George Holderman	2.00
C. Hitzl	1.00
G. Welz	1.00
Total	$357.50

Cash Donations.

The following amounts have been received as direct cash contributions, irrespective of pledges:

Previously acknowledged	$260.25
21st A. D., Br. 1, Brooklyn, col.	2.17
Four pinochle players S. T. B. K.	1.10
J. A. Waldron, Junction City, Cal.	4.10
J. M.	4.00
Miss Innes Forbes, Philadelphia	25.00
Miss Mathilde Weil, Philadelphia	75.00
W. Merz	1.00
Jos. Edelman, Philadelphia	2.00
E. H. Randall, Springfield, O.	1.00
Karl Anders	5.00
Karl Kronanberg	5.00
Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Br. 19, W. Hoboken	5.00
C. De Armas	1.00
J. Corales	1.00
M. Guenther	1.00
Friend of H. K., Hamden, Conn.	1.00
Bohemian Branch, 26th A. D.	2.00
Oscar Keller, Greenfield, Mass.	2.00
John Harter	2.00
Misses R. and A. Jaffe	5.00
C. Leist	10.00
Jos. De Laney	.35
H. L. Kunsme	.50
W. G. Morgan, Philadelphia	1.00
Socialist Party, Br. 1, Newark.	20.00
Emerson B. Rich	1.00
Total	$438.47

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York. Communications may be addressed to Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

KINGS COUNTY.

A regular meeting of the County Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County will be held at the rooms of the Socialist Club, Fulton street near Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, April 26.

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott,
Socialist Daily Finance Committee:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $..... to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address .....

COUNTING OUT IN KANSAS CITY.

Flagrant Violation of Law by Election Officials.

Many Ballots Refused and Many Thrown Out After Being Cast—Not One-Third of Socialist Vote Is Counted—Aggressive Work Necessary.

A comrade in Kansas City, Mo., writes: "Not since the days when 'Pinky' Blitz and his pals, acting in the interests of certain 'eminently respectable' citizens of this community revised the ballots in the dead of night, has there been any such rascality as was shown in the counting of the Socialist vote this election. The 'official returns' give a maximum of 500, or about one-third of the vote. The Socialists had no wild notions about their strength; they did not expect to elect even a member of the Lower House; their 'influence' certainly would not be enough to secure an appointment as dog-catcher; but they did expect that the most honorable Board of Election Commissioners and its accomplices, the judges and clerks, would deal fairly enough to show the full vote, which means that the party has official standing. The membership here is about 150 in good standing, or about three-fifths of all who have been accepted since the Socialist Party was organized, and an estimate of twelve hundred votes or even fifteen hundred is not very wild. The trouble was that the Socialist ballots were not given out, and in some cases were actually refused, and finally in the counting only about forty men could be mustered to give the required time as watchers and challengers, so the old-party rascals had it all their own way. In fully two-thirds of the precincts the Socialist ballots were not given out at all, the impression thus being given that there was no ticket, while the Central Committee has already secured several affidavits of voters to prove that some of the judges positively denied having any such ballots. One member who insisted that there was, finally induced the judge to bring them out from under the table. Again in the counting, it was found in different precincts where we had watchers, and there is no telling in how many where we did not, that a lot of Socialist ballots were in the school ticket box, which was different from the city ticket box, and were thus invalidated. Of course as the judge and not the voter put them in that box the 'mistake' was just what was wanted.

"Mr. Lipscomb, the Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners, informed several members of the Committee a few days after election that he thought there were about 1,400 Socialist votes.

"The information gathered about irregularities has been filed with the Prosecuting Attorney, but it is not likely that anything will be done by that official. It is up to the Socialists now to put more backbone into their symaythizers so, that they will demand all the ballots and see that they go into the right box, and further to secure more watchers and challengers for the fall election. Another session of the Legislature may make it impossible for the ticket to be filed without recourse to the courts. This has been a good lesson for the sentimental Socialists who think the old-party politicians are simply misguided—and, by the way, the Board of Election Commissioners, which failed to instruct or to see that judges and clerks obeyed the law to give out all the ballots and who arbitrarily threw out properly voted ballots, is Democratic—of the party that 'is coming our way.'"

CAPITALIST TRICKS.

Methods by Which the Socialist Party Was Prevented from Making Still Greater Gains in Sheboygan.

The "Social Democratic Herald" gives the following account of methods used to defeat the Socialist Party in the Sheboygan city election:

"In the Eighth Ward fifty Social Democrats were practically disfranchised by the tactics of the factory lords by whom they were employed. It had been given out that the factories would close down at 4:30 in the afternoon to allow the men to vote, but this was not done, and when these men got across town to their precincts they found a long line ahead of them. At 7 o'clock the polls were closed, in front of their faces. They marched in a body to Born's Hall and were much cast down, one man actually crying. The Social Democrats lacked but 11 votes of carrying the ward, as it was. In the First, a silk stocking ward, the Social Democratic strength became so apparent that at the last moment the Democratic candidate withdrew in favor of his Republican 'opponent.' The Social Democratic vote increased there by 114. The capitalist parties resorted to colonization also, and a contest may be made by the Socialists on that account."

LOCAL NEW YORK.

The General Committe of Local New York will hold a regular meeting on Saturday evening, April 26, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

—The fact that the capitalists have their troubles does not make the present industrial system a good one. In fact it is an added reason why it should be changed.—Social Democratic Herald.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE BEEF TRUST

What do you think of the Beef Trust? That is what everybody is asking to-day, and the general answer is only a futile denunciation.

It is foolish to curse the Beef Trust Magnates. They are not extraordinary scoundrels. They are only unusually good "business men." If they are robbers, then "business" itself is robbery. And so, indeed, it is. But if we, who have the political power in our hands, allow "business methods" to prevail, then we ought not to complain when we are the victims.

This consideration does not make it any easier for us to bear the sufferings inflicted on us by the Beef Trust. For the great majority of the working-class families of the land, with an income of less than $9 a week, a difference of a very few cents in the price of meat means the difference between bare comfort and positive privation.

What is the Beef Trust? It is a combination of half-a-dozen great capitalists owning the packing houses in Chicago, Kansas City, and other centers, in close alliance with the railroad companies, with a capital aggregating certainly one hundred millions and probably much more, which has been slowly growing in power for the last fifteen years, and now holds by the throat both the cattle-raisers and the meat-sellers and, through them, the whole people. The wage-slaves in the packing houses drag out a miserable life of overwork, poverty, danger, disease, and abuse. Their wages are not raised when beef prices go up. Every additional cent that you pay goes to the coffers of that little group that now—in spite of all anti-trust laws—monopolizes the trade.

And it will not stop here. It is not only a Beef Trust; it is a Meat Trust; and if the most reliable capitalist papers are to be believed, it will soon be the Food Trust, absolutely controlling the distribution of meat, poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables, and fruit. (See New York "Times," April 18.)

What will you do about it? Some eminent "friends of labor" (who can afford good food at any price) advise you to fight the Meat Trust by ceasing to eat meat—and some thoughtless "labor leaders" echo their advice. How wise! To avoid being starved by the Trust you are advised to starve yourselves!

The capitalist politicians propose "investigation," a new anti-trust law or a prosecution in the courts. We have had all these before, and trusts—this one among them—have laughed at all such devices.

Are you, then, helpless? Shall the Trust continue to dictate to you what you shall eat and have the power in their will to reduce you to starvation?

In the days before the French Revolution a Wheat Corner was formed; they called it the "Pacte de Famine," the "Starvation League." The Kitty was in it—just as our kings, Morgan and Rockefeller, stand back of our Food Trust. One of its members, Foulon by name, being asked how the people were to live, replied: "Let the people eat grass."

Not long afterward old Foulon's head, the mouth stuffed with grass, was carried on a pike through the streets of Paris.

That was the only way the people of France a century ago could deal with such a problem—by deeds of blood, striking terror into the hearts of their oppressors. We have the ballot in our hands. We need not think of vengeance, for we have the power of redress our wrongs.

But how? How can we put an end to this mastery of a few over all?

What is it that gives these men the power? It is their private ownership of the means of production and distribution—the stockyards, the packing-houses and their machinery, the storehouses, the railroads and steamships.

These things were not made by Morgan and Rockefeller, nor by Armour, Cudahy, Hammond, and Swift. They were made by the working class, they are operated by the working class, they are necessary to our existence.

"You take my life when you do take the means by which I live," says Shakspere. If the lives of the people are not to be held at the mercy of the capitalist class, then the people must own the means by which they live.

This is the Socialist answer to the question, What will you do about the Food Trust? We will use our ballots to establish collective ownership of the means of production, to be democratically administered for the benefit of all.

ELECTION NOTES.

The official vote cast in Milwaukee gives the following result for the Socialist Party:

For Mayor, Howard Tuttle, 8,457.

For Treasurer, John Doerfler, 8,652.

For Controller, Eugene Rooney, 8,478.

For Attorney, Theo. Barmeister, 7,911.

The Socialist candidates for Alderman in Rock Island, Ill., received an aggregate vote of 173. Our candidate for Supervisor, H. J. Brandt, had 110.

Socialists polled one-quarter of the vote in Girard, Kas., where the "Appeal to Reason" is published.

Result of election in Ann Arbor, Mich., show that the Socialist vote increased over a hundred per cent. Last year it was 58, this year 129. Most promising of all, the votes were almost all straight. Comrade Dan Jeannerett was the candidate for Mayor, and as he has been an untiring Socialist worker for years, he can contemplate with satisfaction the splendid results of the campaign.

Leominster, Mass., increases the vote from 56 to 104.

Warren, O., gives us 148 votes—one-fifth of the total vote in the city.

Springfield, O., casts a Socialist vote ranging from 207 to 325.

Mansfield, O., gives 308 votes in the local election; last year we had but 27.

Conneaut, O., has 40 votes for Socialism, as against 23 last year.

In Pine River, Mich., the old parties united and beat the Socialist Party by a vote of 166 to 162.

At Fergus Falls, Minn., we have 301 out of the 815 votes in the city.

Noble, Ill., has 72 votes; last year, 12.

Dubuque, Ia., polls a Socialist vote of 567. Last year we had 311.

Boone, Ia., has 214, as against 129 last fall and 10 last spring.

Sioux City, Ia., gives us 239 for Mayor. The movement is young there. We had 156 in 1901.

Aurora, Mo., increases the Socialist vote from 25 to 41, in spite of a falling off of a total vote.

Henrietta, Tex., has 33 Socialist votes—and these are the first ever cast in the place.

Houston, Tex., sends a good report: Socialist Party, 500; S. L. P., 37. In 1900 we had 96.

Fargo, N. D., gives the Socialist Party 192 votes. In 1900 we had about 50.

The vote in Livingston, Mont., is reported as showing a gain of 100 per cent. since 1900.

Riverside, Cal., records a good increase. In 1900 the highest vote was 66. This year the lowest is 93 and the highest 225.

THEY KNOW HANNA, TOO.

Pressmen's Unions in Essex County, N. J., Put Themselves on Record Against "Peace Committee."

At the regular meeting of the Essex Trades Council held on Friday evening, April 18, Delegate Fred McIntosh of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 31 was chosen to preside.

Under reports of unions, the delegate from Theatrical State Employees' reported that the boycott issued against Proctor's new theatre had at last proved effective, as the Newark manager had signed the agreement and Proctor's was now a union house. The announcement was received with cheers. Organized labor in Essex County deserve credit for the way in which this boycott was handled. At the opening of the theatre three months ago, Mr. Proctor indignantly spurned the idea that he should employ union stage hands. The matter was brought before the central body, and through the efforts of the various delegates, the affiliated unions placed fines upon all members patronizing the theatre. Boycott stickers were posted everywhere from the Orange Mountains to Hoboken. The White Rats also gave good support. Mr. Proctor has found out to his sorrow that Newark is an industrial city where the workers are rapidly becoming imbued with class-feeling.

Delegates from Printing Pressmen No. 31 and Feeders and Assistant Pressmen No. 19 reported that they were instructed by their union to protest against an article printed in the "Union Label Bulletin," the official organ of the Council, commending Mark Hanna's recent attitude towards organized Labor, and they further demanded the protests recorded and printed in next issue of the "Bulletin." The delegates further stated that their organizations were in possession of Mark Hanna's official record as a union smasher, and that it was a record of crime and infamy. Delegate Crane of the Stationery Engineers moved that the protests be recorded as requested, and the motion prevailed without a dissenting voice.

The Hanna-Gompers combine will not be able to bamboozle the trade unionists of Essex County, now that they have taken the measure of their duplicity in the recent Boston strike.

Delegate Dunn of Beer Drivers Alley, 148 reported that their first annual ball and flag dedication, which was held on Saturday, April 12, was the grandest demonstration ever held by a local union in the state of New Jersey, over two thousand being present, including a special delegation of fifty from a Philadelphia local.

The Worker.

ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
town in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
y the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.
P. O. BOX 1512.
Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance.

year	50c.
months	25c.
gle copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

s than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
copies	75c.
copies	$1.20
copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

er week, one year	$1.75
er week, one year	3.5
er week, one year	7.50
er week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and e money orders, checks and drafts pay- to The Worker.
eceipts are never sent to individual sub- ers. Acknowledgment is made by nging the number on the wrapper, the k following receipt of money—
mmunications concerning the editorial partment of the paper should be ad- essed to the Editor.
All communications should be written one side of the paper; is th ink and on
rds should not be abbreviated; every let- polic should bear the writer's name and ad- the ess; and matter should be put in as few rds as possible, consistently with clear- shess. Communications which do not com- pro with these requirements are likely to its disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the for ew York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, go 01.

UNION PRINTER

a c
lut
wo
the
erm
T
the
lik
his
cha
he
pub
coll
a f
thi
ke
the
no
th
to
tra
be
m
h
n
v
c
p
f
i
t
i
t
i
t

PARTY NOTES.

The Financial Secretaries of several subdivisons of Local New York have thus far failed to send in their reports to the Organizer. Comrades, at the next meeting of your district, see if your Financial Secretary has done his duty and, if not, see that he does.

At the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 27, Comrade G. Edwin Hines, Jr., will deliver a lecture entitled "Lessons from History."

A regular meeting of the Socialist Club will be held at Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, Friday evening, April 25. All members should be present to complete arrangements for the picnic to be held on Decoration Day at Kissinger's High Bridge Park, Glendale.

The reception and entertainment given by the Socialist Club, of Brooklyn, last Saturday evening, was a most enjoyable affair. Prof. Harry R. Austin furnished delightful music on the piano, and the assemblage was well entertained by the little Miss Claire Grant and the clever Turton twins in songs and dances. Socialist songs by Mrs. Chas. S. Cooke brought forth great applause, as did Charles Frederic Adams' fine rendering of Rienzi's address to the Romans. Short addresses were delivered by Mrs. Alex. Fraser, Miss Francis Nacke, Peter E. Burrowes, L. D. Mayes, Dr. C. L. Furman, and Job Harriman. After delightful refreshments had been served, the long and enjoyable evening was brought to a close with dancing. The members of the Socialist Club are to be congratulated on arranging such a successful social gathering to popularize Socialism, and their example should be followed by other organizations.

Comrade Burrowes will speak at the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 27. His subject will be, "The Revolutionary Message." This will be the last meeting of the Club for the present season. All are cordially invited. Admission is free.

The 12th A. D. will hold a public debate on Friday evening, April 25, 8 p. m. sharp, at 96 Clinton street, second floor, room 5. The subject for discussion is "Yellow Socialism and the Socialist Party." After the debate a regular meeting will be held, which members should not fail to attend. This Assembly District will also hold two open-air meetings, on Saturday evening, April 26, at the corner of Pitt and Rivington streets, and on Monday evening, April 28, at the corner of Norfolk and Broome streets.

The 31st A. D. will hold an entertainment and ball at Majestic Hall, 125 E. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, April 27. Admission is 25 cents—proceeds to be used for the district campaign. Comrades, especially those living up town, should turn out.

Comrade Krafft spoke on "Is Our Country a Republic?" at the Socialist Educational Club in Bayonne, N. J., last Sunday night. The pleasant weather prevented a large audience; but the net results, three subscribers for The Worker and a good sale of party literature, proved satisfactory.

The challenge of the anti-Socialist priest, Rev. Mr. Helter of Buffalo, to debate the question of Socialism, has been accepted by Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire. The International Hall has been engaged for this purpose and the debate takes place on April 23.

Local Chelsea, Mass., has left its old headquarters in Hawthorne street for new and more convenient ones in the Central Labor Union Hall, 108 Park street. The meeting night is changed to Tuesday. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Alfred B. Outram, 150 Poplar street, Chelsea.

Comrade Herron writes, in a personal letter from which we are permitted to quote: "I can at last say that I feel that I am really getting well, and before the summer is over I shall be better than for years. We shall be home at the end of the summer at the latest." This news will no doubt be gladly received by the comrades in the United States."

Readers in Newport News, Va., are notified that any Socialist publication, book or paper, may be ordered through H. Bent Bryan, of 231 Twenty-eighth street.

Comrade C. J. Lamb of Dryden, Mich., has arranged a Michigan tour for Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire, as follows: Thursday, May 22, St. Clair; May 23, Clifford; 24, 1:30 p. m., Almont and 7:30 p. m., Dryden; 25, Flint; 26, Lapeer; 27, Kalamazoo; 28, Battle Creek; 29, Jonesville; 30, Ann Arbor; 31, Pontiac; June 1, Detroit.

W. H. Tuttle, the attorney for the United States Publishers' Association, has been instructed to bring suit against the United States Post Office, seeking to restore the privileges of second class entry to "Wilshire's Magazine."

Our Polish Socialist weekly in Chicago, "Robotnik," published several months ago a translation of Father McGrady's 'Socialism and the Labor Question," of which 4,000 copies have been sold. The Milwaukee comrades got 300 copies for distribution during their last campaign and, as the returns in the Polish wards show, it had a good result. Locals of the Socialist Party where there are strong Polish settlements, especially in the West, will do well to use this pamphlet. One hundred copies cost $3.50. Address, "Robotnik," 692-694 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago. Socialist papers will kindly copy this notice.—"Robotnik" will issue a May Day Number of at least 10,000 copies. This also should be used in Polish neighborhoods. One hundred copies are sold for $1.50. Orders should be sent in at once.

Local charters have been issued to Garfield, Idaho; Rock Springs, Wyoming, and Jellico, Tenn.

John C. Chase has spoken this week before the trade unionists in Decatur, Carlinville, Hilliary, Peru, and Carbon Hill, Ill.

The state committees of Missouri, Nebraska, Maine, Minnesota, Kentucky, and Oregon have approved the triplicate monthly financial secretary's report book recently submitted to them.

Socialists of Sioux Falls, S. D., have nominated a ticket for the local municipal election and have constructed a platform containing a formidable array of palliatives, says the "Chicago Socialist." After stating their accordance with the platform adopted at Indianapolis, the second clause runs as follows:

"We resist the claim made by some ignorant and superstitious persons in this community that Socialism is anarchy. We refute the claim with the testimony of the greatest known authority on the ethics of all doctrines, the Encyclopedia Britannica, which says: 'The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity.' Karl Marx, the originator of the theory of Socialism, got his inspiration from the life and teachings of Christ (sic!). If we are anarchists then the Nazarene was an anarchist, whose teachings are the foundation principle of Socialism. Socialism is simply applied Christianity; the golden rule applied to every-day life. Before this ideal can be realized our economic and industrial system must be revolutionized. To work out this revolution is the object of Socialism."

The Vancouver (Canada) branch of the Socialist Party are sending copies of their platform to the trade unions of that city, asking them to read and discuss the platform in their meetings.

Los Angeles Socialists hold their International Labor Day demonstration on the evening of May 1 in Blanchard Hall, with Comrade T. W. Williams as the principal speaker.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

Receipts for the National Propaganda Fund are as follows:

Amount reported to April 12	$288.33
J. Edelman, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.25
T. Hosmer, Bloomfield, Mo.	1.00
Local Cincinnati, O.	5.00
6th and 10th A. D., New York	2.00
Branch 2, Local Hudson Co., New Jersey	5.75
Branch 2, Jersey City, N. J.	5.00
Total to April 19	$308.33

A COMPLETE MONOPOLY.

No more the childish jingle wins
Our souls from musings sad;
The Meat Trust owns the little lamb
That gentle Mary had.
—Washington Star.

—An effective play for Socialist amateurs, "Now and Then," a play in two acts by Frederick Krafft. Price, 10 cents; 10 copies, 75 cents; 50 copies, $3.00. Sent postpaid by Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

MAY DAY PARADE.

Saturday Evening, May 3, is the Time When Every Class-Conscious Workingman in New York Should Turn Out.

The May Day parade on Saturday evening, May 3, will form at Fourth street, between the Bowery and Second avenue, and start at 8 o'clock on the following line of march: East to Avenue A; up to Sixth street; east to Avenue C; up to Twelfth street; west to Greenwich avenue, and thence to Eighth avenue; up to Twenty-seventh street; east to Madison avenue; down to Twenty-third street, where a mass meeting will be held on Madison Square East.

This route was decided on at last Saturday's meeting of the May Day Conference. J. N. Wood presided.

New delegates were there seated from the following organizations: 24th A. D. and 34th-35th A. D., Br. 2, S. D. P.; Central Committee of the Women's Social Democratic Society; United Hebrew Trades; International Jewelry Workers No. 1; United Carriage and Wagon Makers; Iron Foundry Workers.

It was voted that only members of organizations represented in the Conference be invited as speakers, and the following were chosen: Morris Hillquit, Ben Hanford, Job Harriman, Charles Dold, and Rudolph Modest. The Executive Committee was empowered to procure other speakers, if necessary.

The Cloth Sponsers' delegate reported that his union has hired a band and will turn out six hundred strong. The delegate of the Pipe Calkers stated that his organization would probably have a band. He submitted a resolution to be presented at the mass meeting, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Reports of various delegates indicate that the members of the unions take an active interest in the demonstration and that it will be a success.

The Conference meets again on Saturday evening, April 26, at the Labor Lyceum. Every delegate must be present.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRE- SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

He Likes the "Appeal" Better.

Editor of The Worker.

Noticing the extract from the Seattle "Socialist" regarding the "Appeal to Reason" in your issue of April 20, I am constrained to write you a few ideas on the subject. Am not very sanguine as to the weight they possess in your estimation, but it will be a little relief to my feelings anyway.

It is cause for regret on the part of one who has the success of the cause at heart that the comrades should waste time and space in attacking each other. The enemy is big enough to require all our attention and no good can come from such a policy of throwing bricks.

The one thing that persons as high up in Socialism as Seattle "Socialist," The Worker, etc., fail to understand concerning the "Appeal" is that it is designed for elementary or primary work. Wayland knows Socialism as well as anybody, and he is a great deal more diplomatic than the majority of editors in the methods he adopts to advance the cause. I venture to say that if out of a hundred persons who knew nothing of Socialism, all equally intelligent or ignorant, would be a better way to put it, as the major portion of our citizens are more characterized by ignorance than intelligence, fifty would receive The Worker or any other Socialist publication with which I am acquainted and fifty were to receive "Appeal" for a year there would be twice or three times as many individuals voting the Socialist ticket from the "Appeal" crowd as there would be from the other half. The "Appeal" has a number of good points. It is low in price. It is clear and simple in presentation of conditions and showing the desirability of change of government, and outside of the Beef Trust, is the greatest factor in spreading the cause of Socialism in the United States. I was converted to Socialism by the "Appeal" and know twelve men of my acquaintance who are as devoted Socialists as you can find anywhere, vote the ticket straight, always ready to talk it and contribute to help push it. All from reading the "Appeal." I do not know one who was brought from darkness into the light by any other paper and we read quite a few, considering that we are not "literary chaps" as some persons are.

Now for goodness sake give us a rest on such tactics and don't waste any more space on discussions on whether a Christian can be a Socialist or vice versa. It is not business. See?

ROBERT B. RINGLER.
Reading, Pa., April 18.

So Does This Man.

Editor of The Worker.

I am taking so many Socialist Papers Now (More than a Dozen) that I hardly have time to Read them, but I give them to others, and send them through the Mails. hate to stop one after I have taken and Read it a while as I want to hear all about the Progress of the Kingdom (Rule) of God on Earth, in Place of the Devils Damned Kingdom (Rule) of Competition of Every Fellow for Himself and the Devil get the Hindmost and the Damndest Rascal gets it all, where its do your Neighbor not as you would have Him do you but as He Does you, and Do Him awful damned Quick or He will do you first. I seen in a Socialist Paper (The Worker) a few weeks ago a list of seven of the Leading Socialist Papers and the Appeal to Reason was not among them (and ill be Damned for a Damned Liar Damned Idiot and Damned Hypocrit Like the Damned Preachers are) if the Appeal is not Doing More than all of them to open the Eyes of the Damned Idiotic Hay Eating Voting Brutes and Working Beasts of this damned Nation while the other Socialist Papers are Squabbling about Nothing the Appeal goes Right on sawing wood and Dont advertise Rum and Tobacco and have their Damned Balls and Fairs, it attends Strictly to Business.

A. STOCKHAM.
Walt, O., April 8.

Letter Box

WM. GLANZ, Paterson, N. J.—We take up your questions seriatim:

1. Do the trade and labor organizations furnish us the skeleton of the future Socialist Commonwealth? If so, in what respect?

This, like every question of the detailed organization of the future society, is a question to which it would be impossible to give a positive answer. There are some who think that the present trade unions will serve as the skeleton of the Socialist Commonwealth—that, as the class struggle is successfully fought out by the proletariat and collective ownership established, the trade unions will be transformed from fighting organizations into administrative bodies, on a plan somewhat similar to the guild system of the Middle Ages, the workmen of each trade forming a more or less completely autonomous body, owning the means of production of that trade, and directing its operations. We do not incline to this view. The interdependence of all industries is becoming so close, the boundary-lines between trades are so rapidly being wiped out, since a scientific work society is becoming so completely integrated—that it seems to us very doubtful whether such a system of federated associations would work. We believe rather that the present machinery of government, national, state, and local, captured by the working class and modified in such ways as may be found necessary, will furnish the framework of the organization of the Socialist Commonwealth—to use Engels' phrase, "the government of persons will be transformed into the administration of things."

2. Is trade unionism blocking the way to progress?

Doubtless the trade unions make many mistakes which block the way to progress, but the movement as a whole is an essential factor in our progress toward Socialism. It serves a double purpose: First, it prevents the degradation of the workers to the level of abject misery and servile content; Second, it educates them, both in class consciousness and in the art of organized thought and action. Surely these are valuable services.

3. Is the trade-union movement a phase of the class struggle?

Certainly yes. The very foundation of the trade union is the recognition of the fact that the workers have common interests which are opposed to the interests of the capitalists. Trade unionism is not the whole of the class struggle, but it is an essential part.

4. Can a person who opposes the labor organizations (the pure and simple trade unions) consistently be called a Socialist?

This would depend on the way in which he shows his opposition. The Socialist Party cannot, of course, attempt to dictate absolute unanimity in opinion or in the expression of opinion to its members. It can lay down rules for their action, and does so on important matters. We should not refuse to recognize a man as a Socialist simply because he disagrees with our opinion and the formulated opinion of the party as to the usefulness of trade unions. At the other extreme, if he shows his disapproval of the unions by scabbing or even by malicious slanders, we should say he was not a good Socialist.

5. Can a man who neglects to join the union of his trade consistently be called a Socialist?

The party recommends (it does not require) that its members join the unions of their trades and we believe it to be their duty and their interest to do so. Yet there may be circumstances that would justify a good Socialist in refusing to join. We would even admit that there may be circumstances that would justify a good Socialist in not joining the party organization—though they are rare.

6. Is Father McGrady a member of the Socialist Party?

We understand that he is.

7. Can a clergyman be a class-conscious Socialist?

As well as a lawyer or a doctor. We do not refuse to accept members who are not actually wage-workers and it would be foolish to do so. What we do require of non-proletarians joining the party is that they should recognize its proletarian character and come into it as comrades, not as dictators or messiahs.

8. Can a clergyman in Germany, France, or Italy become a member of the Socialist Party?

We know of no rule against it. If the clergyman comes honestly the Socialist Party will not exclude him—though the church will very likely so expel him.

TO ALL OUR FRIENDS.—Cut this out and preserve it; read it once a week and comply with it: 1. DON'T send business communications to the Editor; 2. DON'T write with pencil or on both sides of the paper and DON'T abbreviate words that should be spelled out; 3. DON'T forget to put name and address in every letter; 4. DO be brief.

C. H. CASPAR, Fort Edward, N. Y.—In the summer of 1894 President Cleveland sent Federal troops to Chicago, against the protest of Governor Altgeld (now lately deceased) to help break the strike of the American Railway Union (of which Eugene V. Debs was President). The A. R. U. strike began in sympathy with the strike of the employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company at Pullman, a suburb of Chicago, a town completely owned by the Pullman Company. Through the use of the troops and the arrest of the officers of the A. R. U. under injunction and their imprisonment in Woodstock Jail, the strike was broken. When the matter was afterwards discussed in the United States Senate, Republican and Democratic Senators united in praising Cleveland for his "firm defense of law and order"—among them Senator Daniel, Democrat, of West Virginia, who presided in the Chicago Convention that nominated Bryan in 1896.

In 1899-1900 President McKinley sent Federal troops into the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho, under General Merriam, to break the strike of the miners. Martial law was declared, hundreds of workingmen arrested on suspicion and held for weeks or months without trial, and a state blacklist was established by a proclamation issued by Democratic Governor Steunenberg and endorsed by General Merriam, forbidding the employment of any members of the Western Federation of Miners. The history of the Coeur d'Alene affair you may read in Herriman's pamphlet, "The Class War in Idaho," which you can get at this office for 5 cents.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties:

2. The officers to be elected are:
   a. A Chairman at each meeting.
   b. Recording Secretary.
   c. Financial Secretary.
   d. Organizer.
   e. Literature Agent.

3. Order of business—
   a. Reading of the minutes.
   b. Admission of new members.
   c. Communications and bills.
   d. Report of Organizer.
   e. Reports of Committees.
   f. Unfinished business.
   g. New business.

4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.

7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, inclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

IN YORKVILLE.

A general meeting of all members of the Yorkville districts—26th, 28th, 30th, and 32-33d A. D.—has been called by the C. E. C. for Sunday, April 27, at 3 p. m., in the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Important business will be taken up concerning the coming campaign and the Socialist Daily.

FOR TEN-HOUR DAY.

Bakers' Union No. 164 of the Bronx has decided to demand a ten-hour workday beginning May 1. If the demand is not granted by May 7 a strike will be called. The bakers ask the support of Socialists and organized workingmen of the Borough in this fight, and they should have it.

A CORRECTION.

In our report of the Toledo campaign given last week we unintentionally omitted Spargo's "Where We Stand" from the list of literature used. This is a good pamphlet and the circulation of a few hundred copies of it in Toledo will help to make another good gain in our vote there next time.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTER'L SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION REGISTERED

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...

Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Thos. Bersford, 609 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. La Kamp, P. O. Box 144, Goldfield.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, A. A. Lewis, 361 Scott street, Covington.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire T. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Winthrop Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet avenue.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark. State Committee second Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arastein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Arthur Bissett, Fargo.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. B. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1227 Arch street; Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 806 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

PUERTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Saturnino Sone, San Juan.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. W. Scott, 86 Virginia street, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and place of meeting. If you are not already a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fail to attend the next meeting of your assembly district, join the party, and go to work.

The headquarters of Local New York are at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Julius Gerber is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lyceum on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

1st, 3d, and 5th A. D.—Every Monday at 249 W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. Mayes.

2d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 73 Ludlow street.

4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall, E. Broadway, near Clinton street.

9th and 10th A. D.—Second and fourth Friday, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

7th A. D.—First and third Wednesday, at Colonial Hotel, 243 W. Seventeenth street.

9th and 11th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 426 W. Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—Every Friday at Grand Central Palace Hall, 90-96 Clinton street, Room 5.

13th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 242 W. Forty-second street.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 228 E. Tenth street.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 437 W. Fifty-third street.

16th A. D.—Every Friday at 616 E. Fifth street.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 421 First avenue.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 125 Amsterdam avenue.

21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

22d A. D.—Every Thursday at 215 East Fifty-ninth street.

23d A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19 Manhattan street.

24th A. D.—(Branch 1.) Second and fourth Monday, at 1059 Second avenue.

24th A. D.—(Branch 2.) Every Thursday at 225 E. 86th street.

26th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1432 Second avenue.

26th A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy-third street.

28th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1497 Avenue A.

30th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

32d and 33d A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1007 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GERMAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 3390 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENGLISH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 3390 Third avenue.

ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third Saturday, at Weide's Hotel, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The headquarters of Local Kings County, at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, are open daily, from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., to furnish any information regarding the Local as well as all kinds of literature, including subscription cards for the party press.

The County Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at 8 p. m. The Local Organizer is Warren Atkinson, 25 S. Oxford street.

The following is a list of the Branches of the Local, with time and place of meeting:

1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. (American Branch.)—First and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhorn street.

5th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Emrich's, 5-7 Boerum street.

6th A. D.—Every Wednesday, at 222 Stockton street.

7th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at Hinkenfeld's, 1252 Forty-fifth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Turn Hall, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and Calyer streets.

15th A. D.—Second and fourth Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue.

16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 9 McDougal street.

17th A. D.—First and third Sunday afternoon, at 9 McDougal street.

18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 9 McDougal street.

19th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Labor Lyceum, 355 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Wednesday, at 257 Hamburg avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Friday, at 675 Gleinmore avenue.

21st A. D., Branch 2—Friday, at New Central Hall, 410 Stone avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 3, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Wednesday, at Keystone Hall, Pennsylvania and Glenmore avenues.

What is Home Without The Worker.

"My wife says my subscription has expired and notifies me that she wouldn't attempt to keep house without The Worker. So here you are." So writes Fred Long.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I suffered untold misery for a period of over five years with a case of chronic dyspepsia. I would rise in the morning feeling draggy, miserable and unfit for work. For weeks I would be unable to eat one good meal. After eating I would swell and the oppression would almost drive me crazy. At times I would be troubled with spells of dizziness. Constant worriment reduced my weight until I was a shadow of my former self. I have been taking Ripans now for two months and am almost cured. My old symptoms have disappeared. I have gained in weight over twelve pounds.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Have you been a copy of the

THE COMING NATION?

Opinions from the comrades:

"It's a strong, attractive, and instructive number."

"The best propaganda paper in the field."

"Its cartoons and pictures are drawing cards. People will read pictures where they won't read rhetoric."

Send your name on a postal card and receive three sample copies free.

FRED'K KRAFFT, Editor.
E. N. RICHARDSON, Assistant Editor.
THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 210 West 120th st., New York.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST. New York City.
Union Printer
Union Label. Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

Entertainment and Hop arranged by the 31st A. D., at Majestic Hall, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, April 27. Admission, 25 cents.

DON'T WEAR YOURSELF OUT TRYING TO SPREAD SOCIALISM, but take hold of things by the smoothest handle. New ideas and labor-saving devices in propaganda material. Samples for 2c. stamp. FRANK OHNEMUS, 196 Park Place, Long Island City, New York.

ORDER BLANK FOR

THE WORKER'S

GREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.

THE WORKER,
184 William Street, New York.

Enclosed find $..... for which send me.....copies of your issue of May 1st.

Name .....

Address .....

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by BEN. HANFORD	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by REV. Father McGRADY	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by ALGERNON LEE	3 Cents
The Proletariat by KARL KAUTSKY	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by JOB HARRIMAN. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by KARL MARX and FRED'K ENGELS	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. ENGELS	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. STONE	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by KARL KAUTSKY	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by FRED'K KRAFFT	10 Cents
The Adventures of JOHN McCUE—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by PAUL LAFARGUE	10 Cents
Social Effect of Machinery by FRANK W. COLTON	5 Cents
Where we stand by JOHN SPARGO	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by ROBERT BLATCHFORD	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.

Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.

Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue".....10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth, 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth.....$1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth.....$2.60.
"Industrial Denouncing." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb.....$4.00.
"The Passing of Capitalism." By Ladoff. 25c.
"Organized Self-Help." By H. N. Casson. 25c.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue....10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton.10c.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford.....15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady.....10c.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo.....5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery..10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING **SOCIALIST BOOKS**

That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 each or $1 a month. Five months makes you joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.40	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.40	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	.10	.05
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.40
Last Days of Paris Commune. Cloth	.40	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.40
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.80
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.40
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	$ 2.25	$ 1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

Just Received from England

A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The

SEE THE OTHER SIDE.

FROM FAR HAWAII.

A Pitiful Cry from Puerto Ricans on Sugar Plantations.

Two Chapters in a History of Capitalist Crime—Lured from Their Homes by False Pretenses, Some of Them Kidnapped en Masse, They Are Now Left to Starve.

A little over a year ago The Worker published correspondence from Puerto Rico telling of the terrible sufferings of the working people in that island following upon the introduction of "American institutions" there. There was a general interruption of industry while the American capitalists were busy getting the means of production into their own hands. Thousands of people were out of work and suffered the direst poverty, some dying of actual starvation. The American military authorities outdid the worst records of the Spanish governors in the severity with which they crushed strikes and labor demonstrations. The change of the coinage aggravated the evil, the money price of food and other commodities being increased, while a corresponding increase of money wages was refused; and the United States authorities assisted the employers in carrying out this infamous policy.

But while the American capitalists, not having yet got the means of production in Puerto Rict fully into their possession, were unwilling to "give employment" to the people in that island, the same capitalists, having secured the ownership of the sugar plantations and mills of Hawaii, were anxious to have a surplus population of workers there, so that wages might be kept down.

Although the condition of the workers in Hawaii was already most miserable, the sugar companies circulated in Puerto Rico glowing accounts of the prospects awaiting those who would go to Hawaii to work. Many fell into the trap, and willingly signed contracts to go to Hawaii and work on the plantations.

Others, however, being acquainted with the methods commonly used by capitalists to effect their purpose of reducing the workers' share of their product, thought it "better to bear those ills they had than fly to others that they knew not of," and advised their fellows to stay in Puerto Rico and agitate for an improvement of their conditions instead of putting themselves completely into their exploiters' power by going as contract laborers to far-away Hawaii.

The result was that the sugar lords were not able to get as many slaves as they wanted in their Pacific colony, while they had more than they wanted in their West India possessions. Finding that persuasion did not suffice, they did not scruple to resort to a combination of force and fraud.

The agents of the sugar companies engaged large numbers of Puerto Rican workers on the understanding that they were to be given employment in the United States. These workers were then shipped to New Orleans and put aboard trains, which, they supposed, were to carry them to plantations in the neighborhood. Instead, the trains were run through to San Francisco (stopping for water only at certain points in the prairies or the great plains where there could be no chance for the "emigrants" to escape) and their human cargo there loaded, like so many cattle, on steamships bound for Hawaii. A few managed to escape at New Orleans or at San Francisco, but at both points the police were used to prevent desertion.

This story of fraud and wholesale kidnapping was partly told in the capitalist press at the time—in the fall of 1900 and the following winter—and was more fully related in The Worker.

Now comes the second chapter in this drama of capitalist crime, in the form of a letter from some fifty Puerto Rican workingmen and women in Hawaii, published in the newspapers of their native islands. We quote it, in part, from the San Juan "News." Under date Hawaii Kiloa, Feb. 17, these "prisoners of poverty" write:

"To the Editor of the 'News.'

"Sir:—With the utmost respect we address this to you in order to acquaint the Puerto Rican people with what we are undergoing in this territory of Hawaii, to which end we request to publish these lines to your valuable paper. We are Puerto Ricans, native born, who were forced to leave Puerto Rico by the hard times, and were transported to Hawaii where we live void of all liberties, bearing the yoke of the despotic planter after filling his safes with our sweat for the miserable wage of fifty cents daily. * * *

"Why does the government which allowed the emigration to Hawaii remain in silence, when it is known that not the people here nor the territorial officials care for us? It seems incredible that the government which allowed the emigration should permit that the real patriots who welcomed it with wreaths of flowers, flags, and other things, should permit that those who venerate and hold dear in their hearts the memorable name of the honorable liberator of the West Indies. We to-day, ask for protection from the governor, Mr. Hunt, from our countrymen, from the press, and from the new honorable President, Mr. Roosevelt. We are Puerto Ricans born, Americans at heart, and relying on this, men and women and children abandoned the towns of our Borinquen, crossed the Carribbean first and later the Pacific, where many of our comrades lie buried forever. Arriving at Honolulu we are submitted to inhuman domain, being outraged, beaten and ill treated in all manner of ways.

"Not to wait until the extermination comes, we forward this ardent request for protection, hoping it will receive attention and not be disregarded as was a letter signed by thirty-four Puerto Ricans sent November 25 from the Oahu plantation.

"We wish it known that never before has any Puerto Rican people been compelled to seek protection from any country, for our native land always granted us this even under the Spanish regime. It is a shame to all the world that to-day when we are under the domain of the United States, we are compelled to emigrate to a place void of enlightenment and ideals, to live oppressed and without hope.

"We do not want to be slaves any longer in Hawaiian territory, and men and women and children beg to be returned to our native country.

"We notify the press that on Feb. 12 there were dismissed from the plantation Koai, Kawii, about forty Puerto Ricans who were without work, moneyless, homeless, with none to help them. There are over 300 Puerto Ricans in the jails of these islands, most of them for no other crime than for not being willing to work for small wages."

The uncouth English of this letter only adds to the conviction of its truth and to the pathos of it. Exiles in a strange land, poor and friendless and helpless, they could find no champion to put their pitiful cry for protection into good literary form. They wrote as best they knew, to tell the story of their oppression.

This is what it means—"our manifest destiny," "our" commercial supremacy, "our" prosperity, "our" American institutions.

After all, it is only a little worse than the story that could be told by thousands of emigrants and of native-born Americans, too, in the coal mines, in the railroad construction gangs, in the lumbering camps, or on the poverty-stricken farms all along the great railway lines of the Far West—lured by the lying representatives of mine owners, railway companies, and land companies, to leave what was already a life of poverty in the hope of bettering their condition, only to find themselves in more hopeless poverty at the end and completely in the grasp of their exploiters.

Fellow workingmen of the United States, is this a sample of the workings of "our," of "your," institutions? Is it yours, the prosperity and the commercial supremacy which are secured by such crimes? No, these are not yours. But nevertheless, the responsibility is yours, for you are the voters who have the power to say whether such things shall go on. There is but one way in which you can fulfil that responsibility as men and citizens and workingmen—by voting into power the Socialist Party, which stands for the overthrow of the profit-grinding system that fosters such criminal methods, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

—Mark Hanna, capitalist and money baron, says he's in love with trade unions, but doesn't like Socialism. As he is already married to capitalism, the Socialists will see to it that he doesn't make a mistress of trade unionism.—Social Democratic Herald.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

AFRAID OF CRITICISM.

Queer Action of General Officers of Longshoremen's Union.

Demand That Hoboken Local "Apologize" for Having Passed Resolutions Criticizing President Keefe—Local Will Stand by Its Position—"Peace Conference" at Bottom of Trouble.

At its January business meeting Local 271, Hoboken, N. J., of the International Longshoremen's Association adopted resolutions censuring International President Daniel J. Keefe for taking part in the so-called Industrial Peace Conference and accepting a place on the Committee of Thirty-six, as well as for neglecting instructions in regard to the organization of the port of New York and affiliation with the International Federation of Transport Workers.

An Amazing Rebuke.

The Local has just received an astonishing communication from Secretary Barter of the I. L. A. at Detroit, stating that the General Council of the Association at its recent meeting in Cleveland had adopted a resolution endorsing the position of President Keefe and calling on Local 271 "to apologize to the President for unjustifiable attack it had made upon him."

Local 271 considers this a very queer procedure. The General Council gave the Local no opportunity to defend or justify its previous action, to state the facts in the case or express their views, but seems to demand not only unquestioning obedience but servile deference to the general officers. The Hoboken local refuses to submit to such treatment and has informed Secretary Barter that Local 271 cannot accept the decision of the General Council as final and does not consider the incident closed but will appeal to the Convention to be held at Chicago in July; that the Local will stand by its resolutions at all costs, considering them entirely justified, and will never think of apologizing to President Keefe for exercising its right of criticism upon elected officers.

The Resolutions.

The original resolutions, which were printed in The Worker of Jan. 19, are as follows:

"Whereas, It has become known to the members of Local 271 of the International Longshoremen's Association that President Daniel J. Keefe of the I. L. A., during his recent stay in the city of New York, on the seventeenth and eighteenth of December, 1901, instead of using that time in organizing and affiliating the longshoremen of New York—which is of the utmost importance, not only to the members of this local, but also to the Association at large, because New York is the first and foremost port on the American continent—wasted his time, together with other so-called labor leaders, in useless consultation with notorious enemies of Labor and in forming a 'Capital and Labor Peace Committee;' and

"Considering that we, as class-conscious workingmen, have come to the conclusion that said 'peace committee' is detrimental to the interests of the workingmen in general and to the members of this Association in particular, and threatens to become the greatest danger to organized Labor this country has seen for years; and

"Whereas, Further, our President, Daniel J. Keefe, has violated the pledge of this association in dealing with such notorious enemies of Labor as Mark Hanna, Schwab, and others; be it

Keefe Censured.

"Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the actions of our President, Daniel J. Keefe, and demand of him that he immediately sever his connections with said 'Peace Committee,' otherwise further steps should be taken in the matter; and

"Whereas, Furthermore, President Daniel J. Keefe has, so far as we know, acted solely on his individual responsibility and without any authorization whatsoever from our Association, and is now a member of the said 'Peace Committee,' of which a notorious enemy of Labor, Mark Hanna, is the chairman; therefore be it further

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local 271 of the I. L. A., do not feel ourselves bound, individually or collectively, by any findings, resolutions, or recommendations of said 'Peace Committee,' and that we do not recognize said committee as having any authority whatsoever in anything concerning Labor; and

International Affiliation.

"Whereas, Lastly, to our knowledge, no definite steps have been taken towards affiliation with the International Federation of Transport Workers, as was ordered by the last convention of the I. L. A. of Toledo, O., and as we know, through a letter from Secreary Chalmers of the I. F. of T. W., that they are ready and willing and glad to have us affiliate with them, therefore be it further

"Resolved, That we find President Daniel J. Keefe guilty of neglecting his duties as President of the I. L. A. and we call upon the Executive Board to take the necessary steps for affiliation with the International Federation of Transport Workers as soon as possible."

Regardless of any differences of opinion as to the correctness of the original resolutions, Local 271 certainly deserves the support of all right-minded workingmen in its resistance to the demands of the General Council. Even in the worst days of French despotism, when the King could say, "I am the state," subordinate authorities bravely maintained the right of criticizing his actions when they considered them unwise. The General Council of the I. L. A. has quite equalled the worst record of the N. E. C. in the old days of the S. L. P. when local bodies were threatened with discipline for passing resolutions in condemnation of De Leon. Mr. Keefe knows what was the result of DeLeon's policy in the S. L. P.—dissension, injurious for the time to the whole organization, but ending in the overthrow of the boss. That is the inevitable result of such arbitrary methods.

STATE CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Michael O'Neil Nominated for Governor, Claflin and Murray for Congress—A Good Vote Expected.

The Socialist Party of New Hampshire met in State Convention at Dover on Friday, April 17, and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor — MICHAEL H. O'NEIL of Nashua.

For Congress, First District—SUMNER F. CLAFLIN of Manchester.

For Congress, Second District—JAS. S. MURRAY of Concord.

The convention, held at Socialist headquarters on Central avenue, was called to order a little after 10:30 a. m. by the State Secretary, Louis Arnstein. The Socialists of Exeter, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Rochester, Franklin, Portsmouth and Dover were represented and delegations from Newfields, Somersworth and other places were present.

On motion, Sumner F. Claflin of Manchester was elected Chairman, and Louis Arnstein of Dover, Secretary of the Convention. A committee of three, consisting of J. S. Murray of Concord, A. K. Chase of Nashua and D. E. C. Duffie of Dover, was then elected to report on a platform at the afternoon session. Michael H. O'Neil of Nashua then handed the following resolution to the Secretary:

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party of New Hampshire in biennial convention assembled, disclaims all responsibility for, or connection with, George Howie of Manchester, N. H., or any of his schemes for destroying the party, from this date, and hereby notify all Socialists and the public generally to that effect. A copy of this to be forwarded to Mr. Howie and the party press."

This was adopted unanimously, as was an additional resolution declaring Mr. Howie's alleged position on the state committee vacant.

A motion was then made and carried that the Secretary, Louis Arnstein, and the Treasurer, Benjamin T. Whitehouse, be elected to membership on the Executive Committee. These comrades, with George A. Little of Manchester and M. H. O'Neil of Nashua, who were elected last Thanksgiving at the Exeter Convention, received the endorsement of the convention as the existing Executive Committee, and four votes were then taken to fill the remaining vacancy, the candidates being Murray, Duffie, Marden, and Chase. After the first ballot, Chase withdrew and on the fourth ballot George A. Marden of Exeter was elected.

In the afternoon session, after the transaction of some routine business, the report of the Platform Committee was called for. The majority report was read by A. K. Chase of Nashua, but the minority report, which follows, read by D. E. C. Duffie of Dover, was finally accepted by the Convention:

State Platform.

"The Socialist Party of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, affirms its allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States of America. Socialism holds that the industrial system of the world is based on the legal piracy of the working class by the capitalist class. The toll gatherers of this system are profit, interest, and rent. The inevitable result of the system is misery, poverty, and crime. Just as long as the one class, the capitalist, owns the tools of production and distribution and the other class, our class, the working class, are compelled through force of circumstances, to accept of such wages as the employer may offer, just so long will poverty, with its countless evils, be our lot in life.

"The question whether we, the wage-slaves of the twentieth century, are better or worse off than our predecessors in the labor market has, with other things temporal, passed away. The one question that confronts the working class is this: Shall we abolish this false economic system that is crushing into dumb despair one-half the human race?

"We hold, with the founders of the American republic, 'that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.'

"Inasmuch as the constitution of the United States of America gives two-thirds of the states the power to change said constitution, and believing that such a change will be beneficial to the working class, we ask you as a class to make the constitutional change.

"With the advent of the spinning jenny and the steam engine as a motor, what is now known as the 'factory system' was called into being and capitalism commenced its hideous career. Countless evils for the working class have followed its introduction. As intelligent beings, it stands us in hand to search out the cause and apply the remedy. The machine is a social product. It is the collective work of mankind, and should be owned and operated by the people. The Co-operative Commonwealth must be established.

"When this change from private to public ownership shall be brought about remains for the people to decide. The road lies through the ballot-box.

"Socialism maintains that labor—applied human energy—is the one and only source of wealth. It yet remains to be proven without quibbling and sophistry that such a conclusion is unsound.

"Property is a creation of law, and when obtained without work has got to be stolen by or given to its possessor. The capitalist steals by law. Mr. Carnegie is now spending wealth that was created by and stolen from his operatives.

"The Socialist perceives that it is better to remove grievances than to resist them. While we submit to the particular hardship, we assail the system from which the hardship flows. For this reason we advocate the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth in place of the system now in vogue. Industrial revolution is our battle cry.

Greetings to Belgian Comrades.

"We send our fraternal greetings to our comrades in Belgium and wish them success in their revolution. The working class of the world have our heartfelt sympathy in their battles with the kindoms of our time. Wars and crime of every description are bred by commercialism. To prevent a world-wide cataclysm we must establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"The trade unions are the economic expression of the labor movement and the Socialist Party is the political expression of the labor movement: be it resolved, that the Socialist Party hereby calls upon said labor unions to use the ballot for the abolition of the wage system and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth."

Nominations were then made as stated above.

Comrade O'Neil was candidate for Mayor of Nashua at the last city election and polled a large vote. He is young and energetic and will work well for the cause.

Comrade Claflin is one of the "old guard" in New Hampshire, having twice run for Governor, with an increasing vote.

Comrade Murray is a stone cutter of Concord and it is believed that he will make a good showing in the Second District, where Socialism is rapidly gaining ground.

PARTY WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Notes of Socialist Organization and Propaganda in the Bay State.

In Boston the celebration of May Day to be held in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, on Sunday, May 4, is being looked forward to with much expectation. The visit of Ben Hanford has aroused much interest, and there is every likelihood of a big crowd being present to greet him and the other two speakers, Comrades Carey and MacCartney. The meeting will open promptly at 7:30 p. m., and those attending are requested to come early. As the admission is free nothing should prevent a most successful affair and the Boston comrades should work to that end. Clubs in the vicinity that hold Sunday night meetings are expected to suspend for this evening and attend the celebration instead. Somerville has voted to do so. Advertising cards can be secured from the undersigned.

H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak in Fitchburg on April 26, Worcester the 27th, and Brockton on the 28th. The Cambridge meeting is deferred until a later date, when efforts will be made to get the students out. Wilshire should have good meetings.

The Somerville and Cambridge Socialist clubs will celebrate May Day with a social to be held in Essex Hall, Central Square, Cambridge on Thursday evening, May 1. Dancing 8 to 12. Gent's tickets, 25 cents; ladies' ticket, 15 cents. Boston comrades are invited to attend and enjoy themselves.

Comrade N. P. Geiger will be the speaker at Amesbury on May 1, when an open-air meeting will be held in the evening. Amesbury comrades have ordered 500 May Day Workers for distribution.

At Springfield, the annual celebration promises to be a big affair. It will be held in Graves' Hall, on Thursday evening, May 1, and Carey and MacCartney will be the speakers. The Springfield comrades have gotten out a very tasty and creditable card advertising the celebration. It is a small card, but contains the portraits of the Socialist representatives, with appropriate reading matter on one side, and on the other a reduced facsimile of Walter Crane's May Day Greeting to the Workers. I should like to see more Socialist advertising as well gotten up as this card.

At a recent agitation meeting held in Charleston last week, at which Carey was the speaker, eight new members joined the club, some of them old workers who are going to get into harness again.

The meetings addressed by the Socialists are very well attended. Of course, Carey and MacCartney draw th elargest crowds. The Cambridge meeting, where the latter spoke, was very successful, and the Dorchester and Waltham meetings of Carey were largely attended by workingmen who were attentive and enthusiastic listeners.

The railroad men's meeting held by Division 122, Order of Railroad Conductors, in Paine Memorial Hall, this city, was largely attended and the speeches of the two Socialist representatives seemed to have a good effect, judging from the remarks made by those in attendance. Hanford's pamphlet was eagerly taken and will help drive the speeches home.

The Brockton fair held week before last was the usual success, and a goodly sum was cleared for the local club. A party of Boston Socialists attended on the last night and report a pleasant time.

The regular summer meetings of the Socialist Party on Boston Common will begin on Sunday next with the veteran and beloved Squire E. Putney in charge. The meeting place is located at the fifth tree on the Charles street mall, and the time of meeting is from 3 to 5 p. m.

The Karl Marx Class, Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, director, has closed the season, which has been the most successful in the class' history.

I visited Newburyport, Amesbury, and Haverhill last week and met nearly all the comrades in each place. I was gratified at the outlook and the comrades evidently mean to put in some hard licks between now and election day—and then afterwards.

The following rather astonishing editorial appeared in the Waltham "Evening News" of April 16, the day after a meeting addressed by Carey:

"'Socialism' was the topic of Representative Carey of Haverhill in a discourse under the auspices of the Social Economic Club of Waltham last evening, when the subject was quite fully illustrated and defined. There is an inexcusable general mental density touching Socialism, with the result that a rational school of thought is condemned by the mass of men who do not understand or comprehend the first letter in the alphabet of the subject. In a few words, Socialism teaches that the production and the distribution of commodities and the use and enjoyment of all public utilities and rights, should be owned by the government and not by private parties as now. Without going into the matter at this time the 'News' is free to say that there is no other way for the conservation of essential human rights but the inauguration of Socialism, or some cognate plan. If government be truly for the people, by the people, Socialism is the Utopia, whereas if government, that is, law and the fruits of the earth, and the products of man's toil and ingenuity, are to be governed and owned by the few, then existing social and economic conditions are to be continued. Whoever doubts this postulate now will know more later on."

The editor was present at the meeting.

The quarterly reports from the various clubs are encouraging, but secretaries are lax in making reports. At the next meeting every member who reads this should enquire if the secretary has sent in a report. This should be attended to.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
Boston, April 21.

NEWS FROM LYNN.

Matters Socialistic have not been remarkably active during the past winter, although agitation work by a few individuals has been carried on. The system of dual organization adopted at the last state propaganda convention has been in some measure responsible for this state of affairs; then, again, a number of our formerly active members have been elected to positions of trust in the various local trade organizations and this, too, has been detrimental in a way to the immediate and important work of the local movement. However, this is partially offset by the fact that some of these comrades are doing good work in arousing Socialistic thought among these in the trade union movement who hertofore have blindly voted the old party tickets and faithfully supported "good labor men" for office every election day.

With the great wave of trade unionism which has recently struck Lynn has also come an increased interest in Socialism, not evidenced, however, by any great growth in membership or interest in our club meetings but by the fact of our members being placed in official positions in the union movement, and a call for Socialist speakers to address union organizations. Comrades Carey, MacCartney, Mailly, and Geiger have addressed by request several such gatherings, including the C. L. U. and the Machinists; and wonder of wonders! the former organization of 160 members (only ten avowed Socialists among them) elected a committee of three, a few days ago, to draw up an eight-hour bill to put before the Massachusetts Legislature, and placed it in the hands of whom? The representatives elected from Lynn by their votes on old party tickets? Oh, no; but in the hands of our two standard bearers, Carey and MacCartney. The organized workers of Lynn are at last learning the lesson which it has cost "old Branch 5" of the old Social Democratic Party much time and money to teach them—that there are but two classes, the robbers and the robbed, and that when they support either of the old party tickets they help to perpetuate the robber class and system.

Among the members of the Socialist movement in Lynn who hold prominent positions in the trade unions are Comrade Ruggles, President of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, a strong organization which has recently compelled the grocers and butchers to unionize their stores and accept a schedule of hours as laid down by the union; Comrade William Jackson, member of the National Board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and its local Agent; Comrade Elmer F. Robinson, Treasurer of the L. P. U. Association and member of the local Shoe Council; and Comrade Wadleigh, Salem, Agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers.

Comrade Fred E. Weed, Chairman of the Socialist City Committee, who has always been and is to-day an active worker in the local movement (a street railway conductor in this city for thirteen years), was recently appointed State Organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. He has accomplished a work which has won for him the respect of all believers in the trade union movement in this section; taking a body of some 300 men, cowed and whipped into submission by the lash of the Boston and Northern Street Railway Corporation, he has organized over 90 per cent. into a branch of the Amalgamated and at midnight last Monday, in the headquarters of the Central Socialist Club, 230 of these men signed the charter list—and this without the knowledge of the railway management or their "spiders," some of whom have since lost their soft jobs and been put to work again on the cars for not keeping their eyes open as to what was going on.

Salem, Marblehead, and Dovers have also been organized by Comrade Weed within the past few days. I predict a great increase in our vote this fall in this city unless all signs fail, as a result of this work.

The one discouraging thing about the movement in Lynn is the fact that the West Lynn organization does not seem willing to sign the charter list of the Central Socialist Club and thereby do its share towards the support of the state and national organizations. There seems to be a misunderstanding regarding the rights of this organization under the new club system which the Executive Committee has done its best to clear up, but thus far without success. For my part, I cannot see how a man calling himself an active Socialist, claiming to be identified wit hthe educational and political ends of the movement, can conscientiously refuse to pay his ten cents monthly toward the support of the stae and national movement; and this applies to some other localities in this state as well as Lynn.

NEMO.

WORK IN CONNECTICUT.

Branches of the Socialist Party in Connecticut should at their next meetings elect delegates to the State Convention, which will meet at New Haven on Memorial Day, May 30. The basis of representation is one delegate for each branch having twenty-five members or less; two delegates for branches having between twenty-five and fifty.

The convention will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Controller, Treasurer, and Attorney General. Branches should select candidates and instruct their delegates accordingly. Officers of the State Committee of the party will also be elected and plans for the work of the state campaign perfected.

Branches wishing to have a full ticket in their locality must make nominations for County Sheriff, for State Senator, and for two Representatives. Further information regarding these nominations can be had of the State Secretary. Branches whose regular meetings come late in May should hold special meetings early in the month to attend to these matters.

This has been a busy week in Connecticut. The election in New Haven Tuesday showed that the Socialist Part yhad held its own in spite of the agitation of the public ownership question by "reformers" who afterward accepted nominations from the Democratic party and who also received the endorsement and active support of the Trades Council. This support proved to be of little benefit. After endorsing six out of eight of the Aldermen-at-Large nominated by the political agents of the capitalist class and working hard to elect them, two who were trade unionists were defeated and the only other radical was barely elected. Although the total vote was little more than half of last year's, the Socialist vote remained about the same as last year.

Comrade J. W. Brown, who is now in Bridgeport, addressed a meeting at Central Labor Hall, Derby, Thursday, April 17. Comrade Brown will speak at an open-air meeting in Derby as soon as the weather is favorable. The Derby branch will be a powerful factor in the state campang his year.

On Friday, April 18, the State Organizer visited Stafford Springs, where the organization of a branch will soon be completed. There is a strong Socialist sentiment in this town which would have resulted in organization long ago but for the efforts of Rockville DeLeonites to prevent it. The followers of the Prophet were at the meeting, armed with the usual code of questions and a new lying circular he has recently issued. Their efforts were in vain and only reacted against them. A branch of the Socialist Party was formed, with active workers and thorough Socialists.

Comrades Toomey and MacCartney addressed an audience of about two hundred at the New London Opera House on Thursday. The disciples of Daniel were there also. Several of them came down from New Haven to hear a real Socialist speaker. Toomey spoke as a common workingman to workingmen, showing the deceptions practised by old-party politicians and the capitalist interests which controlled them. MacCartney made a ringing speech, which was loudly applauded. The meeting was a successful one for New London at this time.

Comrade Toomey was called to Bridgeport last Sunday, April 20. A meeting of trade union delegates had been assembled for the purpose of organizing the "Industrial and Economic League," a side show recently started by Democratic politicians for the purpose of corralling the labor vote. The "League" is attaining considerable strength in this state and has prominent "labor leaders" at the head of it—"Labor" Mayor Sullivan of Hartford, Vice-President of the State Federation; J. J. O'Neil, the State Organizer of the A. F. of L., and others. O'Neil was chairman of the Bridgeport meeting and was roundly denounced by some of the delegates who asserted that "if he is in it the Industrial League is a fraud and is as good as dead already." Comrades Toomey and Shanahan spoke, showing the futility of a labor party that is not conducted on working-class lines.

H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak at Warner Hall, New Haven, Tuesday evening, April 29, and also in Danbury on April 30, and in Rockville, May 1. All readers of this paper should attend and bring their friends.

The State Organizer will go to Meriden on Friday, April 25, to address the Stationery Engineers' Association.

The time for open-air meetings is at hand and branches should make arrangements to utilize the speakers of the State Committee, who are available on Saturdays and Sundays, and on other days for places near New Haven.

Grand Symphony Concert

By the full Damrosch Orchestra of sixty pieces, under the direction of FRANK DAMROSCH, assisted by a Chorus of Six Hundred Voices from the People's Choral Union.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4,
—IN—

Grand Central Palace.

Three beautiful Living Pictures: "THE FIRST OF MAY," "STRUGGLE," "VICTORY."

FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY FUND.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ADMISSION AT THE DOOR, 35 CENTS.

For tickets and information apply to H. C. Bowerman, Financial Secretary, at the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

ORGANIZER SPRING AT WORK IN NEW YORK.

State Organizer F. J. Spring reports as follows on his work in the past week and his plans for the future:

"During the past week I have held meetings in the following places: Woodhaven, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Long Island, Dobbs Ferry, and Stapleton. I found the comrades in these places all anxious and ready to carry on a vigorous campaign during the summer.

"At Woodhaven I spoke to the Carpenters' Union, and in a talk of one hour I set forth the straight Socialist program. The attention and enthusiasm which my remarks elicited, the kindly invitation to come again, and the desire of the brothers to arrange a meeting for me before the union at Jamaica, give further evidence of the idiocy of the position of some Socialists who contend that no good definite work can be done by our propagandists in the trade unions.

"The State Committee has arranged a tour of the state, and I go on the war-path Wednesday, April 23, opening at Peekskill. After the close of the present itinerary, I will then proceed to systematic organization, taking up the counties in which my services are most needed, and continuing in such counties until they are thoroughly organized.

"I feel confident of the co-operation of all the comrades in the state, and with such assistance I am hopeful of splendid results. Comrades, let us not forget that this fall we have an election, and we must roll up a large vote. The only way we can do this is to get in and work. Let us increase the circulation of our party papers, distribute literature, keep good speakers in the field, and when the count is made on Election Day we will have concrete evidence in the form of an increased vote that our labors have not been in vain."

The State Committee needs funds to keep Organizer Spring in the field, to get out needed literature, and to send out speakers later in the season. Now is the time to give. Send contributions to the Treasurer, Emil Neppel, 288 W. One Hundred and Forty-second street, New York City. The following contributions have been received for this purpose:

List 372, "Cash," Yonkers	$1.00
List 27, Emil Neppel	1.00
List 288, R. R. Hunt	1.00
24th A. D., Branch 2	3.00
List 321, P. Schneider, Philipstown	.25
List 1,033, "Cash," Syracuse	1.00
List 107, R. Berggren, Syracuse, 25c.; C. Tank 25c	.50
List 91, L. Behein, Brooklyn	1.00
List 1,497, C. Lumgruber, Brooklyn	.25
List 1,533, A. Block, 50c.; P. Hummer, 50c.; B. Mosesson, 50	1.50
List 1,392, Geo. L. Hoag	5.00
List 1,532, Julius Mueller	1.00
Total	$16.50

PENNSYLVANIA'S WORK.

At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Committee charters were forwarded to Locals Wilkes Barre, West Newton, and Greater Pittsburg. East Pittsburg is also preparing to take a charter.

New Castle, in sending a list of members and money on old account, reported preparations for an active campaign.

Wilkes Barre wants Vail to speak. Williamsport reported meetings for Bigelow on April 24 and for Vail on May 18. Both locals are working well.

Duquesne wants to be put on monthly lecture circuit and asks for Vail; is a good field.

Local Reading has opened headquarters in the Luden Building, 109 North Sixth street, and is holding regular and well attended meetings.

Connelsville comrades having asked for a speaker for a trade-union meeting on April 18, Louis Goazlen of Charleroi was sent. This place will go on the circuit and wants Vail.

Roscoe wants more speakers and desires an organizer in the vicinity for some time. Sellersville wishes an organizer for a couple of days in June.

York wants Vail and is raising funds to provide for speakers monthly or oftener. Meets every Sunday; headquarters at Amalgamated Trades Hall. Will hold county convention about May 30. Sent money for due-stamps.

Pottstown is arranging a meeting for Vail in the Opera House. Lancaster takes him for Sunday, May 11, possibly for two meetings. Headquarters are at Duke and Chestnut streets.

Ephrate is preparing for the campaign; wants Vail; sent in dues.

The State Committee recommends that locals where strikes are on should distribute A. M. Simons' "What Is a Scab?" published by Kerr & Co.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 5. NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE STRIKE IN BOSTON BREWERIES.

Evidently a "Fight to a Finish" against Bosses' Demands—Peace Committee Cannot Fool This Union—Brewery Workmen Vote As They Strike.

The strike of Brewery Workers in Boston, which commenced on April 3, and the effects of which are being felt throughout New England, deserves more than ordinary attention for several reasons—especially because the struggle is against an association of employers organized for the expressed purpose of breaking up the Brewery Workers and associate unions in Boston in the hope of ultimately securing absolute control of the conditions of employment governing the brewery industry in the New England states. If for no other reason than this, the present strike deserves some space in The Worker, especially since the paper has a large circulation in the affected district, and also because the capitalist papers are gradually dropping all mention of the strike. The brewers organization is close to the hearts of all Socialists because it has long been one of the most progressive in the country. Its declaration of principles and platform endorses Socialism, and its delegates to the American Federation of Labor conventions are instructed to vote for Socialism.

Bosses Organize Against Unions.

For several years the Brewers' Unions have been gaining strength and influence in the Boston breweries and the local labor movement. Slowly but surely the unions have succeeded in modifying conditions in the breweries, until these changes, directly affecting the profits of the employers, forced them to consider some method by which the unions could be suppressed and the growing demands of the workmen for still better conditions defeated. It was with this object in view that the master brewers got together several months ago and formed an organization known as the New England Brewers' Association. While the object of the association is innocently announced as "the mutual protection and benefit of its members," yet it was publicly declared that it was "to deal with matters pertaining to the labor question." This step was taken because April 1, the time for signing the schedules with the workmen, was close at hand.

The schedules presented this year by the brewery workmen, firemen, and engineers specify what the unions have been preparing to demand for some time: The eight-hour day and pay for overtime. Heretofore the brewery workmen have been working ten hours a day and the firemen seven eight-hour days a week, without pay for Sundays and holidays. The firemen demand 50 cents an hour overtime. It will be seen that while conceding these demands meant something to the employers, it also meant something to the workmen, and the workmen need that something most.

The reply to these demands was a compromise offer of nine hours and 35 cents an hour overtime. There was a disposition on the part of the workmen to accept the compromise, hoping to secure more concessions later and thus avoid a strike now, and an agreement would have been reached had it not been for one important consideration. And here is where the cunning of the capitalists showed itself. They knew that with the existing sentiment for better labor conditions prevailing in Massachusetts, it would be foolish to come out directly against the unions. That would not be tolerated; hence the compromise. But they could fall back upon the old excuse of reserving the unrestricted right of employment—to say who should work for them or who should not. That would help to obscure the real issue, and confuse other workmen whose knowledge of the situation could only be gained through the garbled capitalist press reports.

So the master brewers, at the very moment when an agreement seemed to be assured, demanded the absolute right to employ and discharge workmen at will. For five years the agreement has been that any workman discharged except for obvious cause should be given a hearing, and if it was shown that he was the victim of any petty spite, or that his discharge was because of his union activity, he should be reinstated. But the master brewers desired that rule no longer. Instead they demanded the following:

"The employer reserves the right to discharge any employee at his discretion and for such cause as he may deem sufficient."

A Blacklisting Trick.

Now anyone who knows anything at all about trade unions knows that the enforcement of such a rule would mean the destruction of the Brewers', Firemen's, Engineers', and other unions. When a union cannot protect its own members from tyranny or unjust discrimination, it fails of its function and might as well go out of business. Every union man knows what would happen to him if he did not have his union behind him to protect him when he complains of bad treatment or demands better conditions. He would either "walk the plank" or quit complaining.

It is because the workmen refused to accept that rule and the masters insisted upon it that to-day there are 1,500 workers connected with the Boston brewery industry on strike. The workmen refuse to accept any worse slavery than they have now. They claim that the capitalists are using this roundabout way to establish a blacklist, thereby smashing the union and returning to the old conditions when the men worked twelve or fourteen hours a day. This claim is substantiated by the by-laws adopted by the New England Brewers' Association, two articles of which seek to regulate the handling of beer during strikes and the employment of men. These two articles clearly reveal why the master brewers organized.

Article 10 provides that no member of the Association shall furnish beer to customers purchasing from any other member, during strikes or lockouts, unless under certain terms agreeable to the members concerned.

Article 12 is as follows: "In the event of the discharge of any employee, for cause, the employer shall immediately notify the Secretary of this Association, who shall thereupon send to each member a notification of the discharge and the cause therefor."

Consider that article and then consider the demand of unrestricted right to discharge, made by the employers, and who can deny that these employers are combined in an effort to destroy the unions and render the workmen completely subject to their exactions. The first article in the constitution of the United Brewers' Association declares its object to be the destruction of the unions, and the local strikers have in their possession documents showing that men have been blacklisted.

A Fight to a Finish.

Rather than yield to that, the workmen struck, and it is a pleasing thing to be able to report that all those working around the breweries are striking together. There is no division among them, although the employers tried to divide them—brewers, bottlers, firemen, engineers, coopers, drivers, all kinds of workmen are involved. And, though the strike has now been on over four weeks, barely 50 out of the 1,500 have so far forgotten their class duty and violated their obligations to the unions as to go to work. The solidarity of the strikers has puzzled the employers, and gives high hope for success.

"Union breweries or no breweries at all," is the slogan of the strikers, and organized labor in Boston and Massachusetts is taking it up. The Central Labor Union and all the local unions have declared a boycott and throughout the surrounding towns the same thing is being done. A vigorous campaign is on to shut out the products coming from the non-union breweries. Every town and city in New England where Boston beer is handled will be invaded. Every day beer is being returned to Boston from other cities where the retailers have been compelled to stop handling non-union beer. It is a fight in which the strength of organized labor will be well tried, and every one who believes in working class organization must do everything possible to make the brewery workers victorious.

What makes the situation more strenuous is that the workmen refuse any compromise on wages and hours and now insist upon the original eight hours and overtime pay. On the other hand the master brewers have withdrawn their compromise and now insist on the former conditions of employment. Clearly, it is a fight to a finish, and the result will mean much to the trade unions of Massachusetts.

Of course, the retailers have tried to bring about an agreement, but failed. The advances of the Liquor Dealers' Association were spurned by the master brewers, and the retailers have had to take their stand for or against the workers. Many have been compelled to recognize the power of working class organization by rejecting the non-union beer and those who have not done so are suffering for it. But many of the retailers could not do otherwise but support the employers, being as much slaves as are the workmen, the capitalists owning everything in some of the saloons.

It might not be amiss to impress upon the strikers themselves the importance of this struggle. They have a splendid organization, one of the best in the country, an organization which has accomplished much for the brewery workers. If the men, through lack of vigilance or any other cause, allow their organization to be crushed by their masters, they will not only lose their union—they will lose all that they have gained through it and will be made subject to the tyranny and exploitation of the boss without opportunity for redress. For this reason, and also because they owe it to the whole working class movement, they should determine never to yield until the employers have been beaten. With the united support of the organized workers of New England and the support of their friends throughout the country the word "fail" should be unknown to them.

Not to be Humbugged by Hanna's Civic Federation.

One of the most hopeful signs of the strike is the hearty applause given the Socialists who address the strikers' meetings, especially when urging the men not to allow Mark Hanna's Civic Federation to interfere. There is little likehood that the "Brutal Boss" will recive recognition from these strikers. They are not of that kind, and Mark would probably be reminded of the strike now going on in his own shipyards in Cleveland, and requested to settle that before posing as a "friend of labor" in other places.

Some day strikes like these will be unknown. That will be when the workers vote to own the breweries and all the other industries—when they vote their own class ticket on Election Day and boycott the employers' political parties—when the Socialist Party, the working class party, will be voted into power. When that time comes the capitalists will unite into one party, just as the master brewers have united into an association to destroy the unions, and try and defeat the workers' party. But that will be impossible. It is written that the workers must rule and the 1,500 workmen now involved in this strike should strike the capitalist class in its weakest spot by voting against capitalist class rule and robbery at the election in November.

But whether they are going to do that or not, whether or not they allow themselves to be deceived again next Election Day, let the Socialists of New England, let every honest sympathizer with labor, let every self-respecting workingman and working woman, help to win this strike. It may be long or it may be short. If it is a question of endurance, then help the workmen to endure. When the call for aid comes Socialists everywhere should give what they can. The brewery workers have stood by us often in the past, they have contributed to our campaign funds, they have helped our speakers and organizers, and when other trade unions scorned us the brewery workers gave us a helping hand and supplied us with material and moral assistance. We should help them as they have helped us.

Above all, we should show the workers that, whether they are Socialists, Republicans, or Democrats, when they are in conflict with the capitalist class, we are with them. In New England there are probably more Socialists in the trade unions than in any other state, and in that case we can make ourselves felt the more in behalf of a progressive organization fighting to preserve its existence, which is bound up with the right of workmen to organize. We can help defeat this shameful conspiracy of the capitalists and show them that the Solidarity of Labor is not a myth but a power to be reckoned with, a power that will finally bring about the complete emancipation of Labor from wage slavery.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

LABOR-SKINNING SENATOR PROCTOR.

Like His Colleagues, Depew, Platt' Hanna, Clark, et. al., in Treatment of Workers — His Employees Now on Strike.

The marble polishers and rubbers of the Vermont Marble Company at Rutland, Vt., have been on strike for over two weeks. The cause of the strike is an indirect attempt to reduce wages. The matter in dispute affected only a part of the men, but the others manfully supported them and went out with them.

It is to be remembered that the marble works in question belong to the Honorable Redfield S. Proctor, United States Senator from Vermont. Senator Proctor is a worthy colleague of Platt and Depew, Clark and Hanna. They are all labor-skinners who believe in "conciliation" when it suits their purposes.

It is to be hoped that the marble workers and other workingmen of Vermont will strike at the ballot-box against Proctor and his class and the system which allows them to live in luxury without doing any useful work. Socialism would mean the ownership of the quarries and mills by the people who do the work and would give the product of labor to the laborers. A good increase in the Socialist vote at Rutland and throughout the state will do more than any other demonstration to inspire this profit-grinding Senator and his friends with respect for the working class.

AN AGE OF DECADENCE.

We are living in an age of decadence, and we pretend not to know it. There's not a feature wanting, though we can't mention the worst of them. We are Romans of the worst period, given up to luxury and effeminacy, and caring for nothing but money. Courage is so out of fashion that we boast of cowardice. We care no more for beauty in art, but only for the brutal realism. Sport has lost its manliness, and is a matter of pigeons from a trap or a mountain of crushed pheasants to sell to your own tradesman.

Religion is coming down to jugglers and table-turnings, and coquetting with religions brought, like the rites of Isis, from the East; and as for patriotism, it is turned on like beer at election times, or worked like a mechanical doll by wire-pullers.

There is not an ounce of manliness in the country; and as for the women, nothing draws your gentle sex like a child hanging by its toe-nails to the high trapeze or the chance of a wounded pigeon in their laps. If there were a gladiatorial fight in the Albert Hall next season and the beaten man went down, the women would be ready with their little thumbs; they would want his blood. We have the honor of belonging to one of the most corrupt generations of the human race. To find its equal one must go back to the worst times of the Roman empire, and look devilish close then. But, for all that, it's uncommonly amusing to live in an age of decadence.—The Guardian, Manchester, England.

—"TO THE NOT YET DEAD."—If you're a LIVE man, get other live men to read "Railroading in the United States."

SOCIALISM AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Public Ownership Will Be Advantageous to the Working Class Only if Established by the Class-Conscious Efforts of the Workers.

In view of the public ownership tendencies that are now showing so much strength even in the old political parties, it is important that a clear distinction should be drawn between Socialism and mere public ownership. It rests upon us to draw the distinction, for the old-party politicians are very willing to take advantage of the confusion, to gain the credit of being "practical Socialists," while the Socialist Party and the working class for the advancement of whose interests it exists has everything to lose by such a misunderstanding.

Aim and Method.

The aim of the Socialist Party, briefly stated is to establish the public or collective ownership of the means of production and distribution—land, mines, factories, railroads, steamships, etc.—and their operation by the public for the satisfaction of the people's needs, in place of the present system of private ownership and control for profit.

The method by which the Socialist Party seeks to accomplish this end is that of uncompromising independent political action of the working class upon the basis of the class struggle—the irreconcilable antagonism between the interests of the capitalists and the wage-workers.

No definition of Socialism is complete which does not include both of these elements. No movement is truly Socialistic—or, to put it in other words, is in line with that of the Socialist Party—which does not hold to public ownership of the means of production as its object and the class struggle in politics as its method.

At the present time, in America the same as in Europe, in republics the same as in monarchies, the political power is actually wielded by the capitalist class, the class which, by its ownership of the means of production, controls the lives of the people and dominates the press, the pulpit, and the institutions of learning and so "moulds public opinion."

Capitalist Government.

The government, ostensibly representing the will and devoted to the welfare of all the people, is really little more than an agency of this ruling capitalist class. Its chief function is to protect the "sacred rights of property" and to "promote business interests," and to these ends all considerations of the producers' welfare are subordinated.

Heretofore it has best suited the interests of the capitalist class to hold the means of production as private property—first as individual property, then in aggregations owned by stock companies and by "trusts." But circumstances may arise—in some places and some branches of industry they have already arisen—under which the interests of the capitalist class as a whole will be better conserved by government ownership. So it is already with the postal service in all civilized countries, and with the railroads and telegraphs in many parts of Europe.

But so long as the government remains under the control of the capitalist class, the nationalization of certain industries does not at all change their capitalistic character. They continue to be run for profit—only it may be for the profit of the capitalists collectively instead of individually. The employees are still wage workers, they are still exploited—overworked and underpaid—and it is just as bad to be exploited by a government as by a corporation.

The railroad capitalists of the United States may be very willing, within a few years, to have the railroads become government property. But on what terms? Why, of course, that they shall receive in exchange United States bonds bearing interest equal to the $500,000,000 of unearned revenue they are now drawing from the railroads every year—or whatever larger figure it may have reached by that time.

State Capitalism.

Now it is in the very fact of having to do every year $500,000,000 worth of work for the benefit of the capitalists, in addition to the amount necessary to produce their own wages, that the grievance of the railroad workers consists to-day. Their condition would not be improved if they had to produce that $500,000,000 of profit for "Uncle Sam" and "Uncle Sam" to turn it over to the bondholders.

That is a sort of public ownership which has nothing Socialistic about it. It is what we describe as State Capitalism.

Again, there is a considerable tendency in the capitalist parties to-day—especially among the smaller capitalists—to favor municipal ownership of so-called "public utilities."

But what is the capitalist reformers' ideal of municipal ownership. Do they propose to double the wages of the employees or reduce their hours by half? Not at all. They propose to "apply business principles"—that is, to run the street railways, lighting plants, etc., for profit and to apply this profit first to the payment of interest on bonds to the present owners and then to the reduction of taxes. But in order to do this, "business principles" must be applied in the hiring of men—that is, the city as an employer must try, like private employers, to get the most labor out of the men for the least return of wages.

The reduction of taxes is an issue in which the working class has no interest. Taxes are levied upon property and the property belongs to the capitalist class.

Such public ownership propositions as these offer not the slightest advantages to the working class, while they would materially strengthen the position of the capitalist class. The Socialist Party lends no support to such plans. Its conception of public ownership is a very different one.

What Socialists Would Do.

The Socialist Party advocates public ownership of the means of production in the interest and solely in the interest of the working class.

The Socialist Party, when put in power in city, state, or nation, completely or in part, will use its influence toward the establishment of a system of public ownership under which industry will be carried on, not for profit, but to serve the public, and under which no portion of the product will go to pay interest to bondholders nor to reduce the taxes of capitalist property holders. Its first concern will be to reduce the hours of labor, to increase the remuneration of the workers, and to safeguard life and limb and health; its next, to improve and extend the service given to the public.

But, someone says, this means confiscation! Socialists are not afraid of the word, though restoration would be a truer one, considering that the labor of the working class has created and operated and maintained the means of production that the capitalists now hold.

If a man has stolen your coat and you find it in his possession, you do not offer to give him your note bearing interest forever and ever on the return of it. You invoke the authority of the law to "confiscate" it from him—even to put him in jail in the bargain.

We will not put the capitalists in jail. We will do better—give them a chance to work.

The difference between State Capitalism and Social Democracy, between public ownership as advocated by capitalist politicians and public ownership as advocated by the Socialists, should be fairly clear. It is the difference between changing your yoke and throwing off your yoke.

And whether public ownership shall be Social Democracy or State Capitalism will depend on whether it is established by the Socialist Party or by the old parties.

There are some who, recognizing the distinction and admitting that Social Democracy is the more desirable, argue that State Capitalism is bound to come anyhow, because the dominant capitalist interests will demand it, that it will be an intermediate stage in the progress to Socialism, and that we ought therefore to support old-party public-ownership movements.

Nothing could be more fallacious.

In the first place, it is very doubtful whether the establishment of State Capitalism would not make it more difficult, instead of easier, for the workers to throw off the yoke of profit—whether it would not perpetuate exploitation and class rule, instead of being a half-way step to Socialism.

Direct Methods Are Best.

But even granting this point, the fact remains that State Capitalism is not what we want, and that we will not get what we want any the easier by working for something that we do not want.

Indirect methods often serve the purposes of capitalist politics, because capitalist politics is essentially corrupt, dishonest, devoid of principle, and governed wholly by expediency. But for a movement that aims at the reconstruction of society on a new basis, honesty and directness is the only wise policy.

The Socialist Party has a clear duty before it: To support the working class at every point in its battle with the capitalist class; to inspire the working class with the hope of the Co-operative Commonwealth; to organize the working class on the basis of its class interests to struggle for that ideal. If any considerations of expediency, any desire for a "short cut," should cause it to forget that duty, to conceal or compromise its principles or the propaganda of those principles for the sake of political advantage, then the Socialist Party would deserve to die as did the Populist movement—and it would so die and give way to a clearer and braver organization.

But the Socialist Party is in no danger of making such a mistake. The only danger is that its progress may be impeded by the pardonable confusion of the newer recruits; and it is for their benefit that a constant insistence on the class struggle is needed.

MAY DAY IN BOSTON.

The Socialists of Boston will celebrate International Labor Day with a demonstration to be held in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, on Sunday, May 4, 7:30 p. m. The speakers will be Ben Hanford of New York and Representatives James F. Carey and Frederick O. MacCartney. Musical numbers will be given by several friends. Admission is free and all are invited. Come and bring your friends and help make the Boston demonstration a glorious success.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

MAY DAY PARADE.

Saturday Evening, May 3, Is the Time for New York's Labor Demonstration.

Saturday evening, May 3, is the time set for the May Day parade and demonstration of the Social Democratic Party and progressive unions and labor organizations of New York City.

The parade will form on Fourth street, between the Bowery and Second avenue, and start at 8 o'clock on the following line of march: East to Avenue A; up to Sixth street; east to Avenue C; up to Twelfth street; west to Greenwich avenue, and thence to Eighth avenue; up to Twenty-seventh street; east to Madison avenue; down to Twenty-third street, where a mass meeting will be held on Madison Square East.

Morris Hillquit, Ben Hanford, Job Harriman, Charles Dold, Rudolph Modest, and others will speak.

This parade should be an impressive demonstration of the solidarity and aggressive spirit of the working class of this city. Let every workingman turn out.

Especially is it to be desired that the members of those organizations which have internal disputes on hand should join in this demonstration. It is necessary that questions of trade jurisdiction should be settled, and sometimes conflicts over such matters are unavoidable. But on May Day we should remember only that we are all workingmen and show the capitalists that we know how to lay aside our minor differences in the face of the common enemy.

Bicycle riders who are in sympathy with the spirit of the May Day Demonstration are invited to come with their wheels to the Labor Lyceum and form a bicycle division. Comrades should be on the spot at 7:30.

LOVE AND JUSTICE.

A May Day Song.

Tune: "Marching Through Georgia.")

Shout with joyous voices, comrades,
Make the earth resound,
Till our May Day songs have echoed all the world around,
Giving cheer and comfort wheresoever woe is found,
Till Love and Justice have conquered.

Chorus—
Away the day that lets oppression be.
The year is near of Labor's jubilee.
So let our gladdest chorus sound all the world around,
Till Love and Justice have conquered.

Everywhere "man's inhumanity to man" has bowed,
Brothers crushed and bleeding underneath a needless load
Daily fall and perish as they struggle on the road
With love and justice denied them.

Chorus—
Away the day that lets oppression be.
The year is near of Labor's jubilee.
So let our gladdest chorus sound all the world around,
Till Love and Justice have conquered.

Socialism shall surely come, and over all the world
Banners red of brotherhood shall some day be unfurled;
Wrongs that stay its progress from the pathway shall be hurled,
While Love and Justice march onward.

Chorus—
Away the day that lets oppression be.
The year is near of Labor's jubilee.
So let our gladdest chorus sound all the world around,
Till Love and Justice have conquered.

When, the conflict ended, we have righted many wrongs,
Seen the radiant joy of glad emancipated throngs,
We will join this chorus of the grand, triumphant songs,
When Love and Justice have conquered.

Chorus for last stanza—
The day's away that let oppression be.
The year is here of Labor's jubilee.
Our gladdest choruses resound wherever man is found,
For Love and Justice have conquered.

NELSON J. WEST.

Springfield, Mass.

TWO MEN.

A "Little Story," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in the April "Century," contains the following suggestive dialogue:

A pale young man sat down on a bench in the park behind the reservoir on Forty-second street. He put down a torn bag of tools under the bench.

A small, red-faced man came behind him. He stooped to steal the bag.

The pale man turned, and said in a slow, tired way: "Drop that. It ain't worth stealing."

The ruddy man said: "Not if you're lookin'."

The pale man set the bag at his feet, and said:

"It's poor business you're in."

"You don't look as if yours was any better." He sat down. "What's your callin'?"

"I'm an iron worker; bridge work."

"Don't look strong enough."

"That's so. I'm just out of Bellevue Hospital; got hurt three months ago."

"I'm just out of hospital, too," he grinned.

"What hospital?"

"Sing Sing."

"What? Jail?"

"Yes; not bad in winter, either. There's a society helps a fellow after you quit that hospital. Gives you good clothes, too."

"Clothes? Is that so?"

"Gets you work—"

"Work—good God! I wish they'd get me some."

"You ain't bad enough. Go and grab somethin'. Get a short sentence; first crime. Come out, and get looked after by nice ladies."

"My God!"

"Didn't they do nothin' for you when you got out of that hospital?"

"No! Why the devil should they? I'm only an honest mechanic. Are you goin'?"

He felt his loneliness.

"Yes; I've got to go after that job. It'll give me time to look about me. Gosh! but you look bad! Good-bye."

The ruddy man rose, looked back, jingled the few coins in his pocket, hesitated and walked away whistling.

The pale man sat down on the bench, staring down at the ragged bag of tools at his feet.

THE MAY CONCERT FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY

To Be Held on Sunday Afternoon, May 4, in Grand Central Palace.

A Splendid Program to Be Presented by Consummate Artists—Price Within Reach of All—Hear Good Music and Help Start the Socialist Daily.

The great May Concert to be given in the Grand Central Palace (Forty-third street and Lexington avenue) on Sunday afternoon, May 4, will undoubtedly be the best musical entertainment ever given on so large a scale and for so low a price in this city. To mention the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra and the People's Choral Union is to assure its artistic success. A chorus of six hundred voices from the Choral Union will render the vocal numbers in the excellent program which has been arranged.

The whole net proceeds will go to the fund for establishing a Socialist Daily in the English language in this city, and this consideration should ensure a large attendance.

The Program.

The program is as follows:

PART I.

1. Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," by Richard Wagner.
2. "Hymn of Thanks," Old Netherlands Folk-song, arranged by Kremser, rendered by the Orchestra and Chorus.
3. "Scenes Napolitaines," by Massenet:
   a) The Dance.
   b) The Procession and the Improvisator.
   c) The Festival.
4. Violin Solo.
5. Theme and Variations from Tschaikowsky, Suite No. III.
6. Living Pictures, "Struggle."
7. Living Pictures, "Victory."

PART II.

1. Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel," by Humperdinck.
2. Two Old German Christmas Songs:
   a) "Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming."
   b) "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht."
3. Ballet Music from "Henry the Eighth," by Saint-Saens:
   Entrance of the Clans.
   Scotch Idyl.
   Gipsy Baree.
   Finale.
4. Violin Solo.
5. Norwegian Melody, by Grieg.
6. Living Pictures, "The First of May."
7. Overture to "Tannhäuser," by Wagner.
8. Hymn, "America," by the Chorus.

Time and Prices.

The doors will be open at three p. m. and the concert will begin promptly at four o'clock. The committee has thought it fairest and most satisfactory to all to sell all tickets at the same low price and therefore no seats are reserved. It is greatly to be desired that none should come late, as by so doing they not only miss a part of an excellent program, but cause a disturbance which mars the pleasure of others.

Admission tickets cost 25 cents and can be had at the office of The Worker, 184 William street; at the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street and other labor headquarters; from the officers of the numerous trade unions which are interested in the establishment of the Socialist Daily; or from members of the Social Democratic Party.

The charge for admission at the door will be 35 cents.

Comrades who have taken tickets for the concert and have not yet sold all should bestir themselves. Only a few days remain to work for the success of this great undertaking. You are not expected to return any tickets; you are supposed to sell them, use them, give them away, do what you please with them—but to turn in the money for them promptly to cover the expenses and roll up a big surplus for the Socialist Daily Fund.

So far as possible, organizations and individuals holding tickets for sale should turn in the money collected to the Committee in charge this week, in order to cover cash expenses. The Financial Secretary, H. C. Bowerman, is to be addressed at the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

"May Flowers."

The souvenir journal of the concert, "May Flowers," is now ready and can be had at all party headquarters. It is a handsome sixteen-page journal, containing, besides the program, numerous articles, poems, and illustrations. It is well printed and is, on the whole, a very pleasing souvenir. The price for single copies is 5 cents. Organizations—whether in New York or elsewhere—which have not yet got a supply should order at once from Financial Secretary Bowerman, the price for twenty-five or more being 3 cents a copy.

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott,
Socialist Daily Finance Commitee:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $.....to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address .....

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

Now a Weapon in the Hands of the Capitalist Class—The Workers Must Arm Themselves with a Similar Weapon—On, for the Socialist Daily!

Fellow Workingmen and Comrades:

The thought that our May Day celebration this year is to aid us in establishing a Socialist daily newspaper should add to the joyousness of our festival, and swell the hope that rises in the breasts of the toilers of all lands on this our day of international rejoicing.

There is no power so great, for good or for evil, as that of the press. Napoleon has well said that one newspaper is worth ten thousand bayonets. The daily press of the land is now one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of the capitalist class and is systematically used to keep the world's workers in subjection, to bind tighter around them the chains of wage-slavery, to keep the masses in ignorance of the causes of their misery, to distract their attention from their wrongs, to misrepresent and vilify the labor movement, to conceal the hideous nature of our present industrial system, to mislead and misdirect every effort of the workers to better their condition, to blind and deceive the people, to stab Labor in the back at every opportunity, and to hoodwink the working class into supporting on election day the government and the industrial system which robs and crushes them on every other day in the year.

The newspapers which serve these vile purposes are owned and supported by the great capitalists, the chief sources of their revenue are the contracts for advertising, which are given to them by the capitalists, and their editorial policy is directly dictated by the idle trust owners and "captains of industry" who accumulate fortunes out of the toil and sweat of the working masses. The editors of the capitalistic newspapers are men who have hired out their brains to the owners of the earth and prostituted their intellects to the service of slave drivers. They mould "public opinion" to suit the interests of their rich masters and lead the masses to think that it is necessary and right that one class of men should live in luxury and idleness, and another in poverty and misery, and that an attempt to change those conditions is "unpatriotic," "irreligious," "un-American," and "dangerous." The newspapers give columns of space to accounts of the festivities of Fifth avenue and the revels of the rich, but they have no room to give notices of the strikes and boycotts by which the trade unions struggle to get a little larger share of the product of their labor. Instead, they publish false reports that strikes have been settled; they accept advertisements from slave-drivers who are boycotted by organized labor; and they applaud when the militia is called out to shoot down strikers. The newspapers lead the working class into the traps of such institutions as the Civic Federation, which break their strikes under the cover of "arbitration;" they cause the workers to be buncoed by this or that "friend of Labor;" and they teach them to beg for favors instead of rising in their might and taking the rights that belong to them as the producers of all wealth. And, far more disastrous to the cause of labor than all this, the capitalist press ceaselessly spreads the ridiculous doctrine that "the interests of Capital and Labor are identical," that there can be harmony and peace between the robbers and the robbed, and that the same political party can serve the interests of both master and slave. As he reads the daily newspaper provided for him by the capitalists, the workingman gets the idea that his welfare is bound up in the question of tariff reform or the war in the Philippines or that the momentous question before him is whether Sampson or Schley won the

Continued on page 5.

THE SOCIALISTS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Record of Representatives James F. Carey and Frederick O. MacCartney—Recognized Spokesmen of the Working Class—Their Work Is Practical Because It Is Guided by Revolutionary Principles.

By William Mailly.

When, in January, 1899, James F. Carey and Louis M. Scates took their places as representatives from two Haverhill districts, they were regarded as picturesque figures in the Massachusetts General Court. Few outside of their own party membership viewed them seriously. After the first shock following upon the unexpected news of their election, the politicians, the press, and the purblind public at large, sought comfort in the reflection that, after all, these Socialists must be harmless, else they would never be in politics; for Socialists were much confused with the extremists whose first move toward revolutionizing the social system consists in putting themselves beyond the pale or sympathy of society. These Socialists therefore must be nothing more than reformers masquerading under another name—a bold name, it is true, but nevertheless a name which meant nothing so long as its bearers did nothing more dangerous than talk and theorise.

And so, while the aforesaid politicians, press and public watched eagerly (and uneasily in some quarters) for the primary acts of these Socialist legislators, the wish was father to the thought that they would soon be swallowed up and forgotten in the grind and swirl of intrigue, swapping and bargain and sale that chokes the legislative hopper of the day, just as countless reformers had been emasculated and digested for decades before them.

It was probably with some idea like this in mind that the leading members of the house that year decided to initiate Carey and Scates into the legislative routine by administering the customary chastisement visited upon new members who had dared break into the legislature with strange and extravagant notions regarding the duties and responsibilities of legislators elected by the sovereign people. A consultation of those wise ones, calloused by years of subserviency to mercenary ideals and surreptitious "log rolling" was held and a plan of action mapped out, the consummation of which would mean a Socialist eclipse. An opportunity to carry the plan into effect came sooner than was expected.

Carey's First Shot.

The legislature had hardly organized for business when Carey introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the Marlboro shoe workers' strike, which was attracting considerable attention at that time, and in which several thousand workers were involved. The opportunity of the house leaders arrived when the resolution came up for action. Carey's first speech in the house consisted of a brief statement of the necessity for its adoption. He spoke so calmly and dispassionately that the wise members set him down as an "easy thing." The gentleman selected to administer the chastisement arranged for accordingly went at his task with a right good will. He was endowed with a capacious mouth and lusty lungs, and he had enacted the same rôle often before with flattering success.

He hammered Carey so vigorously and mercilessly that his fellows writhed and chuckled with delight. He denounced the resolution as an attempted interference of the state with private business, and warned the Socialists that their "harum scarum ideas" would not be tolerated by the house. The dignity of the legislature had to be observed, the rights of private property protected, the traditions of Massachusetts preserved, and so on, ad infinitum. All this loudly and impressively, with the purpose of reminding the Socialists of their inconsequence in the political scheme. The speech was rapturously applauded, and openly approved. But neither the speaker nor his friends knew their man.

Carey replied in a manner that is not forgotten to this day. He threw off his reserve and poured out upon his antagonist a torrent of logic, sarcasm and invective that left that gentleman humiliated and his supporters dazed. Surprised and defeated, they did not attempt to answer, but found revenge in voting down the resolution by a large majority. They had learned something, however.

From that day forward the capitalist members began to realize that the Socialists were not simply reformers such as had been periodically dumped upon the legislative beaches by spasmodic reform waves from time immemorial, but revolutionists, men whose aim reached beyond a dubious glossing over of prevailing evils, and culminated in the destruction of the existing system, with the construction of a better one. And from that day these members have never been given opportunity to forget that fact. For four years they have heard unwillingly the gospel of the workers' emancipation proclaimed earnestly and eloquently—earnestly because the speakers were logical, eloquently because the words they spoke rang with truth.

Result of Four Years' Work.

That this four years of strenuous, unceasing agitation has had results can be estimated by the present situation in Massachusetts. To-day Representatives Carey and MacCartney are more in demand as speakers before trade unions, by invitation of the unions themselves, than any other men in the state. Hardly a day swings full circle but they deliver one or more speeches before a body of workingmen, whether organized into a trade union or assembled through the activity of a Socialist club. Besides this, come invitations from fraternal and theological societies, women's clubs and other organizations. The amount of speaking they do, in addition to their legislative bombarding, is something remarkable, when one knows the full extent of it. They cannot begin to satisfy the demands upon them. How long they will be able to keep it up is a matter of some conjecture, but as MacCartney preserves a healthy serenity and Carey is acquiring a robust statesmanlike appearance, there need be little fear of a break down. Their labors apparently agree with them as much as with their hearers.

This wholesale demand for the Socialist legislators has come about through the gradual recognition by the organized workingmen of the state that these are the only two men in the legislature who really represent working class interests; that whatever the Republican and Democratic representatives, with their brittle promises and false pretenses, may be, or try to be, there is no doubt what the Socialist members are. There is no bluff, no vain heroics, no delusive demagogery about them; they say what they mean and mean what they say. They are actual representatives of the working class; and not a word or act of theirs can be cited to disprove that fact—a fact that has come to be accepted not only by the workers but by the capitalist politicians and press of the old Bay State. It has taken four years of work to accomplish this, but that it has been accomplished should make Socialists feel the work has been well worth while.

Practical Because It Is Revolutionary.

This recognition of the Socialists' position obtains not alone because they have been consistent representatives of labor, but also because they have shown themselves to be the only PRACTICAL representatives of labor. We hear much from the opponents of Socialist political action, in and out of the labor movement, about the impracticability of Socialists, and we are asked repeatedly to point out what Socialists have ever done that should warrant them the support of workingmen. Well, whenever those things are hurled at you in future, just refer the assertors and questioners to the record of the Socialists in the Massachusetts legislature. Beside it, the record of the best labor representative ever elected on an old party ticket is tame into senility in comparison.

The Socialists have demonstrated that while their final aim stops no nearer than the Co-operative Commonwealth, and while they believe in and advocate revolutionary class-conscious action to reach that goal, yet they are the only ones that have proposed, or can propose, practical measures seeking to ameliorate working class conditions now. Every bill, every resolve presented by them bears the earmarks of proletarian advancement, making for wider liberty, more leisure, increased remuneration, greater educational advantages—all or them drawn up with the same purpose, directed at the same object: The undermining of capitalism and the hastening of Socialism. It is no argument to say that because none of the bills have been enacted into laws that "Socialists should not waste time upon them." On the contrary, nothing could more clearly reveal to the workers the impossibility of securing ameliorative legislation while the capitalist parties are in power. And mark this, if any progressive measures are passed at this session it will be as a result of the aggressive Socialist policy and the growing radicalism displaying itself in the trade unions of this state.

This Session's Bills.

It is impossible to give here a detailed statement covering the work of four years, but the bills introduced by the Socialists at this session are similar in character to those of previous sessions. Many of the bills have been presented each year from the beginning. When properly classified they form a complete system, which may be grouped under three heads, as follows:

First. The protection of the trade union movement as the only positive economic factor opposing the capitalist class and making for the furtherance and safeguarding of working class interests, represented by bills:

Providing for trial by jury in injunction cases;

Legalizing picketing and advertising during strikes;

Requiring that employers advertising for employees during strikes shall mention that a strike is in progress.

Second. Direct protection to the workers by the state, and the extension of opportunity for education and recreation; represented by bills:

Providing for the adoption by the national government and the several states of a uniform eight-hour law and providing for the appointment of a committee to urge such legislation upon the legislatures of other states;

To limit the age of employment of children in factories, etc., to 16 years, and to extend the limit of age of children attending school from 14 to 16 years (known as the Child Labor bills).

Employers liability bills (3).

Increasing the number of brakemen on railroad trains;

Providing for eight hours a day for all state and county employees;

Providing that eight hours constitute a day's work on election day;

Providing for the establishment of a state highway emergency fund for the relief of the unemployed;

Repeal of the Sunday fishing laws.

Third. For extending popular rule and accelerating the process of transition from capitalism to Socialism; represented by bills:

For the adoption of constitutional amendments providing for the initiative and referendum on constitutional amendments, and for the referendum on statutory legislation;

For the adoption of the initiative and referendum in municipal affairs upon request of 15 per cent. of the voters in any city;

Giving cities and towns the power to purchase and construct gas and electric light plants and to operate the same;

Requiring that the valuation of gas and electric lighting plants to be purchased by cities and towns shall not include anything for good will, exclusive privileges or future earning capacity;

Providing for state ownership of street railways.

These measures were not burdened with useless phrases. Whatever faults their opponents may have found in them, ambiguity was not one of them. Shorn of prolixity, they struck straight at the mark at which they were aimed. There was no eluding their purpose, no evading their intention. When published, it did not require the dexterous mind of a lawyer or a finished university training to ferret out their meaning. The average workingmen could understand them at once, and understanding see more clearly what Socialists are striving for. It can be said without exaggeration, that the Socialist agitation under the gilded dome has done more to educate the workingmen of Massachusetts to their real rights and proper political duties than any other factor in recent years.

Old Parties Exposed.

For this agitation has served another purpose. It has not alone demonstrated our position, but it has exposed the hypocrisy and corruption permeating the old parties. Time and time again have the Socialist members compelled roll calls on their bills when their opponents would have willed it otherwise. Time and time again have the "friends of labor" on the other side had to absent themselves when consideration of important bills came up, or roll calls were demanded. And when roll calls were granted by the necessary thirty members it was only because it was known that working class constituencies were growing more watchful, and that explanations are not conducive to a successful political career. How often these time servers have been thrust between the devil of capitalist influence and the deep sea of working class condemnation by the prodding of the Socialist representatives it would take more space than I have at my disposal to tell.

More important still has been the exposure resulting from the capitalist party members being forced to go on record against legislation which the working people needed and demanded. It has been shown how little regard these pretenders have for those who elect them. Over and over again Carey's and MacCartney's bills have been defeated by large majorities, frequently without securing sufficient support to have a roll call. Many times the bills have received no more consideration than that given them by the two Socialists, not even an explanation being given by the committees submitting the adverse reports. It is remarkable how little interest is taken in labor bills by the members of the house, remarkable when it is considered that the workers elected these members. Anything else but matters affecting the working class will arouse discussion, and oftentimes enthusiasm.

For instance, during the present session one of the all absorbing questions before the legislature has been the licensing of cats, a question quite on a par with the intellectual calibre of the average member. For three days past, the entire time of the house has been consumed by a discussion to erect a statue to Ben Butler, "who is dead and cares naught." But bills like those quoted above, of vital importance to the workers of the state, are greeted with a passive indifference, which is only dispelled when the Socialists goad their listeners into feeble protests or immediate and adverse action. For while the justice and necessity of the Socialist bills cannot be questioned or gainsaid, yet they are voted down as if they concerned the government of Mars or Jupiter rather than living men, women, and children on our own planet. If I were not in danger of being accused of exaggeration I would say that to vote against labor measures seemed to provide keen enjoyment to the majority of the members, for in saying it I would only be relating what I have witnessed with my own eyes.

The Negative Side.

The energies of the Socialist legislators, however, have not been directed wholly to advancing their own bills. They have also opposed schemes attempting to injure or further degrade labor, and they have on many occasions proved a strong negative force against reactionary legislation. Whenever an opening offered they jumped in and made it uncomfortable for both sides of the house. They were conspicuous in pushing the Metropolitan water commission investigation, in fighting the Boston rapid transit grab, the Westminster chambers bill and numerous others. Two years ago Carey's order compelling lobbyists to wear badges was the sensation of the session, and his order to investigate the books of the street railway companies to see what members, if any, had solicited jobs for their constituents had the same effect early in the present session. Both were defeated. A pending bill providing that children under fourteen years of age may be employed in factories or shops during school vacations (an attempt to nullify the existing child labor laws) will receive the Socialists' attention, as will also a measure seeking to establish an "industrial court," a thinly veiled proposition for compulsory arbitration.

The Massachusetts general court possesses an advantage over many other state legislatures in the existence of a rule permitting debate on all bills until the previous question is ordered. In New York, for instance, only those bills are discussed which are reported by the committees, so that the corporations and political bosses can almost completely dominate legislation by having dangerous bills killed in committee. In this state, the case is different. All bills must be reported upon, one way or the other, and only when gag law is brought into play, can discussion be shut off. This has often been done in matters the Socialists were interested in, but nevertheless they have managed to hold their own and the floor to the chagrin and discomfort of their opponents. As a result, the press reports have been more profuse than they otherwise might have been, until the Socialists are the most widely advertised and best known members of the legislature.

This in turn has made the Socialist Party a positive political factor in this state, and as such it has to be reckoned with by the politicians of both capitalist parties. The Socialists of Massachusetts are in practical, every day politics and out of their experience they are acquiring wisdom and strength for the future. The Socialist Party is the one political organization with representatives in the state house which has absolutely no apologies to offer, no defenses to make. The worst the enemy can charge against us is that our representatives are true to their principles, which is also the best thing they can say about us.

It will not be out of place, I hope, for me to remark right here that the Socialist cause has been fortunate in having as representatives at this time two such men as Carey and MacCartney. Probably only the Socialist movement could produce two men of such distinct types, the products of environment and training entirely different, and yet able to complement each other and work together so effectively for the one cause. By long odds they are the intellectual and oratorical superiors of any other members of the house. This year they have attracted more attention than during any previous session, and instead of losing ground, they have gained it.

And so it is that the work of the Socialists in the Massachusetts house has filled a manifold purpose. It has differentiated the Socialist from the ordinary reformer who usually starts out with a lower railroad fare proposition and ends up a failure or a pessimist, or maybe gravitates into a member of the railroad manufactures, or labor committee where he becomes harmless as a reformer and useful as a tool of the corporations. It has demonstrated that the Socialists are not merely "labor representatives" selected by the political boss to capture the confiding working class vote, and therefore, ignorant of the real basis of working class interests, oblivious to the industrial situation and the motive power guiding modern politics. It has proven that the Socialists are the only practical legislators for the working class, and that only Socialists can pierce the industrial darkness and show the blessed light beyond. It has revealed the rottenness of the capitalist parties, torn the mask of the professed friendship for labor from the faces of labor's enemies and laid them bare as subservient, pliable, ignoble tools of the capitalist class.

Hope for the Future.

The workers would possess less intelligence than we give them credit for if this four years of constant hammering at the gates of capitalism had not had its effect. It would be a poor outlook for the Socialist movement indeed if this fidelity to the workers' cause were to go for naught. But it has had its effect, although only now is it beginning to manifest itself. The crowds that gathered at the state house a few weeks ago to attend the hearings upon the direct legislation and strike picketing bills were symptoms of the agitation stirring the workingmen of Massachusetts. Unions that two years ago would have scorned the suggestion of such a thing are now calling for speeches from the Socialist legislators—and the demand extends to all well known Socialist agitators. During the recent teamsters' strike committees called daily upon Carey and MacCartney to address the strikers, and at the meeting held by the locked out freight handlers recently they were the only two invited to speak. Both have already addressed several meetings of the striking brewery workers, with prospects of more to come. No other representatives are asked for; they have nothing to say at such a time and the workers know it.

During the teamsters' strike I attended a meeting at which Carey and MacCartney spoke. When they had finished a member of the union ascended the platform and thanked the speakers on behalf of those present. Among other things he said was that they (the strikers) knew that as long as Carey and MacCartney were in the state house labor had two champions there. At this point a voice in the big audience broke in: "They're the only two up there."

When the applause had subsided the speaker warned them against being too hasty. "It's early in the session yet," he said. "There might be a few more up there."

"Well, we haven't heard of them yet," retorted another voice, to thunderous applause.

Nor are they likely to until more Socialists are sent to fill the places of those who now misrepresent the workers. That this will be done, sooner or later, is a foregone conclusion. It may not be this year, nor the next, but it will surely come—just how soon depends upon the Socialists themselves. Events are forcing the workers to break away from their old political prejudices and ideals; they are beginning to seek a new way out of their forest of troubles. It is for us, the Socialists, to act with promptness, energy and prudence and show them that only by following the Socialist path can they eventually find opportunity, prosperity and peace.

Boston, Mass., April 14, 1902.

THE BASIS OF MORALS.

It is not enough to formulate theories of destructive criticism: this is the age of the "affirmative intellect" and men are seeking for a positive ethical standard. We say that Unity must replace Strife before we can be even approximately civilized, and that can only be brought about by changing the very fundamental basis of our social relationships. We believe that the vitalizing force of an ethical impulse was never so much needed as now, and we have no sympathy with those who declare that ethical standards are good for old ladies and children alone. The very word Socialism indicates that we found our theories upon a profund belief in, and recognition of, social interests and obligations centered in those interests. Whatever advances the interests of society is right; whatever militates against those interests is wrong. We bring ethics back from the clouds of mythology to the world of men. Morals being purely secular in origin and purpose should be kept free from all contact with religon. A thing is right or wrong not by reason of the declaration of one God or many Gods, or the prophets of Gods, but by reason of its social effect. As Socialists, therefore, we do not ask ourselves what Moses or Christ, Buddha or Confucius, Madame Blavatsky or Mrs. Eddy, John Wesley, or the Pope would say, but simply this: "How will it affect the working class to which we belong?" Just as the injustice that is done to labor is the measure of the wrong of our present conditions, justice to labor must be the standard by which alone it can be righted. In the fight of the right of labor to the whole of its product, the world must be recreated. But, it may be argued, "class interests" and "social interests" are not identical; how, then, can the interest of society as a whole be gauged by the interest of the working class? That is a perfectly fair question which we by no means wish to evade. Taking the position—the only logical position, it seems to me—that the interests of labor are fundamentally opposed to those of the exploiting class, and that between them, in the very nature of things there can be no reconciliation, we do not attempt the impossible. Instead of that we say that all interests which conflict with ours, must, somehow or other, be eliminated. No matter how painful an operation that may be, it must be performed as a measure of self-preservation and protection. If a man suffers from cancer and calls in a surgeon, the surgeon does not talk about the identity of interest of the cancer with that of the man's body. He doesn't try to find something that will help both at once. He well knows that such a thing would be ridiculous, and that if the cancer is not overcome, it will overcome the body. Therefore he tries to eliminate the cancer. Capitalism is the cancerous growth in the social organism that must be eliminated in the interests of the organism as a whole. Thus the interest of the producing class becomes the standard of ethical judgment. Nor is this a principle foreign to the science of ethics. In all ages it has been theoretically admitted at any rate. And, after all, is it not everywhere clearly apparent that the interest of its useful and necessary members is the true interest of any body? In the hive it is always the bees' interests that are considered and not those of the drones. With the sum total of its experience for its bible, and its own well-understood interests for its moral standard the awakened proletariat will build a new earth in which vice and misery shall find no place, and in which the moral Sahara of to-day shall be a moral Eden where the sweet spirit of Comradeship shall blossom forth like the fabled rose of unfading beauty.—John Spargo in "Where We Stand."

THE DYING CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

A millionaire lay dying,
He'd been hogging things for years;
There were cold drops on his forehead
And his eyes were ful lof tears.
A nurse bent low to listen
To what he had to say
And heard him faintly matter
Ere his spirit passed away;
"I see the sable boatman
And there's his somber prow;
He calls to me to hurry,
His decks are crowded now;
He tells me that they make him
Keep running day and night;
He says his biz is booming,
With no let up in sight!
Oh, if I only had my old
Cunning I would just
Get papers in New Jersey
And make this thing a trust;
I'd take the line from Charon
And fix a rate of fare
To charge the crowds of people
Who have to journey there;
Ah, what a chance is wasted,
Alas.—" He gave a groan
And then a little gurgle
And left for parts unknown.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

CLOTHIERS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

For many years the name of VOGEL BROTHERS on a garment is recognized as a guarantee of Good Clothing—Stylish—well-made and perfect fitting.

Persons who began dealing with us thirty years ago are still our customers and have taught their children that there is no better place to buy clothing than at our store, which has steadily grown from the day of its establishment to its present great proportions.

This extraordinary growth is the result of our policy of offering Clothing at the lowest possible prices, using exclusively the best materials, and employing the most competent

Union Cutters, Union Trimmers, Union Tailors and Union Salesmen.

Our newly inaugurated LADIES' DEPARTMENT, which presents a rich and elegant assortment of tailor-made

Suits, Jackets, Gowns, and Silk, Flannel and Washable Shirt-Waists,

has, from the first day, been a great success and has received the approval of well-dressed women in and around Greater New York.

Although our clothing is Made by Union Labor from the first cut of the shears, our prices are lower than those which are charged elsewhere for "cheap-made clothing."

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

☞ For the accommodation of those who cannot make their purchases during the day, our Store is open Saturday Evenings until 10:30. ☜

SPEER'S
GRAPE WINES.
ALSO
UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.
And ★★★ Climax Brandy.

Excellent for aged and weakly persons.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE
NINE YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards, and left hanging until they shrink and partly raisin before gathering. It is invaluable.

Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other wines in the world, being produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, at his own vineyards, the past forty years. Its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. It is particularly beneficial to the aged, debilitated and the weaker sex. In every respect it is A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Also that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.)

Speer's (Socialite) Claret
is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine, specially suited for dinner use.

Speer's P. J. Sherry
Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's ★★★ Climax Brandy
IS A PURE distillation of the grape and stands unrivaled in this country for medicinal purposes, and equal in every respect to the high price Old Cognac Brandies of France, from which it cannot be distinguished.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS
WHO KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.

JACOB HERRLICH & BRO.,
Undertakers
AND
Embalmers,
506 Sixth Street, Bet. Avenues A and B, Telephone Call, 1173 Spring.
332 E. 86th Stre, Bet. 1st and 2nd Aves. (next to Mozart Hall.) Telephone Call, 21-79th S
NEW YORK.

I CURE RUPTURE
In 30 to 60 Days.

To completely master Rupture, Rectal Diseases and Diseases of Men and fit myself for a true SPECIALIST has been the one object of my professional career.

I cure rupture in from 30 to 60 days without pain, cutting or detention from business. I have never failed to effect a permanent cure in every case accepted for treatment. No matter of how long standing, or how bad, if the rupture is reducible or can be put back, I can cure you. I give a written guarantee to effect a permanent cure in every case which I treat. Don't waste your time and money on trusses, nor experiment with unskilled doctors. Write for illustrated booklet and booklet of testimonials on Rupture.

Throw Your Truss Away

A Prominent Brooklyn Citizen Cured.

To Dr. Alexander O'Malley.

Dear Sir: It is now five months since you discharged me as being cured of a bad rupture of twenty-two years' standing. I am happy to inform you that I am as sound and well as ever I was in my life, thanks to your skill and Chemic-Electro Treatment. "I am glad to add my testimony as one of the many you have cured, and you can use my name in any way you see fit. I can be seen at my home any evening after 6 o'clock.

I am, sir, respectfully,
JOHN D. SMALLFIELD, 107 Oak st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

PILES AND FISTULA.

My system of treating Fistula and Piles assures a permanent cure in every case which I treat. I do not resort to the knife or cautery or use any other of the barbarous methods of treating Rectal Diseases.

Diseases of Men

I want every man that is suffering from Varicocele, Hydrocele, Stricture, Specific Blood Poison, Lost Manhood, Atrophied Organs, or any Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys or any Nocturnal Losses, or any Unnatural Discharges, to call and have a confidential talk with me. I will explain to you a system of treatment which has been tried and proven superior to all others. I will examine you Free of Charge, and if incurable I will tell you so. If you are curable I will insure you of a permanent cure.

WRITE if you cannot call. All correspondence strictly confidential and all replies sent in plain envelopes. Write for illustrated booklet on Rupture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, and Piles and Fistula.

OUR MOTTO: Every Patient Receives Honest and Honorable Treatment.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE Charges and terms reasonable. Satisfactory arrangements made for credit. Hours: 9 to 4 and 6 to 8 daily. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Chemic-Electro Institute. Dr. Alex O'Malley, 117 EAST 23d STREET. (near 4th Ave.) New York.

THE BARS TO BE BROKEN.

A MAY DAY MUSING.

After the fundamental duty of self-preservation, man's universal motive seems to be to please; and our future way of life, to grow together. This growing together has hitherto, as history reveals, been along the line of our bread-making (or bread-stealing) industries in economic and political classes. And now in the course of ages it has at last happened that one class, and it the pivotal and most necessary class of all, has been by its misfortunes and captivity forced together to work in order to live. This, therefore, is the opportune class along whose experience and necessity the world of men may learn, with it, to grow together out of and with the world's work.

The sentence, "Thus far canst thou go and no farther," has evidently gone further concerning that other crippled class upon whose faltering steps and yielding shoulders the industry of the people has hitherto been leaning. We have followed our pretentious guide who has been lending us his genius and his money to live by, until we find ourselves with him up against the cemetery gates; and whatsoever wills to remain among the living must now part company with him here. We therefore turn to his successor, whom he has moulded for the world's need; and looking upon him we find that for a time he is a possible two—the voter and the thinker. We want these two reduced to one, and have some bars to break.

It would be very convenient, but not quite so well adapted to the way humanity has of growing, if law would builds walls and gates and speak out plainly, standing before us in the world's crises like this. But concerning human progress law has never been an outsider; it speaks from no Olympus; it is itself growing; an energy lying in everything, unfolding, waiting for bars to be broken down in order to see and to say.

There are to be, for yet awhile, as I have said, these two sorts of Socialists—the Socialist of the ballot and of the study. The Socialists of the ballot-box should, in order to a clear-cut revolutionary movement, be in the majority, and have only one overwhelming reason for their Socialism, and that reason should be their bonds. When the first Socialist majority is declared, let us hope that no better reason will be sought or given than this.

The work we are now doing is not a making of proletarians. Capitalism is doing that. But we are breaking the bars which shut out the light and prevent the proletarian's growth.

First: There is the bar sinister across his mind. An unfortunate past has made this man an illegitimate reasoner. He has been faith-reasoning since infinitely-up downwards, instead of fact-reasoning from the now-outwards. His intellect aforetime made to take root in the passing ; but now it is finding its in the solid earth. And no er good has ever been done the world than that done by men who turn him from the unted heavenlies and teach him ywhere to build his whole intellec-, moral, and spiritual life upon WE BEST WITHIN REACH. Such faith alone is built upon the rock of ; nor has the world ever seen a real life so beautiful as that shall be Those law, like the law of the spring ivers, is an energy in society itself. next: There is that big black bar alself-sin by which the masterhood the world has kept each poor slave-art denouncing itself and every oth-heart. This vanity of the private n who thinks his sin big enough get to hell with, will be broken down , a proper sense of perspective and portion being restored, the work-n will begin to think wisely and on the basis of what he wants what he sees his way to getting—ure, organization, and tranquility. in-consciousness having been taken lay with such a great wrench, the t bar, self-consciousness, almost Tis away with it, and a better enters a man, a work, a class, a race-con-cousness takes its place.

Selfishness, which was once an un-ame and profane thing, because the it was an unclean and profane crea-re in its own estimation, and be-se the world was so ordered that self-help meant the hurt of others, is now no longer a thing of reproach. Robber parasite selfishness having no support in the structure of society falls away and lets in more light. Socialism gives back selfishness to man, a clean thing and without reproach, because it gives a society wherein no man's preservation requires another's decay.

Ignorance, that great stubborn bar, will also disappear—that is, ignorance concerning the things which strengthen, embellish, and prolong the social life.

The bar of liberty, also, which has kept so many people from being free, that shall be broken—the breadless, dependent, liberty-bar of the American workman, which holds him pent in behind a national conceit that he is the freest of man, and which prevents him, therefore, from stepping out to liberty, lest the world should thereby discover that at last he had found his lack of it. Yes, the bar of technical liberty will fall out when its fastenings of self-conceit have been loosened by a few years more of reactionary crime-making such as the lawmakers are now busily preparing for his prisonhood.

The private property bar, than which no colder iron ever entered the soul of the race, when it was in control of the world laborer, shall be taken down by the willing hands of those that set it up; for they shall find how much more property the world has for free men than for slaves, and how little difference there is, liberally considered, between the privations of the slave and of his keeper. The little lock of strenuous individualism also, which, whether it were of gold or iron, th always bound facile man under the proud feet of aristocracies, shall never more snap to darken the hopes and break the hearts of the prisoners.

The bar of obsession, the fell power of one man over another, that shall pass away; and the giant shadows of the heroes, which, notwithstanding the hirelings' cant, were never light or leading to any men, but rather an obsession and a confusion to the world's plain people, it shall away.

And the shadow of a sovereign, irresponsible, lawless God, the greatest mental barrier, perhaps, of the race, that shall vanish and give place to The Good, recalled from ages of banishment in a distant heaven, to take its place in the heart of human society, to build up cities and to organize men into the ways of universal industry and peace.

The bar of the parasite shall no longer be the strongest piece of steel in the state. Clothed no more with the authority of legislators, courts, turnkeys, guns, gold, and an international alliance for the conquest of the working people, the parasite shall drop off.

Profit, that blood-red bar, the wage bar, almost eaten through of rust from the tear and salty sweat of the world toilers, is bent and ready to break, waiting for the hand of the voting proletarian, for he alone must loosen all of them. He shall do it and not another.

And now there are coming to advise and aid him in this deliverance many who are not wage-slaves, many whose interest it is to keep securely in the world, with any bars, a class of slave and non-consuming producers, a class of men who are themselves sharers with the capitalists in the plunder of Labor's product. They come to our aid, not because they like our company or want to see us, or really believe in the possibility of our being set free; they come because they must. The evolution of the social mind includes them in collective thinking, and howsoever they vote, they must think with us. The economic collectivism of the world is forcing all minds as it has forced all hands together. The middle class men, so long the turnkeys of the great labor prison, have become themselves the victims of a social mind and a community conscience. They have leisure, they must think, and they can think no other way but according to the pattern of things around them. Socially, they think and also tremble. Between the upper and the lowest activities, they shall be ground to powder. But as many of them as know this will help us to point out the bars to be broken.

PETER E. BURROWES.

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

Question That the Exploiters of Labor and Despoilers of Humanity Would Do Well Not to Raise.

ransom to the owner? Aye,
fill the bag to the brim!
who is the owner? The slave is
owner
ever was. Pay him!
—Emerson.

The following treatment of the tion of "compensation," which ad-ates of capitalism often raise inst the arguments of Socialists, is en from Edward Bellamy's "Equal-ha" Chapter 37. For the benefit of se who have not read "Looking kward" and "Equality," it may be l that these books are supposed to rd the experiences of Julian West, oung capitalist of the nineteenth ury who, falling into a hypnotic p in the year 1887, awakes at the of the twentieth century, to find self in the midst of a Socialist monwealth. In the passage here ted he relates a part of his conver-on with Dr. Leete, his twentieth ury host.)

A Twentieth-Century Answer.

There is one point," I said, "on which I should like to be a little more nearly informed. When the nation finally took possession absolutely in ctuity of all the lands, machinery, capital after the final collapse of ate capitalism, there must have doubtless some sort of final set-and balancing of accounts be-en the people and the capitalists former properties had been na-lized. How was that managed? t was the basis of final settle-?"

he people waived a settlement," ed the doctor. "The guillotine, the ws, and the firing platoon played art in the consummation of the great Revolution. During the previous phases of the revolutionary agitation there had indeed been much bitter talk of the reckoning which the people in the hour of their triumph would demand of the capitalists for the cruel past; but when the hour of triumph came, the enthusiasm of humanity which glorified it extinguished the fires of hate and took away all desire of barren vengeance. No, there was no settlement demanded; the people forgave the past."

"Doctor," I said, "you have sufficiently—in fact, overwhelmingly—answered my question, and all the more so because you did not catch my meaning. Remember that I represent the mental and moral condition of the average American capitalist in 1887. What I meant was to inquire what compensation the people made to the capitalists for nationalizing what had been their property. Evidently, however, from the twentieth-century point of view, if there were to be any final settlement between the people and the capitalists it was the former who had the bill to present."

"I rather pride myself," replied the doctor, "in keeping track of your point of view and distinguishing it from ours, but I confess that time I fairly missed the cue. You see, as we look back upon the Revolution, one of its most impressive features seems to be the vast magnanimity of the people at the moment of their complete triumph in according a free quittance to their former oppressors.

Do Not Pay for Broken Fetters.

"Do you not see that if private capitalism was wrong; but, on the other hand, if the Revolution was right, then private capitalism was wrong, and the greatest wrong that ever existed; and in that case it was the capitalists who owed reparation to the people they had wronged, rather than the people who owed compensation to the capitalists for taking from them the means of that wrong? For the people to have consented on any terms to buy their freedom from their former masters would have been to admit the justice of their former bondage. When insurgent slaves triumph, they are not in the habit of paying their former masters the price of the shackles and fetters they have broken; the masters usually consider themselves fortunate if they do not have their heads broken with them. Had the question of compensating the capitalists been raised at the time we are speaking of, it would have been an unfortunate issue for them. To their question, Who was to pay for them for what the people had taken from them? the response would have been, Who was to pay the people for what the capitalist system had taken from them and their ancestors, the light of life and liberty and happiness which it had shut off from the unnumbered generations? That was an accounting which would have gone so deep and reached back so far that the debtors might well be glad to waive it. In taking possession of the earth and all the works of man that stood upon it, the people were but reclaiming their own heritage and the work of their own hands, kept back from them by fraud. When the rightful heirs come to their own, the unjust stewards who kept them out of their inheritance may deem themselves mercifully dealt with if the new masters are willing to let bygones be bygones.

Compensation Impossible.

"But while the idea of compensating the capitalists for putting an end to their oppression would have been ethically absurd, you will scarcely get a full conception of the situation without considering that any such compensation was in the nature of the case impossible. To have compensated the capitalists in any practical way—that is, any way which would have preserved to them under the new order any economic equivalent for their former holdings—would have necessarily been to set up private capitalism over again in the very act of destroying it, thus defeating and stultifying the Revolution in the moment of its triumph.

"You see that this last and greatest of revolutions in the nature of the case absolutely differed from all former ones in the finality and completeness of its work. In all previous instances in which governments had abolished or converted to public use forms of property in the hands of citizens it had been possible to compensate them in some other kind of property through which their former economic advantage should be perpetuated under a different form. For example, in condemning lands it was possible to pay for them in money, and in abolishing property in men it was possible to pay for the slaves, so that the previous superiority or privilege held by the property owner was not destroyed outright, but merely translated, so to speak, into other forms. But the great Revolution, aiming as it did at the final destruction of all forms of advantage, dominion, or privilege among men, left no guise or mode possible under which the capitalist could continue to exercise his former superiority. All the modes under which in past time men had exercised dominion over their fellows had been by one revolution after another reduced to the single form of economic superiority, and now that this last incarnation of the spirit of selfish dominion was to perish there was no further refuge for it. The ultimate mask torn off, it was left to wither in the face of the sun."

THE TASK OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Perhaps the chief practical task of the twentieth century will be the taming of these strange elemental forces, so that they shall work for man instead of man working for them. We all know that the idea in the minds of the Dreamers of Machinery (and under that term I shall include all modern applied science) was the lightening of human labor—just as a man buys a motor car to save him walking. That expectation, however we all know too well has not been fulfilled. A few favored ones are carried in the motor car, but for the most part the motor car is carried on the shoulders of a straining, sweating humanity. Machinery, instead of proving a liberator, has proved the most terrible engine of enslavement the world has seen. Of course we all know that—and we know the reason of it. The reason of course, is that a few rich men have bought up all the machines. Perhaps if mankind could abolish the capitalist he might be able to control the machine.

Here, then, to start with, are two tasks for the twentieth century:

The abolition of the capitalists.

The use, instead of the abuse of machinery.

It may be that a terrible and bloody revolution will be needed to accomplish the changes, or they may come about peacefully by the broadening of the general intelligence, the humanization of public opinion, and the growth of moral conscience in the multitude, which shall realize the cruelty of wealth and the criminal nature of monopoly. Not only the cruelty, but the vulgarity of wealth! I hope that early in the twentieth century the world will begin to realize that it is bad taste to be rich.

From this realization will necessarily follow the Abolition of Organized Poverty. I say "organized" advisedly, because, while poverty occasionally follows from personal inadequacy or unworthiness, a man, as a rule, socially speaking, has no more right to be poor than he has to be rich. As one man is rich because he cannot help it, so another is poor because he cannot help it. Both need help from the twentieth century. Abolish Organized Wealth and we shall have no more Organized Poverty. There will be even enough left over in the world for the failures and the ne'er-do-wells.—Richard Le Gallienne.

—The wages that are paid to the laborers come from the product of labor and not from the capitalists, as some are simple enough to suppose. Many persons there are who think we must have rich men so that the laborers may be employed. Banish such nonsense.—Colorado Chronicle.

THE COMING REVOLUTION.

The Growth of Socialistic Sentiment and the Duty It Imposes Upon Us—The Choice of the Future Is Not Only Between Private and Public Ownership, but Between State Capitalism and Democratic Socialism.

The growth of Socialist thought and feeling in this country during the last few years has been so general and has followed so naturally from the industrial and economic changes that are going on about and among us that its extent and its significance are hardly realized, even by avowed and active Socialists. The increase of the Socialist vote, although this has been steady, gives no adequate measure of the advance of Socialist tendencies in public opinion.

The word Socialism, as we use it in its stricter sense, indicates a complex and many-sided idea. It means more than public or collective ownership of the instruments of production, though this is one of its principal factors.

It includes also the idea of true democracy—of the direction of affairs by the common will and the common conscience, not by the will (whether conscientious or interested) of a dominant class. In other words, it means the disappearance of economic class distinctions, the establishment of industrial freedom and equality of opportunity, the realization of human brotherhood through the elimination of hostile class interests.

And as a means to such collective ownership of society's means of life and their democratic administration for the common good, it involves the necessity of class struggle in society as now organized, of battle upon every field between the propertiless and the possessing classes, the exploited and the exploiters, the working class and the capitalist class. On a superficial view it may seem paradoxical to insist on waging class war for the sake of social peace. But history actually moves in just such paradoxes all through its course. Every advance the world has made toward peace and fraternity it has made through the successful revolts of the oppressed against their oppressors.

Semi-Socialistic Tendencies.

These various elements of the Socialist idea are not all consciously held by all who share in the Socialist tendency of the day.

There are many who believe that public ownership of the most important or even of the whole of the means of production must come, who desire its coming, but who do not believe in the possibility of democratic administration of socialized industry; overestimating the importance of individual qualities and underestimating the influence of the social environment upon the individual, they believe that there must always be a ruling and directing class, set apart from and above the masses of the people; only they say this ruling class must use its power humanely, must govern for the good of all, instead of considering its own class interest.

Others there are who more keenly feel the necessity of extending the ideal of democracy from politics into industry, who realize the hollowness of our present pretenses of liberty and equality, but who do not clearly recognize the imperative need of social control of the things necessary to society's life, who hope that democracy can be made real by the removal of a few petty legal restrictions and by the "moralization" of the individuals in society.

Each of these sets of men—and many of them in each category would vigorously repel the name of Socialist—each holds a certain portion of the Socialist ideal. But in both cases the idea is incomplete and unsatisfactory, even to themselves; and in both cases it is generally a mere matter of theory, having as yet but little influence upon their social or political actions. These theories, in their various modifications, are held by very many in the "upper classes," by people who do not suffer greatly under existing conditions, and who therefore have no strong feelings in the matter, no powerful motive to action.

Growth of Class Consciousness.

There is another partially Socialistic tendency, which is more one of feeling than of theory, but which is undoubtedly more pregnant with possibilities for the future than either of these. This is the vague feeling of class-consciousness among the working people, the feeling that the working class is one—one in its rights and in its wrongs, one in its interests and in its duties, one in its fears and in its hopes—regardless of divisions of trade, of sex, of race and nativity, of creed, or of old tradition of any sort; and along with this, necessarily bound up with it, the feeling of resentment and of hostility toward the capitalist class, the class that rules and enjoys by virtue of the submission and the sufferings of the world's toilers. This proletarian class consciousness is vague and weak as yet; but it is growing in strength and clearness from day to day. It is still blind and dumb, generally speaking; but it is learning to see and to speak—and when it has learned these things it will have gained the strength to act.

All these tendencies, growing directly out of our industrial system—out of private competition, out of the demoralizing results of money-greed, out of class distinction and the contrast of riches and poverty, out of the concentration of wealth, the organization of industry, and all the internal antagonisms and contradictions of a highly developed capitalist society—all these tendencies point toward a great change in the very basis of our economic system and, with that, in all our institutions—a change so radical and far-reaching that we must designate it as the Coming Social Revolution.

Change Is Inevitable.

Some such change, we have a right to say, is inevitable. Whether it shall come a little sooner or a little later, whether it shall come by peaceful and orderly methods or with violence and destruction and suffering, will depend partly upon the intelligence and resolution of the workers, partly upon the wisdom or folly of the capitalist class. We do not make the Revolution, nor can we avoid it if we would; all that we can do is to hasten and partly to guide it; and the possibility of doing even so much, imposes upon all who realize that the change must come a heavy responsibility for the way in which it shall come.

The voiceless wrath of the wretched and their unlearned discontent, We must give it voice and wisdom, till the waiting tide be spent.

Nor is this all. It is not only a question whether the Revolution shall be violent or peaceful; a far more important question is whether this Revolution shall be guided to the right end, whether it shall be saved from compromise and carried through to the best consummation of which it is capable; whether it shall put an end to exploitation and class rule, or whether it shall be diverted from that course and shall serve only to establish exploitation on a new basis, under new forms, give class rule a new lease of life, and leave what is to us the really great and vital question for another century to settle.

State Capitalism or Democratic Socialism?

The study of history and economics and the observation of existing conditions justifies us in saying, not only that there must soon be a radical change in the economic system, but also that the change must be to a system of public ownership. So much we may say is inevitable. But the question still remains, whether that system of public ownership shall be democratic or aristocratic, whether it shall be administered by and for the people as a whole, as Socialists desire; or whether it shall be administered, as competitive industry is to-day, by and for an exploiting class (bondholders or subsidized industrial princes, freed from all personal responsibility) through the machinery of government. In a word, the question still remains, whether we shall have Social Democracy or that other thing, miscalled State Socialism, but rightly named State Capitalism.

The answer to that question will depend chiefly upon the activity and intelligence of the wage-working class, because, while the small capitalists and even, under certain conditions, the great ones may see their interest in State Capitalism and may seek to divert the working class movement to that end, it is the working class alone whose vital economic interest will be served by the establishment of democratic Socialism.

It is for this reason that Socialists place so much weight upon the class struggle, that we lose no opportunity to emphasize the fundamental antagonism between the interests of the worker for wages and those of the taker of profits, that we point out the common interest of the working class and use all means to strengthen its class consciousness, that we call upon the workers of the world to organize themselves on the basis of their class interest in order to carry on both the daily defensive battle of trade unionism and the great political struggle for complete emancipation. It is for this reason that we hail with joy every independent movement of the working class, even though it be weak and vague and often mistaken in its immediate object, because it indicates the growth of class feeling and class thought. It is for this reason that to all parties which declare for public ownership but are not based in the labor movement, we offer as strenuous opposition as to those parties which frankly support the present capitalist regime; for we know that such mere public-ownership parties, lacking the directing force of proletarian class consciousness, are liable to be perverted even from the honest intentions of their promoters and toward a system of State Capitalism, which would mean for us only the perpetuation of class rule and the necessity of another revolution.

The Duty of Socialists.

Finally, it is for this reason that every sincere Socialist owes it to himself, to the working class, and to the greatest interests of humanity, to think deeply and carefully, to work tirelessly for the cause, to pay no heed to the taunts of intolerance and "narrowness" which are always hurled at men who adhere rigidly to that which they see to be the truth, and to be content with a slow advance in the right direction rather than seek rapid gains through compromise or methods of expediency.

To sum up: The evolution of private capitalism itself is bringing us to collective ownership of the means of production; it is not for this that we need to agitate; but it rests with us whether we shall have collective ownership for the benefit of the few or for the benefit of all; and the increasing speed with which our industrial and political development is now going on imposes upon us a duty graver even than that which our predecessors in the movement have so nobly performed.

To-day, as in 1776, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

—Every Socialist in New York and vicinity is expected to take at least ten tickets to the May Concert. No one is expected to return tickets. If you can't sell all you take, give the rest to your friends.

OLD HOMESTEAD GARDEN,

3rd AVE., betw. 90 and 91st St.

A superb Park located in the Centre of the City for Pic-nics, Outings, Concerts, etc.. Liberal conditions to Societies. Large new Platform. During the summer season every Evening

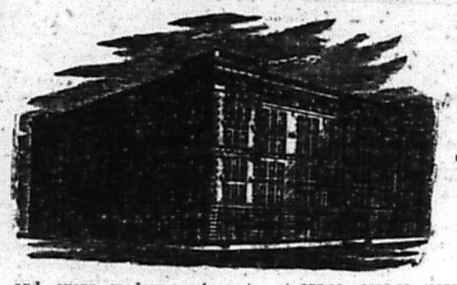
Grand Concerts and Vaudeville Show.

Admission free.

CHAS. KRIEGER,
Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

. . BALLS . . .



Call, write, or telephone us (Telephone Calls, 165 - 38th or 2590 38th) for open dates season 1902 - 1903. Ball rooms, beautifully finished and illuminated, with stages and every modern equipment, at $75.00, $150.00, $250.00 and $350.00, according to size, dates selected and terms. Committees are invited to call and inspect. Office hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evenings only by appointment.

MONTGOMERY MAZE,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,
Lexington Avenue, 43d and 44th Streets, New York.

THE PROBLEM OF

GOOD CLOTHING

will be satisfactorily solved by an inspection of the fine line of

Men's and Boys' Suits,

in the latest Spring Styles, which we are offering at popular prices.

Union Goods the Best Goods.

The guarantee of good work will be found in this label.

Attached to each Garment.

Suits and Trousers made to Measure on the shortest notice.

Remember the address:

Ign. Koeser & Co.,
Southwest Corner 81st St. and Third Ave.

5-CENT PAMPHLETS.

Benham, G. B.—"The Crimes of Capitalism." .....5c.
Benham, G. B.—"The Story of the Red Flag." .....5c.
Benham, G. B.—"Patriotism and Socialism." .....5c.
Blatchford, Robt.—"Imprudent Marriages." .....5c.
Blatchford, Robt.—"Real Socialism—What Socialism Is and What Socialism Is Not" .....5c.
Blatchford, Robt.—"Socialism; A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical" ....5c.
Blatchford, Robt. — "The Living Wage" .....5c.
Brown, Wm. Thurston—"The Real Religion of To-day" .....5c.
Corey, W. A.—"How I Acquired My Millions" .....5c.
"Catechism of Socialism" .....5c.
Derfel, T.—"How to Teach Socialism" .....5c.
Hyndman, H. M.—"Marx' Theory of Value" .....5c.
Spargo, John—"Where We Stand". .5c.
Harriman-Maguire Debate on Single Tax .....5c.
Kropotkin, Peter—"An Appeal to the Young" .....5c.
Lafargue, Paul—"Socialism and the Intellectuals" .....5c.
Lassalle, Ferdinand—"What Is Capital" .....5c.
Mann, Tom—"A Socialist View of Religion and the Churches" .....5c.
Morris, Wm.—"How I Became a Socialist" 5c
Webb, Sidney — "What Socialism Means" .....5c.

The entire lot of 20 Pamphlets, 75 Cents, Postpaid.

10-CENT PAMPHLETS.

Deville, Gabriel—"Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism" .....10c.
Eastman, Geo. A.—"A Paradox Explained" .....10c.
Lafargue, Paul—"The Right to Be Lazy" .....10c.
Lassalle's Open Letter to the National Labor Association of Germany.10c
Lassalle, Ferdinand—"The Workingman's Program" .....10c.
Liebknecht, Wilhelm—"Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish" .....10c.
McGrady, Father T.—"Socialism and the Labor Problem" .....10c.
McGrady, Father T.—"A Voice from England" .....10c.
"The State and Socialism" .....10c.
Avery, Martha Moore—"Woman; Her Quality, Her Environment, Her Possibility" .....10c.

The entire lot of 10 Pamphlets, 80 Cents, Postpaid.

25-CENT BOOKS.

Lassalle, Ferdinand—"Science and the Workingman" .....25c.
Marx, Karl—"The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" ....25c.
Bebel, Aug.—"Woman in the Past, Present, and Future".....25c.

The above 3 Books, TOGETHER, 60 CENTS, POSTPAID, or we will send the full list of 33 Publications for $1.95, Postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

—Never take your politics from the man who feeds you for your labor; vote to have a meal of your own.—Ex.

Westchester Park.

Grand Opening
Sunday, May 4, 1902.
Dancing Commences at 2 p. m.

ADMISSION FREE!

Committees are invited to call, as good days are open for

PICNICS, OUTINGS, Etc.

Union Beer for Outings at $4 a Keg

It is easy to reach the Park. Take Third "L" to 177th street, then with trolley direct to Park, or by West Farm, Mount Vernon and South Boulevard trolley from 129th street and Third avenue or 135th street and 8th avenue to Third avenue. Combination fare, "L" and trolley, 8 cents.

ERNST SULZER,
Proprietor.

JOS. FISCHL,

Artist and Photographer

1442 Third Ave.,

NEW YORK.

Photos of Children and Clubs a Specialty.

COMMERCIALISM AND THE LANGUAGE.

Competition between the different publishers of dictionaries has caused a scramble to see who can find the most words, and the language is thus corrupted and confused by the inclusion of all manner of vulgarisms and weird words of questionable nature. The dictionary of one publishing firm is now widely advertised to contain so many thousand more words than are to be found in any other like work.

This circumstance calls forth the following protest from W. L. Alden, London literary correspondent of the New York "Times' Saturday Review":

"Time was when a dictionary was a sort of peerage of words, and to be admitted into its pages was sufficient proof of the legitimacy of any word. Now all that is changed. We constantly hear of dictionaries which are recommended on the ground that they contain a few thousand more words than any other dictionaries. The dictionary makers ransack journalism and comic weeklies for new words, and no matter how rascally a word may be, it goes into the new dictionary. These dictionaries have democratized and vulgarized the language. There is no longer any standard by which one can pronounce authoritatively on the legitimacy of a word. All words are in the dictionary, and one is treated with as much respect as another; The dictionary makers believe that all words are born free and equal, and are entitled to a place in every sort of literature."

Mr. Alden's incidental sneer at the "democratization" of the language calls to mind some recent statements of Max O'Rell's, to the effect that the bourgeois, in the attempt to appear cultured, corrupted the language by the use of foreign words which, through their constant mispronunciation, finally became incorporated in the language in a bastard form; and that had the language been left to the common people, it would have grown slowly and naturally, as it should.

—William C. Whitney predicts that "prosperity will not last forever." It is quite probable that Mr. Whitney is not mistaken. It is not altogether unlikely that the kind of "prosperity" that enables the few to amass untold wealth and condemns the many to a hand-to-mouth existence lacks the elements calculated to insure perpetuity. —Milwaukee News.

—All things worth doing are hard to do. It is not an easy thing to start the Socialist Daily. All the more evidence that it is worth doing and that YOU ought to help do it.

Workingmen . . . Educate Yourselves.

Here is a List of Well-Recommended Works to Choose From.

Allen, Grant—"Force and Energy." Paper .....15c.
Aveling, Edward—"The Students' Marx." Bound $1.00
Bax, Ernest Belfort—"The Religion of Socialism." Bound $1.00
—— "Outlooks from the New Standpoint." Bound.....$1.00
—— "Story of the French Revolution." Bound $1.00
Bebel, Aug.—"Woman in the Past, Present and Future." Paper, 25c.; bound, 50c.
Bellamy, Edward—"Looking Backward." Paper, 50c.; bound, $1.00.
—— "Equality." Paper, 50c.; bound, $1.25.
Benham, G. B.—"History of the Paris Commune." Bound .....75c.
—— "The Proletarian Revolt." Paper, ...25c.
Bernstein, Ed.—"F. Lassalle as a Social Reformer." Bound $1.00
Blatchford, Robert—"Merrie England," Paper, 10c.; cloth, 50c.
Bersford's "Derringer's Pocketbook on Socialstics." Paper, ...15c.
Bersford, Thos.—"Useful Principles of Logic." Paper .....15c.
Buchner, Ludwig—"Force and Matter." Bound $1.00
Carlyle, Thomas—"Socialism and Unsocialism." Paper .....25c.
Casson, Herbert—"The Crime of Credulity." Paper, 25c.; cloth, 75c.
Darwin, Chas.—"The Descent of Man." Bound $1.50
—— "The Origin of Species." Bound $1.25
Dawson, W. H.—"Bismarck and State Socialism." Bound $1.00
Deville, Gabriel—"The People's Marx." Paper, 75c.; bound, $1.50.
Morehouse, Geo. W.—"The Wilderness of Worlds." $1.00
"How I Became a Socialist." Paper, 5c.; bound, 40c.
Ely, Richard T.—"French and German Socialism in Modern Times." Cloth, 75c.
Ferri, Enrico—"Socialism and Modern Science." $1.00
Gibbon, Edw.—"History of Christianity." $2.00
Geissler, Ludwig—"Looking Beyond." Paper .....50c.
Göhre, Paul—"Three Months in a Workshop." $1.00
Gribayedoff, Val.—"French Invasion of Ireland in '98." $1.50
Gronlund, Laurence—"Ca Ira." Paper, 50c.; cloth, $1.00.
—— "Co-operative Commonwealth." Paper, 50c.; cloth, $1.00.
—— "Our Destiny." Paper, 50c.; cloth, $1.00.
Guyot, Yves—"The Tyranny of Socialism." Cloth $1.00
Haeckel, Ernst—"The Riddle of the Universe." $1.50
Herron, Geo. D.—"A Plea for the Gospel." Cloth.....75c.
—— "Between Cæsar and Jesus." Cloth .....75c.
—— "The New Redemption." Cloth, 75c.
—— "The Christian State." Cloth, 75c.
—— "The Call of the Cross." Paper, 25c.
—— "Social Meanings of Religious Experiences." Cloth .....75c.
Hobson, John A.—"Evolution of Modern Capitalism." Cloth $1.50
—— "Problems of Poverty." Cloth, $1.00.
Holland, F. M.—"The Reign of the Stoics." Cloth $1.25
Hyndman, H. M.—"Commercial Crisis of the 19th Century." $1.00
Kenworthy, John C.—"The Anatomy of Misery." $1.00
——"From Bondage to Brotherhood." Paper, 30c.; bound, 75c.
Lanin, E. B.—"Russian Traits and Terrors." Bound .....75c.
Letourneau, Ch.—"Property, Its Origin and Development." Bound $1.00
Lissagaray—"History of the Commune of 1871." Cloth, 70c.; library edition, $3.00.
Lloyd, Henry Demarest—"Newest England." Cloth $2.50
Marx, Karl—"The Eastern Question." Cloth $2.00
Meslier's "Superstition in All Ages." Cloth $1.00
Morris, William—"News from Nowhere." Paper .....25c.
Morris, Wm. and Belfort Bax—"Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome." $1.00.
Marx, Karl—"Capital," edited by Fred. Engels. Only authorized English edition. Cloth $2.50
Paine's Complete Political Works, 2 vols. $2.00
Raymond, Walter Marion—"Two Men and Some Women." Cloth $1.00
Renan, Enest—"Life of Jesus." Cloth, 75c.
Rogers, Jas. E. Thorold—"Six Centuries of Work and Wages." Paper, 25c.
Schopenhauer—"Studies in Pessimism." Cloth .....90c.
Sheppard—"Before an Audience, or Use of the Will in Public Speaking." Cloth .....75c.
Sotheran, Chas.—"Horace Greeley and Other Pioneers of American Socialism." Paper .....25c.
Sprague, F. M.—"The Laws of Social Evolution." Cloth $1.00
Sprague, F. M.—"Socialism from Genesis to Revelation." Cloth $1.00
Sue, Eugene—"The Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Nazareth." Paper, 25c.; cloth, 50c.
Vail, Chas. H.—"Principles of Scientific Socialism." Paper, 35c.; cloth, $
Vail, Chas. H.—"Modern Socialism." Paper, 25c.; cloth, 75c.
Vandervelde, Emile—"Collectivism and Industrial Evolution." Paper, 25c.; cloth, 50c.
Voltaire, M. De—"Essays and Criticisms." Cloth $1.50
Zola, Emile—"Labor." Bound ..$1.50
Ladoff, Isador—"The Passing of Capitalism." Paper, 25c.; bound, 50c.

Largest assortment of publications on the Labor Question.

Catalogue free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

—"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," it has been said. Opposition to class rule is loyalty to mankind.

—Trusts are green apples—Socialism ripe apples.—Ex.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.—
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

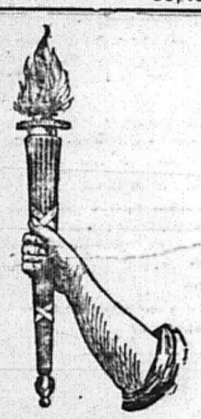
All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	86,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.

This May Day Number of The Worker is far, very far, from being all that we could desire or all that we had planned. For its positive faults we can only ask forbearance and for the sins of omission we plead that next time we shall do better.

And yet, in all modesty, we believe that the paper will be found to deserve the unexpectedly large circulation that it is to have. Orders, large and small, have come in from all over the country, from locals and individuals in cities and towns and hamlets all the way from Maine to California, and the tone of the letters that accompany these orders indicate that The Worker is growing in favor, that it commands the confidence of the Socialists of America.

As we look back over the file for the last year we realize that, whether The Worker fully deserves the favor it is winning, it at least comes much nearer to doing so than it did a year ago. Every month, almost every week, has been marked by improvement.

For this improvement, quite as much as for the recognition of it, we extend our thanks to the comrades throughout the land. No man lives or works for or by himself alone in this day of the world.

It has been said that every great speech is made as much by the audience as by the orator. Certainly a good paper—especially of such a character as a Socialist party paper—is made as much by its readers as by its editors. The energy of the comrades in extending its circulation and so strengthening its resources, their alertness in supplying it with needed information, their party activity which makes the utmost use of its services, as well as the interest they show in letters of advice, of commendation, or of criticism, all go to help in the common task of making a good party paper.

Therefore, readers, we do not only promise you our best efforts for the continued improvement of The Worker. We acknowledge your aid in the past, far more important, perhaps, than you have realized, and confidently hope that you will continue to co-operate with us in our not too easy some [illegible]

NO COMPROMISE!

The advice given to the Trojans, "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts," has come to be recognised as a sound rule of policy in all human affairs, and it is applicable here.

If you know your enemy, his conduct furnishes you with a safe guide for his own. The advice that he offers you, may well be taken as the exact opposite of the counsel you ought to follow. But gradually, as your enemy perceives your growing strength, he begins to practise guile and to disguise his tactics in such a way that you must proceed with the utmost care to avoid being entrapped.

The working class has had bitter experience enough to teach it that the interests of Capital and Labor are opposed. Strikes and boycotts, lockouts and blacklists, and conspiracy trials, the use of the police and military and the occasional establishment of martial law, as well as the ridicule and abuse heaped upon workingmen's organizations by the capitalist press and the employment of secret agents to undermine or disrupt the trade unions—such experiences as these, which make up the history of the labor movement, leave no reasonable room for doubt as to the truth of the Socialist doctrine of the class struggle.

But a thousand prejudices and traditions stand in the way of the practical application of that doctrine in politics. Moreover, the working people, accustomed for generations, to look up to "betters" for counsel and authority, are too prone to believe in the good faith of any capitalist or capitalist politician who gives them a few words of flattery and seeming friendship and offers them what appears to be some concession, small though it may be.

The working class has not yet fully learned to respect itself and rely on its own efforts. That is the lesson it must master before it will be free.

All through history the rulers and plunderers of the world have known well how to concede non-essentials when it was prudent to do so. When the oppressed and plundered classes have threatened their unrighteous power, they have yielded up the form of power and kept the substance—or, at least, most of it, for some real gain has been made in every such step. And the lesson of this history for the workers of to-day is this: Demand all. Threaten, and do not threaten vainly, the citadels of your enemy's power. Accept every concession he makes, but yield nothing in return. Abate nothing of your demands, for they are just and wise. Never slacken your attacks, for your victory is assured.

The present attitude of the capitalist class is like that of ruling classes at other critical epochs in history. It sees its power threatened by the growing class consciousness of the workers and it seeks to appease them and divert their attacks by making pretended concessions which actually are of little or no value to the workers and cost little or nothing to the exploiters.

Such a ruse is the Industrial Peace Conference and Civic Federation of which we hear so much. A few years ago the answer of the capitalists to all appeals was, We have nothing to arbitrate. Now they have adopted apparently very different tactics. They have suddenly discovered that the workers have a right to organize and that arbitration of industrial disputes is an excellent thing. And they do not merely admit this, they proclaim it as if it were an inspired discovery of their own. Their leading representatives in politics are put forward to preach the new gospel and the capitalist press gives abundant space to advertising it.

It is encouraging to note, however, that the working class views this manœuvre with suspicion. The Socialist press raised a warning voice when the Conference was held in December and pointed out the danger it involved—how labor leaders were to be cajoled and flattered by the capitalist leaders, how the trade unions, without their own consent, were to be committed to a policy of arbitration and conciliation through the Committee of Thirty-six, and that this committee was a "packed jury" with a sure majority on the capitalist side. Our warning was heard. Trade union papers all over the land repeated and endorsed it. Unions and central labor bodies discussed the matter and denounced the "peace scheme." It is safe to say that the power for harm of this particular stratagem is pretty thoroughly destroyed.

Fortunately, the capitalists themselves, with the usual folly of tyrants, have helped us in exposing their stratagem. They could not resist the temptation to use their new scheme on the first opportunity in the most outrageous way; and the betrayal of the metal workers in San Francisco and of the transportation workers in Boston was all that was needed to enforce the Socialists' warning.

This incident is typical of capitalist policy. We shall have to meet such tricks again and again, and on the political as well as the industrial field. The advocacy of public ownership in the capitalist parties is another case in point—an attempt to divert the working class from the Socialist path by offering them a part of the Socialist program under capitalist political leadership.

It is for those who see clearly to take heed that this move shall be checkmated as effectually as the other. We must make it clear to the workers that public ownership, when separated from the rest of the Socialist principles—the abolition of profit and the class-struggle theory and tactics—altogether ceases to be Socialistic. This is the essential point in Socialist work at the present time, to emphasize the class-conscious character of our movement and draw the lines clear between Socialism and State Capitalism.

OUR "NARROW" TACTICS.

The Socialist Party is frequently accused of "narrowness" on account of the uncompromising attitude it takes, refusing to fuse, to compromise, to trade endorsements with "reform" or "labor" parties. The Worker has come in for its share of such criticism—and has taken it as a tribute to be proud of.

So far as The Worker is concerned and any influence it may have, we frankly avow that we are strictly, and, if you like, narrowly, partizan. We believe in the principles of the Socialist Party. We know that a party is necessary to propagate those principles and carry them into effect. The history of American politics has taught us that a party which exists for the sake of principle and not for the sake of boodle cannot afford to compromise those principles to the slightest degree, cannot afford to enter into friendly relations with any other party, even though its objects may seem to be similar, that in any such fusion the more nearly honest party is doomed to be absorbed by the more corrupt.

The Socialist Party has a definite program of action founded on a consistent political and economic theory. Its program applies to local, state, and national politics. It is not merely a program of measures, it is a program of principle. If our object is not merely to get men into office, neither is it merely to carry out certain ameliorative measures. The reason for existence of the Socialist Party is the necessity of effecting a complete resolution in society, a change from private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit to public ownership and operation for use. All our actions must be determined with reference to that ultimate end.

The "reform" parties obviously have nothing in common with the Socialist Party, so far as this final end is concerned, although, from time to time, they may more or less sincerely advocate certain palliative measures—factory laws, tenement-house laws, etc.—which Socialists also would support. But if we enter into alliance with such a party we immediately lose our identity, the immediate measures on which we agree with them usurp the principal place in the public attention, and the final aim of Socialism is forgotten.

The same is true of the so-called "independent labor parties," such as have sprung up in Connecticut, California, and other parts of the country in the past year—although with these we can have far more sympathy than with mere "reform" movements, because their motive power is, at least, in a vague feeling of class consciousness among the workers.

But these parties have no ultimate goal. They are started with the idea of "doing something now," of "doing something practical." We might cite scores of cases where such eminently "practical" parties have sprung up, achieved temporary success, and died without permanent result—and this in spite of the fact that their rank and file and even, in some cases, their leaders, may have been unimpeachably honest. But it is not necessary to cite cases. It is sufficient to point out the reason for their failure.

The "practical" man forswears principle. He has no use for theories or general ideas or large final aims. Sufficient unto the day are his petty grievances and the task of redressing them. He argues that, while the Co-operative Commonwealth may be all very well some time in the future, "we must go a step at a time."

It is very true that in all progress—seeing we are human and finite beings—we have to advance a step at a time. But whether each step is a step in the right direction is a very important question; and this will depend altogether on whether we keep in view our final goal, the destination to which our steps are intended to lead.

This is the secret of the failure of the "independent labor parties." As a result of their lack of fundamental principles, they are seldom independent, the word labor soon comes to be a misnomer, and they hardly deserve to be called parties. Although their victories are the fruit of an outburst of working-class spirit, they fail to recognize clearly that the only allegiance they owe is to the working class and that the enemy they have to fight is the capitalist class.

The "labor mayor" of San Francisco, soon after election, announced that he intended to administer the city's affairs for the benefit of all classes, treating all citizens alike. This would be a very proper profession for a capitalist mayor, who does not intend to live up to his professions. But a labor mayor is supposed to mean what he says, and it is to be feared that Schmitz did mean exactly what he said. And to mean that is to mean that he deserts the cause of the working class which elected him, for the interests of the two classes are so diametrically opposed that it is impossible to serve one without injuring the other.

One of the Connecticut "labor mayors" is credited with saying—and we believe he did say—that he had no experience in public affairs and should depend upon the advice of experts—that for advice in legal matters he should go to a lawyer, for advice in financial matters to a banker, and so forth. No more pitiable confession of foredoomed failure could be imagined. The working class has nothing to fear, once it has confidence in itself; but so long as it accepts the false theory of its own inferiority, so long it can accomplish nothing.

We are satisfied to bear all the gibes that may be thrown at us for the narrowness of our tactics and for the slowness of our growth. We know that our growth, if slow, is steady and sound, and taht our influence is reaching far beyond the circle of the Socialist vote. We know what the Socialist Party has contributed to the strength of the independent labor parties; and we know that as they fall that power will return to us doubled and trebled.

The Socialist Party commends respect wherever its uncompromising tactics are known. With that we are satisfied and the accelerating growth of our vote redoubles our assurance that those uncompromising tactics are right.

WORKERS, UNITE.

There are many men of many minds,
Professing isms of various kinds—
The workers, the worked, the poor, the proud—
But the meanest I know in all the crowd
Is the man who hoards his gains with glee
And says "the world was made for me."

This great round world was made for all—
The boundless sea, the mountains tall,
The spreading forest, the fertile plain,
Were made for use and not for gain.
Where is the law of God ordained
Give right to few on shore and main?

Why portion out with mete and bound,
With wall and fence, as private ground,
That favored few may live at ease
While the mass exist on stingy fees;
Meekly to bow 'neath galling yoke—
Only to speak when they beg for work?

Nature's gifts should be wealth of all,
Not held by grant, controlled by "gall."
All should have use of sea and land—
The bounteous wealth on every hand—
Not held in fee by right of might—
Reward of crime or feudal fight.

The morning stars together ne'er will sing
With nation's weal controlled by rute of ring;
While wars of conquest, waged on ev'ry hand
Would force dominion o'er a foreign land;
While specious pleas and patriotic lies
Uphold deceit, vaunt stealing to the skies.

While selfish capital—no restrain of law—
Absorbs vast wealth in its voracious maw;
While labor, pittance doled from day to day,
Halts, suffers, dies on life's grim toilsome way,
What nonsense—preaching brotherhood of man
With trusts and combines grabbing all they can.

Workers, unite! And in your might demand
That vested right no more afflict the land.
That labor's rights you may with vote uphold
Throughout this land—throughout the world.
Workers, unite! You have the world to gain,
Losing the fetters that your lives enchain!

BEAUTIES OF THE PROFIT SYSTEM.

Meditation of a Doctor.—"What a cursed season! Nobody sick! Not even a dog has a cold!"

A Druggist.—"Everybody's in good health in this beastly town!"

A Grave Digger.—"If we could only have a little cholera, I could give my daughter a dowry."

A Military Man.—"Twenty years of peace! It's the ruin of my career!"

A Judge.—"If it weren't for the criminals, what should we do!"

A Merchant.—"If I succeed in driving my neighbor into bankruptcy, I'll get all his trade!"

A Farmer.—"Such a calamity! The country has produced so much that the market is glutted. Blessed be the years of small crops."

A Lawyer.—"Oh such a stupid town! Nobody wants to prosecute anybody else."

A Priest.—"Ah! If the people would only remain in ignorance, we could always be sure of the simpletons!"

A Policeman.—"If it weren't for the robbers, I should have to steal for a living!"—From La Squilla (The Clarion), the Socialist journal of Bologna, Italy.

THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN.

By John Jerome Rooney.

(Air: From Beethoven, Op. 1, No. 3.)

I.

The people have spoken, the people have spoken—
The people—the people have come to their own;
The rule of the tyrant forever is broken—
The will of the people is monarch and throne!
The land—it is ours! who dares to invade it?
Ours is the sky—the rivers and lakes;
The Law—it is ours! who'll scorn it or trade it?
None! none! when the will of the people awakes!

II.

Our star will be Justice, unbought and secure—
For what are our riches if Justice should fail?
By Justice alone can a Nation endure—
Might boasts for a day, but it cannot prevail!
Long ages, in thraldom, long ages unfriended,
The toiler, unpaid, was bathed in his sweat,
The chain that has bound him some day must be rended—
The will of the people shall shatter it yet!

III.

Then, God for the Man, and God for the Nation!
As brothers we'll stand, as brothers we'll fall,
Each true to himself, each true to his station,
Each ready to answer when duty shall call.
We are brothers in heart—let us be so in sharing,
Nor greed nor our pride be a bar and a stay;
We travel as friends the road we are faring,
The North-star of Freedom to brighten the way!

IV.

The fruits of the earth are man's for his toiling;
The land and the wave are his native abode;
Who dares then to join in his brother's despoiling
Or add but a straw to Humanity's load?
He's coward or slave, unto tyranny broken,
He's tyrant himself or he's tyranny's tool—
The people have spoken—the people have spoken,
The people have spoken! the people shall rule!

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. By A. M. Simons. Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1902. Cloth, 208 pages. Price, 50 cents.

"The American Farmer" is without question, the most valuable original and extended work yet written by any American Socialist. It is a study of an important phase of the social problem—a phase especially important and difficult in this country—and it has been carried out with an industry and an insight which, well as we have recognized Comrade Simons' ability in the past, has come to us as a pleasant surprise.

Doubtless there will be many who will disagree in part with his conclusions, which are largely at variance with the position somewhat thoughtlessly assumed by most Socialists on this subject—thoughtlessly, we say, for almost nothing worthy of consideration has hertofore been written on the relation of Socialism to agricultural conditions in this country. But, however one may disagree with the author of this little book, no one can read it without profit.

The work bears the marks of haste in its composition and publication, the style being often somewhat clumsy and typographical errors too frequent. These defects will of course be corrected in a second edition—which, we hope, will soon be demanded.

We regret our inability to give an extended review of "The American Farmer" in this number of The Worker, but pressure of other duties prevents us from doing it justice before next week. For the present, we heartily command the work to the attention of all our readers.

A VOICE FROM ENGLAND. By Rev. T. McGrady, Terre Haute. Standard Publishing Co. 1902. Pamphlet, 44 pages. Price, 10 cents.

THE CLERICAL CAPITALIST. By Rev. T. McGrady. New York. Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association. 1902. Pamphlet, 29 pages. Price, 10 cents.

The Catholic church—that is, the upper hierarchy of that church—has undoubtedly set itself the task of crushing the Socialist movement. In the Old World the experiment has gone further than here and its futility is already apparent. In France the clergy, after fighting all progressive tendencies in the government, have suddenly decided that their best policy is to abstain altogether from meddling in politics, lest a worse thing befall them. In Italy the Church organized rival unions to scab on the established unions which were permeated with Socialism; but these new unions had hardly got in running order before they too began to develop Socialist tendencies and the Church had to call a halt; and now the Church can think of nothing more effective than to advise the faithful to stay away from the polls—the same advice that the Anarchists give.

In America things have not gone so far. Archbishop Corrigan has preached a series of sermons against Socialism, distinguished chiefly by the evidence they bore that the Archbishop had never taken the trouble to study the subject before writing his sermons. A few other bishops—notably Quigley of Buffalo—have fulminated denunciations against the Socialist movement, whose most evident result is an increased enthusiasm for and interest in the work of the Socialist Party. The Catholic Truth Society, so-called, has taken a hand in the work by the free distribution of a pamphlet by the English Jesuit, Father Rickaby, against Socialism. This, however, is something of a boomerang; for Father Rickaby's little book is such a foolish one that our comrades in several cities have found it good policy to help the C. T. S. in distributing it as a means of making Socialist votes.

The Catholic church is probably the most powerful organization now in existence. Its hierarchical form of government—with a possibility of information and advice going from the lower ranks upward, but with all authority exercised from the top downward—this, together with its international character, its wealth, and the religious feeling and historic tradition that sanctions its commands, makes it a most formidable enemy. No other organization is able to form such gigantic plans and concentrate such tremendous forces on their execution. History shows that any power which tries to fight the Roman church with its own weapons is doomed to failure. Yet the Church has been defeated, again and again, by economic and intellectual forces that it could not control and has had to reverse its position and modify its teachings—an art in which it has become proficient.

For us, we fear the enmity of the Church less than its friendship—and this we would say equally of any other church or of any other organization accepting the capitalist ideal. The great movements of 1640, of 1780, and of 1848, as well as the whole scientific movements of modern times, might have been sadly perverted had not the Church, with all its wisdom, fallen short of that foresight which would have prompted it to patronize these movements and influence them from within.

While the organized church has for centuries opposed all forward movements until their victory was achieved—and the Roman church more notably than others only because it is stronger and more effective than others—it has often happened that individuals among the lower clergy have arrayed themselves on the side of progress. So it was in England at the time of the Peasant's Revolt and in France through the eighteenth century (see Rocquain's "Revolutionary Spirit Preceding the French Revolution"), and in many other instances.

Comrade McGrady stands in this position, of a simple priest openly opposing the position taken by the highest authorities of his Church on the question of Socialism, while remaining in the Church and accepting its theology. The position is a curious one and understandable only by a careful study of the Catholic church—perhaps not fully understandable to a layman even so. It is not an easy position, for the hierarchy knows how to bring all the influences of persuasion and of threats to bear upon a recalcitrant subordinate. What troubles Father McGrady may have had yet we do not know. Doubtless he will have more, in the future, and we can only wish him success in his battle.

The two pamphlets here noticed are both controversial. "A Voice from England" is a reply to Father Rickaby's attack on Socialism, and "The Clerical Capitalist" is in response to a circular attack by an American priest, Father Mackey. Both are written in a lively and popular style and are well fitted for circulation among Catholic workingmen who have been prejudiced against Socialism through the attacks of the bishops.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN: A Study in Twentieth Century Problems. By Lyman Abbott. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1902. Cloth, 370 pages. Price, $1.30 net, postage extra.

We have found "The Rights of Man" a disappointing book. We should have expected from Dr. Abbott a nearer approach to the scientific method of treating such a subject than from any other of that group of liberal clergymen to which he belongs. Perhaps we had no right to expect this; certainly we did not find it; with the exception of certain passages, which only accentuate the general tone by their contrast, the book is thoroughly theological-metaphysical in method.

What we complain of is not that Dr. Abbott utterly rejects Socialist principles nor that he completely misunderstands the Socialist movement. We can respect one who opposes our theories and can forgive one who is ignorant of them—even culpably ignorant, as is Dr. Abbott. But in the twentieth century it is hard to give a patient reading (as we have) to a big book by a highly educated man who has learned nothing from Darwin and Spencer; who follows the method of Hegel so far as its ideological form is concerned, and never grasps its fundamental character; who correctly criticizes Rousseau and yet is thoroughly Rousseilian in spirit. We could wish that Dr. Abbott had read and digested (and also mentioned in his rather scrappy bibliography) David G. Ritchie's "Natural Rights"—probably the most illuminative book yet written on this much discussed subject.

In his third chapter he declares that: "Every man has certain natural rights. * * * Speaking broadly, every man has a right to his person, to his property, to his reputation, to his family, and to his liberty—this last being the right to use his person and his property in any way he chooses, provided he does not infringe the rights or impair the welfare of others by such use." However: "He may forfeit them by his crimes; he may prove himself unable to use them with safety to himself or to others, by reason of his incompetency"—and in these cases other men have the natural right to take away his natural rights. "There may be other limitations," says Dr. Abbott; surely no others are necessary; the two limitations admitted overthrow the whole natural rights theory, as has been conceded (everywhere except in the political arena, where such phrases are convenient) long before this book was thought of.

At this stage in the world's progress and in the world's thought there is but one sound foundation for any theory of right—namely, the adaptation of the social individuals and of the social organisms of which they are members to survive and develop, the interests of larger and more highly organized groups always taking precedence; for they will take precedence, whatever our theories, and to deny their right to do so is to deny the right of the universe and all its parts to exist; this latter position, that of thorough-going pessimism, is logical, but it is eternally wrong.

With all his careful exposition of natural rights, Dr. Abbott constantly lapses—or, rather, he constantly rises—into inconsistency. His "limitations" become the rule, his natural rights the exception.

This is illustrated in his advocacy of the Single Tax, in the fourth chapter: All Single Taxers fall into two categories—Anarchists who are afraid of their conclusions and Socialists who are afraid of their conclusions. Dr. Abbott belongs, for the moment, to the latter group. He proves that the right of individual ownership in land is not a natural right by two arguments: First, man did not make the land; second, common ownership of land historically precedes individual ownership. A closer study of the history of civilization would have shown him that his second argument applies to all property. As for the first, in order to make it pertinent, we must change one vowel. The thesis is: Men (individuals) did not make the land, therefore Men (individuals) have no natural right of ownership in it; and in this, its only valid form, the argument applies equally to all forms of capital, if not to all forms of wealth, in the present age. As Horace Traubel has well put it: "I do not earn a cent that hundreds of hands do not reach out of the past and help me earn. I do not get a cent which all living men have not helped me to get. I have not done a stroke of work from which you have not derived returns." Dr. Abbott truly says that the right of private property in land (using that word in its broadest sense) is a right conferred by society, to be enjoyed under limitations imposed by society, and revocable by society if the social welfare demands it. Benjamin Franklin said the same thing of the right of private property of any sort, a hundred years ago.

Space forbids many other comments which suggest themselves. The same fault runs through the whole book. The author sneers at "German metaphysicians." A better study of some of them might have saved him from falling into the most perplexing of metaphysical "vicious circles."

"The Rights of Man" has, we believe, a large circulation. This is not to be regretted, shallow as the work may be. There is an immense half educated public in America, eager to learn and just practising the difficult art of thinking, which welcomes such books as this and which can digest no stronger food. This public might get much worse material to practise on than Dr. Abbott's book.

Considering that this public which he will reach includes many who will take at least his statements of fact as authoritative and who, at the same time, are sincerely if not very intelligently interested in the labor question, it is to be regretted that Dr. Abbott shows what we have already characterized as culpable ignorance of the labor movement.

He gives about four pages (297-301) out of his 370 to this subject. His picture of the typical trade union is that of an organization of uneducated or even "densely ignorant" men, most of them foreigners with "an inherited hatred of both state and church," untrained in the art of self-government but quite familiar with the use of dynamite, and "ruled over generally by a directory scarcely less absolute than that which governed the Revolutionists in the day of Mirabeau (sic), which meets in secret, demands implicit obedience to its orders, and forces obedience to them by industrial excommunication and sometimes by open violence or secret assault.

Even before Ritchie's book, we advise Dr. Abbott to take up his Bible and read again the twentieth verse in the fifth chapter of Deuteronomy, and William Clifford's commentary thereon in "The Ethics of Belief." Doubtless he believes that he has given a true picture of the labor movement. Doubtless nine-tenths of the character-assassins and bearers of false witness in private and public life think the scandals they utter are true. That does not excuse them. It was Dr. Abbott's duty to verify his belief before publishing it as fact. Unfortunately such wholesale criminal libel as this is actionable only in the court of history.

L.

In the "Comrade" for May, Job Harriman contributes the second number to the series, "How I Became a Socialist." Among the other contributions are: "A Little Requiem," by George D. Herron; "The Trampling Gods," by Val Ormond; "The Socialist Movement in Italy," by Alessandro Schiavi; "The Mouth and the Symbol," by John Spargo; "An Incident," by Frank Stuhlman; "The Man with the Hoe: A Literary Confab," by F. Refle; "In Memoriam," by F. Krafft.

——Father McGrady's pamphlets—"Socialism and the Labor Question," "A Voice from England," and "The Clerical Capitalist"—are good things to pass around among Catholic workingmen. Socialist Literature Co., 184 William street, New York. Price, 10 cents.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to [illegible] the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.
By order National Committee Socialist Party.

Donations to Propaganda Fund received as follows:

Amount reported to April 19	$238.33
11th A. D., New York	1.00
6th and 10th A. D., New York	2.00
Albert Mulac, Vanderbilt, Pa.	1.65
Peter Cruse, Aquilar, Colo.	1.00
Local Bozeman, Mont.	1.00
20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Total, April 26	$3

THEIR INTERESTS OPPOSED

No argument is needed now to vince workingmen that they mus united as a class if they wish t higher wages or a shorter wor They have learned by experience men in a trade cannot get h wages if one-half of the men in shops take sides with the empl and help to resist the demand f creased pay. When demands are for higher wages, or a shorter day, workingmen know that the ests of themselves and their empl are not identical. They know wi having to reason about it, tha would be absurd to take the empl into the unions, and place the ma ment of the movement for a sh workday in their hands. Any leader who would make such a su tion would immediately be ren and branded as a traitor. In matters workingmen realize that employee and the employer have ferent interests; that the employee the employer belong to different es in society.

In the movements to obtain a recognition of the rights of the ing class, trade unionists find their efforts to get labor laws ar posed by both the Republican Democratic party. The men who resent these parties in the city cils, the state legislatures and in gress are all members of the wea class. Neither the Republican or ocratic party is the party of the ing class. But as neither party win without the votes of the wor class, they both pose as the wor man's friend, and on this claim ensnare the working class to vot them. Neither of these parties ever made an employers' liability an eight-hour measure, or a child law one of the important issues campaign. Both of these partie managed and controlled by wealthy class.

It is as absurd for labor to elec employing class to make labor la It would be for coal miners to Mark Hanna to manage a strik one of his mines for an eight workday. The political interests working class and the wealthy cla as dissimilar as are the interests strikers and the employers the trying to force to make concess Workingmen do not join employe sociations to get an opportuni vote on the associations acceptin wage scale of trade unions workingman would laugh if su proposition was made to him. I workingmen who would laugh idea of joining a masters' asso to vote to accept their unions' scales, think it is wise to vote their masters' political parties legal recognition of labor's right the employees were forced to or to get concessions from the emp so the working class is forced ganize in a political party to fi the overthrow of the privileges wealthy class, and union men vote for the parties of the wealt unconsciously betraying the ca labor.—The New Era.

THE ONLY SALESROOMS IN GREATER NEW YORK FOR THE CELEBRATED

PIANOS **SOHMER** PIANOS

ARE NOW LOCATED IN THE NEW SOHMER BUILDING
FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 22d STREET
THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS

HOW TO WORK FOR THE PARTY.

A Few Suggestions for Those Who Wish to Advance the Cause of Socialism.

First, join the party organization.

If there is a local in your town or city, apply for membership at the next meetings. And stick to it. Pay your dues. Attend the meetings. Don't shirk committee service. Don't be afraid to act as chairman at a public meeting. Don't be too lazy to take the job of Literature Agent, nor too proud to stand at a street corner giving out handbills.

If there is no local, write to your State Committee—or, if you are in an unorganized state, to the National Secretary—and become a member-at-large. But don't remain a member-at-large. Circulate party literature and talk Socialism until you get together half-a-dozen others and can organize a local.

Take some party paper. There are plenty to choose from. Renew promptly when your subscription expires. Read your papers carefully every week—just as carefully as you used to study your arithmetic lessons (or ought to have done so) when you were a boy. Begin at the top of the first column on the first page and go on to the bottom of the last column on the last page. You will be surprised to find how much information, training in thought, and inspiration you will get from it.

If you take two party papers it will do you no harm. Sometimes they disagree. It will be good for you to think over their arguments and form your own opinion.

Read a Socialist book now and then, there are scores of good ones to be had for from 25 cents to a dollar each. Won't find it dry. Get the other comrades to read it and then discuss it together. That will clear up your ideas and equip you the better for outside propaganda.

Read some capitalist newspaper, too the more outspokenly capitalistic and opposed to Socialism and the labor movement, the better. But read it with your brain as well as your eyes. You will find it a storehouse of ammunition to use against capitalism.

In the organization don't be a kicker or a grumbler. If others don't do their full share of work you have to do more than your share, that's all. The work has to be done. The good example of your devotion and persistence will do more to make the others work than any amount of fault-finding.

Never be blue. A Socialist never has reason to be discouraged. It's foolish. The stars in their courses fight for Socialism, to paraphrase Scripture. You will hear comrades saying that some alleged mistake in party policy "will put the movement back ten years." That's nonsense. Even the people who talk like that can't put the movement back to any great extent—though they come nearer to doing it than any others.

And now a few suggestions about the work of the organization as such:

If possible, public meetings, to be addressed by good Socialist speakers, should be held once a month or as much oftener as can be arranged. There are but few places where this cannot be done, if the various locals co-operate through their State Committee, arranging the speakers' tours in such a way as to use his time to the fullest extent with the minimum of railway fares.

Meetings should always be well advertised—both by cards or handbills (best if they are distributed from house to house, along with leaflets), and also by notices in the local press. It is better worth while to spend a few dollars and a few hours in getting out a good crowd than to save the money and trouble and have a small meeting.

Speaking of the local press, it can be made use of in another way. Especially in the smaller cities and towns, where there is still some degree of independence and fairness in the editorial conduct of the newspapers, they are generally willing or even glad to print brief and well written communications from their readers. There is hardly a local of the Socialist Party in the country that has not one or more members who are competent to write such letters from time to time, treating topics of the day from the Socialist standpoint. Both to assure publication and to command the attention of the readers, such letters must be short and to the point. We have in mind several cases where this line of work has had very good results.

Members of trade unions may do much in the same line through the correspondence columns of the craft journals and local labor papers, most of which now admit articles on all economic and political questions connected with the labor movement.

One feature of the public meetings which is too often neglected is the Literature Agent's table—which should always be in evidence, well stocked with Socialist books, pamphlets, and periodicals for sale, and to which the chairman should never fail to call the attention of the audience. A live man as Literature Agent is probably more serviceable to the movement than in any other capacity. A very few words will provide his first stock, as the Socialist publishing concerns sell literature at exceedingly low wholesale rates. If the work is properly conducted a few books or pamphlets can be sold at every meeting and a few subscriptions taken for party papers, the profits and commissions on which will provide for replenishing and increasing the stock and leave a surplus for other purposes.

Especially is this important where meetings cannot be held very often. The visitor, even though favorably impressed by the lecture, is likely to forget it soon, unless he has something to keep up his interest as well as to explain the subject more fully. He buys a pamphlet, reads it, sees that there is a large body of Socialist literature, and watches for the announcement of another meeting, that he may get further information. Still better is it if he subscribes for a party paper, for that comes to him every week, telling him of Socialist activity all over the world and commenting upon current news in a way that compels him to think for himself.

But, while our campaign is one of education, it must not remain in the realm of theory. We must show that we are intent on carrying our ideas into effect through political methods, that we are not talking of a distant millenium, but of a program of action that is practicable and desirable at the present time. In order to do that we should have our ticket in the field at every election, local as well as general, take a definite stand in accordance with Socialist principles on every important public question, and work vigorously for success at the polls. Our object is not merely to get votes; nor, on the other hand, is it merely to make theoretical Socialists; it is to make Socialist voters, to conquer the political power, and so to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. That cannot be done completely on less than a national scale, of course; but Socialist principles can be applied even in village affairs, and every village campaign counts toward the great end.

In campaign time especially—better if it is done every month in the year—there should be systematic house-to-house work. Divide the territory to be covered into districts, assign each man his field, and let each make a personal call upon every voter within his district, stating the purposes of the party, inviting him to the meetings, leaving some Socialist leaflets, and, if there is a chance, getting his subscription for a party paper. This means hard work and involves some unpleasant experiences, but it brings better returns than mere random agitation. It is by this sort of work, carried on steadily for month after month and year after year, that the foundations of the Socialist Party can be laid deep and broad and sure, in preparation for the growth of future years.

These are only a few very general suggestions, covering the more important lines of party activity. The details must be developed in actual experience. But two most important points remain to be emphasized:

First, Never conceal your position. Never be afraid to use the name of Socialist Party. Show that you are proud of that name.

Second, Never think that you can gain by compromising. Live up to the letter of the law of the Socialist Party. Nominate full tickets, composed of trusty party members. Publicly reject all propositions of fusion or endorsement, which are sure to be made as soon as you show some strength. If one of your candidates violates the party principles by accepting an endorsement, do not be afraid to expel and disavow him. You will lose more than you can gain by excusing such an offense.

We desire a rapid growth, but not a mushroom growth. We do not want votes obtained under false pretenses. Quality is more important than quantity. Large or small, let our vote be a Socialist vote in the strictest sense, and all will be well.

THE PRESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

battle of Santiago, and thus he is led to forget that the only vital question for him is the question of his job and his wages and that the government by and for the capitalist class, which he supports with his vote, is used to keep down his wages and increase the profits of the ruling class by breaking strikes with its militia and injunctions and maintaining at every point the system of capitalism which deprives the workers of the fruits of their toil.

The movement is now well under way for a Socialist daily newspaper in New York City to combat these forces of ignorance and enslavement, to expose and harrass the capitalists, to publish the news of the Labor movement, to arouse the spirit of solidarity and class-consciousness in the working class, to spread the "tidings of great joy" proclaimed by the international Socialist movement, and to marshal the forces of labor into a revolutionary party of the working class for the purpose of capturing the powers of government and using them to achieve the emancipation of our class from wage-slavery.

We have had enough of papers which print a column or so of labor news and devote pages to the reception of a Prince. We have had enough of papers which rant against the trusts and talk sentimental Socialism part of the time in order to get the patronage and confidence of the working class and then support one of the old capitalistic politics parties at election time and lead the workers to the slaughter. We do not want a paper which will be a "friend of labor." We want a labor newspaper, a paper owned and published by workingmen for the benefit of the working class. Such a paper the coming Socialist Daily will be, and it will be the greatest force which could possibly be called to the aid of the working class. By publishing the fullest accounts of all working class activity it would stimulate the greatest interest in the labor movement and serve as the organ of the trade unions; by carrying on a vigorous fight against boycotted and non-union firms it would be of the greatest value in every strike; by publishing the truth about conditions as they exist to-day it would open the eyes of the workers; and by exposing the workings of capitalism and capitalist politics, and pointing out the true interests of the working class it would show them the way to victory.

In order to launch our Socialist Daily in such a way as to assure its success it is deemed necessary to raise a fund of $50,000, and the collection of this fund is now well under way. Fifty thousand dollars seems like a large sum for workingmen to raise; but if every man to whom this number of The Worker comes would send in a single dollar we should be in a position to start our Daily at once, fully equipped and with a good reserve.

Not every reader, though, will give even one little dollar. That means that those who do realize the need of a Socialist Daily shall give more.

We call upon every comrade and every sympathizer to pledge a contribution of at least $10—as much more as you like—to be paid in monthly instalments of $1 or more, and to do what he can to get others to contribute.

Cut out or copy the form of pledge accompanying this article. Fill in the blanks with as liberal a contribution as you can afford. Send it at once, enclosing the first instalment, to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York City. And then remember to pay the other instalments promptly, without being reminded of them.

Acknowledgments of pledges and donations are made weekly in The Worker, but are omitted in this special number for lack of space. The total pledges received up to April 21, acknowledged last week, was $5,461.97, and the total of cash paid in was $895.97. The work is started. Now let it be pushed along.

Fellow workingmen and comrades, no sacrifice is too great for such a purpose. Apply yourself unceasingly to the task of making this paper possible and then of making it a success. Give all you can and then get others to give, work for it in your union at every opportunity, leave not undone what it is in human power to do. Help in establishing a daily that will bring hope and aspiration and strength for the struggle of the working class, and you will have done your duty to your class and laid up an inheritance of justice and joy for your children and your children's children.

VAIL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Charles H. Vail will give the month of May to a tour of the state of Pennsylvania under the direction of the State Committee of the Socialist Party. His dates for the next few days are as follows:

May 1—1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.
May 2—Cigarmakers' meeting, 931 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.
May 3—Camden, N. J.
May 4—Philadelphia, Fortieth Ward.
May 5—Germantown.
May 6—Philadelphia, Southwark Labor Lyceum.
May 7—Media.
May 8—Pottstown.
May 9—Reading.
May 10—Ephrata.

Information in regard to Vail's tour or other party matters will be given on request by J. Mahlon Barnes, State Secretary, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS TO HOLD CITY CONVENTION.

The trade unions of St. Louis have been invited to participate in the city convention of the Socialist Party to be held in St. Louis on May 4. The call to the unions states:

"It is with no design to have your organization dictate the politics of its members that this invitation to participate in our councils is extended. Our purpose is to afford the largest possible opportunity to the wageworkers of this city to take part in naming the only ticket that will represent their interests.

"You, the organized wage-workers, who have fought so many battles on the industrial field, have had many occasions to observe the advantages given to the capitalist class against whom you are arrayed, by the possession of the power to make, construe and enforce laws to suit their economic interests. * * *

"We must use every weapon at our command. To the strike and the boycott must be added the ballot. We trust that you will demonstrate your sympathy with this political movement of the working class by sending delegates to the convention and deliberating with us.

"In the matter of delegates we require that they shall be 'class-conscious,' that is—conscious of their position as a class, despoiled of the greater part of the wealth they create; that they subscribe to the declaration that they have forever severed their affiliations with the political parties of capitalism and will support the party of the working class.

"Each union is entitled to two delegates for the first one hundred members or fraction thereof, and one more for each additional hundred or major fraction thereof.

"The convention will be governed by the constitution of the Socialist Party which provides that 'No one shall be nominated for political office who has not been a member of the party in good standing for at least six months.'"

See a woman in another column picking grapes for Speer's wines. Read all about it. Excellent for weekly persons and the aged, particularly for females.

Wholesale. The Greatest Furniture and Carpet House in the World. Retail.

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y

BLOCK:

Eighth Avenue, from 35th to 36th Streets,
NEW YORK.

ENTRANCE to Furniture Dep't: NEW ANNEX, 260—268 West 36th Street.

It gives us pleasure to state that the great army of our employees are members of labor organizations which have for their object the improvement of the conditions of the working people.

We are prepared to fit out your home with all that goes to make a comfortable household, as:

Furniture, Carpets, Household Goods of All Kinds, Porcelain and Brass Ware, etc.,

in the most elegant manner, at the lowest prices, and on the most liberal conditions, as is well-known to the workingmen who for so many years have supplied their needs at our store.

Goods delivered free at the purchaser's home anywhere within a radius of one hundred miles.

WHY WORK HARD?

"You have produced too much; you must starve," was the dictum of the English capitalist to the English worker not long ago. "In return for the wages which I so charitably pay you, you have, you ungrateful wretch, made me practically insolvent by making more goods than I can sell, and bringing down prices in the market."

"I will be more careful for the future," humbly replied the workman, and going away he made a compact with his fellows that if they ever got a job again before death from hunger could overtake them, they would work easily and avoid the ruinous crime of over-production.

"Wretches! you are conspiring to loaf!" yelled the English capitalist a little later, to the accompaniment of an echo proceeding from the Southern Hemisphere in the tones of the Melbourne "Age." "The American capitalist, whose workers are all racing for big output, is entirely capturing my markets. You are cruel, and wrong, and wicked, not to exert yourself to produce as much as you possibly can! Do you not see that wealth consists of goods, and that the more you produce, the more there will be available to distribute in wages?"

The English workman sadly inquired, "What about glutting the market? If my American relative is racing the output, and I do the same, will not a glut be hurried up in next to no time? I have had the sack once for over-production, and I don't want to have it again?"

"If you overproduce, you certainly will get sacked again," cries the capitalist, "but you must do it and stand the sacking. If you don't this American fellow will certainly cause you to lose your job. Getting the sack is the price you have to pay for keeping the market."

"You perplex me," said the English workman, scratching his head.

"Then I'll make it plain to you: The American fellow has worked himself out of a job, and he's looking after yours to live on whilst my brother, the American capitalist, is eating up the overproduction. Now, he'll get your job for a certainty unless you work yourself out of it, so you had better sail in lively and spoil it for him."

"And for myself, too?"

"Undoubtedly, but he will spoil it for you if you don't. You are bound to get the sack in either case, but just think of the great glory of conquering in the market."

Just then the English workman bethought himself to ask:

"But what about this that I was told just now, that the more I produce, the more there is available for me to have? It looks all right, but it doesn't happen that way, and you can't give any promise that it ever will. If it is so, why isn't it so? And if it isn't so, why do you tell it to me?"

"That is easy. The more you produce, the more there is, and consequently the more you might have; but you can't because it belongs to me. That is where the Sacred Right of Property comes in."—The Tocsin, Australia.

SUCCESS.

There was a land called Merry in which exactly fifteen million boys lived, and these boys were every one, very, very industrious, and they ALL applied themselves very closely to the work in which they were engaged, and ALL of them pleased their employers and EACH ONE was promoted and soon reached the head of the factory in which he had worked so faithfully and then he got elected manager of a big company, and then when a trust was formed he was elected president at a salary of one million dollars a year. "Who did the dirty work when all the boys were presidents?"

Ah, go on, you can't appreciate an intelligent argument on political economy.—Ex.

KNOWS A GOOD THING.

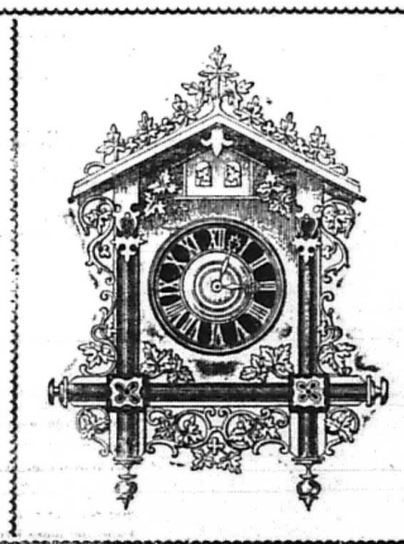
H. R. Kepler of Local Richmond, Ind., in ordering five copies of The Worker weekly for a year, says: "As a paper advocating class-conscious scientific Socialism your paper stands in the foremost ranks of Socialist journalism. I wish you the success you so richly deserve."

Even Socialist editors like appreciation, and such little notes as this from the faithful soldiers of the Revolution more than make up for all the sneers of the unthinking. The Worker is getting more than a fair share of the success it tries to deserve. In the future it will both deserve and get more.

—The capitalists will submit to publicity so long as the public submits to the capitalists.—William Mailly.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A CHILD AND A CUCKOO CLOCK?

The CUCKOO and Miniature SWISS CLOCKS received the Gold Medal (the highest Award at the Paris Exposition.)



The largest variety in Cuckoo, Quail, Trumpeter and Swiss Miniature Clocks in the United States. To introduce the Clocks direct to the Public we retail them at wholesale prices. We are the only house in America which deal exclusively in Swiss and Black Forest Clocks.

They are made by skilful woodcarvers, the best Brass Movements and fully guaranteed.

We ship goods to all parts of the United States.

We charge nothing for packing. Write for catalogue.

SWISS CLOCK CO.,
65 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN.

It is sometimes feared that the rapid displacement of the small business concern by the trust will deprive young men of the openings for private enterprise they once enjoyed.

Nothing could be more incorrect. Now, as ever, success awaits shrewdness and industry. Think of the illimitable quantity of air, completely wasted, merely because it has not yet been fenced in.

Let a proper incentive to inventive ingenuity be offered and a way will soon be devised whereby this source of wealth may be utilized.

Then, too, contemplate the gold mine that lies within reach of the happy man who shall contrive to get possession of all the water that is now obtained for nothing by the idle and shiftless. Think of the rivers, springs and wells thus wasted. The thought is almost maddening.

These are only illustrative of innumerable opportunities for individual enterprise and industry.

Look at the vast quantity of dead cats and dogs thrown away which could be made into sausage for workingmen.

Observe, too, the quantity of garbage wasted, much of which would make good hash for the poor at a large profit to the promoter of the new industry.

To the man of genuine business talent the door of opportunity is never closed; he has but to open his eyes and lo! wealth is beneath his very nose.

Decayed fruit and vegetables may, by the magic power of financial genius, be transformed into the good money paid for first-class canned goods sold at reduced rates in special sales; dead mules, horses and cattle make good beef, profitable alike to the man of enterprise and to those who inspect it.

Let us hear no more of the anarchistic clamor about lack of opportunity.

So long as men are paid money for work, so long will there be opportunities for financiers to make a good living by getting possession of such money. While there is money there is hope, and to him that "makes" money all things work together for good.—F. R. Hays, in Miners' Magazine.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

A COMMON SUPERSTITION.

You ladies and gentlemen of the leisure classes, I have noticed a superstition among you which is rather widely prevalent. I have heard many of you express unbounded astonishment that romance, sentiment, pure nobleness, and the simple heroism of self-surrender should be found among the masses in the squalor of the alleys or of the cottage in the lane. I am inclined myself to fall into exactly the opposite superstition, and to doubt whether the before-mentioned articles are to be found anywhere except in the before-mentioned spots.—"Doris," Augustus Jessopp.

THE LAST CLASS WAR.

At every previous social revolution, or be it evolution, class superseded class. Thus the theocratic class superseded the patriarchic; the feudal superseded the theocratic; and, in our own days, the capitalist superseded the feudal. In each instance a class below upset the class above, emancipated itself by subjugating others, and introduced a new form of human exploitation.

To rear, on the contrary, the Co-operativ Commonwealth; to abolish all class antagonisms by abolishing the last of the systems of human exploitation; to redeem itself, and, alone of all classes in the social evolution of the human species, to accomplish its own redemption together with that of the whole, not at the expense of any portion, of mankind—that is the historic mission of the proletariat; that is the noble aim that swells with pride the breast, sweetens the present bitterness of the lot, of every proletarian, who is conscious of his class distinction, and the obligation it imposes upon him.—Karl Kautsky, in "The Proletariat."

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — NEXT NEAT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

"THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF EVERY BUSINESS IS TO KNOW WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE."

Thus wrote Columella, a Roman of the First Century. And we might add: not only to know what ought to be done, but to do it well—better than some one else's best.

Millions of people annually visit the Siegel-Cooper Store. Think you that this store does not incessantly exert itself to more closely knit the bonds that tie it to its friends?

Let a trip through The Big Store serve as proof. It will be more than a mere stroll from one floor to another. It will prove an education, a charm to the eye, a stimulus to the mind, for practically every country of the globe is represented here in the matter of merchandise.

In a sense, the store is as much yours as ours. The postal, cable and telegraph stations, waiting rooms, parcel rooms and other conveniences are public accommodations, and yet all part of the store that is "a city in itself."

Since the present management assumed control the store has broadened and bettered in a multitude of ways. Previous limitations were swept aside. A much more liberal policy has been adopted. Every method and advanced idea that will make you like the store more and patronize it upon every possible occasion is vigorously in force.

But here we are in the Basement. It's but a step down from the Main Aisle, if you prefer that descent. The China and Glassware sections are spectacular in their sparkling attractions. Cut Glassware refracts the rays of the electric lights with dazzling beauty.

Eastward, and beyond the confines of the Bric-a-Brac, China and Glassware, the Housefurnishings hold sway. Activity is the slogan. Special sales go on briskly. Everything to help make home work easier. More than 20,000 articles. Think of that!

Back again to the Main Floor, but this time by way of the main stairway that brings you up opposite the famous $15,000 golden Fountain. The water plashes musically, and through it dance gleefully the rainbow-like hues of the electric lights that fringe the great basin.

The Jewelry Store is as delightful as ever. The Ribbon Sections are radiant with spring-time fancies. The Neckwear, Lace, Parasol, Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Fabrics, Gloves, Leather Goods, Household Linens and other sections bordering the Main Aisle are richly stocked with everything newest and best. Good humor is as pervasive as fine perfume. Throngs of shoppers enter, stop, chatter, buy and press on to be succeeded by other throngs.

Over on the 19th street side the Untrimmed Millinery is engaging much attention. It's the largest place of its kind in the world and therefore does an extraordinary amount of business.

"Human nature is fond of novelty," quoth a philosopher, and the store of to-day that is in the forefront rank to stay caters keenly to this exaction with appreciable enthusiasm. Novelty is everywhere throughout the store. Commonplace sameness is avoided.

We walk through the Drug and Toilet Article Sections, and then pass into the Men's Neckwear and Furnishings Departments. The brightness and newness of the stocks tell more graphically than words the cleverness of the styles.

You are thirsty? The world's largest Fountain is but a few paces away. Refreshed with whatever your fancy may have dictated, you pass into the Shoe Store. It's a busy day; the aisles are peopled thickly; the seats are crowded. Looks as if everybody needed new Shoes.

Beyond lies the Men's and Boys' Clothing Store. If it's new, stylish and correctly made it's here. The Women's Ribbed Underwear and Hosiery Sections are just off toward 18th street, and nudge the Notions.

On the Escalator! What an odd sensation to be taken upward on a stairway that glides mechanically. A century ago 'twould have seemed like witchcraft.

Here we are in the heart of the Book Store. Up almost before we knew it. Walls of books of every kind by every author. Off to the right is the Stationery and Office Supplies Department. Further over are the Manicure Parlors. The Sporting Goods Store likewise enchains your attention. All kinds of supplies for all kinds of sports.

The Camera Department is immensely popular. Amateurs come here by thousands yearly. Turn your head. Baby carriages, Go-Carts, Trunks, Dolls, and all kinds of Toys and Games greet your gaze. Eastward, the Horse Goods Store bids you welcome.

Over on the 19th street side the Music Store attracts crowds.

Returning you walk into the departments displaying Silk and Sateen Underskirts; also Women's Housewear of every description. Busy here as elsewhere.

Northward of the Grand Stairway is the Corset Store. Always popular and excellent stocked. A favorite place.

The Muslin Underwear and Children's Sections are in the centre and just a bit off to the northwest. Everything for mother and youngsters.

Beyond, and in the direction of 18th Street, is the Waist Store. The wonder and admiration of thousands of discriminating women. As many as 60,000 Waists are on sale at one time. We sell more Waists than any other store in the world. We show more styles, more fabrics, more exclusiveness. Myriads of Waists of the most winsome description.

The sections devoted to the sale and display of Women's Costumes, Tailored Suits, Cloaks, and Skirts are justly popular and famous. Quality, tone, dignity, and individuality are the cardinal characteristics of these sections. The extensiveness of the displays, the richness and variety of styles and reasonableness of the prices makes this an eminently satisfactory branch of The Big Store. The Girls' and Misses' Departments are in the same category.

The Millinery Parlors are in the very flower and brilliance of Springtime attractivenss. Paris has waved her magic wand over the entire ensemble. American originality adds a bright lustre. Here in bewildering abundance are sonnets of lace, flowers, jewels, straw and whatever enters into exquisite millinery composition. There is an air of aristocratic refinement about these parlors that bespeaks the drawing-rooms of the most exclusive.

A flower garden of radiant styles for Spring and Summer.

You enter one of the Sixth Avenue Elevators and ascend to the Third Floor. Here Carpets, Rugs, all sorts of floor coverings, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Upholsteries, Wall Papers, Pictures and Furniture spread out before your admiring gaze.

The Furniture Store alone covers more than 60,000 square feet. Furniture from the foremost American artificers. Richest and rarest of styles, as well as a broad variety of the most popular kinds.

Again upward. And now we are in the far-famed World's Greatest Grocery. A marvellous place, verily. Interest never flags. Business flows in from everywhere. Competition merely stimulates it—increases the volume of business. Busy, all the time. Mail orders come in by the thousand. To visit this fine Grocery is like attending an international pure-food exposition.

Nothing in retail commercial history parallels the growth of this Grocery. It holds a position unique and unapproachable.

—"Railroading in the United States," by Ben Hanford. Five cents a copy or 10 for a quarter. Socialist Literature Co., 184 William street, New York. Read it. Distribute it.

—It is logical that those who base their defense of competition upon the theory of the survival of the fittest are often the least fit to survive.—William Mailly.

WHY JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

"In Union Is Strength"—Reesons Why It Is Both the Interes and the Duty of Every Socialist to Belong to the Party Organization.

"In union is strength." That is a very old saying, but it is none the less a good one. It is the popular statement of a great truth, which the human race has been slowly learning all through its history. The progress of mankind consists chiefly in the increasing recognition and application of this truth, that systematic co-operation multiplies the powers of those who thus join their forces.

This is true in manual labor and industry, from the simplest to the most complex. It is equally true in every other sort of activity. A number of men, intelligently working together upon a common plan, accomplish far more than the same number of men working for a common end, but working separately and with varying and often conflicting methods.

Our purpose in calling attention to this principle is to emphasize the importance of applying it to the work of Socialist propaganda. Among the people to whom this issue of The Worker goes, there will probably be several thousand who are in sympathy with Socialist ideas, who are eager to see the Socialist movement grow, who are willing to do something to help it along, some of whom are already trying to serve the cause as best they may, but who do not belong to the party organization and are not even regular subscribers to the party press. To these we wish to speak.

Elsewhere we have some remarks on the growth of Socialism—not alone as measured by the increase of the Socialist vote, but particularly with reference to the wide dissemination of more or less clear Socialist thought and sentiment.

In every little town in the land we might find several, perhaps many, men who are good Socialists so far as they understand the subject and who would be thorough Socialists if their knowledge of it was complete. Yet these men vote every year for one or the other of the capitalist parties; many of them do not even know that there is a party which represents their ideas, and by voting for which they could bring those ideas nearer to realization. They read and support papers which do not give them the information they want, which give them instead a great deal of information or misinformation that they do not want, and which editorially ignore or oppose or ridicule the ideas that they hold; most of them do not even know that there are papers in the field whose sole reason for existence is to propagate Socialist principles and tell the truths that the capitalist papers suppress.

These men do little or nothing to spread their ideas among others. They are afraid of being considered "queer" and called "cranks." If they knew how many other such "cranks" there were, if they were in close connection with the avowed Socialists of the land, they would not be afraid or ashamed, they would be proud of their advanced position, and they would know how to go about it to bring still others to the same way of thinking.

The Isolated Socialist.

Even the avowed but unaffiliated Socialists, those who are trying to work for Socialism by their own individual methods, are compelled to waste a great deal of their time and energy. The man who does not read the Socialist press does not get the facts that he could use in support of his arguments. Moreover, not being in touch with other Socialists, he is often unable to formulate his ideas correctly, even though he is right in the main—for even thinking is a social process and is done better by many men than by any one of them.

Again, he does not have the benefit of the practical experience of the movement and has to try to work out for himself, with many failures and disappointments, the best methods of propaganda. When some special opportunity presents itself in his locality he has not the means to take full advantage of it by the distribution of literature or the holding of meetings; yet in the same community there are very probably several others who are in exactly the same position and who, by their joint effort at the right moment, would be able to bring Socialist ideas in the most effective way to the attention of all the people.

Finally, and this is not the least of the disadvantages under which he labors, the isolated Socialist feels his isolation, he does not see the results of his work as the member of an organization does, he lacks the inspiration of comradeship in a great movement and so he is likely to grow discouraged and "weary in well doing" just when there is the greatest need of his services.

Duty as Well as Interest.

These are some of the reasons why the unaffiliated Socialist needs the party organization, why it is to his interest to join. On the other hand, the party organization needs him and it is his duty to join.

We advocate the use of the political power, the ballot, to effect a peaceful revolution in the economic and social system. But in order to carry on political action we must have an organization, a party, to formulate platforms, to nominate candidates and give them instructions, and to carry on the campaign for their election and for the inculcation of the principles they represent.

If this party is to be trustworthy, if it is not to fall into the hands of interested persons and be diverted from its right purpose, it must depend upon the rank and file for moral and financial support, the directing power must be in the hands of the rank and file, and the rank and file must actively participate in its work. The Socialist who stays outside the Socialist Party organization has no right to complain when he thinks the party makes mistakes; he has the opportunity to join it and take an equal part with every other comrade in deciding its course and if he fails to do so he fails in his duty to the cause.

Moreover, the efforts of the unaffiliated Socialist, however earnest he may be, can have no political result except through the existence of a Socialist Party. The existence of the party is necessary to carry into effect the work of individuals.

"Sinews of War."

In order to maintain its existence and do its work, to put its candidates before the public, to carry on its campaigns, to put speakers in the field, to publish papers, and to print and distribute leaflets and other Socialist literature, the party needs money.

Now the Socialist Party cannot raise its funds as the old parties do. They receive large contributions every year from the great capitalists, corporations, and trusts. This is the chief source of their campaign funds. The capitalists willingly contribute to the Republican and Democratic parties—often the same capitalist contributes equally to both old parties—because both these parties serve their interests and protect them in the making of profits. Since the object of the Socialist Party is to put an end to the pront system, since it is diametrically opposed to the interests of the capitalist class, it cannot expect and does not desire to draw funds from such a source. It has but few even moderately wealthy men. It cannot depend on them for financial support, and it ought not to do so, because it would then be bound to carry out their will instead of the will of the working class.

The Socialist Party depends for its funds—upon the small contributions of its rank and file, of the poor workingmen for the advancement of whose interests it exists. Like the trade unions, the Socialist Party has a dues-paying system to provide for its ordinary expenses. The dues are so low that any man who is getting wages can afford to pay them—20 or 25 cents a month—and members who are out of work are excused from payment. When the dues are not sufficient, the party depends upon the voluntary contributions—the freely given dimes and quarters—of its membership. And by thus depending upon the working class for support, the party organization is kept true to its purpose of serving the working class.

But since the dues and contributions paid by each of the workingmen who make up the party must necessarily be small it is evident that the membership must be large in order to provide "sinews of war" for vigorous campaign and propaganda work. None of the party's income is spent in exorbitant salaries; thep arty officers work for mechanics' wages, as they ought. None of it is spent for "boodle or booze" as in the old parties; the Socialist Party has nothing to gain and everything to lose by such methods. Our campaign, which goes on the year 'round, is entirely a campaign of education, and to help in providing funds for making it as vigorous as possible is the duty of every man who calls himself a Socialist.

The Volunteer Army.

But there is something still more important than the need of party funds, and that is the need of men to do the party work. The Socialist Party, even at the best, can afford to keep out a few men as paid party servants—organizers, secretaries, speakers, and editors—to devote their whole time to the movement. Far the gerater part of its work must be done by the volunteers, by the masses of men who are willing to give a few hours out of their leisure each week to such work as distributing leaflets, arranging and advertising meetings, getting subscriptions for the party press, and all the multitudinous things that need to be done in order to bring our ideas to the people's minds. A man who has to work hard for a living eight or ten or eleven hours a day cannot give very much time to work for the movement. It is only by enlisting a great army of such workers that our campaign can be made successful. And in order that the energies of the workers shall not be wasted, that they shall not conflict with each other, that they shall cover the field mos completely, it is necessary that they should be organized and should follow a systematic plan, as can be done only when they belong to the party and take part in its deliberations.

These, then, are the reasons why every man who believes in the principles of Socialism should become an active member of the Socialist Party—why it is both his interest and his duty to do so.

Ten Times One Is Ten.

The experience of the past shows that there are, in general, from ten to twelve Socialist votes to every member of the organization. This is not an accidental ratio, for it is fairly constant in successive elections.

And what does it mean?

It means that every Socialist voter has it in his power to multiply his influence by ten or twelve, to make ten or twelve new Socialist voters, by enrolling as a member of the party and doing his share in its organized work.

YOU can do this if you will.

Elsewhere in this paper you will find the addresses of the National Secretary and of the various State Secretary's of the Socialist Party. If you do not know of a party organization in your town or city, write at once to your State Secretary or to National Headquarters for information. You will be given directions by which you can find your nearest local organization if there is one near you or, if not, by which you can, in the shortest time and with the least trouble, build up such a local.

Do it. Do it without delay. You will be surprised to find how much a few men can accomplish when they unite their efforts for a common end.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Thos. Bersford, 609 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. La Kamp, P. O. Box 144, Goldfield.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, A. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, Covington.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Winthrop Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet avenue.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, B. R. Kearns, Arlington. Meets second Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at 14 Market str., Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Arthur Bassett, Fargo.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. Malion Barnes, 1722 Arch street; Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 806 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

PUERTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Saturnino Sone, San Juan.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. W. Scott, 86 Virginia street, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York Socialist Party, with time and place of meeting. If you are not already a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fail to attend the next meeting of your assembly district, join the party, and go to work.

The headquarters of Local New York are at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Julius Gerber is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lyceum on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

1st, 3d, and 5th A. D.—Every Monday at 249 W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. Mayes.

2d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 73 Ludlow street.

4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall, E. Broadway, near Clinton street.

6th and 10th A. D.—Second and fourth Friday, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

7th A. D.—First and third Wednesday, at Colonial Hotel, 243 W. Seventeenth street.

9th and 11th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—Every Friday at Grand Central Palace Hall, 99-99 Clinton street, Room 5.

13th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 342 W. Forty-second street.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Tenth street.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 457 W. Fifty-third street.

16th A. D.—Every Friday at 616 E. Fifth street.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 421 First avenue.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 125 Amsterdam avenue.

21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

22d A. D.—Every Thursday at 215 East fifty-ninth street.

23d A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19 Manhattan street.

24th A. D.—(Branch 1.) Second and fourth Monday, at 1659 Second avenue.

24th A. D.—(Branch 2.) Every Thursday at 215 E. 58th street.

26th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1432 Second avenue.

26th A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy-third street.

28th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1407 Avenue A.

30th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

32d and 33d A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1997 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GERMAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 3309 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENGLISH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 3309 Third avenue.

ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third Saturday, at Welde's Hotel, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The headquarters of Local Kings County, at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, are open daily, from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., to furnish any information regarding the Local as well as all kinds of literature, including subscription cards for the party press.

The County Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at 8 p. m. The Local Organizer is Warren Atkinson, 25-8. Oxford street.

The following is a list of the Branches of the Local, with time and place of meeting:

1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. (American Branch.)—First and third Friday, at 123 Schermerhorn street.

5th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Emrich's, 5-7 Boerum street.

6th A. D.—Every Wednesday, at 222 Stockton street.

7th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at Binkenfeld's, 1232 Forty-fifth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Turn Hall, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and Coliyer streets.

15th A. D.—First and fourth Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue.

16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 9 Melbougal street.

17th A. D.—First and third Sunday afternoon, at 9 Melbougal street.

18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 9 Melbougal street.

19th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Wednesday, at 257 Hamburg avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Friday, at 675 Glenmore avenue.

21st A. D., Branch 2—Friday, at New Central Hall, 410 Stone avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 3, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Wednesday, at Keystone Hall, Pennsylvania and Glenmore avenues.

THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION.

Fellow-Workers:

The laying of the cornerstone of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum will take place on Decoration Day, Friday, May 30. The arrangements for this affair have been placed in the hands of a special committee by the Board of Directors and the Building Committee. It is intended to make this occasion a grand demonstration and parade of organized labor of Greater New York. The committee has therefore decided to request all trade unions and societies who wish to participate to elect two delegates to attend the meetings of this committee and aid in the arrangements. The meetings of the delegates of New York City, New Jersey, and Richmond County will take place every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the New York Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. The meetings of the Brooklyn delegates will take place every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avnue.

Each labor organization is therefore urgently requested to elect two delegates, and, if a meeting of the organization should not take place within the next few weeks, to have such delegates appointed by the Executive Board. Fraternally yours,

THE COMMITTEE.

Brooklyn, April 21, 1902.

STATE CAPITALISM IN RUSSIA.

In Russia no man may enter a government establishment without removing his hat, a rule which has caused some trouble, it appears, since the establishment of the government spirit shops. There have been disputes between the officials behind the bars and the customers as to the removal of the headgear, with the result that the question was ubmitted to the Minister of Finance. That official has caused notices to be issued warning the public against any disrespectful demeanor while in the state public houses, frequenters of which must in the future remove their hats.—London Globe.

We wonder if the middle-class reformers will hail this as another victory for "public ownership?"

—Simons' book on "The American Farmer" is a good one for thoughtful men. Price, 50 cents. Socialist Literature Co., 184 William street, New York.

R·I·P·A·N·S

For years I had been a sufferer with chronic stomach trouble, pressf gas and distress of my bowels. I contracted what the doctor pronounced a low type of malaria. I could not take solid food at all, and only a very little of the lightest diet would create fever and vomiting. The druggist sent me a box of Ripans Tabules, saying he sold more Ripans than anything else for stomach trouble. I not only found relief, but believe I have been permanently cured.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

QUESTION: What was the First Firm to Employ Union Labor Exclusively in the Manufacture of Overalls?

ANSWER: SWEET, ORR & CO.

QUESTION: What was the First Firm to Put the Label of the United Garment Workers of America on Overalls?

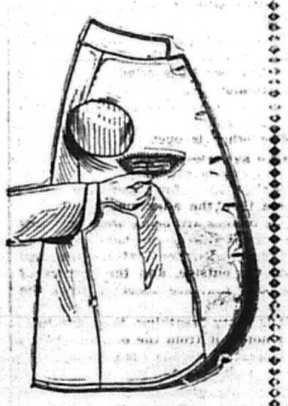
ANSWER: SWEET, ORR & CO.

We manufacture Overalls of every variety. If you want to be sure of getting the best **UNION-MADE** Overalls in the world, buy **Sweet, Orr & Co.'s** product and you will be satisfied.

For your Boy: Keep him in a pair of **Sweet, Orr & Co.'s** Corduroy Knee Pants. Guaranteed in every respect.

Have you heard of the famous Lot No. 25, "Unshrinkable" Overalls? If not, ask for them?

DISCRIMINATE AGAINST INFERIOR UNCLEAN SWEATSHOP CLOTHING BY INSISTING UPON THIS LABEL.



7041144 ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA REGISTERED GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ORG APRIL 12TH 1891 Henry White GEN. SEC. UNION-MADE

Union-made Clothing bears this Label, which by machine stitching is found on the inside pocket of Coats, Pants and Vests.

THE FOLLOWING FIRMS SELL UNION LABEL CLOTHING:

NEW YORK.

S. N. WOOD & CO., 740 Broadway.
MARCUS BROS., 121-123 Canal, corner Chrystie Street.
SURPRISE STORE, 132-146 Broadway.
S. TOBIAS & SON, 2336 Third Ave.
GUARANTEE CLOTHING CO., 127th Street and Third Avenue.

BROOKLYN.

CO-OPERATIVE CLOTHING CO., 1000 Broadway.
R. A. CLARK & CO., 450 Dean Street.
S. TOBIAS, 243 Fulton Street.
H. COHEN & CO., 445 Grand Street.
K. C. CLOTHING CO., 1665 Broadway.

—An effective play for Socialist amateurs, "Now and Then," a play in two acts by Frederick Krafft. Price, 10 cents; 10 copies, 75 cents; 50 copies, $3.00. Sent postpaid by Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

—Men who deceive themselves as to the truth of any proposition are very apt to deceive others. It's a great crime to deceive yourself and a greater to deceive others.—Colorado Chronicle.

—Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" is a good pamphlet to pass around among union men. Three cents a copy or 10 for 20 cents. Socialist Literature Co., 184 William street, New York.

ANOTHER APPRECIATION.

New York has a splendid Socialist weekly, The Worker, and will soon have a daily newspaper to stand for the rights of the laboring class.—Alliance.

CAPITALISM AND THE FAMILY.

Some Suggestions as to How the System of Competitive Production for Profit Undermines and Destroys Home Life—Socialism the Only Hope for Those Who Would Cherish the Home, Honor Women, and Love Children.

Undoubtedly the greatest claim which Socialism has on the consideration of thoughtful men and women is the promise it holds forth for the elevation and improvement of all those human relations which we sum up in the words "home" and "family."

This is the same as to say that the worst of all the evil effects of the competitive wage and profit system under which we live to-day is the degrading influence it has had upon the relations of men and women and its destructive effect upon the home life of the great mass of the people, those who produce the wealth of the world—and also, though in a different way, of those who produce nothing, but own all, the capitalist class.

We Americans especially are given to boasting of our home life, just as we boast of our free government and of our public school system. All of these boasts were at least partly justified in the earlier days of our national history. All of them are losing their foundation and becoming mere cant in these days of fully developed capitalism. The ideal of the home which is held up for admiration as an essential part of American life was in fact a typical institution of our grandfathers' and even of our fathers' times; but in this twentieth century it is becoming harder and harder for this ideal to resist the encroachment of economic forces.

Reasons that Are No Reasons.

There are many who recognize and lament the gradual but certain destruction of the old home life. But most attribute it to quite inadequate or fanciful causes.

Some say it is the saloon that is destroying the home. They do not explain what it is that gives this extraordinary power to the saloon. They would be much nearer the truth if they said that the decay of the old home life is the cause of the growing influence of the saloon. The saloon is, indeed, a substitute—a very bad one, doubtless, but still a substitute—for the home. Wherever the home is destroyed or degraded, there the worst of all that is connected with the saloon is sure to spring up.

Others attribute it to the growth or a spirit of infidelity, immorality, lawlessness, or whatever may be their pet word for the general condition of discontent and unrest that actually prevails, equally do they fail to account for this spirit of unrest and discontent.

The professional defenders of capitalism, these—in the same breath in which they declare that Socialism can never appeal to or really influence the American people, allege that it is the bitter attacks of the Socialists which is destroying the American home. Their accusation is as false as it is inconsistent. The Socialist movement is, indeed, still weak, still in its infancy, in this country—but it is growing; and on the other hand, so far from attacking the home, it strikes at the very root of the forces which have already gone so far toward destroying home and family life.

Let us consider some of the conditions that exist to-day in various parts of our country—"our" country we call it, though in sober truth we have no right to use that phrase, since it is a country owned and ruled by a smaller and more exclusive oligarchy, perhaps, than ever ruled any other country.

"She-Towns" of the East.

In New England and in some of the other Eastern states we have factory towns and cities in which the female population vastly outnumbers the male. This is an abnormal condition and cannot but have disastrous results.

But what are the causes of it? They are purely economic. They are the necessary results of the capitalist system.

In these towns hundreds or thousands of girls and women are employed in great, dingy, cheerless shops and factories, tending the wonderful machinery that makes cotton and woolen goods and shoes and many other articles of commerce. This machinery has been brought to such perfection, made so nearly automatic, that very little physical strength and even comparatively little technical skill are required in the processes of manufacture. Women can therefore, can do the work of tending the machinery as well as men.

But why are the women actually preferred to men in this work? The answer comes as soon as the question can be asked: Because, for various reasons, women are cheaper than men; they can work and will work for lower wages.

Each capitalist (individual or corporation) is looking for profits; only for the sake of profits are the mills run at all; if profits could not be made, the whole world might clamor for clothes and shoes but, so long as the mills remained private property, not a wheel should turn. Each capitalist is obliged therefore, to look for the cheapest efficient labor. Since women can do the work, men have no chance for employment, unless they will work for women's wages, except at those few branches of the work which require superior strength or even special skill and knowledge not ordinarily possessed by the female workers.

The capitalist does not care whether or not the home life of the worker is destroyed. Or if he does care—as in some exceptional cases he does—he is helpless. If he should employ men and pay wages to each sufficient for the maintenance of a family the cost of production of his goods would be so increased that he could not sell them in competition with less scrupulous employers and would be driven into bankruptcy.

So it comes about that the young men born in these towns must go elsewhere in quest of an opportunity to work and live, while the women remain to live—not the life of women, but the life of "female operatives"—all the possibilities of their womanhood sacrificed to the necessity of making profits for the stockholders in the companies that own the mills where they toil all day, day after day, year in and year out, for a mere livelihood.

The Other Half.

From the "she-towns" of the East we may turn our eyes to the lumber camps, the mining camps, and the harvest fields of the Northwest and the Far West. What do we see there?

In the mining regions there are many large communities where the men outnumber the women ten or twenty to one. What is the character and the life of the few women in such towns may be more easily imagined than described. In many of these mining camps home life, even of the humblest sort, so far from being the rule, is the very rare exception.

The conditions in the lumbering regions and in the great wheat-farming districts are little better, possibly even worse.

During the winter great gangs of men are employed in felling the trees and bringing them to the rivers or the railroads by which they are to be transported to the market. There is no possibility of family life for these men. They begin the winter in debt to the company for their outfit of clothes and tools. The company is not only their employer, but their landlord as well. After a terrible winter of the hardest toil, of danger, of suffering, they come out, probably still in debt to the company—possibly, by good luck, with a few, a very few dollars to their credit. In either case they come out hardened and coarsened, more reckless and desperate than they went in. If they have been fortunate, the little that is left of their wages is soon spent in a week of the wild dissipation that comes as an almost necessary reaction from the winter's hardships. Then they remain an easy prey to the employment agents and the railway construction companies and the farm owners—who, like the lumber companies and the Eastern mill owners, all want the cheapest efficient labor that can be found.

Much beautiful poetry, in verse and prose, has been written about the farmer's life. There is not much poetry in the life of the Western farm laborer. He is, with the possible exception of the sweatshop workers of the great cities, the worst exploited slave in the world. He is the victim of a perennial confidence game, played by the "respectable elements" of society. Every summer the cities of the Middle West and even of the East are flooded with alluring advertisements for men to work in the harvest fields and the newspapers are filled with editorials telling of the great opportunities that await the farm laborer and reproaching the city worker for not going "back to the soil." Every summer, while these advertisements are being circulated and these editorials published, the wheat-farming regions are overrun with men, looking for work, earnestly seeking, begging for work. It is good business—for the employment agents, the railroads, and the farmers alike. The farmers are least to blame, for they are being robbed by the financial and industrial trusts and they can recoup themselves only at the expense of the laborers.

Here we have, then, two armies of people cut off from the possibility of home and family life—the female factory operatives of the East and the laborers in the mines, forests, fields, and railroads of the West. And the condition of both is directly traceable to the necessities of the capitalist system—to the need of the capitalist, if he would succeed in competition with other capitalists, at home and abroad, for the cheapest labor that will serve his purpose.

Sweatshop and Tenement.

The condition of the sweatshop workers of the great cities, as distinguished from the smaller factory towns—has been so fully described that it is not necessary to recount its horrors. Here, too, competition among employers for the chance to make profits from the labor of others and the competition of propertiless toilers for permission to work and live, is constantly tending to force the wages of the workers down to the lowest level of subsistence.

Here, indeed, the possibility of family life is not prevented in the same way as in the previous cases. But here the wages of labor are so low and the cost of living so high that the only home life possible is almost worse than none at all.

To those who have not seen the tenements of our great cities no description would be adequate, or no adequate description would be credible, and for those who have seen them no description is necessary. In the homes—and the only possible homes—of a large part of the wage-workers of New York and other large cites of this country privacy is impossible, quiet is impossible, comfort is impossible, cleanliness is impossible—even were the wife and mother free to care for her home, instead of being driven to the shop to eke out her husband's scanty and uncertain wages. While these conditions exist no one has any right to wonder at the actual extent of vice and crime, nor to blame the vicious and the criminal; the matter for infinite wonder is that there are any manly men and womanly women among the victims of such conditions.

We need hardly more than mention the fact—the increasingly important and threatening fact—of prostitution. When tens of thousands of young women are working for wages of from two to five dollars a week in shops and stores—and are required to dress themselves neatly out of such wages—when a large part, though not all, of them are wholly dependent upon their own earnings, when their work is so intense, so dreary, and so long-continued as to generate in the normal girl an irresistible desire for relaxation and amusement at whatever cost—under those conditions no one but a fool can wonder that many "fall"—as the unco guid call it.

Three more phases of the labor problem must be mentioned: The uncertainty of employment and the difficulty of getting employment after middle age, and the prevalence of child labor.

The Unemployed.

"The army of the unemployed" is now a common phrase—because it designates a permanent fact of our present-day society. We have always, even in this era of prosperity, a million or two of men willing to work, anxious to work, even humbly begging for work, and unable to get permission to work. These men, in order to live, must take one or the other of two courses: Either they must take to systematic begging or stealing; or they must underbid their more fortunate brothers, offering to work for longer hours or for smaller wages, so throwing other men out of employment and at the same time lowering the general standard of living. In either case they are a burden upon the rest of the working class; and in either case they help to render a healthy and happy home life for the rest of the working class more difficult—as for themselves it is impossible.

The grimly sarcastic resolution of the Chicago Federation of Labor, proposing that all men over forty years of age unable to prove their possession of an "independent income" should be shot by authority of the state, has called general attention to the fact that it is growing harder and harder for men past middle age to get work. In the iron and steel mills a man is actually superannuated at forty, on account of the extraordinary intensity of the twelve hour work day required by such "captains of industry" as Schwab and Carnegie. The principal railway companies and many manufacturing corporations have recently established rules forbidding the employment of men over forty-five or, in some cases, over thirty-five. At the same time, the United States Census shows that in the last ten years the average money wages have been slightly reduced, while Dun's Agency has shown that the cost of living has been materially increased; so that it is much more difficult than in the past for a workingman, by "industry and frugality" to provide for his old age.

If a workingman is to be blacklisted for old age at thirty-five or forty-five, he cannot with a good conscience take the responsibility of marriage at twenty-five; and if he does, the fear of the future will haunt him day and night, will embitter his life, and will force him to provide for his children in the only way possible to him—by taking them from the school at the most critical period of their lives, and putting them in the shop or factory to begin earning their own living.

Robbing the Children.

The evil of child labor need not be expatiated upon. In spite of laws, in spite of public sentiment which (the hypocritical pretenses of reformers to the contrary notwithstanding) is stronger in the working class than in any other, child labor continues and increases. The same force—the demand for cheap labor—which throws men out of work in the factory towns and drives the women from the home to the factory; that same irresistible force drags the children from the school, from the playground, from their mothers' knees, and makes them compete with their fathers in the industrial field.

Child-labor is the crowning curse of capitalism. When, in future days, men seek for an expression of the most damnable cruelty and the most contemptible meanness, they will look back to this age, when eminent citizens build up their fortunes by stealing away the sacred rights of childhood. To plunder the dead is shameful; but the graveyard ghoul is an honorable man beside the capitalist who plunders the infant generation of the opportunities that can never come to it again.

We have space only to suggest thought upon one more feature of the capitalist system in its relation to the home and the family.

The Money Marriage.

We read every week, almost every day, of some marriage in "high life" which, it is plainly understood, has been dictated, not by the personal affections of the man and the woman concerned, but by considerations of wealth and of rank. Our dollar aristocracy has quite fallen to the level of the royal houses of Europe in this respect. The "mariage de convenance" is an established institution among our Astors and Vanderbilts and Rockefellers and other industrial lords.

If this degrading custom, with all that it implies of marital unhappiness and of open or secret adultery, were confined to the dollar aristocracy, it might not so much matter. Unfortunately, it pervades all but what are called the lowest ranks of society. Considerations of property, of income, and of financial prospects enter into a vast and evidently increasing number of marriages. How often do we hear the saying, "She made a good match!" And what a hideous fact it denotes! So much the more hideous than the prostitution of the streets as cold-blooded and hypocritical vice is worse than frank and impetuous wrong-doing. (It will be worth while, in this connection to read Chapter XXV. of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward.")

Result of Profit System.

Such, then, are some of the ways in which the capitalist system injuriously affects the family. All this—and there is much more to say, did the limits of this article allow it—is the legitimate outcome of the capitalist system—the system of private ownership of the means of production, of production by wage labor, of competition among the capitalists for profits and among the laborers for the chance of employment. It is not the fault of the capitalist, as such, that the system of which he is a beneficiary is destroying the home life of the masses of the people; it is not his fault, because he, as an individual, is helpless against the system; if he should abdicate his position as capitalist, he would only hand over his power to other capitalists and add one more to the competing army of wage-workers. It is his fault, however, if he, having leisure for investigation, fails to inform himself as to the results of the system by which he profits. And it is his fault if he, having observed the facts, fails to use his power to overthrow that iniquitous system and substitute a better one. And in any case, it is the interest and the duty of the wage-workers themselves, for the sake of their helpless wives and sisters and children, if not for their own sakes, to use all the power at their command to supplant the social order which tends always to degrade them into mere profit-producing animals by one that will make them free men in a harmonious commonwealth.

The old-fashioned family life of which we hear so much depended upon certain economic conditions—namely: The ability of the husband and father, with a fair degree of certainty, to provide for the wife and mother and for the children up to their maturity, and that without so overtaxing his own energies as to make him unfit to be a pleasant companion to his family. Competition makes it ever harder and harder to fulfil these conditions, and this fact alone condemns the competitive system.

Because these evils are the direct outgrowth of the system of private ownership of the means of production, and because the Socialist movement aims at the overthrow of that system, and at the substitution of co-operative production for profit, we can justly claim for the Socialist movement the adherence of all who care for the sacredness of the home and the stability of the family, of all who honor women and love little children.

THE PRICE OF CLEANLINESS.

FROM "THE SOCIALIST SPIRIT."

It is beautiful to be clean.

Isn't it?

Isn't it, you sweet young girl?

Clean bodies in clean linen are almost a fleshly deity, aren't they?

After being down in the city's grime and soot, isn't a clean waist a luxury?

To come out of your bath and clothe yourself in clean linen; that makes even ones' enemies seem far away and unimportant, doesn't it?

But if the clean waists are not home from the laundry, and you have to slip your clean body into the soiled one again, how it changes things; your enemies seem near and exasperating then!—don't they, sweet young girl?

But now comes the laundry wagon, brightly painted and clean; the sprightly driver bounds up the steps and rings the bell; and in a moment Mary hangs the bundle on your chamber door, gives a light tap, and goes away.

You take in the bundle, and your enemies sink away again into obscurity. You forget about 'em.

You open the bundle with a yank at the string.

There are the clean waists—and the clean other things.

What have they cost, what is the price of all this cleanliness, sweet young girl?

Eighty-seven cents, the laundry list says. That's all it costs you.

Cheap enough; isn't it?

That's all it costs YOU.

But that isn't all it costs.

Oh dear, no, sweet young girl; it costs much more than that.

Go home with the bright wagon, after it completes its rounds; turn into the alley with it, and stop where it stops.

There is a square building of rough brick, fronting on the alley.

It has two little windows, close to the ground.

One of them is closed; you cannot see through it.

The other is open, so we may see what's going on inside.

Let us stoop and peep.

Ugh! what a foul, wet odor! It's worse than the alley smells.

The clothes are being washed. Out of them are being steamed the muck and soot and grime that are absorbed from the outside, and the humors of the body that are absorbed from the inside.

It is nasty breathing, this effluvium. You notice it from the outside. When it is breathed all the time, though, one gets accustomed to it.

There are girls down there in the steam; you can see them moving about. How they are hustling! One would think a demon was driving them.

They have been hard at it since seven o'clock.

In winter they quit at six; in the summer they work till ten or eleven, sometimes till midnight, without extra pay. Shirtwaists come in the summer.

And on their feet, too. They only sit down during their half-hour at noon.

Think of that; sweet young girl!

Ten hours on their feet—in the summer, fifteen—working their arms and backs in that foul atmosphere.

If you did that for one day, you'd want to rest for a week, wouldn't you?

But these girls must be there promptly at seven the next morning; and every morning.

Suppose there should be a day or so in a month when they are not well; days on which you may lie in bed, or take your ease about the house? Do you suppose personal indisposition is considered in their case?

No.

Back-breaking labor during the ten or fifteen hours, just the same, for them.

You never thought of that, did you dear? You don't think much of anything, do you? Your mother did not think much of anything before you—unless she were a working woman; and if you have daughters they won't think much of anything.

And yet the suffering of these girls is the price paid for your cleanliness!

Not the price YOU pay.

The price THEY pay.

Look at them, through the window! Wan, tired, desolate, God-forsaken looking slatterns.

Why should they care for their appearance if no one else cares? Drudge, drudge, drudge, from daylight till dark, and on into the night.

For what?

From $1.50 to $9 per week.

Two or three out of the eighteen or twenty girls get seven, eight, and nine dollars.

All the rest get less than six.

There is one with a gap in her mouth where two teeth ought to be. That's horrible! a toothless young woman. She ought to go to the dentist.

But where is she to get the time to go to the dentist; and where will she get the money to pay him?

You never thought of that, did you, dear? Mother has always looked so carefully after your teeth. You had no responsibility about it, except the bore of going to the dentist.

There is another; pale, morose, shuffling about.

"She's been here a year," the driver whispers.

"She's only seventeen. You'd think she's thirty, wouldn't you?

The driver says she came last spring; buxom, sprightly, gay—off a farm somewhere.

The end of the summer finished her. She was used to the sunshine.

"It's so blamed hot down there in the summer. They don't get no air. That lays the best of 'em out," says the driver. "I'm all right on the wagon, but I couldn't stand that. It 'ud kill me; but women seem to stand it, somehow."

Yes, they seem to stand it, somehow. They stand it about three years.

Then what becomes of them?

What are you going to be, sweet young girl?

A wife, you hope!—perhaps a mother, eh? Yes, you do! You need not blush. That's your training. It's no shame to be a mother. You used to love to play with dolls. That's the mother's instinct.

What are THESE girls going to be? These physical wrecks? These broken and wheezing hacks?

Does any man want such a girl for a wife?

No one wants her for a wife.

Does any one want her for a mother?

No one would say she was fit for motherhood.

They wouldn't have her even in a house of prostitution!

I am sorry to say this, dear. I know it shocks you. I only say it because it's true.

I want you to realize what it costs to keep you clean.

To make prostitutes of women is an unspeakable crime; but to make of women creatures not even fit to be prostitutes, what is that?

What do you say? The laundryman?

No; it isn't his fault. He does not live as you do. He works harder and consumes less than your father does.

He has to compete with other laundrymen.

See the point? That's where we touch something vital. That's where the SYSTEM has to be considered.

Not the LAUNDRY system. The SOCIAL system.

The main stay of the laundry business is the apprentice. The apprentice is taken on at $1.50 per week. A girl is an apprentice until she insists on more pay. She may have worked a year. If she is still vigorous and able she may get another dollar a week if not, she can go and apply to some other laundry for a job. It depends on the "labor market." If there is a lot of homeless, sixteen-year-old girls they keep the wage down to $1.50 per week by bidding against one another for the chance to work.

The laundryman must have prompt and reliable service.

If after working from seven in the morning until midnight in the summer a girl should oversleep and come late the next morning, she can go.

There are lots more who care enough for their work to be on time.

If one should faint at the machines from exhaustion, as they often do, she, too, can go.

Sickly women are a nuisance in any business.

But when they go—where do they go? It is because we ask the question only—and do not seek an answer to it that we can sleep at night.

Let us go round and peep into the ironing room. Both windows are open here. Hot, isn't it?

See those girls who are operating the ironing machines. To work those fore-levers they have to stand for the ten hours, practically on one foot.

The weight of the body all day is on that one leg.

It would kill anyone but a stork or a woman; a woman who has to do it or starve.

See the hot, tired look of that one. The sweat is running down her face and neck. Her rag of a waist is open at the throat, her bosom is half-uncovered. It's so hot she does not care. The less clothing the better. She would stifle in your collar.

She does not mean to be indelicate. She has not thought about it. Working women don't.

She is thinking only of getting your waist ironed.

Don't you know, dear, how your little slipper taps your chamber floor in impatience if the laundry is late? That miserable laundry!

Now you see the girls are doing the best they can.

They are living their lives to keep you clean.

They haven't any other thing to give.

No relaxation; no pleasure; their Sundays spent in limp collapse, dreading the morrow's coming.

But you have your clean linen!

And you have your clean conscience; so long as you do not know the infamy of which you are a part?

When you know this, sweet young girl, you will look out upon life with different eyes.

When you know this, you will see the blood of these girls who are unfit to be wives; who are unfit to be mothers; who are unfit even to be—you know what I said—you will see their blood on everything that comes from a laundry.

When you go into your bath-room, you will see their bath-room.

Did you ever see a bath-room in a cheap boarding house? (Think of the boarding house you must live at when you are getting but $1.50 to $6 a week and buy your own clothes!)

The bath-room in a cheap boarding house would make you shudder, my dear.

You would be afraid of leprosy—to go into it.

No one ever cleans it. The plaster is broken in the walls. The tub is discolored tin.

And there is no hot water.

Only a cold water faucet.

A worn, bloodless girl can't get into ice water.

You see it does cost something to be clean, after all.

Your nice tiled bath-room, with its immaculate porcelain tub, soft rug to step out upon, and all the hot water, and soap, and towels, do not come with the desire for them.

You never think of that when you see an unclean person, do you, dear?

You never think of the price of cleanliness.

Because it is easy for you to be clean, you have been assuming that it is just as easy for everyone to be clean.

You have heard your mother say, "Well, I sympathize with the poor; but there is no excuse for a man or woman not being clean." You see mothers can be ignorant, even when they are good to us, and tender.

Linen costs money, too.

If the laundry girl has any to change after buying food she feels lucky.

There are lots who don't.

Your mother does not tell you these things, even when she knows them.

She says you have only one girlhood; and that you will collide with the grave things of life soon enough.

She thinks that ignorance is innocence.

But we have been to the laundry to-day—you and I.

We know better now, don't we?

We know that ignorance which dulls us into content, and makes the world seem beautiful, while all the time we are blindly stamping out the lives of other human beings, cannot be innocence; it can only be infamy.

When we looked into that laundry window to-day, we realized that the price we are paying for cleanliness of body is stultification of soul.

To keep clean at the cost of others' toil is to bathe the soul in slime.

Some day, dear, you will look into your mother's eyes and she will quail before you; for she will see that in her foolish hope to save you pain she has helped to stain your soul.

She will see that a pure girlhood is not possible for you, until it is possible for every mothers' child. Ignorance does not save.

Did I not see the tears in your eyes as we turned from the window of that dump basement?

Your sweet face paled. It was like a lily.

It was as if the lily should realize for an instant that the sources of its beautiful life are down deep in the subaqueous soil of the pond; down in the ooze and slime—and feel sorry.

You were the lily blossom.

Those girls were the ooze and slime.

It is not with human life as it is with the lily.

Human life might all be blossom.

But first we must want it to be all blossom.

Desire precedes functioning, the scientists tell us.

I want to see the light of high desire in your eyes, dear. It makes a woman so beautiful.

Did you ever see the pictured eyes of Joan of Arc?

That is the light I mean.

It makes an angel of a woman.

Little, gracious pettinesses; little conventional accomplishments; plaything pretinesses; all seem very insignificant in the light of that high glance.

And cleanliness of body alone does not bring that, dear.

Cleanliness of soul brings that. The price of that cleanliness is truth.

Yes; I see you understand.

You see that life is one.

You must help to free those girls in the laundry.

You must strive to get off their weary backs, and to teach and compel other people to get off their backs, and the backs of all who toil.

You must find how to do our share now, must we not?

You cannot find comfort in the old way now.

You are sad, and yet you are happy.

That is the power of truth. It expands the soul.

And that light is coming in your face; you are rising to consciousness—race consciousness—life-consciousness; the birth of purpose.

Your mother would smile if I were to tell her that I love you more than she does, would she not?

Yet I believe I do.

She would say that if I loved you I would take you to pleasant places.

And I took you to a laundry!

But your mother does not understand, dear.

THE WEST NO PARADISE.

The Western Labor Union has issued an address to working people of the East and Middle West, warning them not to believe the statements published by railroads in regard to good times in the Rocky Mountain states. "Inasmuch," says the President of the W. L. U., "as these advertisements are false and misleading in character, and nothing less than criminal in their effect, the Western Labor Union considers it a duty to state briefly the real industrial conditions in the West and Northwest.

"If the plain truth were known, there would be no incentive for settlers, homeseekers, or working people to come West to improve their conditions. There is not a desirable tract of untaken land in the Northwest that will not require hundreds, and in most cases thousands, of dollars to make it productive. The statement that the Northwest is a boundless tract of rich, productive and fruitful land open for settlement and only awaiting the magic touch of the poverty-stricken farmer from the East to make it yield forth in abundance all the best products of the farm, is just as false as it is well-sounding. If the railroad officials who make these staements and advertise them were given their just deserts, they would be considered as criminals and treated as such.

"Do not believe these flattering statements about the West. They are deliberate lies, malicious and criminal in effect, and spread by the transportation companies simply for the purpose of increasing the earnings of their roads. To add a few greasy dollars to their already large dividends these railroad companies are willing to take your last money for tickets, and then leave you (perhaps with families) homeless and without resources, in a country already overrun with idle laborers."

We have every reason to believe that the statement of the W. L. U. is only too true. Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country," is out of date. The word to-day is: Stay where you are, young man or old man, and help make the country what it should be by voting the Socialist ticket.

——The hours of labor, the employment of women and children, the scantiness of wages, the uncertainness of employment, the fierce competition fostered by modern political economy, have rendered it impossible for men to live a human life.—Cardinal Manning's Letter to the Deutsche Revue.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

"Railroading in the United States."

BY BEN HANFORD.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

40 Copies $1.00
1000 " 25.00

Sent on receipt of price.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 William Street, New York.

..AN OFFER..

"Railroading in the United States," by Ben Hanford ..... 5 cents.
"The Clerical Capitalist," by Rev. Father McGrady ..... 10 cents.
"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," by H. Gaylord Wilshire 2 cents.
"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee ..... 3 cents.
"The Proletariat," by Karl Kautsky ..... 5 cents.
"The Class War in Idaho," by Job Harriman. Third Edition. .. 5 cents.
"The Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents.
"The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science," by F. Engels ..... 5 cents.
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman ..... 5 cents.
"The Attitude of the Socialists Toward the Trade Unions," by N. I. Stone ..... 5 cents.
"The Capitalist Class," by Karl Kautsky ..... 5 cents.
"Now and Then," a Socialist play by Frederick Krafft ..... 10 cents.

On receipt of only 40 cents above 12 books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Largest assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
Catalogue Free.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY. GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
—SUCCESSOR TO—
'CHALLENGE," SUPPRESSED BY POSTOFFICE.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
TORONTO, CANADA.

Five Postals for $1.25; each good for a six months' subscription. Pay me when you sell 'em.

For Sale on all New York News-stands.

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
87 NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET,
(FULTON BUILDING.)
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER. PATENTS.
79 Dearborn St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

PATRONIZE ....
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM.
373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th St. N. Y.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST. New York City.
Use this Label. Union Printer
Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER.
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

CHILD LABOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: "Within plain view from the South Carolina capitol-building and not more than a mile away are five large cotton mills, employing altogether 2,000 men, women and children. Of that number 1,000 are children between six and fourteen years of age. Fully 400 of them are less than twelve years old." Socialism would put these children in the school and on the playground.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE BEEF TRUST?

What do you think of the Beef Trust? That is what everybody is asking to-day, and the general answer is only a futile denunciation.

It is foolish to curse the Beef Trust Magnates. They are not extraordinary scoundrels. They are only unusually good "business men." If they are robbers, then "business" itself is robbery. And so, indeed, it is. But if we, who have the political power in our hands, allow "business methods" to prevail, then we ought not to complain when we are the victims.

This consideration does not make it any easier for us to bear the sufferings inflicted on us by the Beef Trust. For the great majority of the working-class families of the land, with an income of less than $9 a week, a difference of a very few cents in the price of meat means the difference between bare comfort and positive privation.

The consideration that we, who have the ballot in our hands, have so used or abused it as to give this Trust such power over us does not, indeed, make it any easier to bear the privation; but it does point a way to escape from such privation in the future.

What is the Beef Trust? It is a combination of half-a-dozen great capitalists owning the stockyards and packing houses, in close alliance with the railroad and steamship companies, with a capital aggregating certainly one hundred millions and probably much more, which has been slowly growing in power for the last fifteen years, and now holds by the throat both the cattle-raisers and the meat-sellers and, through them, the whole people.

If you want to understand how it is done—not in the meat business alone, but in all lines—you may read the whole story in Henry D. Lloyd's "Wealth against Commonwealth."

The Meat Trust, like all other trusts, is closely connected with the great transportation companies. In fact, at the present day, you cannot consider any trust separately. If you fight one you must fight all—nay, you must fight the whole system. The same men own stock in dozens or scores of different companies, the same men sit in the Boards of Directors and manage all in harmony, for the sake of profit.

How does the Meat Trust hold up the cattle raisers?

The Trust is the principal purchaser. It says to the cattle dealer, You must not sell to anyone else, or we will not buy of you at all. If he still persists, it brings its railroad connections into play and says to him, If you will not bind yourself to sell exclusively to us, you shall not have a chance to ship your cattle to market.

By such means it drives every refractory cattle raiser into bankruptcy and becomes virtually the sole purchaser of cattle.

On the other hand, it says to the meat dealer, You must not buy of anyone else, or we will not sell to you at all. If he persists, it sets up a retail agency in his neighborhood and undersells him—even sells at a loss for a little while, if need be—and drives him into bankruptcy.

Thus it becomes practically the sole seller of meat. The dealers who remain are no better than agents for the Trust.

The wage-slaves in the stockyards and packing-houses drag out a miserable life of overwork, poverty, danger, disease, and abuse. You may read of that if you like in A. M. Simons' little book, "Packing Town." We have not space for the details that he describes from personal observation.

The wages of these overworked men and women and children are not raised when beef prices go up. Every additional cent that you pay goes to the coffers of that little group that now—in spite of all anti-trust laws—monopolizes the trade.

And it will not stop here. It is not only a Beef Trust; it is a Meat Trust; and if the most reliable capitalist papers are to be believed, it will soon be the Food Trust, absolutely controlling the distribution of meat, poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables, and fruit. (See New York "Times," April 18.)

What will you do about it? Some eminent "friends of labor" (who can afford good food at any price) advise you to fight the Meat Trust by ceasing to eat meat—and some thoughtless "labor leaders" echo their advice. How wise! To avoid being starved by the Trust you are advised to starve yourselves!

The Republican Administration is making pretense of fighting the Meat Trust in the courts. It made the same sort of a "bluff" about the Railway Trust—the Northern Securities Company—a few weeks ago. You remember what a fiasco that was.

Thirteen states have "anti-trust laws" on their statute books. The trusts all operate in those states just the same. There have been anti-trust laws on the statute books of the United States for a dozen years. The trusts have grown and thrived under them.

We have an ex-attorney of the Steel Trust for Attorney-General of the United States. We have other trained corporation lawyers—Republicans and Democrats—on the bench in our state and federal courts.

Do you think there is any chance that these laws will be enforced? Do you think they were ever meant to be enforced? Do you think they can be enforced?

Even honest States Attorneys—there have been a few elected by the old parties, by mistake—have never succeded in enforcing the anti-trust laws. Do you think that Knox will succeed, or that he wants to?

The Democratic party is also making a pretense of fighting the Meat Trust. Its representatives in Congress are loudly demanding—what? The reduction of tariffs on imported meats.

The United States is not a meat-importing country. During the last fiscal year the imports of live animals and meat and dairy products combined amounted to only $7,000,000. The exports of meat products alone were $187,000,000—more than twenty-six times greater than the imports.

Do you think that the tariff has anything to do with the question in the face of such figures as that?

These propositions of the politicians are mere mockeries. The Trust Magnates laugh at them. They feel safe—so long as they can keep the votes of the working class divided on such false issues as these.

Are you, then, helpless? Shall the Trust continue to dictate to you what you shall eat and have the power at their will to reduce you to starvation?

In the days before the French Revolution a Wheat Corner was formed—they called it the "Pacte de Famine," the "Starvation League." The King was in it—just as our kings, Morgan and Rockefeller, stand back of our Food Trust. One of its members, Foulon by name, being asked how the people were to live, replied: "Let the people eat grass."

Not long afterward old Foulon's head, the mouth stuffed with grass, was carried on a pike through the streets of Paris.

That was the only way the people of France a century ago could deal with such a problem—by deeds of blood, striking terror into the hearts of their oppressors. We have the ballot in our hands. We need not think of vengeance, for we have the power to redress our wrongs.

But how? How can we put an end to this mastery of a few over all?

What is it that gives these men their power? It is their private ownership of the means of production and distribution—the stockyards, the packing-houses and their machinery, the store-houses, the railroads and steamships.

These things were not made by Morgan and Rockefeller, nor by Armour, Cudahy, Hammond, and Swift. They were made by the working class.

They are not operated by the Trust Magnates. These men do not herd cattle nor slaughter them nor pack meats nor run railroads nor navigate steamships. They allow the working class to do these things—provided they can get a satisfactory profit out of it. Otherwise—"The public be damned."

These means of production which the working class makes and operates are necessary to our existence.

"You take my life when you do take the means by which I live," says Shakspere. If the lives of the people are not to be held at the mercy of the capitalist class, then the people must own the means by which they live.

This is the Socialist answer to the question, What will you do about the Food Trust? We will use our ballots to establish collective ownership of the means of production, to be democratically administered for the good of all.

It is not the Food Trust only we have to fight, it is the whole Capitalist Class, the whole Capitalist System. In striking at the private ownership of the means of production we strike a blow at all trusts, at all robbery, at all parasitism, at all class rule.

The Morgans and Rockefellers and Armours and their hired preachers and professors say that is wicked. They say it is "Robbery." They say it is "Confiscation."

Those are terrible words, are they not?

But what do you call it when the Meat Trust arbitrarily raises the price of your food and puts millions of dollars in its coffers at a stroke? Is that Robbery?

What do you call it when, as our Republican Census Bureau has shown, the organized capitalists steadily reduce wages while they steadily raise prices, when they put in their own pockets more than half of the value their employees produce? Is that Confiscation?

When the working class takes back the means of production which the working class has created and operated, it will not be Confiscation. It will be Restitution.

Fellow workingmen, do not content yourself with passing resolutions denouncing the Food Trust. That will not help you at all.

Do not content yourselves with sending petitions to the capitalists and corporation lawyers whom you have elected to office on old-party tickets. They will not do anything for you.

Make up your minds to vote against capitalists and corporation lawyers in the future, to vote for men of your own class, to vote for the Socialist Party—and to use all your influence to get others to do the same—to bring Socialism in our time.

That is the only agitation that the Food Trust or any other trust will fear.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

Carey's Bill Defeated in Massachusetts Legislature—Old-Party "Friends of Labor" Help Kill It.

Too late for insertion in this issue of The Worker we receive Comrade Mailly's report of the fight made by the two Socialists in the Massachusetts Legislature for Comrade Carey's bill to restrict the employment in factories of children under sixteen years of age. The report will appear next next week.

The remarkable thing about this debate is not Carey's able support of his bill, but the fact that, while there are a number of "friends of labor" among the Republican and Democratic members, several of them trade unionists, only one of them, McNary of Boston, spoke in favor of the bill and several put themselves clearly on record against it.

The bill was defeated, of course, but the Socialist vote in Massachusetts is growing, and some day it will pass.

McGRADY IN NEW ENGLAND.

Rev. T. McGrady will speak for the Socialist Party at Springfield, Mass., on May 19; at Nashua, N. H., on May 20; Dover, N. H., May 21; and Brockton, Mass., May 22. These meetings have been arranged by Comrade Goldstein, under whose direction Father McGrady has already addressed eight meetings.

FLEISCHMANN'S VEGETABLE COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

SPRING IN WESTCHESTER.

State Organizer Spring addressed an open-air meting at New Rochelle last Tuesday, which adjourned to Music Hall, where he continued his address. One new member was taken in. Comrade Spring's visit has inspired the Local to new endeavors and from now on New Rochelle will have a monthly open-air meeting. The Local donated $2 towards Comrade Spring's expenses.

The next day he visited Peekskill, speaking in the evening at Labor Hall in South street. He gave an interesting and instructive address, which was listened to by the large audience with marked attention for about two hours. Towards the finish of the address he made an earnest appeal to the people to join the Socialist Party, which resulted in four applications for membership and the sale of some literature. Everyone in the audience was given a copy of The Worker and the leaflet, "To the Catholic Workingmen of New York." The Local will take twenty-five copies of The Worker every week until further notice, and will see that they are given out systematically so as to get new subscribers. The Local voted $5 to defray Comrade Spring's expenses. The delegates of Local Peekskill to the Westchester County Committee are instructed to bring before the Committee a motion to engage Organizer Spring for one or two weeks this summer to thoroughly organize the county. Local Organizer A. F. Simpounds informs us that the public and the comrades are pleased with Spring's style and think that he will accomplish a great deal in this state, and that the results of his work will show at the next election.

ON THE MARCH.

Close up! for the lines are thinning, a man drops now and then
Out of the ranks and into the grave as a stone from a sling is hurled,
For the battles of peace are raging, and women as well as men
Are fighting a common enemy all over the waiting world.

The circle is narrowing slowly; the struggle will come at last,
For the hunt goes on, and the quest is sharp, by either night or day,
And never a beast by God create has equaled or surpassed
The Nero-like ferocity of a nation brought to bay.

Close up; did a comrade falter, and fall with a fatal wound?
Another shall step and take his place as the waves press on at sea,
And better be dead, and the spoil of worms, slow rotting under ground,
Than flaunt in a slavish servitude the banner of the free.

The cloud of the future thickens, the shades of the past arise,
And a lurid light, like a far-flung torch, carves light in the darkened space,
And the towering tops of a thousand spires dash down before mine eyes
Where starving hosts of the people meet with Mammon face to face.

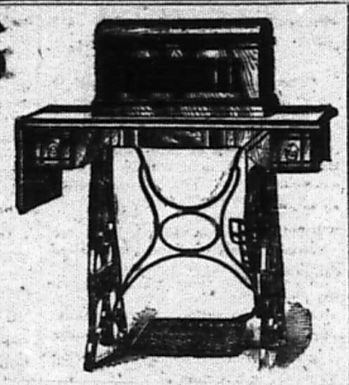
Close up; with song and laughter; for the oil and corn and wine
Shall all be ours in after days, and faces fair to see;
By the strength of many, and might of right, as precedents divine,
Will we gather the harvest and shear the flocks in seasons yet to be.

And forever our banner is justice, and justice our Avatar;
And never a man so humble born but our brother he is known,
And red on the scroll of ages hence will we scrawl the sign of war
Where the cycles reap in armed men the discord they have sown.

Close up for the final conflict, bare arm and swing the sword;
For the glint of steel, like a lightning flash, shall cleanse the poisonous air,
With the right of a man to live as a man, once more to us restored
The sheen of the earth and the fruits thereof for those who do and dare.

—Ernest McGaffey.

SEWING MACHINES



THE ONLY HOUSE

Where you can get all kinds of Sewing Machines and Needles, Attachments and all Articles belonging to every sort of Sewing Machine. We rent, repair, exchange and sell on instalments Machines of every known make. We have the most complete Repairing Department in the city and are always well supplied with duplicate parts, as well as with a full stock of Needles, Shuttles, Bobbins, Bands and Attachments for the following Machines:

Advance	Grover & Baker (St.)	New Home	Queen	Victor
Boston	Grover & Baker (Curv.)	New Howe	Queen City	Victoria
Dauntless	Hartford	Old Howe	Royal St. John	Wanzer, C (Canadian)
Demorest	Household	Howe, D	Seamstress	Wheeler & Wilson Curv.
Domestic	Helpmate	New Williams	Kruse Shuttle	White, N. S.
Eldridge, N. S.	Jennie June	New Ideal	Willcox & Gibbs	White, O. S.
Elridge, flat shank	Progress	New National	Secor	Weed, F.
Elliptic	St. John	New Remington	Singer, I. F. I. M.	Wilson
Excelsior	Polytype	Old Remington	Singer, Medium	Aetna
Favorite	New American	New Stewart	Singer, New Family	Kruse Automatic
Florence	New Davis	New York	Standard, N. S.	Kruse Hand Machine

Needles for the above Machines are sold at 30c. a dozen.

Mail orders from all parts of the country will be promptly attended to. Mention the various numbers of thread to be used. Enclose payment in stamps or by post-office or express money order.

We advise our patrons to buy the best known makes of Sewing Machines, such as

New Home, White, Wheeler & Wilson, Household, Standard, Singer, Domestic and The Kruse.

Hand Machines a Specialty

FROM $6.00 UP.

KRUSE SEWING MACHINE Co.

NO. 218 SIXTH AVENUE.

BETWEEN 14th AND 15th STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

Open till 9 P. M. Mail Orders receive prompt attention. Call or write for our catalogue.

THE MAN OVER FORTY-FIVE.

The discussion, started in Chicago, as to whether the workingman above forty-five years of age ought not to be shot is causing a great deal of rambling discussion. It will not suffice to show that men have succeeded in business, or written books, or made valuable inventions after reaching forty-five; that is not at all pertinent to the question, for it deals only with the workingman, with the employee. It will not suffice to even show that in times past workingmen have prospered after reaching forty-five; for this is a question of new developments and of the present. We are merely brought to face the FACT that many large employers of the country are discarding their help after they reach forty-five years of age. It is merely another phase in the development of capitalism, another kink in competition, and it is wholly a hard fact, without a particle of theory about it. It merely means that another large body of people are to be submerged by our damnable social usage. The man of forty-five has in his short life-time seen the same thing happen to at least six million people in America. Capitalism could not support three million of its employees, and so turned them out to starve and they became tramps. It could not use another three millions, turned them out and they went to the slums. And still competition is forced to study how to do without labor and how to get labor cheaper. So it is that the man of forty-five has seen manhood cast out that womanhood might take his place, and womanhood, first ground to whose she can't make a living, thrown aside that babyhood may take her place. And now the man of forty-five who has lived only by the sufferance of others is to be turned adrift, to live if he can and die if he must. In the name of God, what next? When will the people get their eyes open and see that chattel slavery, which never produced a pauper, because it was to the master's interest to see that the slave was well cared for, was a heavenly condition compared to this? In all America there is not a horse or cow turned out without shelter to a chance to get anything to eat, but in America 5½ million men, women and children are.—Push.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia holds a public meeting every Thursday evening at 1022 Arch street, to which all are welcome. The program of lectures for May is as follows:

May 1—Charles H. Vail on "The Era of Prosperity."

May 8—Oliver Troth of Camden on "Industrial Democracy."

May 15—Morris Hillquit of New York on "The History of Socialism in the United States."

May 22—M. Petrode Cimbar, formerly a member of the Italian Parliament, on "A Page from the History of Italy."

May 29—Wm. W. Atkinson on "The Hope of the Ages."

BIGELOW IN BALTIMORE.

Geo. E. Bigelow's address in Baltimore gave the highest satisfaction to the comrades there. The hall was too small for the crowd that came and all showed deep interest. Comrade Bigelow is assured of a hearty welcome and a still larger audience the next time he comes.

The Baltimore Socialists are beginning work already for the fall campaign. All readers of The Worker in the city are requested to attend the meetings of the Local, held every Monday evening, in Room 4, Labor Lyceum, 1011 E. Baltimore street, where interesting discussions are held. Plenty of work is to be done. Baltimore and the state of Maryland are a good field and a great gain can be made if all do their best.

SPARGO TO SPEAK.

John Spargo will lecture at Colonial Hall, Sunday, May 4, at 8 p. m., on "The Meaning and Message of May Day."

If you think this paper is doing a good work, send in 50 cents for a yearly subscription.

MOE LEVY & CO.

Manufacturers of Mens', Boys' and Children's Clothing,

119—121—123—125 Walker Street,

3 short blocks east of Broadway, near Centre St.

Remember we are out of the high-priced district.

We positively save you the middleman's profit.

To the one who does not understand the value of tailoring, all clothing looks alike when new.

The term Ready to Wear applied to clothing here does not imply that it is Ready Made Clothing, but Custom Made, all ready to wear, far above the finished garments found elsewhere.

SPRING OVERCOATS, the box, medium and the long, all here in the plain and neat effects,

$10 to $16, that others must demand $16 to $22 for.

Every new idea in top coats, Prince Alberts, Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, white and fancy vests.

MEN'S FINE SUITS, $9.00 to $16.00 will procure from us a suit that will meet with your every desire; the short or long military, Single or Double Breasted Sacks, Cutaway Frocks; materials and patterns too numerous to mention; others demand $15.00 to $22.00.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

How pleasant it is to have your children properly dressed. Our line of Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, sizes 3 to 10 yrs., made of Royal Navy and Cadet Blue, Brown and Red Serges; natty designs and beautifully trimmed; special price, $5.00; regular $7.00 value.

Boys' 2-Piece Suits, sizes 4 to 16, made of fine Worsted and All Wool Cheviots and Cassimeres; neat effects and handsomely tailored; special, $3.00 to $5.50; value $5.00 to $7.50.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

We carry only the very finest imported fabrics and demand attention from those who desire style and quality at one-half the usual cost.

Our Men's Furnishing and Hat Department is conducted on a discount basis, where you will find high grade Haberdashery and Hats at wholesale cost.

OUR ONLY STORE.

WHAT THE "COMRADE" SAYS OF IT

"Railroading in the United States," by Benjamin Hanford, the latest publication of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, is at once one of the most interesting and useful pamphlets published for some time. Addressed primarily to railway workers—"To the Not Yet Dead," as the author whimsically puts it—the pamphlet ought to have a large circulation among these, though, of course, it contains much that is of value to workers of other grades.

The author's style is bright and crisp and he has the happy knack of compressing an unusual amount of information in a few sentences. Indeed there is a perfect arsenal of carefully attested and well chosen facts and figures in the twenty-four pages of this pamphlet, bearing evidence to much careful study and investigation of an important subject. A copy of "Railroading in the United States" in the hands of every railway worker would surely mean an enormous increase in the Socialist vote at the next election. —The Comrade.

Order from the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York. Price, single copy, 5 cents; 10 or more, 2½ cents a copy.

WILFUL IGNORANCE.

"We hope to see the time when the critics of the labor movement will learn more about it. Especially is this true of the newspaper and magazine critics who seem to be writing to fill space without much regard to whether they are dealing in facts or not." So says the "Colorado Chronicle." The ignorance of the daily press about the labor movement is generally wilful and deliberate. That is why we need a Socialist Daily. Help it along.

ABBOTT BROS.' Lunch Room, 110 Bleecker st. near Greene St. NEW YORK.

Brotherhood of Painters, D & P. of America, Local Union No. 499. Regular meetings every Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at 316 E. Sixty-third street. Labor Bureau at the same place. Telephone call, 1790—79th street.

To Make Port Wine.

Genuine Port Wine cannot be made without the Port Wine Grape of Portugal. It has taken the Speer New Jersey Wine Co. a score of years cultivating and nursing to acclimate these vines in Passaic, N. J., before California wines were known. The California soil is not adapted to them for want of iron. Over forty years ago along the hills of the Passaic Valley, N. J., where the soil abounds in iron, "about the same as along the Douro Valley of Portugal," Alfred Speer planted the first vineyards with vines imported from the Douro Valley. It required twelve years of patient, persistent work and great expense before Alfred Speer, now an old man, succeeded in accomplishing his object in producing a genuine rich Port Wine that the medical profession could rely upon. It is the iron that gives the deep rich color and body that makes this wine so valuable for females, the aged and weakly persons.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITIONS.

"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. With Map, Appendix of Tables, Bibliography, etc., and Index. New and cheaper edition. 8vo, $2.00 net. By mail, $2.76.

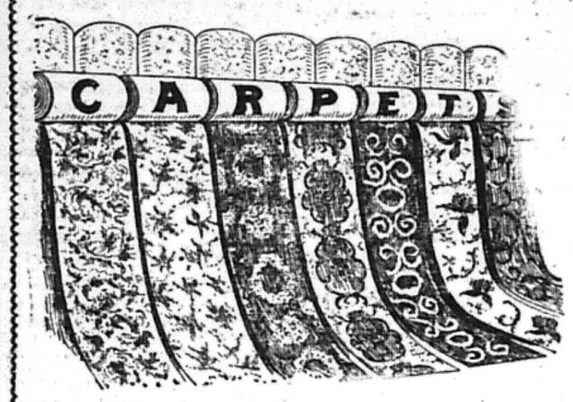
"INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New and cheaper edition. Two volumes in one, with introduction (36 pp.) to the new edition, dealing with recent developments. 8vo, pp. vi-920, $4.00 net. By mail, $4.25.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., Publishers. 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JAS. R. KEANE & CO.

. . . MODERN . . .

HOME FURNISHERS.



Our Carpet Stock consists of all the very latest Patterns and Designs, in various colors.

BRUSSELS, 37c.
VELVETS, 65c.
AXMINSTERS, 90c.
OILCLOTH, 19c.

Go-Carts and Carriages

We have all sorts of Go-Carts and Carriages and we sell them less than anywhere we know of.

This handsome Refrigerator of Hard Wood, lined throughout with mineral wool, would be a bargain at $6.25; special price

$4.25.

We also have a very large assortment of

Parlor Suits, Pictures, Clocks, Stoves, Etc.

A FULL LINE OF

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AND NEW MOULDED RECORDS.

A VERY FINE LINE OF GOOD PIANOS Upwards from $10.00.

Weekly and Monthly Payments.

JAS. R. KEANE & CO.

1351-1353-1355 THIRD AVE. AND 201 E. 77th ST.

East Side Third Ave. bet. 77th and 78th Sts.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR . . . HAT?

IF THE SAME IS AS GOOD AS

McCANN'S

IT COSTS MORE.

McCANN'S HATS,

210 BOWERY (Near Spring Street.)

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,

Manufacturer of UNION-MADE

HAVANA CIGARS

189 WILLIAM STREET,

Opposite the office of The Worker, NEW YORK.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 6. NEW YORK, MAY 11, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

TWO COURSES.

Submit to Food Trust or Socialize It.

Authoritatively Announced That if Government Proceedings Are Successfully Carried Out, Result Will Be Formation of a Stronger Combine — Only Two Alternatives.

While the Administration is making a great "bluff" of investigating the Meat Trust, it is announced on good authority that the only result of any effective action against the present loosely organized combine would be to bring about the formation of a much more powerful body in its place.

The New York "Times," probably the best informed newspaper in the United States, so far, at least, as financial matters are concerned, publishes a Chicago "special" as follows:

Billion Dollar Food Trust.

publicans, are thinking of joining

"A billion dollar packing trust is among the possibilites if the United States Government should succeed in maintaining, as contemplated, injunction proceedings. The prediction was made in La Salle street financial circles to-day that the large packers who may be made defendants in the Federal Court will be forced formally to combine if the prosecution against them under the Sherman anti-trust law should be successful.

"The combination would be formed along the lines followed by the United States Steel Corporation, and would be made to comprise practically all the beef packing companies in the country. In the formation of such a combination all the powers now denied the packers, with one exception, could be legally exercised. The single exception, [illegible] opinion of the corporation lawyers, would be the adoption of an arbitrary and unreasonable schedule of [illegible]

[illegible] which probably would be [illegible] such a combination would [illegible] & Co., with an annual business [illegible] 50,000,000; Swift & Co., with [illegible]00; Nelson, Morris & Co., with [illegible]0; the G. H. Hammond Packing Company, with $75,000,000; the [illegible]zschild & Sulzberger Company, [illegible]50,000,000, and Thomas J. Lipton Co., with $25,000,000."

Two Courses Open.

The Socialist can see two alternatives before the American working people: First, to submit to have a Billion Dollar Food Trust dictate what they may eat and when and how; second, to vote the Socialist ticket, conquer the political power, and take as public property, to be used for the public good, the means of producing and transporting the people's food.

Can anyone suggest a better course than the latter for avoiding the former alternative?

IN CONNECTICUT.

A heavy rain prevented many from attending Comrade H. G. Wilshire's lecture at Warner Hall, New Haven. The 150 or more persons who attended were well repaid for braving the storm. Comrade Wilshire's illustrations of the impossibility of continuing the system of production for profit in the face of the rapid concentration of capital now taking place, presented the subject of collective ownership in a new light to many. Ten subscriptions to "Wilshire's Magazine" were taken.

A meeting will be held at 881 Main street, Hartford, Sunday, May 11, to organize Branch 1, Hartford. All members of The Worker are requested to attend this meeting.

The State Convention will be held in Aurora Hall, New Haven, on Memorial Day, May 30, at 1 o'clock p. m. All branches should be sure to elect the number of delegates to which they are entitled and ensure a full attendance at this first state convention of the Socialist Party of Connecticut.

W. E. W.

THE MIDDLE CLASS.

We, as Socialists, represent the proletariat or propertiless wage-workers and have no particular interest in this lying middle class—nobody has—their interests are not our interest, but in this case, as in most others, competition being what it is, our interests are their interests.

What is this middle class? Just as it is impossible to point out the exact place where the animal kingdom begins and the vegetable kingdom ends, the vegetable kingdom begins and the mineral kingdom ends, so it is impossible to draw a line of demarkation between the classes.

Capital is that part of wealth which is owned by one man and operated by another, yielding wages to the operator and profits to the owner. A capitalist is one who lives by the profits so obtained. A proletarian is one who lives by the wages so obtained. A man may own means of production and help to operate them. In that case, he draws a salary and also makes a profit off his helpers. He is both worker and capitalist—a middle class man. This class is disappearing.—The Undercurrent.

—The American people are so great and powerful that they can't get along without little children working to produce the necessities of life.—William Lilly.

FOR THE DAILY.

Association Meets Again Monday Evening, May 12.

Opportunity for All Comrades Who Are Interested to Take Active Part in the Work—Report of the Fund.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association held a special meeting on May 1, with Job Harriman in the chair. Seven applicants were admitted to membership and three new proposals received.

The Committee on Constitution presented a draft which was discussed at length and partially acted upon. The completion of the business was postponed to the next meeting, which will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Monday evening, May 12, at 8 p. m. All members of the Association and all who have been proposed and desire admission are requested to be present at this meeting.

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for $5—$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, $1 on his admission, and the rest within one year.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to May 5:

Previously acknowledged	$5,023.50
Jacob Hillquit	25.00
H. Wishnefsky	5.00
A. J. Hilldring, New Rochelle	5.00
J. A. Siwczinski, Porterville, Cal.	5.00
George Taufer	25.00
Dr. M. Girsdansky	60.00
Carl Schneider	15.00
A. L. Lindenmeyer, West Hoboken	5.00
Victor King, Ashtabula, O.	5.00
Wm. Meyer	3.00
B. F. Meyer	5.00
Dr. S. Ingerman	50.00
Dr. A. Caspe	20.00
E. Dobin	10.00
Total	$5,261.50
Cash donations	466.78
	$5,728.28

Paid on Pledges.

Payments on pledges up to May 5 are:

Previously acknowledged	$357.50
A. Kopf	.25
Miss Theresa Fox	2.00
H. Wishnefsky	.50
M. M. Bartholomew	2.00
P. Werner	1.00
George Taufer	10.00
B. Merkert	2.00
Emile Abbott	5.00
Oscar Abbott	5.00
Henry L. Slobodin	10.00
Carl Schneider	2.00
Mrs. K. L. M. Meserole	5.00
A. L. Lindenmeyer	1.00
Victor King	1.00
E. Meltzer	1.00
L. Zakshewsky	1.00
E. Dobin	2.00
J. Corales	1.00
E. Spranger	2.00
	$411.25

Cash Donations.

The following amounts have been received as direct cash contributions, irrespective of pledges:

Previously acknowledged	$438.47
Jacob Geil, Cleveland, O.	.50
J. Abeles, Sea Cliff, N. Y.	1.00
Cigarmakers No. 90, box	1.31
L. Rhame, Union Course, L. I.	.50
J. P. Hofstadt	.50
Local Cleveland, Br. 1	10.00
Jacob Klemm, Buffalo	.50
I. C. Hoogreef	1.00
Max Anelam	4.00
H. Walter	5.00
Karl Heidel	4.00
Total	$466.78

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Committee, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

—She that was Miss Pullman is building a hospital near Chicago where she intends taking the outcasts from the slums that have fallen victims to disease and poverty. Her father in his life time made the conditions favorable for such a field of work and her two degenerate brothers made the victims upon which she can now exercise her philanthropy.—Advance.

—Readers, this is YOUR paper. YOU should support it. One way to do that is to patronize the firms whose advertisements appear in this paper. In ordering, mention The Worker.

MAY DAY IN BOSTON.

MacCartney and Hanford Address an Enthusiastic Audience in Paine Memorial Hall.

Paine Hall was not big enough for last Sunday's International Labor Day meeting of the Boston Socialists. The audience was not only large but enthusiastic, the applause leaving no doubt that the speakers' remarks were understood and approved. What is still better, a large amount of literature was sold and a good number of the hearers gave in their names as desiring further information about Socialism. Trade unionists were out in force.

State Organizer Malily presided and introduced the speakers, Ban Hanford of New York and Representative MacCartney of Rockland, both of whom were greeted with loud applause. Their speeches glowed with revolutionary enthusiasm and fully exposed the spirit of the international labor movement.

Piano selections were rendered by J. Henry Page of Lynn and H. Slakin gave an appropriate song.

May Day resolutions were introduced by Patrick Mahoney of the Cigar Makers' Union and unanimously adopted.

W. R. Dyer of the Machinists' Union introduced the following resolutions, which were also enthusiastically adopted:

"Whereas, The Brewery Workers of Boston are engaged in a struggle to preserve the right to organize and to protect each other in the enjoyment of that right; and

"Whereas, They have allied against them a combination of employers formed for the sole purpose of destroying the unions, in order to obtain unrestricted control over the workmen and the absolute power to dictate wages, hours, and the conditions of employment; be it

"Resolved, By the working people, with their firends and sympathizers, here assembled, that we express our sympathy with the Brewery Workers, extend to them our best wishes for success, and call upon them to maintain their present attitude until an amicable agreemnt is reached:

"Resolved, That we request all those who share in the aspirations of Labor for better conditions to use every effort in their power to make the termination of the Brewery Workers' strike a victory for organized labor."

ORGANIZER SPRING IN NEW YORK STATE.

State Organizer F. J. Spring left the city on April 23 for a tour of the state. His first public meeting, as reported last week, was at Peekskill, where four new members were gained and considerable literature sold. At Cold Spring the meeting was in a small hall which was filled to the doors, while about fifty people waited outside. Three new members were taken in.

At Newburg, Comrade Spring addressed the Hatters' Union, 200 strong, and gave them a Socialist speech, "straight from the shoulder."

Organizer Nugent of Local Troy reports Spring's meeting there very satisfactory, and says they want him to come again to help organize neighboring places. A good deal of literature was sold. Meetings were also held at Schuylerville and Schenectady. The latter place, especially, has very good prospects.

At Fort Edward the Paper Workers' Union offered the use of their hall and many attended the highly successful meeting which was held there.

Johnston was the next point on the route, followed by Gloversville and Utica. Secretary Williams of Gloversville writes that, although small at the beginning, the audience grew to two or three hundred, and the closest attention was paid the speaker. An indoor meeting was held afterwards, at which five new members were received and plans laid for the future.

Utica's meeting on Sunday was one of the best yet held. Six new recruits were enrolled, many leaflets sold, and several subscriptions taken for The Worker. Utica also wants Spring for several days later in the season. Arrangements are on foot for a regular lecture circuit, so arranged that, at very low expense, each local can be visited by a speaker at least once a month. All locals which wish to be included in such a circuit should at once communicate with the State Organizer, F. J. Spring, General Delivery, Buffalo, that city being the terminus of his present tour.

Local Buffalo has elected the following officers: Organizer, Henry Moses; Secretary, Jos. Mosler; Financial Secretary, Thos. Fitton. The Local nominates Buffalo as the place and July 4 as the time for the State Convention and hopes that other locals will help bring the convention there, believing that it will create great enthusiasm in the local movement.

The Jewish-speaking Socialists of Buffalo have also organized a club for propaganda among Jewish workers, with twelve charter members. They hope to open club rooms soon. The Secretary is B. Schaffer of 124 William street. The club meets every Sunday, at 3 p. m., at 435 William street.

—We say that only through the capture of the powers of government by the Socialist Party can the working class put in operation such steps toward the collective ownership and operation of all industries as are expedient, and at the same time throw around itself the protection of the law, which is now used against it by the capitalist class.—The Wage Worker.

MAY DAY PARADE.

New York's Workers Again Demonstrate Their Solidarity.

If Not for "Autonomy" Conflicts, This Would Have Been the Greatest May Day Demonstration Ever Held in New York—Ringing Speeches and Resolutions.

If it had not been for the internal troubles of the building trades and some other unions—or if the members of these unions had yet risen to the Socialist standard of putting the interests of the working class first and subordinating all special organization to it—then last Saturday's May Demonstration would have been the greatest ever held in New York. It takes a long and hard experience to teach the workers that nothing pleases their masters better than to see them forgetting their class interests in the heat of their minor conflicts.

Even so, the parade and mass meeting was an imposing demonstration of solidarity. The organizations of the East Side made a splendid showing, a number of American unions participated that have not heretofore been seen in our ranks, and the Polish and Italian workingmen were also in evidence. The presence of numerous working women and girls added still further to the effectiveness of the parade as a class demonstration.

After the parade had finished its long march a mass meeting was held at Madison Square where, from several platforms, the crowds were addressed by Comrades Hanford, Harriman, Spargo, Lemon, Edlin, Butscher, Phillips, Loewenthal, Frielman, Lee, Mayes, and others.

The following resolutions were carried with ringing cheers:

"To the Working Men and Women of New York:

"Bitter experience has taught the working people of every country that all the acts of the capitalist class, whether political, commercial, or industrial, are inspired by their illegitimate pecuniary interests and their illgotten power as against the just interests and rightful power of the working class.

"Their motto is, Luxury for the idle rich and misery for the working poor.

"They love those who work not, and live upon and despise those who toil.

"They use the power of wealth to enslave those who produce all wealth.

"They control the powers of government and monopolize the industries of the land with the wealth they rob from the working class.

"They bribe colleges with donations. They bribe pulpits with pew-rents. They buy stocks and control the public press. They buy politicians and control the political machines. They amend constitutions and disfranchise the poor. They let government, state, and municipal contracts at enormous prices and divide the profits and the spoils of office.

"They control the industries and force the working class to accept lower wages and make woman and child labor necessary. They starve human beings by raising the price of meat and bread, while the dogs in their kennels feed on capons and porterhouse steak.

"They choose politicians, capitalists, bishops, and parsons to conduct 'arbitration and peace conferences,' and enforce their decisions at the point of the bayonet, and gloze over their crimes in the columns of the daily press.

"They have shown by their actions, the world over, that the interests of the capitalists are permanently opposed to the interests of the working class and that they will at all times use all the power at their command to continue their life of luxury and to hold the working class in slavery and abject poverty.

"Therefore, be it resolved—

"That we, the working class of New York, declare our determination to unite, both in our unions and in one political party, with the working class of this country and of all countries;

"That we use our economic organization with all our energies to the end that our wages be increased, that the hours of labor be shortened, that child labor be made unnecessary and universal education possible, that our wives may be relieved from the crushing factory oppression;

"That we will support a workingmen's daily paper in New York with which we can and will fight our great political and industrial battles;

"That we employ our political organization with which to capture the powers of government, and that as fast as these powers are captured they shall be used to protect the interests of the working class; that as a working-class government we will take control, not only of the monopolized industries, but of all industries of whatever kind, and that we shall hold and operate them as common property and for the public good; that the hours of labor shall be reduced to a minimum and the remuneration increased to the full product of labor; and that the capitalist or profit system shall be abolished and a community of interest established.

"That we extend our greeting to our comrades, the working class of all countries, assuring them that our best energies will be directed toward establishing the International Socialist Commonwealth and supporting it with our lives.

"Let the battle-cry be, Industrial and political union of the working class! We have nothing to lose but our chains; we have a world to gain."

THE MAY CONCERT

A Complete Success from Every Point of View.

Grand Central Palace Packed at Half Past Three—Everyone Pleased with the Perfect Rendering of the Program — Financial Returns Not Yet Made Up.

The Damrosch Concert for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund has taken its place in our records as an unqualified success.

The day was perfect and long before the time for beginning the program every seat in the Grand Central Palace was occupied and hundreds were standing. The crowd was an attentive and appreciative one, and numerous expressions of approval were heard as the people passed out.

Only one thing marred the effect of the music, and that through a pardonable oversight of the committee. No provision has been made in the contract against the proprietors of the hall opening the bar nor even specifying that, if opened, it should be at a place where no disturbance would result. Considerable confusion and noise was the consequence of the placing of the bar in the left wing and the committee was powerless to remove it. On a future occasion such an action can be anticipated and prevented.

The presentation of the program was admirable. The singing of the Choral Union especially and the orchestral accompaniment in the first vocal number call for the highest praise. The work which Director Damrosch has done during the last ten years—and which he has done without remuneration and solely for the love of the work—has borne splendid fruit, as all can testify who heard last Sunday's concert. In the co-operation of Director, Orchestra, and Chorus, the thoughtful Socialist can find a striking illustration of Socialist principles—the development of individual excellence being combined with the perfect subordination of individual interest or whim to the common end in view. Such an institution as the People's Choral Union is more than a school of music, it is a training school for the social ethics of the future, one of the oases in the desert of Profit-grinding.

One of the most pleasing features of the program was the violin solos by Mr. David Mannes—whose name was accidentally omitted from the printed program. Wagner's "Träume" and the "Prize Song" out of the "Meistersinger" were enthusiastically received, as they well deserved.

It is impossible to say, as yet, how great was the financial success of the concert, as many tickets are still outstanding, but one glance over the crowded hall was sufficient to show that the figures will be very gratifying.

The Committee of Arrangements had no easy task and they merit the thanks of the comrades and of all who attended the concert for the work they performed. Especially to Comrades Tanzer and Bowerman is great credit due.

WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Nowhere in America has there been a grander field for Socialism than in the Keystone State, and nowhere has the witchery of capitalism been more successful in casting its spell over the working people than in this land of coal mines, coke fulnaces, rolling mills, railroad shops, millionaires, and Carnegie libraries.

But it is no exaggeration to say that our tollers are at last showing signs of waking up from their hypnotic sleep.

From the extreme corner of the state comes the tidings of a local Socialist daily in Erie following fast on the heels of an astonishingly large Socialist vote at the recent election. The paper is to be owned and controlled by the Socialist Party, and is capitalized at $10,000, the par value being $10 per share; no one person is to be allowed to hold more than ten shares.

Each ward in Erie is now organized and on Thursday, May 8, delegates from each ward will form the Central Committee. Open-air meetings are being held.

Coming south from Erie and passing over Mercer County, with its Greenville Local crying out for reorganization, we strike a live center at for the state election in the person of cialist vote and providing a candidate for the state election in the person of Comrade J. W. Slayton, who not only stirs things up at home, but arouses the Amalgamated Iron Workers' Convention at Wheeling, W. Va., on the Socialist proposition. A special election for a Councilman will be held May 27 in a ward that has been carried several times by the Socialists. Capitalists are getting scared and their political tools, the Democrats and Republicans, are thinking of joining hands to beat our boys. Vail will have two meetings there the day before the election.

Pittsburg and Allegheny are making great preparations to receive and keep Comrade Collins busy from May 17 till the end of the month.

Further south again is Washington County, with its little French colony at Charlerol, and its Socialist weekly paper, "L'Union des Travailleurs," printed in French and bearing the familiar motto, "Workingmen, unite! You have only your chains to lose, you have a world to gain!" These enterprising French fellows can speak and read English, however, for they have just ordered 200 copies of The Worker May Day Issue for distribution, and the editor of the weekly Louis Goazieu, has been addressing a crowd at Connelsville, some twenty miles away, in such forcible English that another big meeting had to be planned there immediately to be addressed by Comrade Vail, with Mrs. Vail to talk to the shop girls in the afternoon.

Cokeville is only a grimy village of 700 tollers, but half the voting population are said to be Socialists. The large town of Blairsville claims Socialists among its well-to-do citizens; one of these guaranteed all the expenses of a meeting in Cokeville to be addressed by Comrade Vail.

Five miles north of Blairsville, the village of Black Lick is planning a rousing meeting for Vail on May 20.

Austin, in Potter County, deserves mention for its diligence in scattering 4,000 pieces of Socialist literature, with the result that the whole town (population, 1,600), is now "talking Socialism."

In the eastern section Socialism is taking root in the "Pennsylvania Dutch" settlements. In York County Comrade Vail is heralded to talk straight to the crowd from the porch of the only hotel in Spring Forge both morning and evening of May 12, and under the very nose of the "Old Boss," who lives in the hotel and buys white slaves for his paper mill for 90 cents and $1.25 per day. The following day Vail speaks in York.

Lancaster is clamoring for Vail, McGrady, and others. The people are getting interested very fast.

Pottstown is going to pay $35 for its Opera House to accommodate Vail and his audience May 8, and the Reading comrades are to stir up the village of Spring City and organize a local there. Reading holds County Convention, May 10; a full ticket will be nominated.

A charter has been forwarded to East Pittsburg. Collins and Vail will both be welcomed at this place.

Comrades are active and good meetings are expected in Wilkes Barre, Nesquehoming, Lehighton, and Mauch Chunk.

On Thursday evening, May 15, Morris Hillquit of New York will speak in the Philadelphia headquarters, 1022 Arch street, on "The History of Socialism in the United States." Admission to these lectures is free and all are invited.

Comrade Vail's route in Pennsylvania for the rest of the month is as follows:

May 11—Lancaster.
May 12—Spring Forge.
May 13—York.
May 14—Maytown.
May 15—Nesquehoming.
May 16—Mauch Chunk.
May 17—Lehighton.
May 18—Wilkes Barre.
May 19—Cokeville.
May 20—Black Lick.
May 21—Connelsville.
May 22—Duquesne.
May 23—East Pittsburg.
May 24—Pittsburg.
May 25—Charlerol.
May 26—New Castle.

Comrades in all parts of the state are urged to reply promptly to communications from the state officers, J. Mahlon Barnes, Secretary, and Caroline H. Pemberton, Assistant Secretary, who will be glad to furnish any information needed.

NOTES FROM MAINE.

Comrade D. A. White of Saco has been speaking at Rockland, Thomaston, and Camden, in Knox County, and reports a widespread Socialist movement in that section.

The Knox County Socialists held their county convention at Rockland on April 23. A full county ticket was placed in the field, with the exception of County Attorney. Comrade White addressed the convention, also speaking in the evening. Several members of the County Committee are women, this being in accord with action of the State Convention in inviting the women to take an active part in the affairs of the organization.

Socialists of Cumberland County held their convention in Portland on April 28, nominating candidates for the Legislature.

Local Portland has recently gained several strong members, and with a handsome cash surplus in the treasury is apparently in better shape to do effective work than at any previous period of its existence.

Skowhegan comrades are congratulating themselves upon their unexpected good fortune. Comrade Roland T. Patten, formerly a prominent member of the Republican party and treasurer of Somerset County, who formally severed his party connections and resigned his office to become a member of Local Skowhegan, has purchased an automobile, which he has placed at the disposal of the State Committee during the progress of the campaign in Somerset County. Carey, Patten, and the auto ought to be an invincible trio, and roll up a handsome majority in this, the banner county of the Socialist movement in Maine.

Our membership now numbers 189, all but 37 of whom are in good standing; gain for the month, 18 to date.

F. E. I.

—John Stuart Mill says that it is doubtful if all the inventions of labor-saving machinery have so far lightened the burdens of any workingmen. The reason is that the machinery belongs to the capitalist, who does not work, and he gets the whole advantage of it. Collective ownership will change all that.

IT IS VERY GOOD BUSINESS.

In our school days we have all read about the "Black Hole of Calcutta," and shuddered at the diabolical cruelty of the Surajah Dowlah who shut up his British prisoners there to suffocate in the foul air or trample each other to death in their struggle to reach the two little barred windows.

It was a horrible affair, that of the "Black Hole" and the Hindu tyrant doubtless deserved all the curses that have been heaped upon him. But Surajah Dowlah was a heathen, a barbarian, he was a thoughtless inexperienced youth of eighteen and he was at war with the British.

The directors and stockholders of the American Cigar Company and of the American Tobacco Company which controls it are adults and experienced business men; they call themselves civilized men and Christians; instead of being engaged in war, they are proud of their peaceful avocations and claim the gratitude of the people for giving employment to thousands of workers. Read here how they have rivalled the Surajah Dowlah in barbarity:

In their Philadelphia cigar factory, the other day, a young boy, one of the employees, was struck and seriously hurt by a descending elevator car. His scream of pain rang through the building.

"In an instant the thousand girls and little children employed on the fourth floor were seized with panic and made a stampede for the stairways, uttering shrill cries of 'Fire!' and for help. The hurried tramp of feet overhead and the sudden screams were heard by the 200 or more employees on the third floor, and these, crazed like the rest, started for the third floor landing. Here the two streams met, and with a crash the screaming mass of girls was flung down to the first landing, turned there and rolled to the second. Those in front were flung down and the resistless pressure of the ranks behind heaped them up in the narrow space. Then over them, and over again, rolled the terro-stricken girls from behind, until the stairway was as a well filled with fighting creatures. And underneath, crushed against the floor, lay a heap of bleeding bodies.

"The awful occurrence occupied less than twenty minutes, but in that brief time eight lives were crushed out and forty women, girls and children were injured. The dead are: Mary Ginoa, 15 years old; Helen Tulena, 12 years; Lizzie Sartine, 19 years; Annie Rothsnyder, 17 years; Ida Green, 17 years; Annie Ford, 15 years; Louise Desipi, 16 years, and Johanna Gilly, 22 years old."

The directors and stockholders will not be hanged. They are not murderers. They are good business men, that is all. It is good business to employ women and children instead of men. They work cheaper and are more obedient. Then the husbands and fathers, being thrown out of work, have to compete for other jobs and so keep wages down in other trades.

It is good business to leave elevator shafts unguarded. It saves ten seconds of a boy's time every trip, and all those seconds put together mean a saving of several cents a day—to the boss, not to the boy of course.

It is good business to have steep, narrow, crooked stairways. They occupy less room and so more machinery can be packed into the shop and more girls and boys to run the machines and grind out profits for the benevolent, pious, cultured gentlemen who hold stocks in the Tobacco Trust.

It is very fortunate—for the benevolent gentlemen—that the majority of the working people vote against the Socialist Party. A Socialist Legislature and Governor being workingmen elected on a working-class platform—would have made it unlawful for the benevolent gentlemen to employ children, or for them to employ anyone in such a death-trap.

It is a little unfortunate for May Ginoa, aged fifteen; Helen Tulena, aged twelve; Lizzie Sartine, aged nineteen; Annie Rothsnyder, aged seventeen; Ida Green, aged seventeen; Annie Ford, aged fifteen; Louise Desipi, aged sixteen; Johanna Gilly, aged twenty-two, and the forty others.

But these people are cheap. They were only working girls. Maybe they had their little romantic dreams of love and home and happiness—sometime in the dim future. And all those sweet dreams and all the possibilities of their lives went out in that little twenty minutes of profitable, business-like hell. They had no business with such dreams. They were working girls—useful, of course; profitable, of course—Oh, yes, quite profitable; but not indispensable—Oh, dear, no! for there are thousands more, just as useful and just as poor, ready to take their places.

Pious, cultured, benevolent [illegible] every Sat by men will not waste any te[illegible] meets every will these slaughtered girls. They will collect insurance on the broken stair-rails and shattered doors. They will put things in order and buy another lot of slaves and give the foremen orders drive this lot a little faster, to make up for lost time. They will even give a little money—out of the extra profits—to the churches, so that the pastors shall tell their flocks that the whole affair was "a mysterious dispensation of Providence."

Pious, cultured, benevolent people take such little incidents as this quite philosophically. They can afford to.

Can you, reader, take it so philosophically? How about your daughter, your sister, your sweetheart?

Can you continue to trust these pious, cultured benevolent gentlemen to advise you, to arbitrate your strikes, to control the education of your children, to nominate candidates and draw up political platforms for you?

Read in this paper the article headed, "Speak for the Children." Read the Socialist platform on the last page. Then think.

HAVE YOU BEEN LOANED?

The trusts and other associations of employers are using a new form of the blacklist. It is especially prevalent in New York and Chicago, but is reported from other sections of the country.

Each workman's record is carefully kept. If he is dissatisfied and voluntarily leaves his employment, he finds that he cannot obtain employment at any of the shops controlled by the Employers' Association.

If, however, he is a nice, tractable man and does not join a union or ask for more wages or complain about overtime, he is assured of more steady employment than his independent comrade. When work gets lack in his own shop he will be "loaned" to some other shop. He has nothing whatever to say about his conditions of employments or when he shall be returned to his former master. Any objection to the "loaning system" results in a very vigorous and effective blacklist.—Illinois Tradesman.

IT IS TO LAUGH.

If there is one thing more than another that will cause us Socialists to be convulsed with laughter, it is the mistake invariably made by capitalist politicians, that we are looking for work. Simply because we are constantly demanding an opportunity to produce wealth for our own sustenance, comfort and luxury, the capitalists imagine that we are looking for an increased amount of labor, and contrive all sorts of schemes and arguments to prove to us that if we will only vote their parties into power we will be provided with jobs where we can work ourselves to death if we wish.—The Wage Worker.

—If labor unions do not take in the poorer laborers the unions are called oppressive and selfish. If they do take them in, the unions are accused of demanding more pay for a poor laborer "than he is worth." Funny, isn't it?—Rossland (B. C.) Evening World.

NOTICE FOR NEW YORK.

In accordance with the By-laws of Local New York, a general meeting of the Local will be held on Sunday, May 18, at 2 p. m., in the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Membership cards must be shown at the door.

The General Committee meets Saturday, May 10, at the Labor Lyceum. All delegates are notified to be present.

JULIUS GERBER, Organizer.

WILL DISCUSS MEAT TRUST.

The 23d A. D. will hold a public meeting in Beckmann's Hall, Eighth avenue and One Hundred Forty-second street, on Friday evening, May 16, to discuss the Meat Trust.

TO CATHOLIC WORKINGMEN.

The leaflet, "To the Catholic Workingmen of the State of New York," issued by the State Committee of the S. D. P., should be widely circulated. It can be had in English or in German—in English at $1.75 for a thousand copies or $1 for five hundred; in German at $2 a thousand or $1.25 for five hundred. Send orders, with cash, to H. Reich, 184 William street, New York.

VERMONT QUARRYMEN.

The quarry workers of Barre, Vt., and vicinity have joined forces—including hoisting engineers, blacksmiths, tool sharpeners, steam and hand rillers, derrick men, and laborers, about 900 in all—under the name of Quarrymen's Amalgamated Union, Local 9696, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Secretary is Wm. Pinkham of Graniteville. Under the agreement with the bosses the eight-hour rule will take effect on July 1, with a 10 per cent. increase in wages, paid by the hour. The agreement also provides for a standing arbitration committee to hear grievances and settle disputes. The agreement runs till July 1, 1905; and if three months' notice of a desire to revise is not given by either side, it will hold for another year.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

A LESSON FROM FRANCE.

The result of the French general election, so far as it is completed—and it is hardly to be expected that the supplementary elections of May 11 will materially alter the result—is an, it might well be expected, so far as you k the whole Socialist movement is concerned.

Three years ago, at a time when the Socialist movement in France, although divided into several parties, was steadily gaining in strength and coherence, a temptation was presented to which a considerable part of the Socialists succumbed and for which the whole movement has now to pay the penalty. The entry of Millerand into a non-Socialist cabinet seemed to many to be the beginning of a new era in Socialist policy, the opening of a "short cut" to Socialism—not only a short way but also an easy one, free from the harshness of revolutionary tactics.

Great things were promised in the way of immediate alleviation of the sufferings of the workers. It would be too much to say that nothing has been accomplished. But what few reforms have been achieved by Millerand are outweighed many times over by the disorganization of the Socialist movement as a whole, the suppression of the aggressive spirit in one portion of it and the turning of that spirit in the other portion to the unwelcome but necessary task of internal controversy.

It can hardly be denied that the Parti Ouvier, the so-called "Guesdists," have gone to extremes in the controversy. But it must be admitted that results have justified their fundamental position, and the blame for any undue violence in their conduct rests as much on those who provoked it as on themselves.

The French Socialists have made their experience—at least, it is to be hoped that no further lessons will be needed. The question for every American Socialist to take to heart is, How to avoid the necessity of going through such dangerous experiences here, how to maintain uncompromising tactics against all temptations that will come with our growing strength and influence.

"GOOD MEN AND BAD MEN."

The "Machinists' Journal," speaking in praise of the late John P. Altgeld—for whom we have already expressed our admiration—says:

"There were only two classes of men in Altgeld's eyes—good men and bad men."

We do not think that our contemporary is right in attributing this view of the world to Altgeld. Had he looked upon men in the way indicated, had he classified them into good men and bad men, he could hardly have taken the comparatively advanced view of his political responsibility that he did take.

However, that is not the question. We do not care to discuss the question whether or not Altgeld held this opinion, but we do heartily protest against the opinion itself as a false and mischievous one.

The churches have taught us, all through the ages, that men were to be classified as "good men" and "bad men," as clean and unclean, righteous and sinful, holy and unholy, the saints and the wicked. The churches, accordingly, have labored to "redeem" individuals, to "convict them of sin and lead them to repentance," to save their souls by bringing them to individual righteousness, to "convert" them from "bad men" into "good men." On these lines the churches have labored vigorously and persistently—and sincerely, no doubt, on the whole; and now even the professional churchmen, the clergy themselves, are coming to question the wisdom of their method, and think that much of their labor has been wasted—coming to admit or assert that conduct is much more a matter of social relations and conditions than of personal virtue or sinfulness.

We Socialists are not often reproached with being too lenient in our judgments; but we believe every Socialist can agree with that splendid, "sinful" Scott, Bobbie Burns, when he says:

"Then gently judge your brother man,
still gentler sister woman;
"Though they may go a kennin wrang,
to step aside is human.
"One point must still be greatly dark
—the moving why they do it,
"And just as lamely can we mark how
far, perhaps, they rue it."

The great crime of the present age, before whose awful consequences all individual frauds and robberies and murders sink into insignificance, is the crime of capitalism, of class rule, of the subjugation and exploitation of the working class by the owners of the world's means of production; it is a crime that surpasses all others, because it infects the life of every man and woman, blights the promise of every child, and erects fraud into a virtue, robbery into a system, murder into an institution. Now when we arraign this criminal system, when we point out the wide-spread misery and social degradation that flows from the industrial tyranny of the Morgans and Rockefellers and Carnegies, we are sometimes met with the reply: "Well, they're no worse than anybody else; you can't blame them; if you and I had a chance to be millionaires we should be just as bad as any of those men." The Socialist need not deny that statement, whether it be true or false as regards himself. He may grant it and urge that it is irrelevant, that it has nothing to do with the question. He may carry it further and say, with truth on his side: "Yes, and if you and I were born in penury, nurtured in ignorance, and given over to despair, we should be as bad as any criminal in our crowded prisons."

Rockefeller may be as "good" a man as his valet; Morgan is perhaps no more "sinful" than the average brakeman on his railroads; and doubtless there are many steel workers who are as "bad" as Carnegie. We do not say that the workers, as individuals, are virtuous nor that the capitalists, as individuals, are wicked. We do say that the workers are robbed and defrauded by the capitalists, that thousands of them are murdered by the capitalists for profit every year, that they are deprived of all that is best in life in order that the capitalists may have profits. It is just as disastrous for the workers to be robbed by a righteous, sincere, kind-hearted, well-meaning capitalist as by one who is a brazen rascal; and it is just as demoralizing to society that wicked workeingmen should be robbed as that virtuous ones should be despoiled.

Just so, the English in 1776 were not wickeder men than the Americans; the French priests and nobles in 1789 were not worse than the common people; the Southern slaveholders in 1861 were not more sinful than the slaves or the Abolitionists. Yet we see that in all these cases there were class divisions and class antagonisms quite apart from any differences of personal morality, and we think it well that these struggles ended in the Independence of America, in the French Revolution, in the Emancipation Proclamation.

In fact men cannot be divided into "good men" and "bad men." Every man unites, in somewhat varying proportions, those qualities which we call virtues and vices; but whether his conduct be right or wrong—that is, whether it be socially useful or socially hurtful—depends chiefly on the social system in which he lives and the position he holds in that system.

And taking this view, we see that to-day, in this and every country, there are two classes, a ruling and exploiting class and an oppressed and exploited class; that the conduct—the natural and unavoidable conduct—of the ruling class is socially injurious, that it results in untold harm to the highest interests of humanity, and that it is therefore wrong, and that this ruling class must therefore be overthrown.

This class division, and not any fancied classification into "good men" and "bad men," is the great fact of the present day that gives light and leading to the labor movement—even where it is not fully understood, but only instinctively felt. And the sooner it is clearly recognized and accepted as a guide to the workers' combined action, the sooner will Labor be free.

A comrade in a Western state who has been employed for years on one of the great railways, writes: "An officer of the company told me, when I asked him, that I was debarred from promotion on account of my political faith, and I understand that I am ordered discharged as soon as it suits their convenience. So I must 'make hay while the sun shines.'" (He does it, sending in subscriptions for The Worker.) "But they are too late. The literature I have distributed among my fellow wage-slaves has had an effect that they will not be able to remove by removing me." The capitalists who dictate this policy of blacklisting workmen who dare to think could not understand the spirit of the man who would rather be discharged than give up his work for Socialism. Their little souls cannot contain such an idea. And so they go on, making more Socialists by the methods they use to crush Socialism.

Some good souls want us to run this paper on the plan of never displeasing anybody. We decline; first, because it's an impossible task they set us; second, because success in that task, were it possible, would be failure in all else.

The record of Comrades Carey and MacCartney in the Massachusetts State House is being favorably commented upon by many labor papers. The object lesson is having its effect.

CIGARMAKER AND SMOKER.

With parched lips and bleared eyes the children sit before the huge pile of tobacco leaf mechanically rolling cigars. Their fingers are brown stained and tired; their faces are livid and listless; their minds are dazed by the fumes of the narcotic. With dwarfed souls and poisoned bodies they will soon become little, old women.

The Jewess ties up the Havanas with colored ribbons. She likes making the bows. The Russian sits on the board, table, her legs dangling ominously, her shoulders elevated. She was born shrugging her shoulders and will meet death with the same helpless surrender.

They are noisily discussing Karl Marx and Kropotkin. The fight grows hot, the air heavier with the noxious odor. The Russian brings her heels against the table with vehemence. The Italian calls the Russian "a drunken Cossack." She answers with a shrug and a slow smile. "Dirty little Dago!" calls out the small and equally greasy Polish girl. The Italian scrutinizes the Pole. Then turns out her flat thumbs with deprecatory gesture. The girls laugh. "A dance, Rose, a dance!" cries the hunchback. The young Creole picks up her castenets. They are strung with cotton ribbons of many colors and odd lengths. With languorous grace she falls into the movement. The girls hum a ragtime tune, breaking into a noisy whistle and a final crescendo of boisterous song. The swaying figure grows lighter and the listless feet swifter. Her vivid face takes on pink, her dull eyes fire. Exhausted she drops upon the bench coughing violently.

Turbulent, desperate, anarchistic is their spirit. But the shackles of misery bind them close. Starvation girds them fast. This is their being, their whole being, with its pitiful littleness, its merciless greatness.

And the cigars? They lie in the houses of the torpid, indolent rich. Men smoke of their fragrance and through the delirious vapor they dream of fat bank accounts and wondrous women.—Polly Dawson, in The Conservator.

ONWARD! CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS!

The most modern method of benevolent assimilation is being duly explained to a waiting world by a congressional committee. The most Christian course for a nation to follow is to baptize a whole village with fire. Those who are not brought by this means immediately into the presence of the Almighty, and usually only the children and cripples are thus assimilated, are held by strong and loving hands and put through a carefully planned course of sprouts; the men are thoroughly christened, the women "initiated." It used to be considered sufficient in christening to administer an outward application of aqua pura or water, but the American army has discovered a more strenuous method. They reason that what is good for one side ought to be good for the other and accordingly the inside is thoroughly purged. This they call the "water cure." In the olden times, benevolence was administered to women by means of turpentine and a red-hot poker; in the Philippines, Caucasian civilization is applied in the form of a syphilitic vaccine; the modern method is given preference because it operates more slowly.—The Undercurrent.

NOT LOOKING FOR A MESSIAH.

Those who observe May Day and comprehend its significance are not looking for a political Messiah, a great leader who will conduct them from wage slavery to economic freedom. They have realized that the emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself; that the power to transform present society lies in the organized and united proletariat instead of individual representatives.—Chicago Socialist.

——Generally it will be found that those who are anxious to keep the labor unions out of politics are the ones who hope to get some reward from the old political parties who aim to keep labor votes divided.—Rossland (B. C.) Evening World.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIALISM. By John Rae. Revised edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Son. 1902. Cloth, $2.50.

An especially timely book, a new edition of John Rae's "Contemporary Socialism," is presented by the Scribners. For ten years it has been recognized as a valuable reference book upon a question of expanding interest and importance, and the addition of a new chapter tracing the development of Socialism since 1890 brings the work up to date. As the homely maxim has it, "you don't go to a goat's house to get wool," and, similarly, "Contemporary Socialism," an anti-Socialist work, is hardly an undefiled fountain of knowledge of the philosophy, aims and accomplishments of the political movement of which it treats. With its accuracy as a chronicle of the historic events marking the growth of Socialism no serious fault can be found. The treatment, too, of Ferdinand Lassalle—that fascinating figure whose brilliant faculties and stormy nature are so graphically told in Zangwill's "The Savior of the People"—is admirable, but the author is less happy in the chapter devoted to Karl Marx, the father of modern scientific Socialism. The chapters on "The Socialists of the Chair" and "The Christian Socialists" have been, without exaggeration, characterized as the best things in English on these subjects, and the exhaustive treatment of "State Socialism" is most instructive in the distinction it draws between State Socialism and the real Socialism which animates the international political movement for an industrial democracy. Additional chapters treat what the author calls "the Agrarian Socialism of Henry George," "Russian Nihilism" and "the Federalism of Carl Marlo."

Though he has a most imperfect understanding of Marx's teachings, little fault is to be found with the author's outline of the Socialist ideal, as follows:

"What they want is a democracy of labor, to use one of their own phrases, * * * where citizenship shall depend on a labor qualification, instead of a qualification of birth or of property; where there shall be no citizen who enjoys without laboring and no citizen who labors without enjoying; where everyone who is able to work shall have employment, and everyone who has wrought shall retain the whole produce of his labor; and where accordingly, as the indispensable prerequisite of the whole scheme, the land of the country and all other instruments of production (capital) shall be made the joint property of the community * * *. All this is contended for as a matter of simple right and justice to the laboring classes, on the ground that the wealth of the nation belongs to the hands that made it; it is contended for as an obligation of the State, because the State is held to be merely the organized will of the people."—(Page 3.

While this is the ideal philosophy, the author points out further on (page 94) that "we find Germany the theater of the most important and formidable embodiment of Socialism that has anywhere appeared. Important and formidable for two reasons: It founds its doctrines, as Socialism has never done before (before Marx) on a thoroughly scientific investigation of the facts, and criticism of the principles of the present industrial regime, and it seeks to carry them out by means of a political organization, growing singularly in strength, and based on the class interests of the great majority of the people." This development of Socialism from Utopia to Science the author doesn't attempt to trace, though the process is treated in Frederick Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," also published by the Scribners.

In his zeal to discredit Socialism, Dr. Rae—the author is an Edinburgh LL. D.—becomes disingenuous. He quotes Dr. Aveling (Karl Marx's son-in-law) as saying: "Well nigh every word spoken by the chief defendants at the Chicago trial could be indorsed by Socialists, for they then preached not anarchism, but Socialism. Indeed, he that will compare the fine speech by Parsons in 1886 with that of Liebknecht at the high treason trial at Leipsig will find the two practically identical." Upon this Dr. Rae triumphantly seizes and exclaims: "So far, then, as their Socialism goes, there is admittedly no real difference between Parsons, the Chicago anarchist, and Liebknecht, the leader of the German Socialists!" Such a lamé conclusion is all the more inexcusable when the easily ascertainable facts show that the anarchists and Socialists have been at open war for fifty years and more, having nothing in common aside from the ordinary abstractions of personal liberty—save a conviction that the producer of wealth is denied the product of his toil, a conviction shared by every one who admits there is a labor problem at all. When, in 1845, the father of anarchism, Pierre Joseph Proudhon, wrote his "Philosophie de la Misere," Karl Marx, the father of Socialism, was the first to grapple with him, publishing his "La Misere de la Philosophie." Bakounine, Proudhon's disciple and successor, approached the International Workingmen's Association in 1869, asking for admission, which was refused. Again in 1872 he and his followers were denied admission. When the extension of the franchise made it possible for the European Socialists to seek their ends by constitutional methods there remained not even a shadow of unity with the anarchists, and at the London International Socialist Congress in 1896 even the Socialists who would not agree to the constitutional program were excluded. Rae's parallel between Parsons and Liebknecht is even open to the charge of positive misrepresentation when the words of Liebknecht, at Erfurt, in 1891, are recalled: "Revolutionary methods were the methods of the anarchists, and the anarchists had done nothing by them but alienate workingmen. You could put all the anarchists of Europe into a pair of police wagons. With their ridiculous revolutionary phrases, their senseless attempt at assassination, and their stupidities generally, they have done nothing for the proletariat and have merely worked into the hands of their adversaries." Universal suffrage was granted in Germany in 1871, and it was then that Liebknecht raised the cry, "New weapons, new tactics," and the only revolution the socialists have believed in since then is the revolution at the ballot box. It is not only wiser politically, but indicates a wholesome appreciation of the fact that discretion is the better part of valor when the class opposing revolution is at the breech of the gun.

Naturally, however, more interest attaches to the new chapter of the book than to any other portion. This chapter essays to trace "Socialism from 1891 to 1900," a period marked by "the remarkable advance made by the Social Democrats as a political party in several Continental countries and their not less remarkable simultaneous growth in moderation." This chapter bears abundant evidence of having been hastily thrown together, and for that reason falls distinctly below the standard of the portion written ten years ago. Aside from its figures showing the growth of the Socialist Party, it is of little value as an exposition of the present temper of the movement. Dr. Rae, evidently misled by the rather noisy Bernstein agitation—an agitation promoted with suspicious ardor by bourgeois elements—concludes that Socialism has abandoned its revolutionary character to become a mere reform movement. The recent Lubeck Congress, however, overwhelmed the Bernstein proposals, reaffirmed the Socialist purpose to completely revolutionize the industrial system and gave no evidence of abandoning the "class struggle" basis of agitation. Undoubtedly, however, there has been steadily going on a change in tactics. The theory that industrial democracy would come by some great economic catastrophe has been abandoned and it is now recognized that the diffusion of intelligence and increased material resources are fruitful of "noble discontent" among the working class and that human nature, with appetite whetted by a portion, is more prone to demand the entire product of the worker's toil.

Of Socialism in the United States the author evidently knows no more than what he "saw in the paper." Its exponents, he says, "are mainly men of foreign birth and tongue, Germans and Russians, or Polish Jews," but at the recent national convention at Indianapolis the delegates of American birth and ancestry outnumbered the foreigners by over four to one and the movement shows the greatest growth in sections where the native American element preponderates in the population.

CHARLES DOBBS.

Don't write on both sides of paper.

CORRE- SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

Approves Our Courage.

Editor of The Worker.

It is no more than right that I should express my great satisfaction in regard to the clear-cut articles you write and publish in The Worker. I hope you will continue to emphasize the difference between State Socialism and Democratic Socialism. I find that with the exclusively "Appeal to Reason" Socialists, whether of old standing or raw recruits, that their agitation is mostly centered on the initiative and referendum and government ownership of monopolies. This seems to be a most dangerous policy to pursue, and such confusionists are liable to be stampeded into one of the old parties during a critical period.

Not long ago I became acquainted with a prominent Bryan Democrat and bitter anti-corporation man. I was introduced to him as a rampant Socialist, but he immediately said, "We are in the same boat, inasmuch as we both believe in the public ownership of public utilities." Then they reason that we should join them because our party is so insignificant and theirs cast millions of votes. So there you are.

Only yesterday I wrote to Comrade Wayland protesting against his advocacy of State Capitalism and asked him to clear up confused minds instead of confusing clear minds.

So once more I express the hope that you will everlastingly keep the class struggle and proletarian character of the movement to the forefront, as you have done heretofore. It will lighten the burden immensely of the class-conscious Socialists down here.

There is a most bitter feeling in this country between the two factions of the Democratic party, and if our newly organized local becomes well grounded in the fundamental principles of Socialism we are sure of making very gratifying headway. The Bryan Democrats, through force of circumstances, will have to come to our camp. Our local has 7 members—all of thirty, with more men in sight. Comrade Carlson and myself were appointed to select subjects for general discussion, and we will take advantage of the opportunity.—Anything we can get from Simonds, Kautsky, Engels, Deville, etc., will be brought up for discussion, in order to make clear the difference between State Socialism and Democratic Socialism.

Our most crying need is a speaker of national reputation. I am sure Comrade Vail would be of inestimable benefit to our movement, particularly if he would challenge these political bunco steerers to a public debate.

RICHARD E. RESLER.

West Palm Beach, Fla., April 25.

(Note.—The closing portion of the foregoing illustrates the need of financial support for the National Committee, which some of our comrades are inclined to question. Here we have, at two or three points in Florida, a few energetic and aggressive Socialists, working away, under great difficulties and with little encouragement. A good opportunity for advancing the cause in their state presents itself, but their distance from the centers of the party strength and their own small numbers prevent them from taking full advantage of it. Somewhat similar conditions prevail in the neighboring states of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The National Committee should be in a position I said the struggling comrades in such states by sending them speakers and organizers at the minimum expense, and without delay. This it cannot do unless it receives vigorous support, both financial and moral, from the party in the better organized states. The National Propaganda Fund is open to all who appreciate this hint.—Ed.)

——The rich get their riches by taking the wealth produced by the workers. The idlers rob the industrious. Yet there are those who see nothing wrong in this system, and uphold it by action and word of mouth. Some of the advocates of this system prate that they are disciples of God, and approve of the denial of some of God's children to the right and opportunities of enjoying the gifts of God's creation. Out on such disciples!—Colorado Chronicle.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

Weeks ago "The Socialist" asked this question of "The Appeal," which still remains unanswered:

Now we have one inquiry to make of "The Appeal." It is this: When the Democratic Party takes into its platform the plank "For Public Ownership of Monopolies," what will "The Appeal" advise its readers to do?

There was not a word of personality in our references to "The Appeal." We never called its editor by a single opprobrious term, but confined ourselves to an exposure of the political position occupied by his paper. His reply is to denounce the editor of "The Socialist" by name as "a bigot," a "disorganizer," an "enemy of the Socialist cause," an "alleged Socialist," an "antagonist of labor unions," a "little czar," a "DeLeon," a "mistake," even a "Dr.," and advises the comrades to hurry up and get rid of him.

Last week we spoke of Wayland and DeLeon as two of a kind in their resort to abuse and misrepresentation instead of argument. Now we submit that the last issue of "The Appeal" fully sustains our contention. Wayland under fire is very different from Wayland unopposed. Instead of the complacent, benignant, brotherly, fatherly, lovely, good natured "philosopher," he is transformed into the man revealed in the epithets quoted above.

The Wage Worker.

Now that Socialists are making themselves felt at the ballot box, the Associated Press is being used to associate the word Socialist with every uprising or act of mob violence throughout the world. Formerly they were attributed to "laborers" or trade unionists, but as Socialism is more to be feared by the capitalist class than either the violence of ignorant laborers or the strikes of organized labor, they have set about to impress it upon the minds of the American people that Socialism is all that is disorderly, violence or rebellious. That it is a thing to be shunned, even abhorred. But from this, as from everything else, that tries to fight Socialism, the Socialists are deriving the greatest benefit. The more the word is used either favorably or unfavorably, the more people will investigate the subject; and the more that investigate it the more Socialists there are.

Colorado Chronicle.

The Protestant churches have long been on record as opposed to the Socialist movement in all its forms. And now comes the Catholic church and likewise issues a ukase against the great reform movement commonly called Socialism. We are not surprised at this. It shows that the leaders, at least, of the church know something of what Socialism really is. Socialism, when successful and supreme, will do away, not with Christianity, but with all sects. And insofar as the Protestant and the Catholic churches are sectarian institutions, they are in danger of eclipse by this giant social force.

Chicago Socialist.

Tammany, that blood-thirsty political organization of New York City, has passed resolutions denouncing the beef trust "declaring that the poor wage earner is the sufferer." Tammany must have a particular grievance against the beef trust. Perhaps it is owing to its own blood-sucking carnivorous instincts, which its emblem and trade-mark (the tiger) illustrates, that compels them to kick on the price of beef. It seems as if the bleeding of gamblers, prostitutes and other habitues of the Tenderloin, cannot appease its voracious appetite. But let the "poor wage earner" once get good and hungry he won't be foolish enough to waste his vote on a Tammany candidate, but he will vote for Socialism, which will guarantee not only his beef, but his shoes, clothes, and every other necessary article.

Typographical Journal.

The Meat Trust, which has been the all-important topic of the press for some three weeks, is to be proceeded against under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. We hope the government officials are really sincere in their action against the Trust, but we fear that that wonderful institution, the Supreme Court, will find that the government is powerless to prevent combinations of this character, even though they are an injury to the people. Our courts seem to have queer ideas as to the rights of the moneyed classes, and it is hardly to be expected that they will find a way to pull the people out of the clutches of this new octopus. We presume the Meat Trust is of the opinion that it has a perfect right to regulate the price of its property and to dispose of it when and where it will. Personal liberty ceases when by its exercise the interests of the masses are injured, and if our laws do not now afford relief from the avariciousness which starves men and those dependent upon them, that a few may profit by their misfortune, it is high time the people recognized that fact and framed a new constitution, suitable to the needs of the present hour. There will surely come a day of judgment for the capitalists who now control the foodstuffs of the country. They are sowing the whirlwind. Watch for the harvest.

"GOAK."

"What is Single Tax agitation?" asked Mrs. Brown.

"It's a shaky feeling Single Taxers have when we Socialists get at them," replied Brown, thoughtfully.—The Wage Worker.

——Those who see perfection in the profit system should not be shocked at the vileness of its progeny.—William Mially.

PARTY NOTES.

Puerto Rico has been granted a territorial charter of the Socialist Party.

A local charter was issued last week to Soldier, Idaho.

State Committees of New York, Massachusetts, Colorado, and California have approved and ordered financial secretary's monthly report book for use of party locals. This makes ten organized states using the system.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Missouri will be held at Springfield on June 7.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, now of Toronto, will be a parliamentary candidate for St. Thomas, Ont.

Wilshire's meetings at Fitchburg and Worcester, Mass., and Rockville, Conn., are reported highly successful. The meeting at Worcester was the largest ever held there.

John C. Chase has spoken this week before the trade unionists and party organizations in Chicago, Elgin, Spring Valley, Lincoln, and Troy, Ill.

Eugene V. Debs was the orator at the May Day celebration in St. Louis.

Boston comrades appreciate the value of the party press. Local Boston took a thousand copies and the Boston Brewery Workers' Union another thousand of our May Day Number—besides smaller orders.

George Davis, of East Peoria, Ill., an ardent and active worker for Socialism, died on April 11, after a long illness.

Comrade August Klenke, who is now organizing in Pennsylvania, reports that Local Erie is making rapid progress, having already over 220 members. A daily Socialist paper, he states, is one of the certainties of the near future and will probably appear in August or September.

The May Day Number of The Worker went into nearly every state and territory in the Union, on special orders ranging from a hundred to a thousand copies. As this issue goes to press orders for the special number are still coming in. Now, boys, you who worked so vigorously to distribute the May Day Number, fall to and work just as vigorously to get subscriptions. You ought to succeed in getting at least one subscription for every ten copies you distributed—and that would mean a big increase in the Socialist vote next fall.

A Colorado man, in ordering forty copies of "Railroading" for distribution, writes: "I am a wage-slave now for the last ten years; have been going down from travelling salesmen to practically the bottom. At one time in the seventies I was 'worth' $50,000, but—"well, it's the story of the fall of the small capitalists, crushed in the process of concentration. It is a bitter experience that makes Socialists of such men, but now they are working to make Socialists of others and put an end to this devil-take-the-hindmost system.

J. C. Harkness of Northport, Wash., is a good Western hustler. He is starting out to organize Stevens County. As a part of his ammunition he laid in 500 copies of our May Day Number and 100 copies of Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics." He will also act as agent for party papers.

Wm. S. McLean of Anaconda, Mont., is another of the comrades whose steady and energetic work is building up the party so rapidly and so firmly in the Far Northwest. He has been sending in subscriptions to The Worker at frequent intervals for the last two years. Along with the last bunch he sent an order for 500 copies of our May Day Number for himself and several unions in Anaconda, Butte, and Silver Bow. The miners and other workers of Western Montana are getting ready to make a good showing for Socialism in the near future.

E. B. Ford, editor of "The Referendum," the Socialist paper of Faribault, Minn., has been sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs or go to jail for 90 days. He was convicted of "criminal libel," having exposed the swindling practises of one of the local capitalist crooks. Ford refused to pay the fine and is now in jail, and, he writes in "The Referendum," is trying to convert his fellow prisoners to Socialism. "The Referendum" will be continued with the help of his wife and the local comrades, the conditions of his imprisonment in the country jail "at Moshier's boarding house" evidently permitting him to continue his editorial work there.

The General Committee of Local New York at its last meeting nominated New York City as the place and July 4 as the day for the next state convention of the party. Eleven new members were admitted to the Local. Morris Hillquit resigning from the C. E. C., Joseph Goldstein was elected in his place.

Local Kings County has nominated New York City as the place and June 7 as the day for the state convention. Eight applicants were admitted to membership at the last meeting of the County Committee. The following districts were not represented and should see that their delegates attend: 1st, 2d and 3, 5th, 15th, 17th, and 17th, Branch 2.

The comrades of the 6th and 10th A. D. will canvass the enrolled Social Democratic voters and sympathizers in those districts in the interest of the Socialist Daily Fund. Comrades Slobodin, S. Raines, Miss T. Fox, and Hannemann volunteered for this work. All members should be present at the meeting on May 9 at the Labor Lyceum, when further action will be taken. The district is also working steadily for the circulation of Socialist literature; at the last meeting the distribution committee reported 35 copies of The Worker and six copies of "Railroading" sold on news-stands and Comrade Slobodin reported 36 copies of "Railroading" sold.

The 12th A. D. will hold an open-air meeting Saturday evening, May 10, at the corner of Pitt and Rivington streets, to discuss the Meat Trust. Later a public meeting will be held in regard to the Socialist Daily.

The 30th A. D. at its last meeting provided for sending out circulars to enrolled Socialist voters. Also bought 50 copies of "Railroading" for distribution.

Walter L. Oswald, of Arlington, N. J., will lecture on "The Industrial Development of the United States," at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, May 11.

Comrade Dugan of Cleveland has an excellent article—brief and clear—on "The Basis of Trade Unionism" in the April number of the "Machinists' Monthly Journal."

SOME CENSUS FIGURES.

Bulletin No. 105 for Oregon shows that the individual wage for 1890 was $570, while in 1900 it was $483—a decrease of $87 in ten years. Yet the average product for each wage-earner was $66 more than in 1890.

Bulletin No. 107 for Colorado gives the average wage in manufactures in 1900 as $651, or $38 less than in 1890.

Bulletin No. 115 for Kansas manufactures shows an average per man in 1900 of $455, compared with $470 ten years ago, a decrease of $15.

Bulletin No. 109 for Connecticut shows that the individual wage of the worker in 1900 was $468, as against $487, a decrease of $19 in ten years.

Bulletin No. 114 for Iowa gives an average wage of $408 in 1900; in 1890 the average wage was $400, a single increase of $8 in ten years. But it shows also that the individual surplus product in 1900 was $575, against $491 in 1890, a gain of $79 for the capitalist.

The bulletin for Illinois shows an average decrease per man employed in manufacture of $25, or from $410 in 1890 to $385 in the census year of 1900.

These figures are so p[illegible] child can understand them

They show that despite [illegible] boycotts and hardships of th[illegible] during the past ten years, d[illegible] brags of politicians and [illegible] writers about "prosperity," [illegible] have gone down!—Cleveland C[illegible]

Letter Box

L. P. PHILIPPI, St. Louis.—Shall take up the question you refer to in an editorial soon.

S. SEILER, San Francisco, Cal.—Our reason for not publishing your letter, although it is very brief, is that we cannot give space to a discussion of vegetarianism, which would necessarily follow. Whether you [illegible] right or wrong in considering meat unnecessary and harmful, our criticism of the proposition that we fight the Meat Trust by ceasing to eat meat still holds good. As we pointed out, this combine is more than Meat Trust; it is, or is rapidly becoming, a Food Trust. Your vegetables, fruit, and nuts are partly trustified already and will be completely controlled in a little while; then the "eminent friends of labor" will advise you to fight the Food Trust by living on one meat a day. Before we give our time to discussing what kind of food is best, which, after all, depends largely on personal peculiarities—let us settle this proposition, that every human being must have a chance to get enough of the best food available, if he is willing to work for it.

H. R. KEARNS, Arlington, N. J.—To paraphrase Henry Clay, We would rather [illegible] fight than have 16,000 subscribers who are not going to connive at any tendency to turn the forces of the Socialist Party to the propaganda for State Capitalism, even though, as you intimate, we may suffer temporarily by taking the position we stand. If we can't start the Daily on a sound moral basis it would do no good to start it on a sound financial basis.—As for your 'inference that there is a concerted move to cripple the 'Appeal,'" that is a moonshine. You have found a mare's nest. The Worker doesn't enter into "municipal conspiracies." It fights for Socialist principle. If it happens that several other Socialist papers are now fighting on the same line, that simply indicates that they have a pretty correct idea of Socialist principles.—Don't deceive yourself. We don't envy the "Appeal" its big circulation. Not a bit. So far from wishing its influence be reduced in quantity, we only wish it be improved in quality.

R. E. FRENCH, Medina, O.—Books sent as ordered.—Do you really think it makes any difference to the exploited and underpaid wage-slave whether he is exploited by an individual or by a corporation, or whether the stock of the corporation is "watered" or not? The Standard Oil Company is the biggest stock-owning corporation in the world, and its stock is not watered in the least; its capitalization probably does not represent one-eighth of the actual value of its property. Its exploited employees are none the better off for that. Stock-watering is a question that concerns small investors, but it does not concern wage-workers.—Why should the steel workers be willing to pay Morgan and his pals 6 per cent. on the value of the plant of the Trust? You say the Trust "furnishes the capital for the workmen." That is a mistake. The workmen furnish the capital—dig and transport the ore and coal, build the furnaces and mills and docks, and operate them all and keep them all in repair. Morgan has no more right to 6 per cent. than to 60. It is only a difference in the size of the steal, not in its justice. Our Revolutionary ancestors objected quibble about the amount of the British taxes; they refused to pay any British taxes at all. They set us a good example. Socialists are following it.

JAMES J. FOY, Quincy, Mass.—Were you satisfied? Found that your fears about the May Day Number were groundless, didn't you? After all, 184 William street isn't such a terrible place.—We are working for Socialism and our first desire is to fight the capitalist class direct. But in order to do that effectively we must use all our influence, when necessary, to see that the lines are drawn clear on the class struggle. It is Social Democracy we want, not mere government ownership. Are you not with us on that?

J. E. VAN KIRK, Merchantville, N. J.—We always welcome real aid sincerely given. But when a daily paper denounces the Ice Trust, ostensibly on behalf of the poor, and then asks the poor to vote for the men who committed the Ice Trust crime—when it systematically follows a policy of political betrayal of which that is only one typical instance—we find it necessary to point out the insincerity of that paper. The "Journal" does help us, in spite of itself. Its campaign policy cannot altogether neutralize the effect of its betwen-campaign policy. It cannot betray all the men who it has set thinking. But the credit for that is largely due to the clear-headed Socialists who persistently criticize the "Journal" and show the "true inwardness" of its position.

G. W. LEWTON, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—We know that "scab" is not a nice word. That is why we use it. A nice word does not properly designate a repulsive thing.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Thos. Bersford, 609 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. La Kamp, P. O. Box 144, Goldfield.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jas. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, A. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, Covington.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 222 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Seaver E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs. Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Windsor Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly. To whose address to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet avenue.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1501 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, H. R. Kearns, Arlington. Meets second Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Arthur Bassett, Fargo.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. E. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia. Secretary, Jos. K. Edelman, 806 North Second street, Philadelphia.

PORTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Saturnino Soto, San Juan.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Thos. Hampton, Bonham.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. W. Scott, 86 Virginia street, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in the office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—
March 1—Balance on hand $172.88
National dues—

Arizona	$2.50
Arkansas	6.25
California	30.00
Colorado	9.45
Connecticut	30.00
Florida	2.50
Ohio	10.03
Illinois	70.00
Indiana	43.32
Indian Territory	1.05
Kansas	9.10
Kentucky	8.40
Louisiana	2.75
Maine	12.50
Maryland	2.80
Massachusetts	75.00
Michigan	10.00
Minnesota	19.55
Missouri	3.00
Nebraska	4.55
New Hampshire	7.50
New Jersey	10.00
New York	25.00
Oklahoma	2.80
Oregon	16.45
Pennsylvania	10.00
South Dakota	4.10
Tennessee	3.30
Texas	29.15
Utah	18.40
Vermont	.80
Virginia	3.90
Washington	24.00
West Virginia	1.50
Received for supplies	11.08
Received for donations	2.50
Received for Propaganda Fund	163.21
Received for postage	.21
Received for refunds	.20
Total	$877.25

Expenses—
Exchange (money order and checks). $1.66
Incidental expenses 11.82
Expense (transportation, etc., Roche, California to St. Louis 60.00
Express 1.07
Freight 1.82
National Secretary, salary 83.33
National Committee (January meeting) 90.71
Office equipment 42.50
Office help (stenographers) 75.10
Organization account (Boomer, Utah) 50.00
Postage 42.03
Printing 83.57
Rent 24.00
Jos. S. Roche, salary 30.00
Stationery 2.80
Telegrams 1.54
W. E. McDermott, account convention report 75.00
Silvio Origo, account Springfield N. E. C. 27.29
April 1—Balance on hand 172.21
Total $877.25

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

St. Louis, April 26.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Postponed meeting called to order April 24, at 8:15 p. m., with Goldstein, Page, Sherman, Porter, and Mailly present and Goldstein in chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Sherman reported that he could probably turn the records of the last state convention over to the committee within a few days. Voted to lay the matter on table until next meeting.

Letter from Warren F. Wheelock of Webster, explaining that those Socialist candidates who had subsequently accepted the nomination of capitalist parties, had been publicly repudiated by the Webster Socialist organization; accepted and filed.

Voted to furnish National Secretary Greenbaum, at his request, with a list of Massachusetts Socialist clubs with names and addresses of secretaries. Secretary instructed to forward a copy of document No. 42 to National Secretary.

Report of results of referendum A, as submitted by National Secretary, accepted and filed. Voted to endorse action of National Committee in establishing a Labor Lecture Bureau. Communication from Whitman, protesting the action of Socialists in Avon, Holbrook, and Rockland, in participating in other than Socialist caucus, accepted and filed, and State Organizer Mailly instructed to visit the above named places.

Form of communication to trade unions presented by Goldstein, adopted, as follows: "To the Trade Unions of Massachusetts:

"Fellow Workers:—Because of our recognition of the necessity for a thorough examination of the 'labor problem,' and in response to the action of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Holyoke, October, 1901, which voted to recommend to its affiliated organizations that some time be devoted to the discussion of economic questions (including trusts), we the organized Socialists of this Commonwealth, respectfully submit to your honorable body the desirability of a closer acquaintance with the economic doctrines of Socialism. To that end we enclose a list of our officially recognized Socialist speakers, hoping that you may be prompted to invite our workers to appear before your trade organization, that a better understanding may grow up between the two great bodies which are playing a great part, and which are destined to be called to still greater responsibilities in the elevation and emancipation of mankind."

Voted to ask the various state secretaries for copies of their respective state constitutions. Report of auditing committee accepted, and voted to send copy of itemized financial account, covering the time during which Comrade W. E. Dixon served as financial secretary-treasure, to each club.

Voted to accept the resignation of W. E. Dixon as financial secretary and member of the committee, regretting that circumstances have compelled him to withdraw. David Goldstein elected permanent financial secretary-treasurer.

Financial report book submitted by National Secretary Greenbaum endorsed, and recommended that each club secure a copy of same at 20 cents each. Following bills approved: Weeks and Dotem, duplicating, 75 cents; Miss Hopkins, typewriting, $7.50; rent of typewriter, $3; organizing expenses, $7.19; postage and receipt book, $1.19.

The following received from secretary of Somerville club, and similar one from Lynn club, "Resolved, That Section 2 of the state constitution of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs be amended so as to increase the 'Propaganda Committee to seven (7) by adding the chairman and secretary of the political State Committee of the Socialist Party." Accepted and voted that if the secretary shall receive a similar resolution from a third club, the question shall immediately be submitted to a referendum. Secretary instructed to call for nominations from the various clubs for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. E. Dixon, and that such nominations close Monday, May 26, 1902.

Voted that the secretary request The Worker to publish the reports of the doings of this committee in full under the "Official" head.

Adjourned to Wednesday, May 7, 1902.

W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The Committee met on April 26 at Comrade Koulikow's house, with a majority of the members present.

It was voted to call a meeting of the full committee at 724 Washington street, Boston, Saturday evening, May 17.

It is urged that each local club send in list of city and town committees at once. Last year there were twenty-seven members of the State Committee elected under the Election Laws of the state, and there should be at least eleven more this year, they being elected by the Senatorial District conventions. A caucus held in one city or town can elect delegates to such a convention, nominate a candidate for Senator, and elect their member of the State Committee.

The following are the eleven districts which did not elect by law last year, which have sufficient club membership to caucus for delegates and make our official ticket more complete:

First Bristol District includes Taunton.
Second Bristol District includes Fall River;
Third Bristol District includes New Bedford.
Second Norfolk District includes Walpole.
Third Essex District includes Newburyport.
First Middlesex District includes Natick and Holliston.
Third Middlesex District includes Somerville.
Fifth Middlesex District includes Winchester.
Sixth Middlesex District includes Lowell, Wards 5, and 9 and Pepperill.
Seventh Middlesex District includes Lowell, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8.
Franklin and Hampshire District includes Ware.

This is the year for Congressional elections, and this is no good reason why we cannot have a full Congressional ticket in the field, as in every one of the fourteen districts we have town or city committees or good club organization from which to organize political committees to do caucus work.

Comrades, wake up! To be worthy of freedom you must be capable of and faithful to every opportunity.

SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, Secretary.

OHIO.

STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Locals and Comrades of the Socialist Party of Ohio.

Greeting:—As you are probably aware, one of the most important measures to come before the state convention on May 30 will be the adoption of a state constitution.

The convention will only be in session for one day, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that the comrades go over the business carefully before going to the convention in order that the work may be facilitated as much as possible.

Every one has ideas as to a state constitution, and it is not the desire, nor the aim, of the state committee to do anything else than to assist the membership of Ohio in getting the laws to govern them that they desire. With this end in view the state committee has caused to be drafted a state constitution which they herewith submit to you, not to adopt, but to read and consider carefully, and to go to the state convention with any amendments that you may wish to offer, this as a base for a new constitution. We hope that this will have the desired effect, and will result in our convention adopting a constitution which will be perfectly satisfactory to all.

We would suggest that these be given to the delegates to the convention to amend and consider. We will also submit, if possible, a list of the probable business before the convention so as to hurry the work along on the convention day. With best wishes, and trusting that you will have a full delegation at Columbus, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
THE OHIO STATE COMMITTEE, S. P.
W. G. CRITCHLOW, Secretary.
Dayton, O., April 28.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF OHIO.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

Sec. 1. The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party of Ohio, and it shall be affiliated with the Socialist Party of America.

ARTICLE II—ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 1. The business of this party shall be conducted by a state committee, by a state secretary, by state conventions and by referendum vote of the membership.

ARTICLE III—STATE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. The state committee shall be composed of one member from each congressional district and a local quorum of five members residing at the seat of the state committee.

Sec. 2. The state committee shall be elected annually by a referendum vote of the membership of the congressional districts, term of office to begin on the first day of December.

Sec. 3. The local quorum shall be elected by the state committee, and shall be subject to removal at its discretion.

ARTICLE IV—DUTIES AND POWERS OF STATE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. The state committee shall represent the Socialist Party of this state, and shall fulfill all legal requirements prescribed for political committees. They shall supervise the work of organization and agitation; call nominating conventions, and special conventions when instructed by the membership; conduct the general propaganda work and supervise and direct the work of the state secretary.

Sec. 2. The state committee shall meet in regular session in December of each year at the state headquarters. Special meetings may be called by a majority vote of the whole committee.

Sec. 3. A majority of the state committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 4. Upon demand of three members of the state committee any question or action of the local quorum shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the whole committee.

Sec. 5. Vacancies on the state committee by resignation or otherwise shall be filled by a referendum vote of the congressional district.

ARTICLE V—LOCAL QUORUM.

Sec. 1. The state committee shall elect a committee of five from the membership of the local branch at the seat of the state committee who shall be known as the local quorum.

Sec. 2. The local quorum shall supervise the state secretary as may be decided by the state committee.

Sec. 3. The local quorum shall form a part of the state committee, but shall be subject to removal by the state committee. On such removal the local quorum shall have no vote.

Sec. 4. The local quorum shall be elected for a term of one year, term of office to begin on the first of January.

Sec. 5. Four members of the local quorum shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VI—STATE SECRETARY.

Sec. 1. The state secretary shall be elected by the state committee; his term of office to be one year, to begin on the first day of January of each year. The state secretary shall be subject to removal at the committee's discretion.

Sec. 2. The state secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the state organization; grant charters to local branches; sell and distribute Socialist literature; endeavor to organize the unorganized points; report to the national secretary as provided in the national constitution; report monthly to the local branches the receipts and expenditures of the previous month; and such other work as may be decided upon by the state committee.

Sec. 3. The state secretary shall receive such compensation as may be decided from time to time by the state committee.

ARTICLE VII—CONVENTIONS.

Sec. 1. There shall be held annually a state convention, time and place to be decided by the state committee.

Sec. 2. The state conventions shall consider any business relating to the Socialist movement when presented to the convention in proper form.

Sec. 3. No act of any convention shall become a law of the party until approved of by a referendum vote of the membership.

Sec. 4. The expenses of delegates to state conventions shall be borne by the local branches or by the delegates, if so desired.

ARTICLE VIII—REPRESENTATION.

Sec. 1. The basis of representation in all conventions shall be party membership.

Sec. 2. All party members are entitled to a voice and vote in the conventions, and a paid up membership card shall serve as a credential.

Sec. 3. Each local branch shall be entitled to three delegates who shall cast their own vote and one for each signature attached to their credentials.

ARTICLE IX—INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Sec. 1. Any five local branches in three congressional districts may demand or initiate a referendum vote of the whole membership of the state on any proposition, or on any action of an officer or committee.

Sec. 2. The state committee may initiate referendums by a majority vote of the whole committee.

Sec. 3. All referendums shall be submitted to a vote within fifteen days after being properly demanded, and without comment.

Sec. 4. The vote on all state referendums shall be open for thirty days after the submission of same, and at the end of that time the state secretary shall compile the results and announce same to the membership.

Sec. 5. Congressional committees shall submit referendums concerning the business of their districts upon demand of two local branches.

ARTICLE X—NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

Sec. 1. A member of the national committee shall be elected annually by a referendum vote; term of office to be for one year, to begin on the first day of January.

Sec. 2. Nominations for said committeeman shall be submitted to the state committee during October and the vote taken during the month of November.

ARTICLE XI—STATE HEADQUARTERS.

SYec. 1. The state headquarters shall be located in such place as may be decided upon by the state committee, subject to approval by a referendum vote.

ARTICLE XII—CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. When three local branches have been chartered in a congressional district they shall form a congressional committee composed of one member from each local.

Sec. 2. The congressional committees shall act for the party in fulfilling the legal requirements as prescribed by law for such committees; call congressional conventions when so instructed by their membership; assist the state committee in the work of organization and submit referendums concerning the business of their districts and for the election of state committeemen.

ARTICLE XIII—LOCAL BRANCHES.

Sec. 1. Five or more persons can organize a local branch provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party and sever their relations with all other political parties.

Sec. 2. No more than one local branch shall be chartered in any city or town but local branches may be subdivided if so desired.

Sec. 3. Each local shall hold at least one business meeting each month.

Sec. 4. Upon the election of new officers local secretaries shall immediately notify the state secretary of the same.

Sec. 5. Each local shall make monthly reports of its membership and general condition to the state secretary upon blanks provided for that purpose.

Sec. 6. Locals shall not co-operate with nor fuse in any manner with any other political party.

Sec. 7. No candidates for office shall accept any nomination or endorsement from any other political party.

Sec. 8. No member shall accept any appointment or position within the gift of any other political party except those required by law or gained under civil service rules.

Sec. 9. A member shall have the right to visit and speak in meetings of other locals but shall not be allowed to vote.

Sec. 10. Should a protest be made against the admission to a local of an applicant for membership, a two-thirds vote of the entire membership shall be necessary to admit such applicant.

Sec. 11. Any person violating the laws and principles of the organization may be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members in good standing of the local of which said person is a member, provided that the charge against the member shall be preferred in writing and the accused furnished a copy and allowed a fair trial. An appeal can be taken to the state committee, whose decision shall be final unless appealed to the referendum vote as herein provided.

Sec. 12. Local branches may adopt such constitutions and by-laws as they deem necessary provided the same is in conformity with the state and national constitution.

ARTICLE XIV—MEMBERS AT LARGE.

Sec. 1. Any person living in a city or locality where no local branch exists may apply directly to the state secretary for admission as a member, enclosing one month's dues. The application will then be passed upon and the applicant enrolled as a member at large, and the applicant issued a membership card bearing the words, "member at large."

Sec. 2. The dues of members at large shall be twenty-five (25) cents per month.

ARTICLE XV—DUES.

Sec. 1. Each local branch shall pay to the state committee monthly a sum equal to ten cents for each member in the local.

Sec. 2. Local branches in arrears for dues shall not be entitled to vote on referendum or in conventions.

Sec. 3. When a local branch becomes three months in arrears for dues they shall be notified of same by the state secretary, and if payment is not made within thirty (30) days they MAY be dropped from the rolls.

Sec. 4. The dues shall be receipted for by stamps to be furnished by the state committee at the rate of ten cents each and to be of a design as may be in general use by the national committee.

Sec. 5. Each local branch shall be entitled to receive the first quota of stamps, equal of the number of members in local, on credit. Such quota to remain a standing indebtedness. All stamps received subsequently shall be paid for in cash and the state secretary shall not send out stamps on any other basis.

ARTICLE XVI—PLATFORM.

Sec. 1. The state and national platform shall be the supreme law of the party and all municipal, county, and congressional platforms shall conform therewith, and the state committee is given power to revoke the charter or charters of any such subdivisions violating its provisions, pending a referendum of the whole membership.

ARTICLE XVII—RIGHT OF RECALL.

Sec. 1. Any officer or member of a committee may be recalled at any time by the referendum vote as herein provided.

ARTICLE XVIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 1. After the gaining of official recognition as a party no person shall be nominated for any public office unless they have been a party member for at least six months and have participated in the party work.

Sec. 2. All powers not expressly provided for in this constitution are reserved to the party membership.

NEW YORK.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Local Kings County has now completed its organization and is prepared to arrange its work. Perhaps no other American city contains so many people whose minds must be ready to respond to the logic and inspiration of Socialism. To present the facts clearly without exaggeration, to explain the problems of the day by the philosophy of Socialism, and to convey a thorough and correct understanding of this philosophy is a work than which none has ever been more worthy. We can afford to omit expressing bitter condemnation of men and institutions rather than to omit to show good reason for condemning the present business system, leaving the understanding to draw the plain conclusion. To show the naturalness of the solution and how readily it may be accomplished is to answer questions all serious people are asking.

Good intentions of a great many people must result in nothing until they are moved to common action, organized for a definite purpose. Those who know the signs of the times must build a strong organization for the crisis which is upon us, not only to destroy the present system, but to undertake the constructive work of replacing it with a better. The strength of an organization from depends entirely upon how far its members fulfil what they undertake to do.

For this work a great number of teachers and agitators is needed. Finished training is not required, since the man in the street will sometimes give more thoughtful consideration to the plain statements of a plain citizen apparently moved by his convictions to speak than to the finished professional. The way to learn to speak is to speak and strive to do better. You can never learn to swim while you do not go into the water.

Remember, the capitalist class, by increasing prices and decreasing wages forces from us the expenditure of more and more strength and life for a smaller return in the good things this labor makes. "Dun's Review" shows that cost of living has increased 40 per cent. since July, 1897, that it is only 16 per cent. less than it was when methods of manufacture and distribution were crude. Reports of the last United State Census seem to show that wages are at the same time growing less. It is a matter of government statistics that, while an hour's labor with the improved methods, produces 26 times as much wall-paper, 535 times as many marble slabs, 7 times as much gold leaf, and 73 times as many watches as it would have produced 100 years ago, it now gets 9-10, 2½, 3-10, and 6-10, respectively, as much pay as formerly. These are illustrations. There are many others just as striking. We see at the same time the price of our products is only about 10 per cent. less than when such methods were unknown. The exactions of the Beef Trust are a mere incident in comparison. Better, is it not, to give some of that strength which is left, to us to abolish this system of blood-sucking rather than to submit to conditions even more slavish. Every noble impulse which has depth and is reasonably directed must lead one at last into this work. Every motive of self-interest which is not short-sighted but is wisely directed in the full knowledge of the facts will make a workingman call the attention of his fellows to their common interest and the study of these things. Now is a great opportunity for us. Our opponents see this, if we do not. If Socialists, understanding the situation, will do each some work to extend the movement, we can have in America within a very few years such a movement for emancipation as nowhere else was ever seen. There is work for every one.

As it is physically impossible for him to address personally all who may take a share in the work, it is necessary to ask that this be considered as a personal appeal, particularly to prospective speakers, to put themselves in communication with the Brooklyn organizer. Let us save our hosts about what can be done and ought to be done, comrades, and apply our zeal instead to the doing.

Fraternally yours,
WARREN ATKINSON,
Organizer, Local Kings County, S. D. P.
122 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the County Committee of Local Kings County is hereby announced to take place Saturday evening, May 10, at the rooms of the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn.

WARREN ATKINSON,
Organizer.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State Is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

To the Workingmen of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism. That is provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the Social Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a workingman must surrender the biggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, that they may bestow it on the pauperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo—why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class.

Workingmen:—You have heard before our appeals, but you continued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Republican and Democratic legislatures, Republican and Democratic judges are now, more than ever, the tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legislators and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not refused to you by the very men whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist literature. The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remember, he helps doubly who helps promptly.

Send contributions to Emil Neppel, treasurer, S. D. P. State Committee, 288 W. 142d street, New York.

New York State Committee, S. D. P.
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

All monies contributed will be acknowledged in The Worker, "Volkszeitung" and "Vorwaerts."

ARE WE ALL COWARDS?

Compromisers, traders and neutral men never correct abuses, never found or save free institutions, and never fight for human rights. We seem to have been slowly and unconsciously losing our personal independence. Through the scramble for the dollar, the longing for position, political or social, the fear of the press and the dread of criticism, we are all becoming cowardly; cowardly in conscience, in thought, in speech and in action; and we are losing our birthrights. Cow the nobler instincts of man, and he becomes first a slave and then a brute. Independence is the mother of all human progress. It lifts the human soul; it clears the human mind; it ennobles human speech and it exalts human action. Independence inspires confidence and elevates purpose; it searches nature; it measures the stars; it spans the rivers; it tunnels the mountains and it covers the continent with cities. We are trying to establish a higher justice and bring mankind a day's march nearer to the great high plane of human brotherhood. Two centuries ago the world struggled for religious liberty, a century ago for political liberty; to-day it is in the birth throes of industrial liberty. Religious liberty could not live amid superstition but demanded liberal institutions. Political liberty could not live amid kings and aristocracies but demanded republican institutions. Industrial liberty cannot live amid monopoly and injustice and it is calling for higher standards.—John P. Altgeld.

"WHERE WE STAND."

A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 50 for $1.40, 100 for $2.50, postpaid. Order now.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.

Published by THE COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Manser," by Frank Stahlman; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10c. a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL.—Upon receipt of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Wher We Stand."

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and place of meeting. If you are not already a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fail to attend the next meeting of your assembly district, join the party, and go to work.

The headquarters of Local New York are at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Julius Gerber is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lyceum, on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

1st, 3d, and 5th A. D.—Every Monday at 249 W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. Mayes.

2d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 73 Ludlow street.

4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall, E. Broadway, near Clinton street.

6th and 10th A. D.—Second and fourth Friday, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

7th A. D.—First and third Wednesday, at Colonial Hotel, 243 W. Seventeenth street.

9th and 11th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—Every Friday at Grand Central Palace Hall, 99-99 Clinton street, Room 5.

13th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 342 W. Forty-second street.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Tenth street.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 437 W. Fifty-third street.

16th A. D.—Every Friday at 616 E. Fifth street.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 421 First avenue.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 125 Amsterdam avenue.

21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

22d A. D.—Every Thursday at 215 East Fifty-ninth street.

23d A. D.—First and third Friday, at 19 Manhattan street.

24th A. D.—(Branch 1.) Second and fourth Monday, at 850 second avenue.

24th A. D.—(Branch 2.) Second and fourth Tuesday, at 213 E. 59th street.

26th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1452 Second avenue.

26th A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy-third street.

28th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1497 Avenue A.

30th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

32d and 33d A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1907 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GERMAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 3209 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENGLISH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 3209 Third avenue.

ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third Saturday, at Weide's Hotel, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The headquarters of Local Kings County, at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, are open daily, from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., to give information regarding the Local as well as all kinds of literature, including subscription cards for the party press.

The County Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at 8 p. m. The Local Organizer is Warren Atkinson, 122 Fort Green Place.

The following is a list of the Branches of the Local, with time and place of meeting:

1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. (American Branch.)—First and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhorn street.

5th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Emrich's, 5-7 Boerum street.

6th A. D.—Every Wednesday, at 222 Stockton street.

7th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at Blakenfeld's, 1252 Forty-fifth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Turn Hall, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and Collyer streets.

15th A. D.—Second and fourth Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue.

16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 9 Meibougal street.

17th A. D.—First and third Sunday afternoon, at 9 Meibougal street.

18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 9 Meibougal street.

19th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Wednesday, at 257 Hamburg avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 709 Evergreen avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Friday, at 615 Glenmore avenue.

21st A. D., Branch 2—Friday, at New Central Hall, 410 Stone avenue.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

THE TRUST "DRED" SCOTT DECISION

The most important decision ever rendered by the United States Supreme Court prior to 1902 was handed down in the case of the negro, Dred Scott.

That decision practically closed the contention of half a century's duration. It told the people of this country—and logically I think—that no person could be held to lose his right to property by simply taking that property across a state line. It threw down every bar to slavery that state legislation had erected. It brought the whole question at once to final settlement and the only settlement possible—its absolute eradication.

The second decision of equal importance was recently made by the same tribunal; and the effect of this decision, though not so disastrous to life, treasure and property as the first, will in a short period, be recognized as more far-reaching, aye, vastly more, than those of the first. It is the "Dred Scott' decision on the question of trusts.

Thirteen states of this Union have anti-trust laws; thirteen states have erected barriers against the inroads of capitalistic combinations—Illinois, Indiana, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin—and in some of them, especially Texas, the law has been rigidly enforced. And now, by a stroke of the pen, our Supreme Court—and logically I think—has swept every one into the waste basket of unconstitutionality.—N. A. Richardson, in the Undercurrent.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I generally had a headache every day. I thought I would try glasses, but still I had the headache. One day my niece asked me why I did not try Ripans Tabules. I have been taking them since last September and am gaining in health. I only weigh 110 pounds, and now I weigh 140. I take four Tabules every day of my life—one in the morning, two at noon, and one every night before I go to bed.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 338 Broadway, New York, on the 31st day of May, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated April 30, 1902. R. WILDAY, Pres.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.

PATRONIZE . . .
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM. 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th St. N. Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 241 East 42d St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

DON'T WEAR YOURSELF OUT TRYING TO SPREAD SOCIALISM, but take hold of things by the smoothest handle. New ideas and labor-saving devices in propaganda material. Samples for 2c. stamp. FRANK OHNEMUS, 196 Park Place, Long Island City, New York.

PARASITIC WORKERS.

As the present evolutionary process in the methods of production, the concentration of capital and the consequent elimination of a constantly increasing number of workers not needed in actual productive enterprises advances, the capitalist politicians are contriving all manner of ways to furnish as many of them as possible with unproductive political jobs. They do this for the purpose of holding them as political workers and ward heelers. This is what is called their machine. This is how they keep in office. This is one reason why the PRODUCING class is getting less and less of the product of its toil, yet so many of the WORKING class seem so well provided for. This is one reason why so many who are considered "working people" will have nothing of Socialism—they are depending for an existence upon the public pap doled out to them in this way by capitalist politicians. Every useless public employee is a parasite upon the backs of the real producers. Not only this, but they become the staunchest supporters of capitalism. This is the gravest problem Socialists have to deal with; how to make this parasite "workingman" understand that he is as much a slave to the industrial masters as is the real producer of wealth, and that he should be as much interested in becoming free and independent of these political and industrial bosses as any other wage slave.—The Wage Worker.

——Henry D. Lloyd's "Wealth against Commonwealth," though it was published eight years ago, and even then did not cover all phases of the trust question, is still a valuable book. It is a remarkable exposure of the methods of the Standard Oil Company—which are typical of the methods of capitalism at large. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Co., 184 William street, New York. Price, postpaid, $1.10.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERNL. SHIRT, WAI

SPEAKS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Carey's Fight on Child Labor in Massachusetts Legislature.

"Labor Representatives" Elected on Old-Party Tickets, Even Trade Unionists, Support Exploitation of Children—Every Reason Advanced but the True One.

BOSTON, April 26.—If, through the agency of some occult power, the working people of Massachusetts who really care about such things could have seen what transpired in the Lower House last Thursday afternoon, they would have witnessed a strange sight. They would have seen members who claim to represent especially the "labor interests" voting and even speaking against a bill to restrict the employment in factories of children under sixteen years of age. They would have heard these men, trade unionists, at that, put forward the specious plea that because their constituents had not made a special petition for this bill, therefore its passage was not necessary.

The discussion upon the bill could not be dignified by the name of debate. The replies to Carey's argument for the bill were in the nature of apologies for the adverse report of the Labor Committee, rather than arguments against the bill itself. Incidentally some of the Labor Committee members scolded Carey for insisting upon the bill's passage, apparently because he had put them on the defensive in explaining their report. Mr. Callender of Boston, who should be familiar to the readers of these letters by this time as a versatile representative of many conflicting ideas, seemed especially wroth, and directly charged Carey with injuring the people whom he (Carey) was trying to aid, and this because Carey did not accept the Committee's report.

Politicians Dodging.

When the adverse report of the Committee was reached, Carey moved to substitute his bill for the report. Very few members were present at the opening, again revealing the intense interest taken by "Labor's friends" in bills of this kind. Carey called attention to this in opening his argument, saying that some bills during a session, came to be known as "most important." In his opinion legislation that affected the welfare of the children of the people constituted the most important that could come before any legislature; and yet many members did not interest themselves sufficiently in the bill to be present. Any matter that affected the fathers nd mothers of the future was of fundmental importance and demanded the ost earnest consideration.

Carey's Argument.

n order that the importance of this asure can be grasped, we must alize that we are living in a comercial age in which everything is reced to the level of commodities. is age was supported by all races d all creeds. Some one had said t this age was a godless one, but was not true. The present age a god and all races and all creeds ship it—and that god is Profit. In r to satisfy that god the lives and piness of millions of human beings sacrificed daily in blind obedience s desires.

is god Profit had its existence from present system and its reign deded upon the reduction of all g to commodities, and consequentuman labor is a commodity also, beef or old junk. The price of is regulated by the cost of protion, and the trusts recognize this regulating the cost of production d then gaining a monopoly price by ding to the cost of production. Unfree competition supply and dd regulated the price of commodi but under the trust system comtions regulated prices. The only modity now subject to free comion was labor power, except e labor organizations interposed. price of a day's labor is the cost sistence of the laborer for that re The effect of a constantly in- g supply of labor upon the without a corresponding in- of demand is to beat down the of labor. The introduction of saving machinery into industry ws men out of employment, ever s the supply, and reduces the her labor. In former times the slave was put upon the block ld to the highest bidder. At pres- wage slave is put in competi- with his fellows and sold to the bidder. Formerly when a chatave escaped, bloodhounds were his trail to scent him out; now ge workingman need a bloodscent him out a job.

Nine Thousand Children in Factories.

were 29,000 children at work Mills of Massachusetts and the of their competition upon the sent the wages of the workers mills downward. Machinery is constantly introduced that can erated more easily, and the own- the machinery take advantage workers' condition by putting to work and thus throw men the street, intensifying the comn among the workers.

know that those whose interests stake object to any restriction r; these are the people who beat competition is a good thing workers but a bad thing for ves. The manufacturers were favor of restricting child labor, that would assist the workers more wages. The ability of We do to operate the machines wn valuable in the capitalists' d gave the employers more control the price of labor, o increasing profits.

re the economic reasons why this bill should become a law, but there were other reasons which were greater in some people's eyes, ethical, moral, and physical reasons. Carey went on to describe the conditions prevailing in the mills and factories, and related how he had heard that a member of the Labor Committee, during the Committee's recent tour of the factory districts, had to leave one of the mills to avoid becoming sick. And yet we allow children to work in an atmosphere like that! Modern conditions in the mills tend to the deterioration of the moral and physical standard of the children.

Children at fourteen years of age have not matured, and it is torture to compel them to perform such labor at that age. Physical misery results in moral deterioration, and the continual sucking away of their vitality into everything produced unfits them for the duties of later years. Not a man present would put his children into the mill—because they knew that conditions in the factory do not accrue to the fullest development of the child.

Precious Commercial Supremacy.

Carey anticipated the argument that to take these children out of the mills would interfere with the commercial supremacy of Massachusetts. He would ask, Why did men suffer and die to establish this government. Was it to ensure its commercial supremacy? The man who says that flies in the face of history and denies the sublimest theory of human progress. Our highest ideal should rise above the desire to produce a yard of cloth cheaper than a Chinaman. If this Commonwealth of Massachusetts is great it is not because of its commercial advantages, but because it has led in the fight for progress and liberty, and because it numbers among its sons and daughters those who had done the most for freedom, enlightenment, and human elevation. This is what constitutes true greatness.

"What opportunity," he asked, "do you think the children who work in these mills have to develop and grow to the real stature of men and women? What chance have they to learn what is best and greatest in the world? They are kept in a prison-house and denied a glimpse of all that makes the world sweet and worth living in. For them, instead of the glitter of the sun upon the stream, there is only the sheen of the revolving machinery; instead of the cries of nature they are deafened with the roar and din of the factory; instead of the beautiful scenes they have the dust-grimed windows and the monotonous bench and walls of their prison. When Massachusetts is called upon to choose between its children's happiness and commercial supremacy, there should be no hesitation. Massachusetts should stand first for humanity. It is better that one child should grow untrammeled into manhood than that Massachusetts should gain the earth."

Apologists for Child Labor.

At the conclusion of Carey's speech Nightingale of Fall River was recognized, and said as he was raised in a mill he believed it his duty to defend the Committee. Then he proceeded to make the astounding argument that as men and women have to work in a mill it is better that they go in early, as it was impossible for them to become skilled spinners unless they went into the mill young. The sooner the better, and fourteen was not too young. Then, to enact this bill would compel the mother to go into the mill until the children were sixteen. And then again, would it be right to leave the children at home without some one to take care of them? More immorality resulted from leaving children at home than from having them in the mill. It was better for children to go into the mill than have their mothers ground down to keep up the home and the children in idleness. If Mr. Carey would introduce a bill prohibiting women who had become mothers from going into the mills he would vote for it, but he was opposed to taking the children under sixteen out of the mills. The solicitude of Mr. Nightingale for the mothers was quite touching.

Mr. Underhill of Somerville offered an amendment that the age specified in the bill be changed to fifteen instead of sixteen. He said he offered the amendment in good faith, as fifteen was the age at which children generally graduated from high school, and it would be better for them to go to work than to be in the streets. It would not entail much hardship for parents to wait another year, and it would also help labor by diminishing the quantity of labor on the market. He asked every father present to take the question home to himself and consider whether he would care for his children to work under present conditions.

Mr. Cummings of Orleans made an almost unintelligible speech, from which one could gather that he knew that children were not obliged to go to work at fourteen, and it was unfair for Carey to say there were 29,000 children in the mills that would have to come out if the bill was passed, as all these children were not compelled to go to the mills.

McNary of Boston said it was a highly improper thing to have children of fourteen work in the factories, and proceeded to make an extended argument for the bill on moral and physiological grounds. He said that mothers would not have to go into mills under a proper industrial system. He said it was the greed of the parents and not the greed of the capitalists that was to blame.

Schofield of Ipswich opposed the bill because it would bring serious results to the working people. The present law was not enforced and it would be time to talk about this bill when that was done. Mr. Schofield did not explain why the present law was not enforced.

At this point Callender of Boston took a hand. He directed his remarks mostly at Carey, whom he blamed for trying to "force the bill through." The gentleman from Haverhill had injured the cause of the working people instead of helping it. The Committee on Labor this year was the best in thirty years, and he (Callender) had gone on it in order to get a favorable report on labor bills. The Committee was a patriotic one, and had thrown aside personal feelings in order to do something for labor. The committee had united on several bills and thrown aside others to get these through. Mr. Callender repeated this six times, by actual count, seeming to believe this sufficiently convincing to exonerate the Committee. He proceeded to throw a bouquet at the Labor Committee, and with some feeling resented what he called Carey's attack on the Committee. Carey asked him when a criticism of a committee's report constituted an attack on the committee, but Callender dodged the question.

The "Labor Representatives."

Donahoe of Fall River next assayed to defend the Committee. Donahoe is a "labor representative," and gave as his chief reason for opposing the bill the fact that he had not been solicited by the people in his district to support it. He also attempted to criticize the phraseology of the bill by reading a certain section, claiming that that alone would invalidate its passage.

Carey interrupted and informed Donahoe that the bill was exactly similar to the present law, except that the word "sixteen" took the place of "fourteen." He then asked if Donahoe knew that the State Federation of Labor platform contained a plank similar to the bill. Donahoe replied with a cry that Carey was always interfering where he had no business and insisted on chasing rainbows. Carey asked if he (Donahoe) considered a plank in the State Federation of Labor platform a rainbow. Donahoe turned red and angry, and went on to defend the Committee, which he said had received no request from the centers to be affected. Underhill asked what about the children who could not be heard from. Donahoe said the children should have sent a delegation to the House. Wise Mr. Donahoe!

Ross of New Bedford, another "labor representative" and a trade unionist to boot, prominent in the textile workers' unions, also spoke against the bill. He said he did so for the children's sake, for they would be the chief sufferers. He made the brilliant plea that compelling the children to stay out of the factories would cause their parents to lose their wages, and as there were men with families that only received seven and eight dollars a week, it would work a great hardship upon them. It did not seem to enter into Ross' philosophy that it was partly because the children were in the factories that the parents' wages were so low.

Hadberg of Worcester said he didn't pretend to be a special representative of labor, but he opposed the bill because the present law was not enforced. In Lawrence he saw children at work that could not possibly be over twelve years of age.

Jackson of Fall River, still another "labor representative" and trade unionist, also spoke against the bill and defended the committee, which he complimented for its fairness. Stearns of Lowell opposed the bill, which upon a rising vote was defeated by 71 to 23. Carey demanded a roll call, but only 10 responded, 30 being necessary. The Committee's report was then accepted.

Immediately afterwards Carey's bill to raise the school age from fourteen to sixteen came up and was defeated by a vote of 46 to 27.

False Reasons and Real Reason.

Summed up, the following were the arguments for the Committee's adverse report: The Committee had decided to kill the bill to make room for other "labor measures," not one of them as important as this one—a fact well known to the Committee and to those who defeated the bill and to the labor men most of all; the present law was not enforced, a confession of guilt on the part of the administration; the parents would miss the children's wages, an acknowledgment of the poverty of the textile operatives; the children had not asked for the passage of the bill; and the sooner children went to work in the mills the quicker they would become skilled workers—and thus displace the older workers who could not keep up the pace.

The real reason was not mentioned: Because it would interfere with the capitalists' profit-making facilities. It would not do to state that, of course, but everybody knows that is the reason why all such measures are defeated. But what an old story it is, to be sure.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

"ON RIGHT SIDE EVERY TIME."

Herbert W. Cooke, the Boston correspondent of the "Typographical Journal," writes in the May number as follows:

"Representative Carey's bill, accompanied by his petition for trial by jury in cases of contempt of court by strikers who are charged with violating an injunction, was defeated in the lower branch of the state legislature. Even with an adverse committee report, the measure had 55 votes for to 60 against, on a roll call. Messrs. Carey and MacCartney are making a good record this year in standing up for the common people, and are receiving more encouragement and meeting with greater success than ever before. I am not a Socialist (although, as Waudby says, a study of the labor problem seems to lead in that direction); but I cannot help noticing that whenever anything for the betterment of the condition of the working classes, and particularly in the interest of organized labor, is under consideration, these two gentlemen are to be found on the right side every time."

—Did you ever pinch a dog's tail and watch him bite his tail instead of you? You doubtless thought the dog foolish. But the workingmen have done the very same thing for many years. When capitalism pinches the working people, they always fight each other instead of fighting capitalism.—Sioux City Union Advocate.

A LEADING CANDIDATE.

Max Hayes to Go as Delegate from Typographical Union to American Federation.

Comrade Max S. Hayes of Cleveland is probably the leading candidate for delegate from the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor. He is being enthusiastically supported by the Cleveland union, No. 53, and has been nominated by more than 200 locals, including New York, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit, and many other important places.

A circular issued by his Cleveland supporters states his position as follows, on one of the most important issues in present-day trade unionism:

"Max Hayes is a strong advocate of "Industrial" trade unionism as opposed to suicidal "Autonomy." He believes that all the workers in one industry ought to be under the jurisdiction of one organization, instead of being separated in three or four national unions, each at war with the other, and thus giving comfort and aid to combined employers, as in Pittsburg and many other localities. In this day of labor-saving machinery and centralized capital it is necessary for craftsmen to be in one compact body, which means power and strength for that organization. The employers are combined, why should not we be as well situated, in order to have a solid stone wall of unionism in case of trouble? It means many thousand more members for the I. T. U., as well as better conditions."

THE ARBEITER RING HOLDS CONVENTION.

The "Arbeiter Ring" or Workmen's Circle, a sick and death benefit society of Jewish workingmen, holds its second annual convention in New York City this week, the sessions opening at 83 Forsyth street on Friday, May 9.

The society has made considerable progress since its organization and the prevailing spirit in its ranks is Socialistic. Still greater strength and aggressiveness is hoped for in the future. The General Secretary is our well known comrade, B. Feigenbaum, and the headquarters are at 217 Henry street.

A HUNDRED GIRLS LOCKED OUT.

The Worker is asked by the United Garment Workers to call attention to the lockout by the firm of J. N. Ward & Co. of Peoria, Ill., of the members of the United Garment Workers No. 146.

It was on January 16 that Mr. Ward told the girls in his employ that they might take their choice of leaving the union or leaving his factory. About 25 of the girls submitted and 122 came out, and not one of the latter has wavered in these three months. The national union, with the assistance of the United Mine Workers of Illinois and other organizations, have given them all possible aid; but as only $27 has been paid to each girl in strike benefits, it will be seen that they have not had an easy time.

The union requests that sympathizers all over the country will discriminate against Ward & Co.'s goods and use their influence to force the firm into line. The firm is sending out circulars to its customers misrepresenting the facts in the case—as capitalists usually do. The girls are determined never to submit and, if the firm succeeds in starving them out, to seek work elsewhere rather than to return to Ward's.

Sympathizers who can afford to give financial aid should address Miss Myrtle Weber, Secretary Garment Workers' Union No. 146, 103 Main street, Peoria, Ill.

AID FOR BELGIAN WORKINGMEN.

At a meeting of the Belgian workmen of this city it was decided to request all friends having charge of scription lists issued by our Committee for the benefit of the equal suffrage agitation in Belgium to stop collecting funds for the present, and to deliver the moneys and lists in their possession to those in authority as soon as possible.

The amount collected will be forwarded by us to the National Committee of the Belgian Labor Party, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, who will use the funds for the benefit of the victims.

We acknowledge receipts as follows: From Cigar Makers' Union, No. 165, $25.00; Jos. De Bens, $25.00; United German Trades, $25.00; Socialist Liedertafel, $10.00; Textile Union No. 8, $5.00; Labor Lyceum Association (Sixth and Brown streets), $10.00; list issued by our committee, $93.30; total, $193.30.

Further subscriptions will be acknowledged as they come in.

The Philadelphia committee, on behalf of the Belgian proletariat, conveys its most sincere thanks to all those who have contributed to the fund. We expect, through the medium of the labor press of Belgium, to be in possession of the true state of affairs in that country within a few days.

For the Philadelphia Committee,
J. DE BRUYN.

Philadelphia, April 29.

HOW SHOULD THEY VOTE?

The legislature of Massachusetts has defeated the bill limiting the power of courts of injunction and protecting the right of trial by jury in strike and boycott cases. Messrs. Carey and MacCartney, the two Socialist members, were the only two friends of the measure who stood up and fought for it. In view of the fact that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recently advised union men everywhere to make an issue of anti-government by injunction, the question arises, How should they vote?—The Workers' Gazette, Omaha, Neb.

—The worst thing that can be said about capitalism is that under it Love is reduced to a business transaction—and merchandised affections are invariably shoddy.—William Mailly.

THE UTAH TROUBLE.

Statement of Opposition and of National Committee on Question of Organization.

(The subjoined statement from the National Secretary, embodying a statement from the opposition in Utah, was received too late for our issue of April 27, and it was not deemed advisable to print it in the May Day Number.)

To the Members of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—Your National Committee having knowledge that the following communication, which has been sent to us, has also been widely circulated among the state and local organizations of the party, as well as the party press, we subjoin a statement of the facts for your consideration:

Opposition Statement.

"Salt Lake City, Utah, April 7, 1902.

"To the Members of the Socialist National Committee and to the Socialists of the United States.—Greeting.

"Comrades:—We, the Socialists of Utah, desire to present a brief statement of the facts existing in relation to the disagreements which have recently arisen in this state among the Socialists.

"On December 28, 1901, a Socialist State Convention was held in Salt Lawe City, Utah. A difference of opinion arising in the convention in regard to proxies, two delegates, representing two factions, were sent to the National Convention in St. Louis. Neither of these delegates were recognized by the National Convention, hence Utah was not represented, or had a vote in its proceedings. The National Committee thereupon, without consulting the party in Utah, or asking permission so to do, and as we believe arrogating to itself power which it does not and should not possess, sent George E. Boomer to organize the Socialists of Utah.

"Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Socialists of Utah assembled in Salt Lake City this seventh day of April, 1902, that we now emphatically deny the right of the National Committee to invade the state of Utah for any purpose whatsoever.

"Resolved, That we claim the right of organizing our own state in our own way in conformity with the National Constitution, to call the convention at such time as we see proper to do so, to decide the number and method of representation, to elect our own state officers and conduct our own affairs as seem to us best suited to the local conditions existing in our own state.

"Resolved, That while recognizing the power of the National Committee under the Constitution to organize the party in an unorganized state or territory when requested so to do, yet Utah is not in that helpless condition, having the ability in our own ranks to organize the state to our own satisfaction and for the best interests of the Socialist Party.

"Resolved, That we, fourteen locals in caucus assembled, hereby respectfully request from the National Committee a state charter, said charter to be sent to Comrade William Bogart of Murray, Utah, temporary State Secretary, or to Comrade Kate S. Hilliard of Ogden, Utah, temporary State Chairman of the Socialist Party of the state of Utah.

"And be it further resolved, that should the National Committee deny this just request that we do proceed to perfect the party organization on plans best suited to secure to the Socialists of Utah state autonomy.

"M. H. King,
"Secretary of Socialist Caucus.
"H. W. LAWRENCE,
"Chairman Socialist Caucus.
"Kate S. Hilliard, Ogden;
"Peter Johnson, Secretary, Murray;
"C. C. Goodwin, Logan;
"Ben Johnson, Third Precinct;
"[illegible] Urie, Cedar City;
"J. R. Johnson, Cayote;
"Jonas Maltson, Salina;
"August Erickson, Salina;
"John E. Anderson, Sandy;
"James Brighthouse, 59th Precinct, Murray;
"Lucie Hoving, Organizer of Ogden;
"C. Anderson, Elsinore;
"G. B. Hobbs of Nephi, A. L. Porter of Eureka, A. J. Shock of Plateau, and F. M. McQuivey of Park City, by proxies per Kate S. Hilliard;
"H. Claude Lewis, Cedar City;
"J. F. Whittemore, Salt Lake City;
"M. E. King, Kingston; Delegates."

The Facts.

At the meeting of the National Committee in January two contesting National Committeemen appeared from Utah, namely, Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett and A. B. Edler. Each of these committeemen represented factions of the Socialist Party of Utah which split as the result of a packed state convention held at Salt Lake City on December 28, 1901. The character of said convention was developed in the hearing before the Committee on Credentials and is also admitted in letters on file at National Headquarters received from comrades whose names appear as signers of the above document, which refers to the split as "a difference of opinion in the convention in regard to proxies." The Credentials Committee, consisting of Comrades Job Harriman, Walter Thomas Mills, and George E. Boomer, made the following report on the contesting delegation from Utah.

1. That the charter issued to the state of Utah be hereby revoked and that a member of the National Committee be sent to Utah with power to reorganize all locals and call a state convention, said convention to be made up of delegates from organized and chartered locals on a basis of representation of one delegate to every five members in good standing, no delegate to represent other than the local of which he is a member.

2. That both of the Utah comrades, Mrs. I. C. Hazlett and A. B. Edler, be extended the courtesy of a seat and voice in the committee, but no vote.

The above report was indorsed on the floor of the committee by both contesting committeemen. The question on the report as offered was divided. The first section was coupled with a recommendation that five locals in three states request a national referendum on the action of the National Committee. In this form it was carried by the vote of every committeeman present save Comrade Berger (Wisconsin), who, on request, was recorded in the negative.

The second section also carried. The National Committee furthermore acknowledged the contesting delegates from Utah by electing A. B. Edler as a member of the "committee on Local Quorum" and Mrs. I. C. Hazlett as a member of the "committee on finance," both comrades serving in said capacity throughout the entire deliberations of the committee, Mrs. Hazlett representing at that time, the faction whose names now largely appear as the signers of the before-mentioned document. The statement therein that "neither of these delegates were recognized by the National Committee, hence Utah was not represented or had a voice in its proceedings" is, therefore, not borne out by the records. The National Committee also adopted a resolution instructing National Committeeman George E. Boomer of Washington, "to go to Utah for the space of sixty days if necessary to carry out intention of the committee so far adopted." This resolution also met with the approbation of the contesting delegates from Utah, but nevertheless the claim is now put forth that "the National Committee sent George E. Boomer to organize the Socialists of Utah without consulting the party in Utah or asking permission so to do."

The minutes of the National Committee containing its action on the Utah case were published in the party press in January and while subsequently two objections were received from locals in Utah to the time of holding the proposed unity state convention, none of the fifteen locals in that state nor of the more than 600 locals in the United States questioned the constitutionality of the act of the National Committee.

Furthermore, out of the fifteen chartered locals in Utah, eleven received and recognized the authority of Comrade Boomer. In accordance with the instructions of the National Committee, Comrade Boomer went to Utah, and visited every point save one, where the party was organized.

On March 24, he issued a call for state convention to be held at Salt Lake City on April 7. Said convention was duly held and attended by twenty-two delegates, representing six chartered locals, formed a state organization, elected state officers and made application in the usual form for a state charter. Said application is now in possession of the National Committee, but under the rules of the committee must lies on the table for a period of thirty days before being granted. On the same day that the state convention was held comrades held a "Socialist caucus," from which emanated the document before quoted, questioning the right of the National Committee to send Comrade Boomer to organize the Socialists of Utah.

Constitutional Authority.

The authority under which the National Committee acted is contained in the following clauses of the national constitution:

"Article 3. Duties and Powers.—Section 1. The duties of this committee shall be to supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary; to represent the party in all national and international affairs; to organize unorganized states and territories; to call national nominating conventions and special conventions called by referendum of the party; to submit questions to referendum; to receive semi-annual reports from the state committees and to make reports to national conventions.

"Article 6. State Organizations. Section 1. Each state or territory may organize in such way or manner and under such rules and regulations as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitutions.

"Section 2. A state or territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, each branch to consist of not less than five members. Each state or territory so organized shall receive a charter.

"Section 4. In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization, and financial affairs within such state or territory, and the National Committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations."

The report of the Credentials Committee at the National Committee meeting was to the effect that both state organizations of Utah had been effected in violation of Article 6, Section 1. The presence of two contesting committeemen and the existence of TWO CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS in Utah at that time rendered Section 4 of Article 6 inoperative.

The revocation of the state charter placed Utah in the position of an unorganized state. The National Committee is charged by Article 3, Section 1, "to represent the party in all national affairs," "to organize unorganized states and territories," and it was under these provisions that they sent Comrade George E. Boomer into Utah in order to effect a safe, united and harmonious state organization.

The authority of the National Committee being challenged in the premises, we submit this statement of the facts, together with the sections of the national constitution bearing on the same to the comrades.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

St. Louis, April 21, 1902.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credits to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

PARTY BUTTONS.

We now manufacture three different sizes in one-half, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the one-half inch size simply with Arm & Torch Emblem:

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

1 Button . .	5 Cents.
12 Buttons . .	25 Cents.
25 Buttons . .	50 Cents.
100 Buttons . .	$1.75

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

MILLS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Walter Thomas Mills' Sunday afternoon lectures in the Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, are drawing big crowds. The course began April 6 and ends June 8. The titles are suggestive, showing how Comrade Mills takes up "questions of the day" from the Socialist standpoint. They are as follows: Chinese Exclusion, Chinese Workshop, and Chinese Market; President Roosevelt's War on the Trusts and Its Outcome; Nora Fuller and the Children of the Unemployed (referring to a sensational murder case); The Small Merchant and the Department Store; The Classes at Home and the Castes of the Orient, or Classes which Struggle and Classes which Don't; Organized Labor, Organized Capital, and Their War; The Child Worker, Driven from the Playground and Schoolhouse, Forced Into the Factory, and Denied the Ballot-box; What Is Socialism? and How to Meet the Issue; Current Political Parties and Problems; How the Worker Who Makes Things May Protect Himself from the Shirker Who Takes Things.

Judge Short of Fresno arranged to debate the question of Socialism with Comrade Mills; but when Mills arrived in Fresno the Judge reported that he had been busy and was very tired and would be unable to speak. It is understood that after arranging to debate he went to San Francisco and heard Mills speak in the Metropolitan Temple. The question is whether Mills made him so tired that he was unable to speak on reaching home; or was the Judge really converted to Socialism and unwilling to place one straw in its way—which is about what his speech would have amounted to had he not been weary.

The Mills International School of Social Economy has started a class in New Zealand and one in Bombay, India. True to its international name!

Comrade Mills' present address is 2 Octavia street, San Francisco.

—Vandervelde's "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution" is a good book for the serious student of Socialism. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Socialist Literature Co., 184 William street, New York.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM.

Fellow-Workers: As you no doubt are aware, the reconstruction of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum has been commenced. As this building is to be a monument to the solidarity and harmony of the workers, we, the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association, deem it our duty to deposit a correct record of the present economic and political situation in the corner-stone. You are therefore requested to prepare and send to us a short sketch as to the aims, objects, successes achieved, etc., by your organization, the same to be used for the purpose above mentioned. As the time allotted us is a very limited one we would request that all communications be sent no later than May 24, as the ceremony takes place May 30.

With fraternal greeting,
H. CANTIUS,
TH. RAFFA,
WM. SEUBERT,
The Committee.

P. S.—It is requested that the communications be written upon parchment or linen paper with indellible ink as a precaution aginst dampness and fading.

FATE'S FAIRER FAME.

In ev'ry land there shall arise
A people full of hope and mirth,
With music mounted to the skies
And glory girt about the earth;
Like waking flowers all bright with dew,
Like roses opning to the sun;
The souls of men shall hail in view
A golden life for ev'ry one.

Pale weariness shall be unknown,
And greedy care shall pass away,
No more shall tolling millions moan,
And weep their fate from day to day;
Like songs in June from happy birds,
Like wimpling waters in a wood,
Like hero's will in poet's words,
Shall life be felt and understood.

The dream shall be the day's delight,
And beauty, Art's perpetual boon,
No fear shall mar the silent night,
No grief invade exultant noon;
But valor walking ev'ry land,
And honor circling ev'ry brow,
And good will gleaming from all eyes,
Shall fate with fairer fame endow.

In ev'ry heart there shall upspring
An impulse new, of noble birth,
And with and grace and worth shall ring
A glow of fancy o'er the earth;
And laughter o'er the lips of men,
Shall leap alive with artless glee,
And kindness in its kingdom then,
Shall reign supreme from sea to sea.

—David Lowe, in The Comrade.

—Some Americans act as if they never would forgive their ancestors for being foreigners.—William Mailly.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 7. NEW YORK, MAY 18, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR THE DAILY.

Publishing Association Effects Permanent Organization.

Job Harriman Elected President—Account of Work Done and of Plans Now Under Way.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association held another general meeting in the Labor Lyceum last Monday evening at which Henry L. Slobodin acted as chairman and William Butscher as secretary pro tem.

The first business was the consideration of the constitution, left uncompleted at the last meeting. This was discussed at length, several changes made in the committee's draft, and the whole as amended was finally adopted.

Eleven new members were admitted to the Association and four more were proposed for membership, to be voted on at the next meeting, which will be held on call of the Board of Managers [illegible] notice of which will be published in this paper.

The conditions of membership in the [illegible] C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for $5—$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, $1 on his admission, [illegible] Press [illegible] within one year.

Elected.

The Board [illegible]ers was next in order, [illegible]ades were nominated [illegible] President, but all [illegible] Mother of Job Harriman, [illegible] For the be[illegible]ously elected.

[illegible] York and [illegible]pern was the unanimous [illegible] the Treasurer of the Association.

As members of the Board of Trustees there were elected John Nagle, Morris Hillquit, Edward Loewenthal, H. C. Bowerman, Alexander Fraser, Henry L. Slobodin, and William Butscher.

For members of the Advisory Board the choice fell to Courtenay Lemon, Theodore F. Cuno, E. P. Clark, E. M. Martin, N. S. Reichenthal, and David D. Rubinow.

The Auditors chosen are, for the short term, M. Winchevsky and S. Godbarth, and for the long term, Wm. J. F. Hannemann.

The Board of Management was instructed to elect at once a Committee on Ways and Means and a desire was expressed that all organizations intending to arrange entertainments, etc., for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund communicate with this Committee and act in co-operation with it. The Board was further instructed to report at the next general meeting on preliminary plans for a grand fair to be held for the benefit of the Fund. Also to report upon the continued employment of an agent to take general charge of the work, such agent to be paid from the treasury of the Association, not from the Fund.

Butscher's Work.

The work inconnection with the raising of the Fund, is under the supervision of Comrade Butscher, beginning to take concrete and definite shape. Most of the work so far done has been preparatory and results will show later.

About half the districts in Manhattan and Bronx are now at work soliciting pledges and contributions and collecting payments on pledges, an dthe others will be visited within the next two weeks.

Comrade Butscher has also visited the Kings County Committee and arranged for a general meeting of comrades and sympathizers in Brooklyn to be held about June 1. It is hoped that Comrade Debs can be secured to address the meeting, along with others. The exact date and arrangements will be announced later.

Similar steps will be taken in Hudson and Essex Counties, N. J. The comrades there are requested to be ready to co-operate with the Association in the movement.

Comrade David Rubinow of 65 Sherman avenue, Newark, has been chosen as agent in Essex County and pledges andc ontributions may be made to him direct by residents of that county, to whom also he will gladly give desired information.

Comrade Butscher makes the statement:

"After revising the pledges and correcting some errors in the list I find that the amount pledged prior to May 5 is $5,326.50 and the amount collected on pledges and donations is $878.53."

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to May 13:

Previously acknowledged	$5,326.50
Dr. Jos. Harvitt, City	25.00
A. Schoenberg, City	5.00
John Frankenpohl, Newark	5.00
H. D.	10.00
A. Milstein, Newark	5.00
Aug. Waldinger, City	25.00
Henry A. Steinbock, City	10.00
	$5,411.50

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

H. Heerlein	$2.00
Aug. Waldinger	2.00
Dr. Jos. Harvitt	2.00
Job Harriman	2.00
Algernon Lee	5.00
W. W. Passage	8.00
A. S choenberg	1.00
Victor Schneider, Yonkers	2.00
Carl Classen	2.00
H. D.	1.00
Dr. I. M. Rubinow	2.00
F. M. Hill	3.00
J. Corrales	1.00
L. D. Abbott	5.00
O. Wegener	1.00
Theo. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo	1.00
Timothy Ivers, Graniteville, Vt.	1.00
H. A. Steinbock	1.00
Otto Christoph, Buffalo	1.00
H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J.	1.00

CASH DONATIONS.

Elias Aronowitz	2.00
Geo. Laubenstein, Marlboro, Mass.	1.00
D. A. 49, K. of L.	10.00
Alb. Hohl	1.00
Louis Abramowitz	1.00
C. Rice, Boston	1.00
Louis Meyer	5.00
Hugo Wester, Newark	5.00
Emil Zimmerman, Newark	1.00
B. C. G.	1.40
Previously acknowledged	878.53
Total	$950.93

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Committee, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

The Board of Management, consisting of the President, Treasurer, Trustees, and Advisory Board, will meet at the Labor Lyceum Monday, May 19, at 8 p. m.

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott,
Socialist Daily Finance Committee:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $.....to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address .....

IMPORTANT MEETING OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

In accordance with the By-laws of Local New York, a general meeting of the Local will be held on Sunday, May 18, at 2 p. m., in the Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Membership cards must be shown at the door.

The order of business is the consideration of the following questions:

1. Shall the Social Democratic Party of this city concentrate its agitation this year in certain Assembly Districts with the view of achieving political success?

2. Shall the trade unions be invited to take part in the conventions of the Social Democratic Party?

It is proposed to limit the length of speeches to five minutes.

JULIUS GERBER, Organizer.

COMPETITION AND CRISES.

The perfectibility of machinery, carried to its highest point by the stimulus of anarchy in production, converts itself into an imperious command that compels the capitalist, engaged in industry, ever to improve his machinery and ever to increase its productive capacity. The bare possibility there exists to extend the field of his production also converts itself into a command that drives him on with equal imperiousness. The enormous power of expansion of industry on a large scale, in comparison to which that of the gases is but child's play, now stands out as a qualitative and quantitative necessity for expansion that mocks all resistance. The resistance is offered by consumption, by the sales, by the markets for the products that are turned out by the industry in gross. But the power of expansion, extensive as well as intensive, which exists in the markets, is primarily governed by quite another set of laws that operates with much less vigor. The expansion of the markets cannot keep step with the expansion of production. A crash becomes inevitable, and, seeing it can lead to no solution, so long as it does not burst the capitalist mode of production itself, it must be of periodic recurrence.—Frederick Engels, in "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific."

—Incorporated wealth is opposed to Socialism. Do you know why? Find out what Socialism is and you will know.

IN ESSEX COUNTY.

Convention at Newark Saturday Night to Nominate Full Ticket and Open Campaign.

The Socialist Party of Essex County, N. J., holds its nominating convention on Saturday evening, May 17, at the party headquarters, 124 Market street. The session is to begin promptly at 8 o'clock, as there is a great deal for the convention to do before it adjourns.

Every comrade in Essex County should make it a point to attend and take part in the work of this convention. It is desired to nominate, as nearly as possible, a full ticket—congressional, county, and municipal—ninety-eight candidates in all.

Essex County is a very important industrial center and harmonious and energetic work on the part of the comrades from now till Election Day will surely roll up an enormous vote for Socialism. It is not enough that the comrades vote the ticket and pay their dues; they must take an active personal interest in the party work in order to make it successful.

The campaign will begin at once and will be kept up persistently till November—and then it will be time to begin again. Funds are needed and the services of faithful comrades are needed to organize and educate the workingmen of Essex County. Let a good beginning be made Saturday night.

IN ST. LOUIS.

Over Four Hundred Delegates Attend Enthusiastic City Convention of the Socialist Party.

The city convention of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, on May 4, was attended by more than four h undred delegates and was marked with great enthusiasm.

An incident which happened in the early part of the proceedings furnished an excellent demonstration of the working class basis of the Socialist movement and the thorough accord between the Socialist Party and the trade unions. The call for the convention stated that it would be called to order at Druid's Hall at one o'clock. When the delegates began to arrive, however, it was learned that the hall was employing two non-union painters in the basement of the building and after the temporary organization had been perfected it was unanimously decided to leave the hall and hold the convention at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm streets. The delegates filed out of the hall and formed into a parade which extended for a distance of five or six blocks and in a drizzling rain marched down to Delabar's Hall, crowding it to the doors, many being compelled to stand throughout the deliberations of the convention. To those who knew the purpose of this action, it was indeed an inspiring sight. Over four hundred men gathered together for the purpose of nominating a working class ticket, with one accord register a stinging rebuke to an employer of scab labor and march forth in the rain in order that their rebuke may not be misunderstood.

Comrade John C. Chase addressed the convention and raised the already abundant enthusiasm of the delegates to the highest pitch.

Plans for organization and agitation were laid out, and platform and a strong manifesto to the wage workers of St. Louis were adopted. Campaign pledges were circulated among the delegates, which resulted in the pledging of $106.

Nominations for candidates for sheriff resulted in the selection of Comrade L. E. Hildebrand, of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 25. There were three candidates to be chosen for judge of Circuit Court, which, upon vote, resulted in the selection of Comrades Paul Fromm of Brewers (alsters Union No. 6; A. E. Sanders n, clerk, and W. J. Lewis, clerk. Upon motion, the selection of a candidate for judge of the Court of Criminal Correction was referred to the City Central Committee, there not being enough attorneys present to fill the nomination at the convention. For judge of the Probate Court, Wm. H. Holman, of the Railway Clerks' Union. For Clerk of the Circuit Court, Phil H. Mueller, of Cigarmakers' Union 44. For Clerk of the Criminal Court, Leonard Stoll, of Tailors' Union 11. For clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction, J. H. Buttrell, of Machinists' Union 85. For clerk of the Probate Court, W. T. Smith, of Carpenters' Union 5. Nominations for prosecuting attorney and assistant prosecuting attorney were referred to the City Central Committee for the same reason as that in the case of the judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. Nomination for coroner took the same course. For Recorder of Deeds, D. C. Ward. For License Commissioner, W. C. Eggerman, Beer Bottlers' Union 187.

Nominations were then made for candidates for Congress in the respective districts, resulting as follows:

Tenth Congressional District, Wm. M. Brandt, of Cigarmakers' Union 44.

Eleventh Congressional District, S. A. McInturff, of Stove Moulders' Union.

Twelfth Congressional District, nomination referred to City Central Committee.

—Comrade Edmiston of Riverside, Cal., writes: "We are gradually extending The Worker to the "Appeal" followers, as it helps to straighten out the kinks in their brand of Socialism."

NEGROES TO BREAK STRIKES?

Remarkable Proposition Made to Boston Millionaires.

Representative of Carolina Industrial School for Colored People Offers Their Services as Scabs in Exchange for Capitalists' Donations.

The Twentieth Century Club, a society of cultured Boston aristocrats, held an interesting meeting the other day. The Reverend C. F. Dole, the new president of the Club, imparted the odor of sanctity to the occasion in a brief address. Then he introduced J. W. MacDonald, Agent for the Massachusetts State Board of Education, who said a number of things about the public school system, which were either very good or very bad, according to the application made of them.

The principal invited speaker of the day, however, was a negro, a Mr. Dunham, who is in New England soliciting money for the industrial education of the colored people of North Carolina. Mr. Dunham knew he was addressing an audience of capitalists—good, pious, shrewdly philanthropic, profitably benevolent gentlemen—and he talked straight to their hearts, which they carry in their pocket-books.

Mr. Dunham carefully explained that it was not proposed to give the colored people a "scholarly" education, but only to train them to be good mechanics and factory "hands." He said in part:

"There are a million and a half of boys and girls of my race who need training and we want to give them an industrial training. The white men of the South would help them if they had an industrial training, but they do not want to have anything to do with them if they only have a scholarly education. You could employ them here if they had an industrial education and they would help you.

To Train a Million Scabs.

"Look at the great strikes you are having, and every time you have to make concessions. You have to do it. There are the carpenters. They get $2.50 a day and next week they want $3 a day, and you will have to give it. Next year they will want $4 a day and seven hours, and you will have to come again. After a while their union will demand $5 a day and six hours. It is coming. But if you educate this million and a half of colored boys and girls and make skilled laborers of them they will take the place of these strikers.

"You talk about trusts; although they are dangerous, these labor unions are far more dangerous than they are.

"Now you have a million and a half of young people thirsting for knowledge and education and it embarrasses me to come here year after year to ask for money. But the people down there need money. So long as Boston stands, though, we shall always have backers of my class. There is your President. I have called upon him three times and he always gave me money."

Bitter Feeling Aroused.

The plainness with which Mr. Dunham put his proposition that, in return for the money which the millionaires should give, the negroes should help break strikes for the Northern capitalists, has called forth much comment among workingmen and is likely to cause considerable bitterness.

Booker T. Washington, the well known negro educator, who has been cultivated to a great extent of late by "eminent citizens" and whom President Roosevelt invited to dinner, expresses much the same feeling, though not in quite such plain language.

AID FOR BELGIAN VICTIMS.

We wish to report through the columns of The Worker additional receipts for the benefits of the families of those who were shot down by the troops, injured, or cast into prison during the late agitation for equal suffrage in Belgium.

Previously acknowledged	$193.30
Socialist Party, Flemish Br., second contribution	15.00
Collected by Philadelphia "Tageblatt"—Illing, $1; H. Baumgarten, $1; A. Malkus, $2; P. B., $1; Jos. Edelman, $1	6.00
German Machinists' Union	5.00
Brewers' Union	5.00
Sick and Death Benefit Society, Br. 95	5.00
Collected on lists	15.35
Total	$244.65

Our committee will meet for the last time on Sunday, June 1, at 11 a. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, Philadelphia. All friends having lists or money in their possession donated for the Belgian victims are requested to settle on or before that date.

The "Werker" of Antwerp, Belgium, informs us that the Liberal Party, who had promised to stand by the Socialists in their demand for equal suffrage, withdrew their support from the movement at the eleventh hour, and that the Council of the Belgian Labor Party, seeing that the government was determined to butcher the people rather than give them justice, decided to discontinue the general strike for the present. The agitation is not dropped, however, but will be continued on other lines. The election for one-half of the members of the Chamber of Representatives will be held in a few days. The expectation is that a greatly increased vote will be given to the candidates of the Labor Party, with a probable gain of seats.

For the Philadelphia Committee,
J. DE BRUIN.

WAGES FALLING IN NEW YORK.

Census Shows Absolute Decrease of Average Wages.

Figures Summarized from Census Bulletin No. 159—Average Product Largely Increased, but Workers' Share Reduced.

The Census statistics of manufactures of the state of New York conclusively establish the fact that New York is pre-eminently a manufacturing state. The greatest number of wage-earners employed at any one time in 1900 was 1,091,026, or 15 per cent. of the total population of the state, which constitutes the bulk of the available working population of the state. The average number of wage-earners of the state of New York for 1900 is 849,056, or 11.7 per cent. of the entire population.

A comparative summary of the thirty-six leading industries of the state of New York for 1900 and 1890 reveals the significant fact that while the capital invested in these industries increased 52 per cent. and the value of the total product increased 27.6 per cent., the average number of wage-earners employed in those industries increased only 12.8 per cent. and the total wages paid to those wage-earners increased only 11.1 per cent. That is, the increase of the total sum paid in wages did not even keep up with the increase of the number of wage-earners. The evident result was that the wages of the wage-earners declined. And so we find that the per capita wages of the wage-earners in the thirty-six leading industries of this state were in 1890 above $474, and that in 1900 the wages fell below $467. Coupled with the undisputable increase of the prices of the necessities of life, or the decrease of the purchasing power of the wages, these figures offer a good subject on which the Socialist, and especially the trade unionist may meditate to his advantage.

Product Increased.

And this decrease of wages has taken place in the face of the fact that the total value of the product, including the cost of materials, of each wage-earner has increased from $2,203 in 1890 to $2,746 in 1900. In other words, the capitalist has appropriated to himself all the fruits of the increased productivity of the wage-earner resulting from the improvement of machinery during the last decade, and at the same time has further increased his profits by diminishing absolutely the share of the wage-earner. Summing up the result of a ten years' battle of the workingmen of the state of New York with their exploiters—the workingman have lost considerable ground.

Skilled Trades Suffer.

An examination of the wages of various trades shows that the biggest slump of wages has occurred in the skilled trades. The printers and compositors employed on newspapers and periodicals lead with a decrease from an average per capita wage of $775 in 1890 to $634 in 1900. And Brother Cummings all the time in Congress, too! The printers should see to it that Bob Campbell or Brother Donnelly gets into Congress; then they will be sure to reach $550 in 1910.

But while the wages of the printers still tower above the general average, the factory furniture makers have come down with a thud to the common level. The average wages of the factory furniture makers decreased from $574 in 1890 to $482 in 1900.

The Shoe Workers.

But the most startling decrease of wages occurred in the boot and shoe trade, factory product. The average wages of the factory boot and shoe workers decreased from $432 in 1890 to $388 in 1900. Every trade unionist should take those figures to heart. Here is a trade that may be classed among the skilled. We find that the wages of the wage-workers in this trade were, in 1890, $42 below the general average wages, and we now find that, while the general average wages decreased, the wages of the boot and shoe workers fell still further to $80 below the general average, sinking to the starvation level—for wages which are $80 below the general average are starvation wages. This reveals the secret of the invasion of Europe by the American shoe. The shoe workers have cause to swell with patriotic pride. We earnestly call the attention of Mr. Tobin and Mr. Eaton to the above figures. If I am not mistaken the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union claims jurisdiction over New York Rights involve responsibilities. We will await the explanation of the I. B. & S. W. U. with a feeling that is not mere curiosity.

Textile and Clothing Trades.

The wages of the workers in the textile industries show a slight increase, from $542 in 1890 to $546 in 1900. A very poor showing considering the volume of agitation against child and woman labor in that industry!

The wages of the factory men's clothing workers increased from $445 in 1890 to $473 in 1900, and those of the factory women's clothing workers increased from $437 in 1890 to $451 in 1900. It must, however, be borne in mind that the 1900 wages of the factory clothing worker are undoubtedly above his average during the last decade, while this cannot be said with a similar degree of certainty of the 1890 wages in relation to the preceding decade. It must be also remembered that the census enumerators often include the small "sweater" in the wage-earning class.

Clothing manufacturing is now the leading industry of this state. It gives employment to 90,017 wage-earners, or 10.6 per cent. of the wage-earners of this state; and their product is valued at $233,370,447, or 10.7 per cent. of the total value of the products of the state.

Labor Intensified

Though the average wages of the workers in the shirt industry show a gratifying increase from $289 in 1890 to $347 in 1900, a further examination of the figures arouses some misgivings. The number of wage-earners employed in this industry has decreased from 17,948 in 1890 to 13,565 in 1900, while the value of the total product has increased from $17,483,958 in 1890 to $22,782,302 in 1900, or 30.3 per cent. What increased intensity of labor, what "screwing up" of speed of machinery was necessary in order to obtain these results, may be easily imagined.

The wages of the cigar and cigarette makers decreased from $457 in 1890 to $428 in 1900. They fell from $17 below the general average wages to $39 below the average—the average wages decreasing at the same time. In Greater New York the Census shows 11,634 men (of sixteen years and over) cigar and cigarette makers, their wages averaging $506; and 8,830 women cigar and cigarette makers, their wages averaging $336.

Humbug, thy name is Prosperity!

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

New York, May 11.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State Is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

To the Workingmen of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism. That is provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the Social Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a workingman must surrender the biggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, that they may bestow it on the pauperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo—why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class.

Workingmen:—You have heard before our appeals, but you continued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Republican and Democratic legislatures, Republican and Democratic judges are now, more than ever, the tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legislators and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not refused to you by the very men whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist literature. The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remember, he helps doubly who helps promptly.

Send contributions to Emil Neppel, treasurer, S. D. P. State Committee, 288 W. 142d street, New York.

New York State Committee, S. D. P.
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

All monies contributed will be acknowledged in The Worker, "Volkszeitung" and "Vorwaerts."

Previously acknowledged	$16.50
Albert Splitt, Rochester	1.00
Theo. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo	1.25
H. Gost	.50
R. Barr	1.25
R. Robson	.25
Wm. J. Mack, Buffalo	.50
H. Weidemuller, Buffalo	.25
F. May, Buffalo	.25
A. Roming, Brooklyn	.25
J. Lamotte, "	.25
P. Tohresen, "	.50
J. Walsh "	.50
C. A. Swenson, "	.25
A. H. Blutan, Rochester	1.00
Chas. Koch, Salamanca	.15
H. Foster, "	.10
B. Koch, "	.15
Chas. Koch, Jr., "	.25
Total	$25.15

LABOR AND THE BEEF TRUST.

The Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., has adopted resolutions binding its members not to eat beef for thirty days, "as a protest against the unjust discrimination of the Beef Trust as especially directed against the working class," and declaring further that "when a trust thus becomes dangerous to the country at large, it is time for the people at large to take the ownership and management of that trust."

The C. L. U. also adopted resolutions of hearty sympathy with our brother workmen in Belgium in their efforts to secure equal suffrage.

THE MINE WORKERS' BATTLE.

Pennsylvania State Committee of Socialist Party Prepares to Aid Strikers.

The nation is stirred to the depths by the impending struggle between organized labor and that phase of capitalism that controls the coal products of this country.

The Executive Board of the United Mine Workers on last Saturday called upon every member in the affected district to cease work on Monday and assemble in special meeting that afternoon, to consider the situation and elect and instruct delegates to a convention to be held at Hazleton, Wednesday, May 14. This meant that upwards of 150,000 men were to gather on one afternoon in mining villages, hamlets and towns within a limited area of the Keystone state.

A special meeting of the Socialist State Committee was held at the headquarters, 1022 Arch street, on Sunday morning, and addressed the following letter to the Chairman of every local meeting board of the United Mine Workers throughout the anthracite coal region:

"Men and Brothers:—In the common interest of all wage-workers we sent you sympathy and greeting as you face the dreadful choice of submitting like slaves to a master or enduring the sufferings of a strike.

"The Coal Barons, standing guard over nature's supplies and the necessities of life, tell you, 'There is nothing to arbitrate.'

"We tell you that the votes of 147,000 miners cast for the public ownership of the mines would make them speedily change their view of this matter.

"Permit us to suggest that you instruct your delegates to the Hazleton convention to vote for this proposition. The ballot is the most powerful weapon you possess and the one the mine owners most fear.

"If strike you must, stand as one man! Vote as you strike!

"Fraternally yours,
"J. MAHLON BARNES,
"Secretary.
"CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
"Assistant Secretary.
"Socialist State Committee."

The "United Mine Workers' Journal" says the organization's mail is stolen in many parts of the country by the Barons or their agents who serve as postmasters. A United States Inspector recently caught Manager Rutland of the Empire (Ky.) Coal Company red-handed, with a stack of opened union letters in his possession. But it is hoped this letter—sent by special delivery—will reach the rank and file of the miners in meeting and not find lodgement in the company's offices.

No one can estimate the amount of suffering and self-sacrifice awaiting these brave men, or the wide-spread influence the coming struggle is bound to have on the labor question throughout the country.

Whatever be the outcome, all Socialists will stand ready to give sympathy, counsel and aid as far as lies in their power.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania pledges its sympathy and support to the miners. To carry out this pledge it is our intention to keep a speaker and organizer in the strike field, that we may be constantly advised of their situation and needs. More money will be needed than can be furnished by our treasury. We must raise a special fund for the purpose, so as not to interfere with the general work of organization throughout the state—a work that has been carefully mapped out and is already partly under way.

Among his other dates, Comrade Vail is scheduled to speak on May 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 in the mining towns of Nesquehoming, Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, and Wilkes Barre, where we are told the miners are already eager to learn about Socialism. The work in this district must be pushed with energy and enthusiasm.

There will be no trouble getting audiences. We can secure them at every street corner and cross roads, and we can pack the largest halls all day long with men sitting with folded hands who now have time to think.

We are close to the field of action and can carry on the work at least expense. At the same time we are pledged to the support of the work in all quarters of the state, and no part must be neglected.

That we may measure up to this great opportunity, we call upon the comrades and locals everywhere to contribute as speedily and liberally as possible. In order that organized financial aid may be extended by the Socialists of this country, we will reserve one-half of all contributions to meet any appeal for aid that may come from the United Mine Workers' Union.

Send all contributions to Joseph Edelman, treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For the State Committee,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

Note.—This appeal has been submitted to the National Committee of Socialist Party for aproval.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST CITY COUNCILMAN?

J. W. Slayton Said to Have Good Chance of Election in New Castle.

A special election is to be held at New Castle, Pa., this month to choose a Councilman from the Fifth Ward. J. W. Slayton, the candidate of the Socialist Party, is reported to have an excellent chance of success. The New Castle "Tribune" of May 8 announces his candidacy in these words:

"On Saturday the Socialist Party of the Fifth Ward nominated John W. Slayton as their candidate for Select Council in that ward. Mr. Slayton needs no introduction to the people of this city in which during the past few years he has labored unceasingly in the interests of the working people. He is an ardent trade unionist and most of his efforts for the good of his fellows have been through these channels. For years past Mr. Slayton has been of the opinion that the working people can only gain their rights through united political action and has spent much time studying the industrial questions in the broader social light. Last February the Socialists carried the Fifth Ward and as their movement is daily gaining strength they are confident of the election of their candidate to the Council."

Comrade Slayton is a man whose strong character as well as his thorough knowledge of the labor movement especially fit him for the difficult and responsible position of a political representative of the workihg class. His election would add greatly to the power of the labor movement in New Castle and in the whole state.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

"'Tis perfectly preposterous to say
that ocean steamers
"Which cross the pond that separates
the dollar from the pound
"Shall ever be, concerning flags, a fleet
of light esteemers,
"While there is one beneath whose
folds the cheapest slave is found."
Thus Brassy unto Hanna cries (and
you may believe their oath.)
"That flag which gives the cheapest
men shall be the flag of both."

The object each commander must
forever keep in view
Is not so much to dock the ship as
"dock" the gallant crew—
To cheapen all from chaplain to the
boy that helps the cook
Our race is for the minimum far more
than Sandy Hook.
It is no quiz of sentiment between a
cap and crown,
That flag alone shall we run up that
runs the wages down.

PETER E. BURROWES.

OUR VOTE DOUBLED IN TERRE HAUTE.

Socialist Party Polls Twice the Vote Cast in Last City Election—Only Party That Gained.

The total vote for Mayor at the recent election in Terre Haute, Ind., was as follows: Democratic, 4,128; Republican, 3,121; Independent, 630; S. M. Reynolds, Socialist Party candidate, 553. Our candidate for Clerk received 375 votes, and for Councilmen-at-large our vote ran from 400 to 444. Socialist Party candidates for Ward Councilmen, in the six wards, received a total of 426.

The poll was light, only about 75 per cent. of the entire vote being cast. The only party that made a gain was the Socialist Party. The vote received by Reynolds, our candidate for Mayor, was more than double that received in the last city election and over 60 per cent. more than the total vote received in Vigo County for Debs in the presidential election of 1900, which was 331.

VICTIMS ALONE WERE TO BLAME.

Capitalists Who Profited by Philadelphia Cigar Factory Horror Are Exonerated by Verdict.

The coroner's inquest in regard to the Philadelphia cigar-factory horror, on which we commented last week, is described as being a mere formality. Coroner Dugan asked leading questions of all the witnesses—such as, "Were not the foreign-born girls to blame for the whole affair?"—and the factory officials readily took the hint and answered in the affirmative, while the parents of the dead girls were easily confused and silenced by hostile cross-questioning.

Nevertheless, it was clearly shown that the Cigar Trust was violating the child-labor law and that the poverty of the parents often tempted them to connive at the crime.

The verdict, of course, completely exonerated the capitalists who were making profits on the children's hard labor and threw the whole blame upon the victims themselves.

This it is to have capitalist tools instead of class-conscious workingmen in public office.

VAIL IN WILKES BARRE.

Charles H. Vail will lecture on Socialism in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, Wilkes Barre, Pa., on Sunday evening, May 18. Admission, 10 cents. All readers of The Worker in Wilkes Barre and vicinity are expected to help make this meeting a success.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

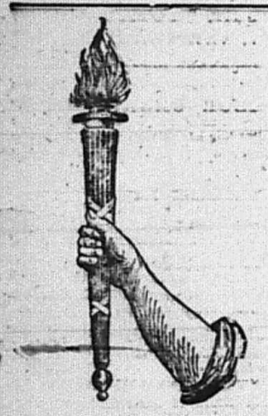
All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTERS

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

TO NEW YORK COMRADES.

We would urge upon all members of Local New York the importance of attending the General Meeting of the Local at the Workingmen's Educational Association Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, on Sunday afternoon, May 18. The questions to be discussed are of the highest importance. No comrade who fails to attend and vote will have the moral right to complain if they are not decided as he would wish. In order to a satisfactory discussion and decision it is necessary that there be a full attendance from the beginning of the meeting, which will open promptly at two o'clock, the hour designated in the call.

PARTIES, NOT MEN.

The fate of the Direct Legislation Bill in the Massachusetts Legislature is significant. The bill had a majority, in the House; but, as it embodies a constitutional amendment, it needed a two-thirds vote in order to pass; and of this it failed.

The bill is a popular one. The old-party politicians know this. But they do not want it to pass because it would take away some of their power and would proportionately detract from their value in the eyes of their capitalist masters. On the other hand, to vote against the bill would be dangerous, for sometimes the people remember at election time.

There was the dilemma for the capitalist parties: How to defeat the bill? How, at the same time, to avoid the odium of having defeated it? It was solved by casting as many votes for the bill as could safely be so cast and throwing on the negative side just enough votes—and those from the districts where least danger would be incurred—to ensure its defeat. And as some members could not safely vote against the bill and might, by voting for it, effect its passage—why, they simply absented themselves. It is very easy, if you know how to do it.

So the bill is defeated, and the voters hardly know whom to blame.

One thing is plain: They must credit the Socialist members with unwavering support of the bill. These two men not only always vote right when they were present, but they are always present at the right time to speak and vote.

But one more thing should be plain: That the people must hold parties, and not merely individual members, responsible for what is done in the legislative halls. They must blame in this case, not only the sixty-four old-party members who voted against the bill and the sixty or seventy old-party members who absented themselves (and these latter will all claim to have been friendly to the bill)—they must blame the old parties as such, the party organization, which compassed the defeat of the measure.

It is parties, not men, that count in present-day politics.

THE SOCIALIST VIEW OF MUNICIPAL OR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

An editorial which appeared in Hearst's "Chicago American" of May 9, entitled "Capital and Municipal Ownership," should enlighten those who cannot understand why Socialists do not indiscriminately join in every movement for municipal or government ownership without regard to its source or the political party which is to bring it about. In support of the statement that capital should encourage municipal ownership on business grounds, the "Chicago American" says:

"Why does capital look askance at the public ownership of municipal utilities? Capital, if proverbially timid, should be shrewd enough to discern inviting avenues for safe investment and reasonable profit. It will obtain both under municipal ownership. CAPITAL SHOULD WELCOME MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP, RATHER THAN OPPOSE IT, UNDER THE LATTER THERE IS MERELY A TRANSFERENCE OF SECURITY AND A SAFER INVESTMENT THAN BEFORE. INSTEAD OF SECURITIES BASED ON PRIVATE CONTROL OF UTILITIES, MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP WILL GIVE CAPITAL AVENUES FOR ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENTS BASED ON MUNICIPAL CREDIT. It is true there will be no fancy rates of interest on municipal ownership bonds. But capital, these days, in stress of competition and immense hoarding of funds, seeks gilt-edged securities rather than unreasonable profits. Municipal ownership bonds are recognized by the shrewdest financiers as equal, under ordinary conditions, to the highest classes of general municipal bonds. In some cases they are rated as high as federal government bonds. * * * No matter how a city's general credit may be impaired, through misgovernment or bad fiscal management, bonds that are based on specific plants, such as Chicago's water bonds, remain impregnable. * * * Such bonds usually command a high premium. * * * MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION THAT THE MOST TIMID OF CAPITALISTS CAN WELL AFFORD TO INVESTIGATE. As for the general public, it is needless to repeat that municipal ownership will ultimately solve the city's financial problems. IT WILL REDUCE GENERAL TAXATION, WHICH, BY THE WAY, SHOULD APPEAL STRONGLY TO THE HEAVIEST TAXPAYERS, AS WELL AS THE SMALLER ONES."

There are two possible ways of governing a city—for the benefit of the working class or for the benefit of the capitalist class who fatten on rent, interest and profit. The only way we know in this country is the latter way; it is called "administration on business principles." Likewise there are two possible ways of conducting municipal ownership—for the benefit of the capitalist class as represented by the Republican or Democratic parties, or for the benefit of the working class under a Socialist working class administration. A capitalistic administration would use the profits of municipal ownership to pay interest to idle bondholders and reduce the taxes of the rich. A Socialist administration would raise the wages and reduce the hours of municipal employees, reduce fares and better the service, and tax the robber rich to feed the school children of the robbed poor.

The Socialist Party intends to restore "public utilities" (and the means of producing food and clothes are just as surely "public utilities" as are street railways and gas plants) without giving "compensation" to those who have stolen them from the people, for it does not believe in putting a premium on robbery or rewarding it. But if the national government prevented this, a Socialist municipal administration would force the owners to sell out at the lowest price and tax the capitalists to pay for it, and it would make the life of private corporations so hard that they would be glad to get out on any terms.

Individual capitalists may be very willing to sell the watered stocks of their street railways to the city at a handsome profit and continue to draw interest on bonds instead of dividends on stocks. Under this arrangement they would be saved all worry and expenses of management, and the city would serve as an agent to collect profits and turn them over to the bondholders. The capitalist class as a whole might be very glad to have the expenses of the city government paid out of that portion of the profits of municipal ownership which did not go to the bondholders, in order that the taxes which the capitalists have to pay might be reduced.

But the Socialist sees nothing in this proposition for the working class to become enthusiastic about. He knows that it would be some time before a reduction of taxtion would reduce the cost of living, and he knows that a reduction in the cost of living would finally be followed by a reduction of wages. He knows that employees would probably be powerless to strike against the oppression of a capitalistic administration such as now calls out police, militia, and injunctions to break strikes against private employers. And the condition of the overworked and underpaid postal clerks and letter carriers give him a sample of what employees could expect from municipal ownership under capitalist control. The Socialist knows that the great question for the working class is not whether the government or individual capitalists own monopolies, but the question: Who owns the government?

Socialists are not carrying on any particular campaign against "public ownership" of any kind, however. We simply point out that government ownership is of no importance to the working class until they, as a class, have captured the powers of government to serve their own interests. If the capitalist political parties introduce municipal ownership, the Socialist Party will bide its time and upon its own accession to power will take advantage of the fact that these things are already in its hands. If the capitalist political parties do not introduce municipal ownership, the Socialist Party will do so and it will be a very different kind of municipal ownership from that contemplated by its capitalistic advocates.

THE POINT IS THAT MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP WITHOUT A WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT IS A MATTER OF INDIFFERENCE TO THE WORKING CLASS. IF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IS ESTABLISHED BY A CAPITALISTIC ADMINISTRATION IT MAY POSSIBLY MAKE THE TASKS OF THE FIRST SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION ELECTED A LITTLE EASIER. BUT IF NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED IT WILL BE BROUGHT IN BY THE FIRST SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION ANYWAY. AND AS IT IS VALUELESS WITHOUT A WORKING CLASS ADMINISTRATION IT DEVOLVES UPON THE SOCIALIST TO POINT OUT THAT FACT, AND TO MAKE THE WORKING CLASS CONSCIOUS OF THE FACT THAT THEIR INTERESTS AS A CLASS ARE ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE OPPOSED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CAPITALISTS, IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY NOT BE LED AWAY FROM THE ONE REAL ISSUE, WHICH IS THE CAPTURE OF THE GOVERNING POWER BY THE WORKING CLASS. IF THE CAPITALISTS GIVE US MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP, LET THE WORKING CLASS PRESS ON TO ITS SOCIALIZATION, BUT MEANWHILE LET US NOT WASTE TIME OVER WHAT IS NOT REALLY THE THING AS WE WANT IT.

As reards the kindred question of government ownership of railroads; the smaller capitalists engaged in manufacturing industries and having no railroad interests are quite willing to have government ownership of railroads in the hope that the transportation advantages and privileges of the trusts would be stopped and rates made equal and lowered—just as this same class are willing to have municipal ownership in order that their taxes be lowered.

But as the railroad interests represent the most powerful part of the capitalist class and are so completely intertwined with the great industrial combinations, government ownership of railroads is not likely to come except as a concession to a revolutionary movement which menaces the whole capitalist class. Rather than lose all they may yield something under the pressure of such a movement as they have done in Europe, and thus again the necessity of uncompromising class-consciousness in the Socialist movement is shown. While taking advantage of every concession the capitalists may be fo reed to give, let the working class continue to demand everything. Wherever they yield an inch, let the attack be pushed the more vigorously, for only by this method can capitalism be killed.

C. L.

THAT MEAT BOYCOTT.

A few of our readers seem not to approve of our attitude in regard to the proposed method of fighting the Meat Trust by abstaining from meat. They complain that we have needlessly "sneered" at a sincere effort to oppose this criminal combine.

It should hardly be necessary to say—but, if need be, we have no objection to saying, over and over again—that we never sneer at the working class, that we never doubt its sincerity, however much we may often doubt its wisdom. We cannot doubt the good intentions of those hard-working laborers and mechanics who have resolved not to eat meat for a month. We do seriously doubt the sincerity of most of the "eminent citizens" who have advised such a course. And we insist that the course is an utterly foolish one.

Those "eminent citizens"—who, if they abstain from eating meat, can afford all sorts of substitutes which are out of the reach of the workingmen—people of this same class are always preaching "frugality" to the workers, holding up to them as a good example the working people of Europe who do not have meat more than once a week or once a month, and, at the same time, justifying their own luxury on the ground that it "gives employment to the poor." We do not accuse even these people, in general, of conscious insincerity; but, consciously or unconsciously, they are dishonest, and the workers cannot afford to trust them.

To test this proposition of a meat boycott to fight the Meat Trust, let us ask a question: Will those of our readers who object to our criticism extend the plan to any other commodity? Will they advise us to fight the Sugar Trust by eating no sweets? To fight the Standard Oil Company by sitting in the dark? To fight the Paper Trust by buying no newspapers or books? To fight the Coal Trust by going cold al winter? To fight the Railway Trust by making our journeys on foot? Doubtless men can live without meat. They can live also without railways, kerosene, coal, sugar, or newspapers. But will anyone propose to extend the boycott? And if not, why not?

The Meat Trust does not care two cents for such opposition as this, no matter how sincere the boycotters may be. It will go on extending its monopoly to fish, eggs, butter, cheese, and milk; and if you do not pay tribute to it on one article you must on another—just as, if you do not pay tribute to the Standard Oil Company in the shape of profits on kerosene, you must perich the same company whenever you pay your gas bill or your electric light bill.

The capitalist press, in general, owned or controlled by the trust magnates, has openly or tacitly commended this "cut-off-your-nose-to-spite-your-face" method of fighting the Meat Trust. It is so orderly and law-abiding, so free from all taint of Socialism or confiscation or class-hatred, so truly individualistic, and, above all, so perfectly harmless—to all except the poor workingmen.

"It is a condition, not a theory, that we have to deal with." We cannot oppose the aggressions of twentieth-century organized capitalism with weapons fitted to the petty conflicts of eighteenth-century small producers.

Maybe we cannot carry the country for Socialism at this fall's congressional and state elections. But we can come as near to it as to inducing even a majority of the workingmen to quit eating meat for a month. And even to double the Socialist vote will do a hundred times more to frighten the capitalists and bring them to reason.

THE CHURCH AND SOCIALISM.

Two recent utterances of two men, one high in the Catholic Church, the other high in the Protestant Church, throw a strong light on the relation of organized religion to labor and the Socialist movement for the emancipation of the working class.

In his speech at the banquet of the Maynooth Alumni Association, held on April 29, at the Catholic Club in New York City, Father Sheedy said:

"A short time ago a prominent non-Catholic American addressed a remarkable letter to Pope Leo XIII. The writer stated that he was much interested in the success and growth of the Catholic Church in the United States, and added:

"'I believe it is almost necessary for the future of my country that the Catholic Church shall grow and be strong here. Thousands of the strongest men in the United States, MADE APPREHENSIVE BY THE SPREAD OF SOCIALISM, are turning their eyes toward the Church,' and he cites the greatest banker in the world, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, as saying that he (Morgan) believed that 'the Catholic Church was A NECESSITY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SOCIETY.'

That is, Mr. Morgan, "made apprehensive by the spread of Socialism," looks to the Catholic Church as "a necessity for the preservation" of the form of "society" which suits Mr. Morgan—a form of society which gives to the working class enough to keep them alive and working and gives to Mr. Morgan the millions which their labor produces. Mr. Morgan thinks it very important that this social system be preserved, because it gives him untold wealth and power. And if the church can tie the hands of the people while he goes through their pockets, he thinks the church is a very good church. Mr. Morgan views with horror the suggestion that the social system which enables him to rob the producers of the product of their labor be replaced by one which would give to the workers the fruit of their toil.

What do the working class think about it? Well, a good many of them don't think at all, but those who do think are beginning to think that Socialism is a necessity for the preservation of their class from the clutches of Mr. Morgan and his class. So Mr. Morgan, "made apprehensive by the spread of Socialism," hopes that the church will keep them from thinking or make them think wrongly, which is "a necessity for the preservation" of the present social system which Mr. Morgan likes so well. That Mr. Morgan is right in his view of the church, the attempts of the Catholic Church to undermine the Socialist movement in Europe and its recent crusade against Socialism in America leaves no doubt. Mr. Morgan knows where his interests are. Do you know where your interests are?

Now for the Profestant side. In a letter to the secretary of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, expressing his regret that he could not attend their annual dinner held in New York on May 6, Bishop Potter wrote:

"The whole outlook for the mutual understanding of labor AND THOSE WHO ARE DEPENDENT UPON IT, employ it OR ARE ENRICHED BY IT looks to me at present more hopeful that at any time within my recollection, and this chiefly because I do not think there has ever been a day when there have been more honest efforts on either side of THE LINES WHICH DIVIDE THE GREAT CLASSES to understand each other.

Especially have employers and those whom they represent learned to respect men in the labor ranks whose candor, TEMPERATE SPEECH, clear and direct statement and enduring SENSE OF EQUITY have been illustrated on many fields and in many ways."

It will be remembered that Bishop Potter was one of a carload of bishops whom Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan carried on his special train to the Episcopal convention in San Francisco last year, where the scheme of the "Industrial Peace Conference" and the Civic Federation was hatched, for the purpose of breaking strikes.

Mr. Morgan's Bishop Potter preaches the doctrine that the interests of capital and labor are identical, that is that the interests of those who labor are identical with the interests of those who do not labor, but "who are dependent upon labor" and "are enriched by it." Bishop Potter wants a "mutual understanding" on both sides of "the lines which DIVIDE the great classes"—a "mutual understanding" of identical interests between the class which labors and the class which does not labor but "is enriched by it!"

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor doubtless has among its members many good people who really think they are helping labor, but, considering the men who pull the strings of such organizations and their real effects, a better name for it would be the Church Association for the Assassination of the Interests of Labor.

Bishop Potter's idea of an "understanding" is to befool the workers into believing that their interests are identical with the interests of the plundering parasites who are enriched by the unpaid labor of the working class; and to delude labor into trusting such capitalist organizations as the Civic Federation, which lately betrayed the Boston and San Francisco strikers, is his idea of industrial peace. Mr. Morgan's Bishop Potter loves the kind of labor leaders who by their "temperate speech" aid in such work and keep the working class from radical action, keep them from demanding their rights, and keep them from revolutionary political action. He loves labor leaders with a capitalistic "sense of equity"—a "sense of equity" which says that it is equitable for labor to be given 17 per cent. of what it produces and for capitalist parasites to take the other 83 per cent. Let labor beware of such leaders!

The two utterances quoted above call to mind the following words of Karl Marx in the preface to the first edition of "Capital:" "The English Established Church will more readily pardon an attack on 38 of its 39 articles than on 1/39 of its income."

C. L.

TO RECEIVE THE BANNER.

The Fourth Assembly District, which won the banner last year by casting the largest proportional vote of any subdivision in the city, will hold a concert and entertainment next Friday evening, May 23, at 412 Grand street, at which the banner will be formally presented. The Socialists of the Fourth worked hard in the last campaign, and the comrades of other districts should turn out in force to congratulate them on the result and encourage them to renewal of their activity. The admission fee is 10 cents.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

Poor old Senator Lodge, who in his intellect, conscience and methods, is a "solomon" warning that the New England type of sentimentalism which begot "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is liable to beget anything, made a "warm" defense for capitalist brutalities in the Philippines before the Senate the other day. But who else was warmed? "My love," says the Song of Solomon, "is like a lodge in a garden of cucumbers."

Mr. Havemeyer, while under examination by the Senate Cuban Committee, appointed to ascertain, if possible, whether or not sugar is sweet, made this reply to one of the questions: "The Cubans are not in a financial position to hold their crops." Apply this to all producers on earth and you have the lever of classic political economy—capitalism.

Facts are queer things—especially those "Facts About Cuba," prepared by Mr. Donner at the order of Mr. Havemeyer, and published by "inside" papers for cash paid. There are, of course, other facts about Cuba which Mr. H. does not order, and which the "inside" papers are therefore not printing—such as the fact that the Cubans are only the squeezeable factors between the Spanish and American planters; and that every one who has his head above the wage-line in Cuba today has that head in the noose of the money lender.

They say it is not good tactics to say anything about church with your hat on. But tactics are nothing if not debatable. Now every day of a modern year sees somebody's intelligence outraged by the fake feudalism of that fifteen ounces of politics to the pound of religion known as chuchianity, and these people will be glad to know that there is at least one party in this country that does not bow the knee to Baal. Slip this into your little book of tactics.

The English-speaking business-doing world venerates the memory of Charles Dickens; for, without counting his many other merits, it was he who invented the pickwickian sense—that sense in which the Beef Trust is not a beef trust, that sense in which Dr. Webb, of the Central strike infamy, is enabled openly and impudently to lie over his own signature as not being in it, while in it; which enables him to be Webb-headed in prosperous times and web-footed enough to take to the water when the Meyer-crash came.

It is in the pickwickian sense that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company speaks to folk on the front and rear platforms of the cars when their noses are jammed up against an announcement informing them that they are forbidden to be on those platforms, in fact, the pickwickian sense is the necessary common sense of modern business and politics. Thank you, Mr. Dickens.

To select a prisoner of war by lot, and to execute him by way of retaliation, appears to be Article of War 100, under which our American officers have been exercising their discretion and musketry on the Filipinos. Ex-Secretary Root assures us that it is a very excellent article, and that Lincoln considered it "a contribution to civilization, of great and recognized value." Yet when, during the tempest of treachery and slaughter by which they were surrounded, the Communards dealt so with certain old-time tyrants, spies, and traitors, civilization shuddered. You see it all depends upon whose civilization it is, and whether you happen to have a foreign trade to establish, or an Article of War 100.

An attempt to militarize the railroad employees of Italy is now in progress; but it has so far only led to the refirement of one war minister. Nevertheless, it is a good idea to have your workman under articles of war, so that you can shoot them if they strike for more wages. This is one of the little snags which our national-ownership-alone sort of Socialists are up against.

What a pity it is that the Irishman with so much blessed fighting power in him has not yet, even in this our time, managed to get hold of a human issue worth fighting for. You would suppose that parliamentarism was in itself an all-sufficient, with or without a national aspiration, for the right use of it. Never a word falls from the lips of these political brawlers to indicate any public intelligence larger than the four provinces in a caucus.

The first gleam of decency ever known to be manifested towards their emigrating populations by European governments has, curious to say, developed from Italy. That country having recently sent out a military officer in one of the passenger ships to see if Italy's exiled poverty is properly treated on the sea. If a little more of that concern were manifested towards these people while yet on terra firma, a sea voyage in such shabby company might have been spared the unhappy officer. But why a military officer? Well, you see, Italy has an army, and young men run away. Oh, that's it, is it?

While Uncle Sam is letting the Anarchists get any old clubs or gags or outrages that any candidate for promotion may fling their way, Uncle Sam is preparing conditions for himself when foreign courts, instead of his own democracy, shall bind him and lead him whither he would not. Are we to accept as Americanism such Moscow policeism as the breaking up a farewell reception to Herr Most? It seems as if the authorities really wanted more of Most.

Either to assume that everybody is a rogue or that everybody is honest would give an equally definite and satisfactory basis for human beings to live upon, but to assume nothing about it until you find out how much money he is able to get and then to decide that all the smaller quantitarians are rogues is what the expressman of Jersey City are striking against.

It is quite the style now among America's hightoned politicians to say that everything "may safely be left in the hands of the President." The Funston affair, the Miles affair, and Schurman now thinks the Philippine inquiry might be left in his beloved hands. If only our beloved President could do the whole of the nation's voting, what a world of worry it would save. Buffalo Bill's is a great show. Isn't it?

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

THE CONSERVATOR. Horace Traubel. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.

One of the most sane and significant voices to be heard above the din and confusion of this transitional age is that of Horace Traubel in "The Conservator." Month after month Traubel's affirmative protests against things as they are reverberate like thunder from a mountain top.

The social organism, like all things else, is always growing, changing, developing, but the present age is particularly and peculiarly a time of transition. The immense social and productive forces which have grown up in the last century have not yet given birth to the new social system which they are to bring forth and society is now in a period of travail. The industrial revolution which has taken place in the production of wealth has not yet been extended to its distribution, and, consequently, man's potential dominance over the material conditions of existence has not yet reached its social and intellectual expression. The means of life remain in the hands of the dominant class who control the forces of wealth-production, and the changed economic conditions have not yet been readjusted to meet the requirements of the individual and the mass. Approximate social co-operation in the production of wealth is contradicted and rendered nugatory by the private appropriation of social wealth by a small ruling class who own the great tools which are now used in the production of wealth and which can be operated only by the labor of myriads of men—men who produce by the permission and for the benefit of the parasitic owning class. We are about to pass from the chaos of individualism to an industrial collectivism as our social basis; as Carlyle put it, "We shall pass from competition in individualism to individuality in co-operation." Humanity calls for the socialization of the forces which are overpowering and crushing it, and the push of economic evolution makes both this demand and its fulfilment inevitable.

As we stand on the threshold of the new order, the confusion, the general throwing of things out of joint, and the contradictions and paradoxes of our social system, which become more pronounced as the old order nears its end, are strongly reflected in the literature and art of the time.

Thus it is that contemporary literature is such a strange mixture of the small and the sublime, the petty and the prophetic. Now that "the time is ripe and rotten-ripe for change" some sink into the ooze of social rottenness and others, with glad shouts of defiance, struggle through the miasma of the social swamp and bring all their efforts to bear on the task of breaking through the confining crust of old conditions. Thus it is that we see at one and the same time subsidized sycophancy and powerful protest. Much of our literature is prostituted to the service of the plundered power held by the masters of bread, and perverted to purposes of ignorance and degradation, but in the great and growing literature of protest is to be found some of the best work of all time. The age produces both the prostitute and the prophet.

We have a prostitute press, a prostitute pulpit, and prostitute professors in the educational institutions endowed by our robber barons in oil and steel. In literature and art we have the dawdling dilletantism of the rich, and the drear decadence of those who have lost their way amid the confusion of transition; we have poets who make their poems as a lady of fashion makes her toilette; we have economists who are afraid of their own conclusions; in journalism we have a band of echolali who parrot the phrases that please the sociophagous class to whom their minds are hired out—parasites upon a parasite class these are; we have men who forsake suffering, struggling humanity to write "odes to my lady's eyebrow;" we have subsidized sophistry and commercialized criticism; we have novels that are impotent, inane, and irrelevant; we have all that is mediocre and mercenary.

But if the age of capitalism gives us the worst it also gives us the best. Such men as Tolstoy, illogical and essentially immoral as his message of asceticism and non-resistance is, and Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Zola, William Vaughan Moody, Carpenter, Gorki, Markham, and lately Ruskin, Morris, Whitman, and Hovey—these are oases in the desert of contemporary literature. All of them are of the army of revolt, fighting the battle of brotherhood, some with pessimistic portrayal of existing wrong and some with prophecy of the future. Those who look in despair at the lackadaisical literature and inane art of this vertiginous age, should rather glory in these great figures, standing out like lonely oaks against the open sky, and be assured that the time is sure to soon call forth others and greater of their like.

It is to this bright group that Horace Traubel belongs. Traubel's democracy is so spontaneous and unfailing, so universal in its scope, and so much a part of the very fibre of the man as to signally distinguish him. Many other democrats there are, calling valiantly for the better day, but they are unable to overcome entirely and without evident effort the conditions and mental habits which society has thrown around them; their democracy is sincere but self-conscious and uneasy and one can imagine some of them secretly applauding themselves as great good fellows on account of it. They cannot quite extend their democracy into questions of morals and motives, but make distinctions of good and bad, which are necessary and inevitable enough from the standpoint of the present and the practical, but are not eternal, like the law of cause and effect. Traubel is no logician, no scientist, no economist, but his refusal to make moral distinctions between individuals is in harmony with science, which, in recognizing the law of cause and effect and the inexorable influence of environment and rejecting all subjective metaphysical abstractions, denies individual responsibility and makes the words "good" and "bad," as applied to men, simply terms of approval or disapproval, which last is itself, perhaps, an impudence.

Many men are fighting for a free society, but Traubel seems, in addition, to be the very kind of a man who would be the product of such a society. There is an ultimateness about him which would be awesome were it not so wholesome and loving.

With Traubel democracy is not a fad but a fact. His lines are athrob with the breath of life and adame with the fire of a cosmic passion. Traubel deals neither in syllogisms nor sophistry, but seems rather to strike central truth with the chaotic logic of a divine inconsistency.

He writes somewhat after the manner of Whitman, of whom he is a disciple and literary descendant, yet those who know both would easily differentiate their unlabelled work. For one thing he never falls into Whitman's occasional redundancy and superfluity of enumeration. And, like Carpenter, his work is intellectually more under the influence of modern thought than was that of the "good gray poet;" and, though dealing less with the concrete and more with generalities, it is, perhaps, more coherent—has a nearer approach to logic and the intellect as distinguished from the emotions. "The Conservator" may also be called the organ of the Whitmanites and the repository of Whitmania.

Traubel's cosmic democracy, his unconscious logic, which does not stop to explain surface inconsistencies, his universal sympathy and powerful style make "The Conservator" a thing to be looked for and lingered over.

COURTENAY LEMON.

Just at present the Socialists of almost every country are struggling with the agrarian question, hence it is not surprising to find the first pages of the May number of the "International Socialist Review" given up to an article from Mr. J. B. Webster, a former Populist candidate for governor of California, giving "A Farmer's criticism of the Socialist Party." The editor, A. M. Simons, replies to the objections of Mr. Webster in a discussion of "The Socialist Party and the Farmer." Bulletins from the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels give the latest news of the Socialist movement in Norway and Bulgaria. Other noteworthy articles are, "Natural Selection under Socialism," by Raphael Buck, which offers a novel and suggestive solution of the Malthusian objection to Socialism, "Revolutionary Expressions," by Peter E. Burrowes, and the opening chapters of a "History of the United States," by J. L. Franz. This history is an attempt to apply the economic determinist survey of America[illegible] despite the extremely interesting [illegible] of the torial is a critic[illegible]rs, d[illegible] the "Impossibilism" [illegible] and the Socialist [illegible]arity," department co[illegible]unalism and C count of the [illegible]us Ha[illegible] ice for[illegible] gium.

Fund re[illegible] 288.33 1.00 2.00 1.65 1.00

TOLSTOY ON MODERN SLAVERY.

All men of our time are divided clearly into slaves and masters. The truth of this proposition is not affected because it may be more difficult now than it was in former times to define accurately the relations between the master and the man or because among these modern slaves are some who are slaves only provisionally, becoming in turn owners of slaves, or because there are others who at the same time are both slaves and the masters of slaves. . . . If our modern master has no longer his bondsman who can be ordered to perform certain work, he has money, which is so necessary to others that he can choose among them for his bondsmen any he may wish, and for a few dollars have this modern slave perform the work, and look upon the performance as a privilege. The slaves of to-day are not only the underpaid toilers in the factories who, in order to exist sell themselves to their masters, but also nearly all of those who cultivate the fields for others or for themselves that they may pay the interest on their debts. . . . The slavery of the workingman of our time has hardly yet been recognized by the advanced men of modern society, and the majority are entirely convinced that slavery no longer exists among us. . . . As a matter of fact, the "abolition" of serfdom and slavery was only the abolition of an old form of slavery. . . . One form of slavery disappears only to be replaced by another. The forms are many, and one or the other, and sometimes several forms together, hold the people in this position; the small minority has full power over the work and life of the great majority. In this control of the majority by the minority is to be found the principal cause of the miserable situation of the people. . . . The published statistics of England show that the average longevity of the higher classes is fifty-five years; the average duration of life of the laborer is twenty-nine years. Knowing this—and we cannot be ignorant of it—does it seem possible that we who profit from this work, which costs human lives, unless we are wild beasts, should have a moment's tranquility of conscience? . . . We zealously prohibit the teamster from overloading his horses; in our butcher shops we are careful that the beasts be killed with the least possible pain; and yet we allow millions of workingmen—fellow human beings—to kill themselves slowly, painfully dying at their work that we may add to our comforts and pleasures.—Tolstoy.

WILL DISCUSS THE MEAT TRUST.

The 23d A. D. will hold a public meeting on Friday evening, May 23, at Beckmann's Hall, Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second street, on the subject of the Meat Trust. Miss Johanna Dahme is expected to be one of the speakers.

Every member should turn out and bring his friends and help to make the meeting a success. There is a great deal to do in the district and members should get rid of "that tired feeling," attend the business meetings on the first and third Fridays of the month, and generally bestir themselves.

BUY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS.

PARTY NOTES.

State charters have now been granted to the comrades of North Dakota and of Montana.

The State Committees of Indiana and Illinois have adopted the monthly report book for use of financial secretaries of the party locals. It is now in use in all the unorganized states, and in twelve of the organized states.

John C. Chase has addressed trade unionists this week at St. Louis, and at Troy and Lebanon, Ill.

The Socialists of Texas will hold a state convention at Dalias on July 4, to nominate a full ticket for the fall election.

Six locals of the Socialist Party were chartered during the last month. They were located in five different states and territories.

Comrade Debs will address a public mass meeting in the Coliseum Hall at Denver, Colo., in connection with the opening of the tenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners on May 26. Comrade McGrady was also invited, but was prevented by other engagements from accepting the invitation.

Another Catholic priest, Father Haggerty, is going on the warpath for Socialism. He intends to resign his parish and devote his time to lecturing on Socialism.

About the latter end of May a Lithuanian Socialist monthly will make its appearance in Chicago.

The Socialist Party in St. Paul, Minnesota was denied a place on the official ballot. Comrades were compelled to use pasters in order to vote.

Cumberland County, Me., including the city of Portland, will have a full he field.

——— Keating, of Toledo, O., he comrades in Toledo feel Associatic d with the strength of So- Monday, iment in this city. While ceum. It small, nevertheless we are shall be e hearings now in quarters Board. efore none would listen. raising the os here three nights just ed and the ng to good audiences, and ed to su d impression."

Pledges— r of the United Brother- Organizati lway Employees, in Oak- Reichenthe rites: "Nearly all of our ments—Slo ad our brightest member; Press Comr At our last con- Clark. es who were Social- The Board wi d to rise to their evening, May 2 half of those present

Meth

For the ben tle old Socialist war- York and vi go, was nominated for congr the Second Congressional District at a delegate convention held at Grand Crossing Monday night. The Second Congressional District comprises South Chicago, Pullman, Woodlown, and the lower half of Hyde Park. The district holds the banner for the largest Socialist vote in Chicago. Within the four wards are eight branches of the party. The comrades expect to make a great campaign, as the Democratic party is in a hopeless minority in the district the boys expect to make the campaign so strong that the issue will be squarely between the Socialists and the Republicans.

Local Rome, N. Y., observed May Day with a public meeting, the first of the sort ever held in that city. Comrade Brown of Rochester was the speaker, and the meeting was an encouraging success. State Organizer Spring visited the Local on May 5. Two new members were gained. The Local favors Syracuse as the place for holding the state convention.

The 4th A. D. is now meeting at the new club rooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society, 241 E. Broadway. At last Friday's meeting the work for the Socialist Daily was taken up and Dr. Halpern chosen to supervise it. A concert was arranged for the presentation of the banner which the district won last fall by casting the largest proportional vote in the city. This affair will be held on Friday evening, May 23, in New Windsor Hall, 412 Grand street. Good speakers will address the audience. Admission will be 10 cents. The district also provided for the sending out of circulars to enrolled voters and decided that open-air meetings shall be held at Rutger Square, Grand and Henry streets, and Henry and Pike. Next regular meeting will be very important.

The Socialist Educational League of 215 E. Fifty-ninth street has begun its open-air propaganda. Comrades Loewenthal and Mayell last Sunday visited the street railway depots, speaking to the employees and distributing Hanford's "Railroading." They were well received. In the evening there was an instructive discussion at the Club Rooms on "Labor Politics," participated in by Comrades Harriman, Phillips, Reichenthal, Flick, Wenthal, Clune, and Goldbarth. Comrade Slobodin lectures next Sunday. The work of this club is very advantageous to the movement. Many strangers visit it daily to get information and buy literature. Comrades should give whatever financial support they can and they will have an opportunity at the ice-cream festival to be held Saturday, May 24. Admission is 10 cents.

The 35th A. D. will hold an open-air meeting Saturday evening, May 24, at the corner of Willis avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, to discuss the lesson of the Meat Trust. The Socialist Drum and Fife Corps will play.

The newly organized 34th A. D. has had some trouble in finding headquarters, but has now satisfactorily established at 830 Willis avenue. Meetings are held every Friday evening. At the last meeting another new application for membership was received. Readers of The Worker living in the 34th A. D. are requested to come and join. The District's delegates in the General Committee are William Sorge and P. Donnoghue.

Every subdivision in New York which has not already done so should get at least 25 copies of "May Flowers" and sell or distribute them. Outside organizations may also take the limit. There are still about 2,000 copies to be had. The price, in bundles of 25 or more, is 3 cents a copy. They can be had at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, or by mail orders addressed to Ed. Meyer, Club House, 206 E. Eighthy-sixth street. Cash must accompany orders.

Eight young comrades met at 241 E. Broadway last Saturday and formed themselves into a Socialist Bicycle Club, with Pat Rhein as captain, M. Topkin as his assistant, and H. Reich as secretary. A startling club yell was adopted. If you want to hear it and join in it, attend the next meeting at the same place on Monday evening, May 19. Every Socialist who rides a wheel will be welcome, and work and pleasure will be combined throughout the season.

Notwithstanding the approach of the summer season, the efforts for the formation of a class in New York City to study the principles of Socialism have been attended with unexpected success. With John Spargo as leader, the class of twenty-five members meets every Thursday evening for an hour and a quarter at 215 E. Fifty-ninth street. At the meeting of May 7 three new members joined. On May 14, the fourth lesson in the series of twenty will be given out. The comrades are enthusiastic over the value and interest of the lessons and are prompt and regular in their attendance. The interest taken is shown by the fact that members come from Washington Heights and the Battery section, from Brooklyn and Long Island. The class contains representatives from the General and City Executive Committees as well as from the "rank and file." The 21st A. D. leads with nine members, the Socialist League has five, and the 23d A. D. four.

At the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street, New York City, on Friday, May 23, Bolton Hall is expected to speak on "Class Co nsciousness." Some of the comrades should be present to tell him a few things about it.

Leonard D. Abbott will speak at the Socialist Club of Brooklyn, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Sunday evening, May 18. His subject is: "The Socialist Spirit in Art and Literature." All comers are welcome.

TO LAY CORNER-STONE.

The Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs and New Jersey sections of the Arrangements Committee for the laying of the corner-stone of the new Brooklyn Labor Lyceum meets every F riday evening in the New York Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Wm. J. F. Hannemann is Secretary. Numerous trade unions, subdivisions of the S. D. P., and other labor organizations are represented and others are invited to send delegates.

The corner-stone of the new building at 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, will be laid on May 30, Decoration Day.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union will supply one English speaker for the occasion and Job Harriman will be invited to represent the organizations ont his side of the East River. The German speakers will be Dr. Foekel and Dr. Gundlach.

It is intended to hold a great parade in connection with the affair, which can be done by the Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs and New Jersey organizations assembling at the Broadway ferry, on the Brooklyn side, at a time to be decided by the Conference. It is recommended that each organization attend in a body.

Broadway, Brooklyn, can be reached via Roosevelt Street Ferry, E. Twenty-third Street Ferry, and E. Forty-second Street Ferry. The Brooklyn Committee will send a committee with music to meet these organizations and escort them to the site of the new building, meeting the Brooklyn organizations on the way and joining the two bodies in one parade.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The last meeting of the Hudson County Committee was one of the best ever held. With few exceptions the reports of branches were most encouraging, that of Hoboken deserving especial mention—in that it was accompanied by eight applications for membership. The reports showed relations of sincere good feeling with the trade unions.

The new constitution was presented, but was referred back to the Secretary, to be submitted by him to the branches.

Delegates from Arlington and Kearney called attention to the parade and memorial services to be held on Decoration Day in honor of Comrade Scrimshaw. Comrades from all neighboring towns and cities are invited to join in making this demonstration impressive and inspiring. Communications should be addressed to A. P. Firth, 222 Devon street, Kearney.

——Every new subscription you get for this paper helps to spread the light of Socialism and helps us to make The Worker a better paper.

——The Socialist Party is the political party of labor. There is not one single proposition in its platform that was formulated with any other purpose but to help the laborer and show him the way to freedom and the emancipation of his class from wage slavery. Get in to the political party of labor and become a worker in the cause for human betterment.—Social Democratic Herald.

IN VIRGINIA.

The Socialist Party of Newport News, Va., at a regular meeting, nominated the following ticket for the May election:

For Mayor—E. K. Emerson.
For Treasurer—H. E. Baumeister.
For Sergeant—W. L. McKnight.
For Constable—L. A. Hall.

PLATFORM.

Workingmen of America, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain.

We, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America. We affirm our unfaltering adherence to the principles and the program of International Socialism.

In presenting our candidates for municipal office to the working-class voters of Newport News, we base our appeal upon the following declarations as our platform of principles:

1. Labor produces all wealth.

2. Under the present economic and political conditions, labor's share in the wealth it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.

3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalists will monopolize the machine of production, and will appropriate to themselves, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.

4. This appropriation of labor's wealth is so complete that it enables the capitalist to live in luxury and idleness.

5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborer by the capitalist, this expropriation of all property out of the hands of toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.

6. This class struggle between the wealth makers and the wealth takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.

7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalist, labor is comparatively disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holder of capital.

8. There is only one weapon by which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class, and that is the ballot.

9. This fact demands, as an inevitable conclusion, the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party of the working class.

10. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct:

Will this legislation advance the material interests of the working class and al dthe workers in the class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itse'f to conduct all the municipal affairs of Newport News in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

12. In conclusion, we appeal to all workingmen to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with and for their class at all elections, until they overthrow the power of private capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth, based upon this fundamental principle of justice: To every worker the full product of his labor.

IN KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—A fitting example of the identity of interests of the trade unions and the Socialists was given here last night. The Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Club of Jackson County gave an entertainment at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the locked-out bakers. This hall is the best in the city for the purpose, and was filled with trade unionists, Socialists, and their friends, who enjoyed a program of recitations, tableaux, vocal and instrumental music, in which, however, the opportunity was improved to instil a sense of duty of the working class to itself, in order that it might enjoy the earth and the fulness thereof. The speakers were Kate Richards O'Hare, editor of the women's column in the "Coming Nation;" William Wallace of the Bakers' Union; Charles F. Ceilly, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, an organizer for the A. F. of L.; and Frank O'Hare, of the International School of Social Economy, who is now employed as organizer by the Socialist Club. After the program there were refreshments, and dancing until a late hour.

As a net substantial result, the Women's Auxiliary turned $118.75 into the treasury of the Bakers' Union, which has caused a deal of favorable comment at Labor Headquarters. The Socialist unionists are now asking their fellows if they ever heard of a Democratic or Republican, or any other political club, which dared to come to the assistance of the laboring man against the interests of the bosses? And they are also taking the opportunity to explain that the strike the Socialists are leading is of vastly more import than a struggle against a little league of masters.

The Women's Auxiliary has been given charge of the musical part of the program at a lecture which is to be given under the auspices of the Industrial Council by Comrade E. T. Behrens of Sedalia, who is president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, and a staunch Socialist who "showed" the politicians of his home city last spring.

Kansas City is going to be a storm center from now on. There will be sufficient "strenuousness" to please any one. With a "reform administration" in control of the city, floundering around and showing its imbecility; the Beef Trust agitation; Vrooman's co-operative movement; a "free thinkers" college, whose promoter, Roberts (the "successor of Ingersoll"), is no friend of Socialism—the clear-thinking Socialists are going to have plenty to do.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held May 7, with Page, Goldstein, Sherman, Porter, and Mailly present and Page in chair.

Bills approved as follows: Postage, 37 cents; 50 mailing tubes, 70 cents; political State Committee of Socialist Party, postage, $1.50; N. P. Geiger, car fares, $9; organizing expenses, $5.26.

Communications received and filed as follows: From National Secretary Greenbaum; W. P. Wheelock of Webster, reporting financial condition of club; H. E. Sawyer of Reading, reporting financial condition; Roslindale, announcing formation of organization, and referred to Boston Central Committee; W. F. Wheelock of Webster, reporting a case of scabbing, and Organizer's reply to same endorsed; New Bedford; Boston; Fitchburg; Clinton; Ware; Lowell; Somerville; Warren.

Voted to accept and distribute referendum ballots on candidates for secretary of International Socialist Bureau, as received from National Secretary Greenbaum.

Monthly report of Financial Secretary-Treasurer Goldstein, for April, read, audited, found correct, filed, and copy ordered sent to each club and to The Worker. Organizer Mailly's report accepted and filed.

Voted to authorize the Organizer to arrange dates for Speaker N. P. Geiger, where feasible, with the understanding that clubs defray expenses.

Voted to accept form of communication to Webster Socialist Club, as presented by Goldstein, and to forward copy of same to Comrade Wheelock, Secretary, as follows:

"Dear Comrades:—Your letter in answer to our inquiry was duly received. We accept your explanation with the fullest confidence in the integrity of your purpose in placing in nomination men who had not served as privates in our rank and file. We are well aware that at the points of incipient development of the party's organization that the official political requirements will be necessarily accompanied by such grave mistakes in tactics as will react in undesirable consequence to our organization. However, such experience will prove anew, by added demonstration, the wisdom of the party's policy which is grounded upon, and evolved from, just such experience as has been made by the Socialists at Webster. We trust that hereafter greater care will be exercised in making political nominations under full control of the club membership, which will insure the party in this community against such ill-advised and unsocialistic action. Thus only may be secured that direct progress which is the fruit of order."

Secretary instructed to write Leominster regarding the last election.

Voted to communicate with clubs for the purpose of arranging dates for Eugene V. Debs in the fall.

Adjourned to meet Wednesday, May 21.

W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

STATE FINANCIAL REPORT.

Following is the report of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer for April:

Receipts—			
Apr. 4, Boston Socialist Club	80	stamps.	$8.03
Apr. 4, Reading	"	10	" 1.00
Apr. 4, Somerville	"	20	" 2.01
Apr. 7, Malden	"	20	" 2.00
Apr. 7, Walpole	"	12	" 1.20
Apr. 10, Cambridge	"	25	" 2.50
Apr. 11, Clinton	"	100	" 10.03
Apr. 12, Brockton	"	50	" 5.00
Apr. 14, Walpole	"	10	" 1.00
Apr. 16, Fall River	"	25	" 2.50
Apr. 17, Boston	"	38	" 3.80
Apr. 23, E. Bridgewater	"	17	" 1.70
Apr. 24, Milford	"	29	" 2.09
Apr. 24, Lynn	"	39	" 3.90
Apr. 25, Amesbury	"	27	" 2.70
Apr. 26, Salem	"	30	" 3.00
Apr. 30, Fitchburg	"	50	" 5.00
Apr. 11, Tan Hefferman, member-at-large		5	" 1.20
Total		578	
Apr. 12, Brockton Socialist Club, due cards			.50
Apr. 12, Walpole Socialist Club, due cards			.50
Apr. 23, East Bridgewater Socialist Club, 1,000 leaflets			1.25
Apr. 23, East Bridgewater Socialist Club, error last remittance			.10
Apr. 30, Quincy Socialist Club, receipt books, due cards			.35
			$61.21
Balance on hand April 1			62.25
Total			$123.45
Expenditures—			
Apr. 3, National Headquarters, receipt books			.20
Apr. 8, Boston Co. Press, printing charters			$5.00
Apr. 9, Express shipping leaflets			.90
Apr. 9, Wm. Mailly, organizing expenses			17.77
Apr. 9, David Goldstein, loan of Nov. 23, 1901			21.45
Apr. 10, Dues, National Headquarters			25.00
Apr. 24, Fifty mimeograph circulars			.75
Apr. 24, Postage and receipt book			1.19
Apr. 24, Rent of typewriting machine			3.00
Apr. 24, Wm. Mailly, organizing expenses to date			7.19
Apr. 24, Balance due Martha Hopkins, stenographer			7.50
			$89.95
Balance on hand May 1			33.50
Total			$123.45
Stamp account—			
On hand April 1			661
Received during April			1,000
Total			1,661
Sold during April			578
May 1, on hand			1,086

Audited and found correct,

J. H. PAGE,
JOHN WEAVER SHERMAN.

Mailly's bill includes $5.90, the expense of meeting at Marblehead.

Approved.

W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee met in the Labor Lyceum, April 22, with Comrade John Asa A in the chair.

The Secretary reported the facts in regard to the challenge of Bishop Quigley of Buffalo. No answer had been received from the Bishop. Dr. A. Heller, after making an open challenge in the "Volkszeitung," which was accepted by H. Gaylord Wilshire, imposed terms which Comrade Wilshire found it impossible to accept, namely, that the debate should take place in a parochial school house, and should be conducted partly in English and partly in German. Robert Steiner, editor of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," invited Dr. Heller to meet him in debate at International Hall, and a debate in German was held in that hall.

A report was received of Comrade Spring's agitation tour through the state. Up to date, Spring has spoken at the following places: New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Evergreen, L. I., Yonkers, New Rochelle, Dobbs Ferry, Stapleton, Peekskill, Newburgh, Catskill, Troy, Schenectady, Johnstown, Gloversville, Frankfort, Utica, Rome, and Syracuse.

Regarding the coming State Convention, the Secretary reported that a referendum was being taken on place and time of said convention.

Receipts during past month, $112.95; expenses, $141.60.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Sec'y.

Letter Box.

M. WINKLER, Lawrence, Mass.—The Socialist Party stands for the public ownership of the means of production as a whole. We hardly see how this could be effected except by what capitalist advocates call consecation, what you more correctly designate as expropriation. Where public ownership advocates who propose that the government shall purchase the means of production from the capitalist owners, giving bonds or other indemnity of the sort, just as the government now does when it finds it to take private property. A little thought will show that this would not improve our condition at all. The capitalists would be quite as well pleased with the possession of government bonds representing the wealth of the nation as with private title-deeds and certificates representing the same wealth; then, as now, they would enjoy an unearned income out of the product of other men's labor. Obviously, that would not be Socialism. Your parallel with the chattel-slave question is a correct one. Through the ownership of the means of production, the capitalists hold the whole wage-working class in slavery none the less absolute because it is not legally recognized. When it was proposed to pay ransom for the slaves, Emerson answered in these words:

"Pay ransom to the owner? Are!
"And roll the log to the brim!
"But who is the owner? The slave is owner
"And ever was. Pay him!"

For a really excellent treatment of this question, read Bellamy's "Equality," Chap. 37.

MRS. CHASE.—You evidently don't know him or you would rebuke us for the criminal mildness of our language. We couldn't "make him ill-natured." He was born that way.

E. K. EMERSON, Newport News, Va.—The S. L. P. leaflet which you inquire about is, as to be expected, a tissue of falsehood. Anyone who knows the history of the split in the old S. L. P., which resulted in the organization of the S. P., will tell you that the account of the birth of the S. D. P. given in this leaflet is an absurd lie, put forth for the purpose of confusing and misleading those who do not know the facts. If we attempted to answer all the falsehoods disseminated by the frantic boss of the rapidly disintegrating S. L. P., we would have no time left for Socialist propaganda. Such a persistent violator of the truth will discredit himself where answers would be useless. Although the cases cited in this leaflet are misrepresented and falsified, it is doubtless true that in some places where the movement is young, inexperienced members of the S. D. P. have made mistakes; but such mistakes have always been rectified or repudiated by the party and the party press. Such occasional mistakes by inexperienced or ill-informed members could only be avoided in a small party controlled by an autocratic boss. The national and local platforms of the S. D. P., the uncompromising attitude of the party as a whole, and the character of the party press, should satisfy anyone that the S. D. P. stands for class conscious, revolutionary Socialism. If you have a file of The Worker, Comrade Hanford's "Address to the Common Soldiers in the Ranks of the S. L. P." published in our issue of March 24, 1901, may be of use to you.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary,
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

Previously acknowledged	$316.98
Philadelphia, German Br.	5.00
Cleveland "Citizen"	5.25
Hoboken, N. J. Br. 1	2.00
California State Committee	23.45
Total	$352.68

BUY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Strictly Union made

BUFFO
TINY SPICY HAVANAS
10, 15 & 20¢ Packages
PLAIN

If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to THE
E. Seidenberg, Stiefel & Co.,
MAKERS.
98TH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK.

"WHERE WE STAND."

A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 50 for $1.40, 100 for $2.50, postpaid. Order now.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.

Published by THE COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Manser," by Frank Stuhiman; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10c. a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL.—Upon receipt of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Where We Stand."

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

R·I·P·A·N·S

To say that I am surprised at their action will convey but a slight idea of the value I set upon Ripans Tabules. I derived immediate benefit and to Ripans Tabules am deeply indebted for feeling as I do to-day. If the people of this country knew the efficacy of Ripans Tabules for stomach and head troubles they would be relieved from many afflictions.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 338 Broadway, New York, on the 31st day of May, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated April 30, 1902. R. WILDAY, Pres.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

PATRONIZE . . .
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM. 373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th Sts. N. Y. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST. New York City.
Use this Label. **Union Printer** Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond Boroughs and New Jersey Section of the Arrangement Committee for laying cornerstone of Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Building and monster parade demonstration: All delegates are urgently requested to attend the next meeting on Friday evening, May 16, at 8 o'clock, at the New York Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Manhattan; also the following meeting on Friday evening, May 23, at 8 o'clock, in the same place. Please attend promptly.
763 SECRETARY.

ORGANIZER WANTED.

An organizer is wanted to put in a month or more in Connecticut, visiting sympathizers and readers of party papers, inducing them to join the party, extending the circulation of party papers and pamphlets, and addressing open-air meetings. Salary and expenses will be paid an energetic worker. Address Connecticut State Committee, A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, 746 Chapel street, New Haven.

Ms. Edward King will lecture Sunday, May 18, at 8:30 p. m. in the club rooms of the Young Men's Educational League, 351 Broome street. Subject: 'Preparation for the French Revolution." Admission free. All are welcome.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' Registered

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...
Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

GERMAN SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

We constantly keep in stock a large assortment of German Publications, and offer the following eight Pamphlets at half price for

25 CENTS.

Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas	5 Cents
Die Mission der arbeitenden Klasse von Chas. H. Vail	5 Cents
Das Kommunistische Manifest von Marx und Engels	10 Cents
Municipale Forderungen der Socialdemokratie von H. Schlüter	5 Cents
Die Agitation des Allg. deutschen Arbeitervereins, von F. Lassalle	10 Cents
Ceterum Censeo von Dr. F. Krasser	2 Cents
Was ist Socialismus von Emil Lieb	10 Cents
Zehn socialistische Lieder	2 Cents

Bei Einsendung von nur 25 Cents verschicken wir obige acht Schriften frei per Post.

On receipt of 25 cents above publications will be mailed postpaid.

Catalogue of German Publications free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW LEAFLET.
What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?

10 copies	5 cents.
50 copies	15 cents.
100 copies	25 cents.
1,000 copies	$2.00.

Postpaid, cash with order.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" . . . . . 10c.
"American Fabians." By Simons. Cloth, 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth . . . . . $2.00.
"Industrial Denouncing." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb . . . . . $4.00.
"The Passing of Capitalism." By Ladoff. 25c.
"Organized Self-Help." By H. N. Casson. 25c.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" . . . . . $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons . . . . . 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth . . . . . $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford . . . . . 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady . . . . . 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New york, Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 558 pages. Cloth . . . . . $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages . . . . . $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo . . . . . 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery . . . 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

CO-OPERATE SOCIALIST BOOKS IN PUBLISHING

What is the way to get them? A social contribution of $2 a month five months makes you joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The America Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.25	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Cloth	.25	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Paper	.10	.13
Ehrlich's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.60
Ehrlich's Life of Marx. Paper	.25	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.60
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautzky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.03
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	3.00	2.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "HOW SOCIALIST LITERATURE IS PUBLISHED," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

Have you seen a copy of the
THE COMING NATION?
Opinions from the comrades:
"It's a strong, attractive, and instructive number."
"The best propaganda paper in the field."
"Its cartoons and pictures are drawing cards. People will read pictures where they won't read rhetoric."
Send your name on a postal card and receive three sample copies free.
FRED D. WARREN, Editor.
E. N. RICHARDSON, Assistant Editor.
THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday in Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-first street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kass luer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 130 local branches with 25,000 ma e and 4,500 female members) is rapidly

CAPITALISTS CULTIVATING RACE HATRED AMONG WORKERS.

Capitalism perverts every good thing—at least, it tries to pervert every right demand and every wholesome tendency, and far too often it succeeds.

We have in the United States several million colored people, the descendants of slaves. They are poor. When the Government—actuated partly by humane sentiment, but more by economic necessity—set the slaves free forty years ago, it carefully refrained from providing them with land or other means of production. It simply changed them from chattel slaves to wage slaves. Their descendants are still hewers of wood and drawers of water for the owners of land and mill.

These people are wage-workers. So are many more millions of white people, North and South. The white wage-workers, however, are a little less helpless, because they are generally a little better educated, are more accustomed to organized action, and have a tradition of revolt to inspire them, rather than a tradition of servility to weigh them down.

These colored people desire education. They need education for the advancement of their own interests. In the interest of white wage-workers also (because they belong to the same class) they should have education. In the highest interest of society they should have education.

Education of the negroes is certainly a good thing. It is a right demand and a wholesome tendency. Now see how capitalism perverts it.

The owners of Southern cotton mills and iron mills and other industries want an abundant supply of docile and at the same time sufficiently skilled workers to make profits for them. Nay, they want an over-supply; they want to have an army of capable workers always begging for permission to work—just as the capitalists of the North do.

The poor white people of the South are many. But they are not numerous enough to satisfy the desires of the mill lords. Moreover, they are sometime too independent, too likely to go on strike.

These mill lords despise the negroes—but they need them. What do they do?

They take advantage of the negroes' desire for education, and also of their inherited servility—their willingness to consider themselves inferior beings and to be humble and grateful to their "betters."

They do not want these negroes to be really educated. They do not want them to learn to think for themselves. But they do want to have them trained into good working animals. They want them to acquire the skill of white workers without losing their servility.

So these mill lords affect a very generous interest in the colored people whom they despise. They give money for Industrial schools for them—industrial schools only, mind you. They praise Booker T. Washington and others of his sort. Some of them even forgive President Roosevelt for dining with Washington. By gifts of money and still sweeter praise they buy these leaders of the colored people, body and soul, and use them as tools to turn the colored workers to their greater profit.

Very likely Booker T. Washington and the other colored leaders do not know that they are selling themselves and betraying the working people of their race. But they are doing it, nevertheless.

These mill lords of the South are not all Southern men. In almost every company that owns cotton mills in Georgia or the Carolinas or iron works in Alabama or Tennessee there are some Southern capitalists of the old slave-holding families and some Northern capitalists of the old anti-slavery stock. Being joint owners of the Southern wage-slaves, black and white, they forget old scores and get along together very nicely indeed.

In another column, under the heading "Negroes to Break Strikes?" you may see how much farther the capitalists propose to carry their perversion of this right demand, this just tendency of negro education.

They propose to give the colored people education of a sort—not "scholarly" education, not real education, but just industrial training.

They do not propose to give it to them as a matter of right, or for the negroes' benefit.

They do not propose to give it to them for the interest of society as a whole.

Least of all do they propose to give it to them for the benefit of the white workers.

No. They propose to give it to them as a means of training, not only skilled and docile workers for Southern mills, but skilled and servile scabs to break the strikes of textile workers in Massachusetts, steel workers in Pennsylvania, railroad men in Illinois, miners in Montana, of wage workers of any part of the country.

Negroes have played too large a part as scabs already in many different places and many different trades. But it is intended that in the future they shall play a still larger part.

It is worth while to remember, too, that the standing army of the United States is largely made up of colored men and that colored troops have more than once been sent—as in the Cœur d'Alene affair—to shoot strikers.

It is worth while to remember that donations are made to colored churches and theological seminaries whose preachers and professors make a business of denouncing trade unions.

It is worth while to remember that trade union organizers in the South have been threatened with lynching—by the "most respectable citizens"—for trying to bring colored workmen into the unions.

It is worth while for both white and colored workers to think seriously of these things.

This is not a sectional question and it should not be treated as a race question. It is a class question and should be so recognized.

Northern capitalists are even a little more active in this detestable movement than their Southern fellow stockholders.

And the politicians of both old parties—where are they. Bryan has not had a word to say again it. Neither has Tillman. Neither has Morgan nor Jones nor Bacon nor Culberson nor Daniel nor Clark nor any other. They are too busy talking about the Filipinos. As someone has said, "Brotherly love is a beautiful thing—at long range." On the Republican side it is as bad. Roosevelt, who dined Booker T. Washington, did not think to warn him about setting black workingmen against white workingmen. Hanna, who loves Labor very dearly, has not raised his voice against this infamy. Neither has Hoar nor Depew nor Allison nor Foraker nor Aldrich nor Beveridge nor any other.

The professional peacemakers of the Civic Federation—even the sanctified "representatives of the disinterested public," like Ireland and Potter—have had nothing to say against this plan to cultivate race hatred among the workers in order to maintain capitalist rule.

Carnegie, volunteer adviser-in-chief to the universe, has not raised his voice in warning, nor has his worthy friend, Grover Cleveland.

And they will not. They know on which side their bread is buttered, as the homely saying goes.

The working class alone must deal with this malign attempt to revive the race conflict in its worst form. The rank and file of the men in the trade unions must shoulder the responsibility of solving this question, if they woul not suffer the fearful consequences of neglect.

We shall have more to say of this subject next week. In the meantime, we urge every reader to think of it; we advise every workingmen's organization to take it up for calm and serious discussion; we suggest that every labor paper lay the matter before its readers and express its own opinion.

OPPORTUNIST TENDENCIES.

A Review of Some Recent Developments in the Socialist Parties of Europe.

Recent events in some European countries are extremely interesting in view of the efforts of a few Socialists in this country to deflect the movement in the direction of "opportunism." During the "prosperous" times which prevailed in Europe a few years ago it was possible for the employing class to grant small concessions to the workers. Such concessions were less harmful than any cessation of industry and stoppage of profits. But during the last year has come the "American invasion," and business depression, industrial bankruptcies, unemployed armies and hunger riots followed one another in swift and terrible succession. When this time came the day of compromise was past. Employers could not grant favors that would destroy their small remnants of profits, even though the alternative was the destruction of the whole profit system. Such a concession meant their individual disappearance from the ranks of profit receivers and the capitalist has not yet risen to that lofty stage of class-consciousness where he is willing to sacrifice his individual chance to secure profits for the sake of any social system.

Because of these and other recent developments there have been some interesting occurrences in European Socialist circles. In France the Millerand movement seems to have well nigh reached its end. Steadily the ministerialist supporters have fallen away. Attempting to trim their sails to the varying winds of disintegrating bourgeois interests, they have gradually drifted away from all genuine proletarian interests. Once the field of bourgeois politics was entered, all the influences of capitalist environment tended to mould them to its image. They became ever less and less revolutionary.

When a few weeks ago the Ministerialist convention was held at Tours the attendance was so pitifully small that the management refused to give out the list of delegates. At the same time so far had they departed from the position of international Socialism that the Berlin "Vorwaerts" described the result of their deliberations as an "organization for disorganization and the furtherance of opportunism." Existing alliances with capitalist parties were reported and plans laid for new bargains of the same kind. Yet with the contradictory character that is ever the accompaniment of opportunism they adopted a platform filled with the phrases of the revolutionary Socialism which their every action had repudiated and then "most unkindest cut of all" unanimously resolved that "no Socialist may enter a ministry without the consent of the party."

"Le Mouvemente Socialiste," long considered as at least sympathetic with the ministerialist policy and Jaurès, but which now is clearly with the revolutionary forces, says in a late issue of the "union," engineered by Jaurès in 1899, and of which so much was expected at the time: "One by one all the revolutionary forces there artificially assembled have disintegrated, and the process still continues. In 1900, at the convention in the Hall Wagram at Paris, the Parti Ouvrier Francais (Guesdists) were the first to break away and make union impossible. * * * At Lyons in 1901 the Parti Socialiste Revolutionaire in its turn severed all connection between its organization and the elements which appeared so chaotic and uncertain. Some months later the Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Revolutionaire in its turn declared its independence, and to-day the best of the independent federations have broken from a party which now retains nothing Socialist save the name."

So fatal has been the disorganizing influence of the bourgeois tendencies, that have been admitted under the name of opportunism, upon the unification of the French Socialist movement that to-day, in the face of a general election, it is Jaurès, who is without doubt one of the most brilliant figures in the French Socialist movement if not in the whole international movement—Jaurès, who a few short months ago was looked upon as the one man who more than any other single individual was bringing closer the day of a united Socialist movement in France, is to-day declared by Kautsky to be the greatest obstacle in the way of securing that unity. "Perhaps the coming election," says Kautsky in a late issue of the "Neue Zeit," "may serve to soften these personal antipathies and prepare the way for union. A battle against a common foe often does wonders in this direction. But this result can only be secured when the main obstacle now standing between the two fractions is removed, and that obstacle is—Jaurès. * * * The unity of the French Socialists can only be secured against, not with Jaurès." "Le Mouvemente Socialiste" makes this significant comment upon Kautsky's words: "We do not think it is necessary to struggle simply against one single person. * * * We prefer rather to declare war on tendencies and systems—to state Socialism we would oppose revolutionary Socialism." Let the comrades in America ponder well these words. Can we not learn from the experience of the French comrades or must we have a term at the same terribly costly school.

Turn now to England, the classic land of Fabianism, compromise and opportunism and the events of the last few months are teaching the same lesson. About three years ago an effort was made to unite the Independent Labor Party, the Social Democratic Federation, the Fabians and some of the trade unions upon a Socialistic basis in the hope of securing a "labor group" of members in Parliament. The S. D. F., with some of the trade unions, desired that a Socialist resolution, affirming the class war and the fundamentals of international Socialism, be made the basis of union. This position was opposed by the Fabians and the I. L. P. with the usual arguments of opportunism. Unfortunately the latter forces were the stronger. Steadily since then the Labor Representation Committee has grown further and further from Socialism. This opinion of ours is based, not alone on the statements of the S. D. F., who withdrew when bourgeois tendencies seemed to dominate, but on the printed reports of the succeeding conferences and the comments of the capitalist press and the discussions that have arisen within the I. L. P. At the last meeting of the Labor Representation Conference there were not lacking defenders of the group of notoriously anti-Socialistic "labor members" now in the House of Commons, and it was evident that to-day there would be no hope of carrying the Socialist resolution, whose passage would have been an easy matter at the first meeting had the avowed Socialists stood by their colors.

Meanwhile there seems to be some signs of disintegration within the I. L. P. itself, which has always been opportunistic in its tactics. Many branches grew rebellious at the action of the I. L. P. officials in actively opposing Comrade Quelch, when he made his recent gallant fight for Socialism at Dewsbury. Finally, to make the parallel with France even closer, Robert Blatchford, who has always been considered more or less opportunistic in his attitude, comes out clearly for the class struggle position, throws his influence on the side of the S. D. F. and declares Keir Hardie to be the greatest obstacle to Socialist unity in England.

Recent events in Italy have been teaching the same lessons with even greater clearness and additional emphasis. The Zanardelli ministry came into power with the votes of the Socialists because it was fighting the reactionary effort being made by the conservative forces to deprive the laborers of the right of organization. Under these conditions many Socialists, including the brilliant Turati, were in favor of considering the Socialists as pledged to the support of the ministry. But Enrico Ferri, and those who with him stood upon a revolutionary position, declared that while they had accepted the formation of this ministry as the alternative to a period of persecution of organized labor, they would not be bound by any policy as a ministerialist party, but would hold themselves as ever antagonistic to any and all capitalist governments. For a time it looked as if opportunism, here as elsewhere, would become a disrupting force and split the hitherto solid ranks of the Italian proletariat. Opportunism seemed for the moment to be gaining ground. At once the logical result followed. The bourgeois, no longer frightened by the advance of a solid proletarian movement, saw no necessity in granting even momentary palliatives, but, on the contrary, redoubled their attempts to crush the laborers. The government replaced strikers by soldiers, threatened to force the railroad employees into military service if they dared to strike, absolutely forbid any organization of the employees of the postoffice and telegraphs, and prepared a series of laws for the regulation and annoyance of all bodies of laborers. Under these conditions it is no wonder that it was not long until Comrade Schiavi, the well-known correspondent of the "International Socialist Review," was able to write in "Le Mouvement Socialiste:" "Our foreign comrades may be reassured; the harmony between the Socialists and the Ministry is ended, and the Socialist group in Parliament no longer soils its conscience with votes of confidence in a bourgeois Ministry."

But the king has refused to accept the resignations of this ministry and has sent them back into power. As to the further occurrences we cannot speak with so much accuracy, as we are still dependent on the reports of the capitalist press (not having yet received any direct word through Socialist sources), but according to these reports the king has declared himself a "Socialist." What he means by this is shown by his extended instructions to his cabinet. He outlines a plan of nationalization and municipalization that for elaborateness of detail and inclusiveness is more extensive than any list of "immediate demands" ever yet outlined by any American, German, or English opportunist. We may be sure that this program will be carried into effect with a rapidity exactly proportionate to the growth of an uncompromising, class-conscious revolutionary Socialist Party in Italy, and let those who sneer at these phrases mark that fact.

There is scarcely a theoretical argument in support of opportunism that is not answered by the experience of these three countries during the last few years. All that the opponents of opportunism have ever said as to its disintegrating tendencies and corrupting influence is justified in France and England, while Italy confirms once more what Germany proved under Bismarck, that the most effective way for Socialists to advance reforms is to neither beg nor demand them of capitalism, but to threaten the whole structure of plutocracy and exploitation, when those who are in control of governmental machinery at present, and who therefore alone can enact reforms, will hasten to throw these sops to their opponents in the hope of retaining the possibility of continuous, even though diminished exploitation.—A. M. Simons, in International Socialist Review for April.

A SUFFICIENT REASON

To Induce Intelligent Workingmen to Vote for Socialism.

The following statement, taken from the New York "Journal" of May 8, should need no comment. By itself, it gives a sufficient reason why workingmen should vote for Socialism.

"President Schwab's annual report of the Steel Trust's operations shows that, while he draws a salary of $1,000,000 a year, the average daily wage of all the 158,263 employees, from the million-dollar president down to the 50-cent-a-day mule boys, is $2.25. The mill laborers drew $1 a day each. Puddlers and a few other classes of highly skilled men get $4 a day.

"Leaving out the president and the $50,000-a-year executive officers, the average wage of the employees is considerably less than $2. Their total share of the pay-roll money is one-quarter of the whole.

"Every working day of the year President Schwab's salary amounts to $3,205. In mine and mill it takes 1,325 men to earn a like sum. They dig and delve, haul ore and coal to the furnaces, smelt iron, squeeze it and roll it or work like demons amid the flames of coke or steel furnaces, and finally turn it out in rod and bar plate or rails ready for industrial uses."

It need only be added that a large part of the steel workers—especially of those highly skilled, four-dollar men—are compelled to work twelve hours a day, and that they become old, broken-down men at the age of forty. See Spahr's "America's Working People" for these facts.

ABSORBING BELGIUM.

"They are already talking in Europe of the possibility of Belgium being absorbed by France as the outcome of the Socialistic troubles in the former country. In this era of merger it is just as difficult for the small countries to maintain themselves as it is for the small business concerns."—Minneapolis Tribune.

It is not quite so certain that Belgium is regarded as such a dainty morsel by the French capitalist government. It is rather too highly tainted with Socialism to be quite palatable and France has about as much of that already as it can easily digest. The absorption of Belgium would mean about another million Socialists to whom equal suffrage would have to be conceded. For the little countries, Socialism is a good preventive against "benevolent assimilation" and the best guarantee of national independence so long as capitalism lasts at any rate.—Chicago Socialist.

BEER DRIVERS' UNION NO. 23.

A regular meeting of Beer Drivers' Union No. 23 was held on Sunday, May 11, with Matthew Kearney as chairman and Jos. K lass as vice-chairman. Minutes of the previous regular meeting, the shop delegate meeting, and the special meeting were adopted as read in the respective order. Various communications were received and acted on. Upon notification of the death of Brother George J. Dittmar, a vote of sympathy and condolence was extended to his widow and children in their hour of trial. Various matters of routine business were acted upon. Reports from those cities in which the U. B. W. have struck or been locked-out were received, showing the outlook promising for an early settlement.

W. H. G.

——Cuba will be governed by the sugar trust whether it has a government of its own or becomes a state of the United States, that is as long as capitalism rules.—Chicago Socialist.

REFERENDUM BILL IS LOST.

Massachusetts Legislature Does Not Trust the People.

Socialists Support the Bill—Opponents Admit They Fear the Workingmen—Many Dodge the Issue—Brewers' Strike Still On.

Few matters of immediate interest to the readers of these letters have come before the Legislature during the past two weeks. The Socialist members have had occasion to speak three times within that period—upon the resolve providing for constitutional amendment whereby amendments may be submitted to the people upon petition of 50,000 voters; against the bill providing that street railway locations be first approved by the State Railroad Commissioners; and against a bill to permit licensed innholders to furnish barbering until noon on Sundays to guests who have resorted to the hotel for food and lodging.

The time of the House has been consumed in considering the Luce Election Bill, which seeks direct nomination of candidates, and which was passed after a long debate covering several days; a bill providing for district option in Boston on the license question, which also passed; and a bill permitting the sale of candy, soda, and fruit on Sunday—the latter a result of the rigid enforcement of the old "blue laws," which makes the traditional Puritan Sabbath so beautiful in theory, so uncomfortable in practise. The bill passed and will become a law unless the worshippers of tradition in the Senate decide otherwise.

Socialists Support Referendum.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported unanimously in favor of the bill providing for the referendum on constitutional amendments, and, although the bill passed to a third hearing, yet when the vote on roll-call arrived, as provided by the constitution, it lacked the necessary two-thirds, and died right there. When the bill came up on Tuesday, April 28, it was opposed only by Mr. Dana of Newton, who asked the reason why a change should be made in the constitution which had worked so well for years; only one other state had made such a provision in its constitution, and that was the new one of South Dakota. Carey replied to Dana, and said in part:

"We are told many times that Massachusetts is in the van, and that she is the leader in progress. Yet here is an argument made that Massachusetts is too old to accept a new thing, and then when a new state has accepted the same thing it is pointed out as an argument against it that only one new state has accepted it. Pray, Mr. Speaker, what kind of a state may we expect to accept this provision to the satisfaction of the member from Newton? Are we to lead by standing still, or shall we not lead by going ahead?"

Afraid of Working People.

The bill came up again on the Friday following, when the principal opponent was Schofield of Malden, an able man and one of the conservative leaders in the house. He opposed this bill as he has every one introduced looking towards any change in existing affairs. He defended the constitution, and said that the adoption of the amendment proposed would keep the state in a constant turmoil, as the same amendment could be brought up over and over again. We must protect ourselves from the 80,000 people organized in the trade unions of the state, who, acting together, could break down the barriers provided by the constitution, if this amendment were adopted.

MacCartney replied to Schofield by saying that the trade unions were the most democratic institutions under the present system, and that the working class was the most law-abiding and patient class. It was because of that they urged the passage of this bill. He said he would rather trust the working class than the lawyers at the bar, or the ministry of the state.

The bill lacked 17 votes of having sufficient to pass, receiving 111 in favor and 64 against. The Boston Central Labor Union last Sunday blamed the Boston members for the defeat of the bill, some of them through absence and others voting against it.

Street Railway Bill.

There was a warm debate on the bill granting the State Railroad Commissioners power in the granting of locations for street railways. The bill was drafted on recommendation of the Governor, and was opposed especially by the members from the towns, who objected to the control being taken from the towns and their selectmen. The two Socialists opposed the bill on the ground that the people of the towns were the best judges in the matter, and because the State Commission was notoriously in favor of the corporations.

Among others Schofield of Malden favored the bill, as a wise provision under the proposition for combinations of railways which were coming. Carey asked Mr. Schofield what he meant by talk of concentration. Did he favor the bill because, giving supervision to the Railroad Commissioners, it would promote concentration? Mr. Schofield said, No; but he thought as concentration was going on the Board should have this power. Carey said he would rather trust the selectmen than the Railroad Commissioners, who had never rendered a decision in the interest of the people as opposed to the corporations.

MacCartney bitterly criticized the Street Railway Committee for adversely reporting his bill on this question into the Senate, where it lay on the table. The time had not come for the state to establish a system of state supervision. He thought the selectmen in the several towns were to be trusted before the Railroad Commissioners.

Upon a point of order, the bill was at last referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and reported favorably by that committee on Thursday last. An amendment requiring that the decision of the Commissioners be referred to a vote of the people, was rejected and the bill, by a vote of 69 to 26, passed to be engrossed.

On Friday the Sunday Barbering Bill was refused a third reading after a short discussion. The bill was objected to by the barbers' unions because it opened up the way for the opening of all barber shops on Sunday. Both Socialists spoke against the bill.

A bill to provide for the establishment in cities and towns of emergency funds for the employment of the unemployed in times of business depression was under discussion when the House adjourned yesterday. It will probably be defeated.

The Brewers' Strike.

The Brewers' strike is still on and the boycott is being vigorously pushed. A conference between the strike committee of Brewery Workmen, Engineers' and Firemen's unions and a committee of the employers took place on Wednesday last, but did not result in an agreement. The men declined to accept any proposition that did not provide for arbitration in case of the discharge of any workmen. The employers offered a compromise, granting a hearing to a discharged workman before his employer, but this was rejected by the strike committee as offering no protection to the union men.

At a mass meeting of the strikers held on Thursday morning the action of the committee was enthusiastically endorsed, and it was unanimously decided to continue the fight. The boycott is an effective one and the outlook is in the strikers' favor. In the meanwhile, whatever the readers of The Worker can do to help the workmen win should be done.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, May 10.

BEEF TRUST A LA MODE.

(A DRAMA.)

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

Scene, at Washington, D. C. Enter Mr. Gill Tedge Stox of the Beef Trust and Mr. Prestidigitateur Knox, Attorney General of the Roosevelt Trust, bearing each a large case.

Mr. G. T. S.: "Now by the immortal hogs I swear, and bust may I, if false I swear, we have no trust. This packers' case, by jealous hordes decried, unpack good Knox. You'll find no trust inside."

Mr. P. K.: "I well believe you, Stox, and will not seek for butchers' bills beyond the current week. But if, when I have done my honest quest, there doth remain one beefsteak in that chest, or skin enough to make an infant cough, then by my halydom your head comes off."

G. T. S.: "Proceed." (Knox peeps into the empty box.)

P. K.: "'' is void, I see, as patriotic voter's bliss."

G. T. S.: "And so was tother ere 'twas filled from this."

P. K.: "You tell me not, good soul! Come let us see." (They proceed rapidly to transferring the cans of beef from the trust case into the empty case.) "'Tis empty as the rantings are of W. Jennings B."

G. T. S.: "While Knox unpacks you'll find no trust in me."

BRONX BAKERS WINNING.

At a mass meeting held last Saturday night at 3083 Third avenue by the organized bakers of the Bronx, of which twenty-three were locked out, it was reported that not only had these men been reinstated, but twenty-four new men had made application for membership in the union. The bakers will continue their fight for strict enforcement of the ten-hour law, if necessary, calling strikes in the different shops where the law is violatrd. They also voted to thank the labor press for the active support which it gave to them during their struggle. Speeches were made by Comrade Bernhard Weidekaff of the 35th A. D., George Teppervien, August Burghardt, Joseph Schmied, and George Reich. The bakers of the Bronx ask readers of The Worker living in this neighborhood to see that the label is on every loaf of bread they purchase—and this will apply to other localities as well.

A PIOUS OPPONENT OF LABOR.

The Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at One Hundred and Fiftieth street and Railroad avenue has a very class-conscious manager, who does not hesitate to declare openly that he is an enemy of organized labor and of every trade unionist. A committee of the locked-out bakers of the Bronx visited the gentleman last week and requested him to use his influence in bringing about the reinstatement of the locked-out employees of Zink's bakery, 630 Courtlandt avenue, but the gentleman declined positively, stating clearly that he, being opposed to unions, would never help a union man to better his condition. The committee laid before him the demands of the organization, which at the present time are only the enforcement of the ten-hour law and sanitary conditions, and Mr. McNell admitted that those demands were very reasonable, but that he had to refuse his help to any union man. The railroad workers who may occasionally frequent the restaurant of this branch of the Y. M. C. A. ought to remember the old saying: "Whosoever is not with us is against us" and act accordingly.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE WON.

The strike of the garment workers of Peoria, Ill., against the firm of J. N. Ward & Co., of which we gave an account last week, has been settled satisfactorily. The firm has agreed to take back all the strikers and unionize their factory throughout.

——An American who calls himself patriotic is either a fool or a philosopher. And I am bound to admit that, in this country, the philosophers do not preponderate.—Julian Hawthorne, in Wilshire's Magazine.

COMRADE BROWN LEAVES PULPIT.

Rochester's Socialist Clergyman Offers Resignation.

Reasons for His Action Frankly Stated—Feels That the Position Is Inconsistent with His Scientific and Political Convictions.

Our well known Rochester comrade, Rev. William Thurston Brown, last Sunday announced his retirement from the pulpit of the Plymouth Congregational Church, which he has occupied for about four years.

In explanation of his withdrawal he says in part:

"I am unwilling that you should longer be held responsible for anything I may teach or do. Under no circumstances could I agree to adjust my teaching to any creed and for the sake of my own peace of mind and manhood I cannot consent to adjust my life to immoral social conventions. Religious creeds and social conventions stultify and strangle manhood. It is no better to live a lie than it is to teach one. It is no better to conform to immoral and artificial standards in one's living than it is to conform to false standards in one's thinking.

"When I made choice of what is called 'the Christian ministry,' it was not because I felt that men and women were in danger of a future hell, but because I was convinced that the chief end of human life was the establishment of the kingdom of heaven or happiness on the earth; and it seemed to me that the church was the most natural and suitable agency for that purpose. I assumed that an institution that took Jesus as its head could have no other aim.

"Of course, I discovered my mistake. I found not only that the church as an institution nowhere contemplates any such program, but that it does not possess in its equipment, whether material or intellectual, any of the agencies that can realize such a result. I heard much talk of the 'brotherhood of man' and the 'fatherhood of God,' but I saw that these phrases meant nothing and were taken to mean nothing in men's social and industrial relations.

"At first, like many another clergyman, my mind dulled and stupefied by the teachings I had received. I was inclined to blame individuals for those social conditions which make all our talk of 'brotherhood' and 'fatherhood' a species of hypocrisy that completely discounts anything the 'scribes and Pharisees' of Philestine could show. But I have discovered my error and am convinced that men of all classes are about as good as their environment will permit them to be. And I understand that men's social and industrial relations are determined by forces over which either religion or the church has not more influence than they have over the motions of the planets.

"Accepting the ideas of origin and devlopment as enunciated by Darwin and others my whole thought of social problems and personal duty has radically changed. To my mind, the whole philosophy of religious and so-called philanthropic activity is mistaken, and the church and charitable institutions are simply manifestations of misdirected energy.

"My hope of moral progress lies in the direction of enlightenment and of the development of such a sense of personal and class interests as will make the people the masters of their own destiny. I have long ceased to believe that any outside being or force is going to help men in either their personal or social life. The forces which are to solve our problems and bring us emancipation from all kinds of slavery are within and about ourselves. Believing thus, I look forward with hope to the advent of industrial democracy as giving promise of a larger freedom and a better life for all.

"But the most imperative reason for the action which I take relates to the question of personal morality. No man can continue to think worthily who does not square his deeds with his words. We can know only in proportion as we do. A man's life is his creed, and if his personal action does not reflect the ethics of his teaching or his convictions, he is bound soon or late to crystallize into a hypocrite. In our modern world, conformity has taken the place of morality. We are not free souls—we are only monotonous reflections of customs based on economic slavery.

"For my part, if I am to retain my own self-respect, I must at least make the attempt to gain freedom. I must at least make a break for it. In my judgment, the world can have no severer judge, no holier messiah, than freedom. And by freedom I mean the absence of all formal coercion. Only in the light of freedom can we really know ourselves or the world we live in. Only in freedom can life find fulfilment. If we have any sacred bequest from the past, it is that of freedom of conscience and the heroism consequent thereupon. For its sake the Pilgrims came to Plymouth—the rock, not the church. For its sake the Catholics came to Maryland, the Quakers to Pennsylvania, the Huguenots to Georgia. For its sake men and women have dared everything. For its sake, it is quite possible that men and women will in the future do likewise.

"I cannot let you be responsible for me in any way. My conscience requires me to assert my freedom, to express myself. I wish no being any harm. I want every one to be free and happy. I want justice and liberty. If I must choose between being an exploiter and being exploited, I choose the latter."

No announcement of Comrade Brown's plans for the future has yet been made, but the brave fight he has made in the past, with which his present act is thoroughly consistent, assures us that his efforts will be earnestly devoted to the cause of Socialism in whatever manner circumstances allow.

LIGHT AND HOPE FROM DARK PLACES.

Even by the Natives in African Colonies the Class Struggle Is Coming to Be Realized.

Sometimes light and hope come to us from unexpected quarters. To find the labor question, the class struggle, recognized in Quebec, in Ireland, in Armenia, in West and South Africa, in India, in the Philippines, in countries where until recently all the resistant energies of the oppressed have been wasted because they were spent on lines of race or religion instead of class lines, is most encouraging.

In the "Lagos Weekly Record," a paper published in the British West African possessions, we find an editorial on "The Labour Question," dealing with the legislative methods by which the colonizing powers—the British worst of all, because most skilfully and persistently of all—seek to establish in these new countries the conditions of capitalism, to force the people out of their old habits of life, to transform them into wage-workers, and so to make profits for the colonizers.

The West African colonial authorities have established regulations, it seems, forbidding the natives to leave the colony, forbidding them to follow certain of the principal industries on their own account without licenses, and imposing hut-taxes upon them, and in some cases providing for forced labor at wages fixed by the magistrates.

This, says the editor, "brings out an aspect of the labour question which cannot but impress every thoughtful mind. * * * Ground for apprehension exists in the government making use of the labour law for purposes revenue. It is matter of common knowledge that the white mine owners of South Africa are urging the government to tax the native heavily in order to force him to work in the mines where his employer will see to it that his pay is reduced to the lowest minimum; so that between the government on one hand and the mine owners on the other, the native must be made a slave. Viewed from this standpoint the recent legislation in regard to labour becomes fraught with danger which is far greater than any one that it is likely to achieve. * * * Everywhere there appears the increasing tendency to bring the native under the hard yoke of the modern labour market, and in so doing to make that yoke more severely on him. * * * It is more possible to do this now is due to the fact that the fundamental axiom of Christianity, the equality of all human beings, has fallen into the shade, and become obscured by an overwhelming spirit of cupidity and lust for wealth which is swamping everything. However, a striking object lesson has been afforded on the Gold Coast of the result which must follow abuse in the direction of introducing forced labour measures in West Africa; and while it may be to the temporary gain of a few to inaugurate such a policy, it can never prove helpful in the promotion of British or any other foreign rule in West Africa."

In some cases the natives have systematically followed the policy of burning their huts rather than pay the hut-tax and have emigrated in large numbers, in spite of the law, to the wilder parts of the country.

The editor notes that such "legislation in respect to labour is never introduced with white communities, but is especially assigned to subject native races. This implies, he thinks, "that the whites regard the principle as too dangerous and unconstitutional to be essayed."

This is so far true that rather more caution is observed in such countries as the United States. The methods followed are more indirect. But the essential principle of legislation enacted under capitalist influence is the same in Washington or Albany as in Lagos or Cape Town. We have our injunctions against picketing and boycotting and our conspiracy prosecutions; we have our land grants to corporations that do not intend to use the land, but only to keep others off it; we have, as pointed out elsewhere in this paper, a systematic cultivation of race hatred to keep the workers divided and subjected; we have industrial schools for whites as well as for blacks, whose constant object is to turn out a supply of skilled scabs; we have our Civic Federation to break strikes by "conciliatory" methods; and our capitalist politicians are feeling their way toward "compulsory arbitration," whenever they dare attempt it.

The "fundamental axiom of Christianity" will not help us much. The Bishops have interpreted that to suit their patrons' interests. But what will help us is this: That, through hard experience, the workers of all lands, of all races and colors and creeds, are learning to feel their common interest and to feel their common opposition to the master class; in this way, the Brotherhood of Man, which has seldom been more than a useful phrase in the mouths of the preachers, is being translated into the International Solidarity of Labor, a most potent fact in the hearts and brains of the toilers.

——If you find the Catholic workingmen in your vicinity prejudiced against Socialism distribute among them the leaflet issued by the New York State Committee, "To the Catholic Workingmen of New York," in reply to Bishops Corrigan and Quigley. Address orders to H. Reich, 184 William street. One thousand for $1.75; 500 for $1; in German, 1,000 for $2; 500 for $1.25.

FACTORY TO POCKET
Why pay 2 profits to retail dealers? This week 14K Waltham Watches, 20-year guarantee, retail dealers price, $16.95 to $25.00. Our Factory to Pocket price, $8.75. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 8. NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR THE DAILY.

Methods of Organized Work Outlined.

Next General Meeting of Publishing Association to Be on June 2—Board of Management at Work.

The next general meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Monday evening, June 2. All members should be present, as also comrades desiring to join.

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for $5—$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, $1 on his admission, and the rest within one year.

The Board of Management of the Association held its first meeting last Monday, May 19, at the Labor Lyceum. It was decided that a chairman shall be elected at each meeting of the Board. The work in connection with raising the Daily Fund was subdivided and the following committees elected to supervise it: Committee on Pledges—Nagel, Halpern, Martin; On Organizations — Hillquit, Harriman, Reichenthal, Rubinow; On Entertainments—Siobodin, Loewenthal, Bowerman; Press Committee—Lemon, Cuno, Clark.

The Board will meet again Monday evening, May 26, at the same place.

Methods of Work.

For the benefit of comrades in New York and vicinity the following account of the system adopted for soliciting pledges and collecting funds is given.

Each district organization has one comrade in charge, to whom the comrades in the district are requested to make weekly reports of work accomplished by them.

In soliciting pledges, comrades are requested to use the cards distributed for the purpose and always, on receiving a pledge, to see to it that a duplicate card is at once made out—the original card remaining in the hands of the pledger and the duplicate being turned over to the district manager.

Each comrade is expected to collect monthly the instalments on pledges he has solicited and to report upon them at once to the district manager. Each payment should be entered on both original and duplicate card. Cards not used must be returned to the district manager, as he is held to account for them.

The following comrades have volunteered to act as district managers:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 402 Grand street.

14th.—C. E. Brommer, 420 E. Ninth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

In Kings County.

The comrades of Local Kings County have arranged for a mass meeting to be held at the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, near Myrtle avenue, on Sunday, June 1, at 2:30 p. m., sharp. Job Harriman and John Spargo will be the principal speakers and the comrades should do all in their power to thoroughly advertise this meeting so as to get out as large an audience as possible. No party member should fail in attendance as the meeting will be of great importance. Comrades advertise this meeting among all workers you meet. Let us make this meeting a great success.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to May 19:

Previously acknowledged	$5,411.50
John H. Lutz, Brooklyn	5.00
Northwestern Branch, Local Philadelphia	10.00
Max Pine, City	5.00
Andrew Moeller, Newark	12.00
Edw. C. Wind, Newark	10.00
G. H. Strobell, Newark	100.00
Dr. Henry Schwartz, City	50.00
Chas. Boni, Newark	25.00
O. Sarchi, Brooklyn	5.00
Total	$5,633.50

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

M. Winchevsky	$5.00
Dr. M. J. Rubinoff	2.00
Arbeiter Maennerchor	50.00
John H. Lutz	1.00
F. Schade, Wilkes Barre	2.00
F. Gerald, Jersey City	1.00
E. Sif	1.00
Dr. J. Ortman	3.00
Dr. J. Mintz	10.00
Samuel Bernstein	10.00
Dr. I. M. Rubinow	2.00
Northwestern Br., Local Phila.	1.00
B. Feigenbaum	2.00
J. Ginsburg	2.00
H. C. Bowerman	3.00
Dr. Schwarz	5.00
Dr. Parsonette, Newark	4.00
A. Millstein, Newark	1.00
E. C. Wind, Newark	.50
D. Rubinow, Newark	2.00
O. Sarchi	.50
Wm. Butscher	2.00

CASH DONATIONS.

J. F. Rose, Providence, R. I.	$5.00
German Parliamentary Voters' Club, New Haven, Conn.	50.00
Peter Hiltz, Greenwich, Conn.	1.00
C. Klump, Greenwich	1.00
J. Assum, Hawthorne, Conn.	.50
J. Goeltz, Port Chester, N. Y.	1.00
A. Walter, Greenwich, Conn.	1.00
Robert Waddell, Chicago	1.00
Previously acknowledged	950.93
Total	$1,121.43

The sum of $1 previously credited to J. Solomon by error is acknowledged as coming from J. Goldring, Newark.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Committee, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

ACCOUNT OF CONCERT TICKETS.

Many organizations and individuals still have tickets outstanding for the Damrosch Concert of May 4. The Financial Secretary of the Committee, H. C. Bowerman, requests that all tickets be accounted for at the earliest possible opportunity. Returns of money and tickets may be made at the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street; at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; or at the office of The Worker, 184 William street.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

Down with the king that rules this goodly land,
That crushes life, blights hope on ev'ry hand;
That stifles love, engenders ruthless hate—
That barters men, that owns and runs the state.

That forces children into mill and mine,
To give up life on capital's greedy shrine;
No childhood's joys, no time for eager play——
Incessant toil from dreary day to day.

That forces woman into life of shame,
Makes brute of man—disgraces God-like name;—
That temps the statesman, owns the venal press—
The clergy, judges—all at his behest.

That makes of life one joyless round of toil,
A ceaseless struggle, daily strain and moil;
The mass existing in the meanest way
That few may hold their royal, vicious sway.

Down with the king, his reign is hellish lust;—
We'll rule the earth, control the mighty trust;
That all the workers in this fair domain
Possess the product that their thrift may gain;
That no man sitting on exalted throne
May filch from labor what is labor's own.

GEO. C. BOOMER, Worcester, Mass.

——If you live in a boarding house, be sure to give your landlady one of our leaflets on "What Do You Think of the Beef Trust." Twenty-five cents a 100. Socialist Literaure Company, 184 William street.

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott,
Socialist Daily Finance Committee:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $..... to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address .....

ONE MORE BIG PROFIT MURDER.

Two Hundred Miners' Lives Pay for Operator's Profits.

Coal Creek Disaster Foreseen a Year Ago, but No Precautions Taken by Bosses.

Just as a hundred and fifty thousand anthracite miners in Pennsylvania are beginning their brave struggle for endurable conditions of employment as against the gigantic power of the Coal Combine, the news comes to us of a coal-mine "accident" in Tennessee, by which about two hundred soft-coal miners have met sudden death.

The explosion at Coal Creek is called an accident. But in truth it is nothing of the sort. It is a tremendous massacre, a sordid, cowardly, atrocious murder.

Not an Accident.

The first press dispatches, published even by the most conservative dailies, say:

"The Fraterville mine is owned by the Coal Creek Company, of which Major E. C. Camp is president. He was in Cincinnati, and is now hurrying to the scene of the disaster. In 1901, after inspecting Fraterville mine, State Commissioner of Labor R. A. Shiflett reported that the ventilation was not up to requirements; that the furnace was inadequate to ventilate the mine, and that the air ways were choked in many places. Commissioner Shiflett found that 164 men were at work on the day of his visit, requiring by statute 15,200 cubic feet of air per minute. The volume of air entering the mine, he said, was only 8,000 cubic feet per minute."

For a year the respectable gentlemen who own the mine, and who are in close league with the authracite operators of Pennsylvania, have known that the men in their employ were daily breathing a poisonous atmosphere, killing them by slow degrees; and they knew that these men were in hourly danger of just such an explosion as actually occurred last Monday.

These respectable gentlemen knew their business. They figured things out carefully and decided that it was more profitable to work the mine, full force, without proper cleaning and ventilation, than to spend the comparatively small sum necessary to make it safe. The lives of two hundred miners, the happiness of two hundred working-class families, never entered into their calculations. They are good business men.

Under Socialism.

Under Socialism, there would be no incentive to such crime as this. To-day the mines are worked, not to get coal for the people, but to make profit for the non-producing capitalists. Under Socialism there would be no profits. The object of industry would be to supply the people's wants. The workers would get the full value of their product. It would be the interest as well as the duty of the democratically chosen managers to guard against accidents, just as it is now the interest of the plutocrats to let their wage-slaves take the risk while they take the profit.

THE SYSTEM ANALYZED.

The landlord possesses the land and will not allow you to use it without payment of Rent.

The capitalist possessses the machinery and will not permit you to turn a wheel without Interest.

The distributor possesses the products of labor and will not let you carry them away without Profit.

Private ownership of land demands Rent. Private ownership of machinery requires Interest. Private ownership of commodities calls for Profit.

The system is indifferent to the suffering and misery imposed upon its victims. The victims are the working class, the producers of wealth. From the results of their toil Rent, Interest and Profits are wrung.

Socialism would do away with private possession of land by rent-gatherers.

Socialism would abolish private possession of machinery by interest sharks.

Socialism would put an end to private trading in the products of labor for profit.

Under Socialism Rent, Interest, and Profit disappear. All natural resources and productive capital—land and the tools of production—become a social possession. There will then be no Rent, Interest or Profit to pay. Every worker will receive the full socially due share of the values his labor creates.

Vote to support the capitalist system and retain its means of exploitation—Rent, Interest and Profit—and you vote to continue the miseries of the world; you vote for your own enslavement and forge shackles for the limbs of your children.

No higher civilization is possible, for the world's wage workers. Capitalism must be destroyed if the race is to advance to the enjoyment of freedom.

Freedom cannot be won so long as Rent, Interest and Profit devour the people's substance. Socialism alone promises a life for the people free from the haggard uncertainties of capitalist production and distribution. Vote for Socialism.—Social Demogratic Herald.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

LABOR BILL IS KILLED.

Massachusetts Senate Puts Itself on Record.

Democratic Politicians Propose to "Make an Issue" of Labor Bill—Easy to See Why.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—The corporation lobbyists of the state dealt labor legislation a body blow to-day when by a union of all interests enough pressure was brought to bear to kill the bill prohibiting women and children working in mills at night in the Senate, though it had been unanimously reported by the Labor Committee and passage especially requested.

The vote stood 13 to 24. Before the bill was called up the cloakrooms and corridors of the Senate were crowded by lobbyists, buttonholing senators for the mill interests. The Arkwright Club, the mill treasurers' organization, keeps a large lobby at the State House; but to-day the railroad agents and all other professional molders of legislative opinion were at work against the bill, plying their trade so openly that members of the House were angered at their boldness, one veteran member denouncing their work as the coarsest and most disgraceful he had ever witnessed.

The labor element in the legislature is indignant over the treatment of the bill, and to-night is considering the advisability of asking Governor Crane to call for an investigation as to the means used and the amount of money spent by the mill owners. The Boston Central Labor Union-Legislative Committee will order a perpetual blacklist of two Boston senators who opposed the bill. The Democrats voted solidly for the measure, and it was declared by a state leader that they would make the bill an issue at the next election.

The above is a special dispatch to the New York "Times."

There are no Socialists in the Massachusetts Senate. If there were, there would have been a harder fight before that bill could have been killed.

And the Democratic party will "make the bill an issue," too! Let the workingmen look to Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, absolutely controlled by the Democratic party, where the cotton mills, largely owned by New England capitalists, are crowded with little children who ought to be in school or on the playgrounds.

The Democratic legislatures of these states have steadily refused to pass laws against child labor and their Democratic Senators and Congressmen, instead of using their influence in defense of the child-slaves, have spent their efforts in opposing the Chinese Exclusion Bill in the interest of the cotton-mill owners.

It is easy for the Democratic party to "make an issue" of a labor bill in Massachusetts, where it never expects to control the Legislature, and is therefore in no danger of being called on to keep its promises.

But let us ask, Why did the Massachusetts Democrats never realize their duty in this matter before? Why this sudden zeal?

The answer is evident: The presence of two Socialists in the Legislature, both of whom fight vigorously for Labor's interests and for Labor's interests alone, has alarmed the capitalist politicians. If the Massachusetts workingmen are wise, they will boycott at the polls every old-party politician who helped kill their night-work bill and other labor bills and will cast their votes solidly for Socialist workingmen to make their laws.

ALBANY REJECTS CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

The City Council of Albany, N. Y., has refused Andrew Carnegie's offer to give $150,000 for a public library. The press reports say: "The reason for the rejection is laid at the door of the labor element, which opposed the offer vigorously. Although the matter can be brought up at a later meeting, it is believed that it was effectually killed." The trade unions actively opposed the proposition from the start, declaring that they considered Carnegie's gifts as blood-money, and frightened most of the old-party politicians into voting against it.

The Worker takes some credit for having been the first paper to formulate the instinctive protest of the working class against the infamous steel capitalist's attempt to wipe o ut the memory of his crimes by the vulgar ostentation of his "benevolence." We congratulate the working people of Albany on their stand.

RATE CUTTING AND WAGE CUTTING.

The restraining order granted by the Federal Court in Chicago to prevent six railroads from cutting rates will not please the advocates of competition to any great extent. But the railroad magnates will be saved much worry, and profits likewise. Incidentally it shows that Uncle Sam is taking a kindly interest in the welfare of the capitalists. Now, if the courts should happen to issue injunctions to prevent wage cutting by scabs how happy we would be. But that is another story.—Cleveland Citizen.

——A new leaflet, "What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?" Ten copies, 5 cents; 50 copies, 15 cents; 100 copies, 25 cents; 1,000 copies, $2. Socialist iLterature Company, 184 William street, New York City.

IN THE COAL STRIKE FIELD.

Socialists of Pennsylvania Help in the Fight.

Amusing Misrepresentation of Socialist Circular by Capitalist Press—Miners Gladly Hear Vail — Work Done Throughout the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—The strike of 147,000 miners in Pennsylvania is now a matter of absorbing interest to every Socialist in the country. Not only does it arouse the deepest sympathy for these oppressed and long suffering men, but it opens up a vista of possibilities, a march of possible events having tremendous consequences, in which the giant Labor may be seen slowly rising from the industrial chaos to his majestic height as the modern savior of men and the founder of a higher order of civilization.

It is, however, in the power of the operators and railroad magnates to postpone almost at any moment the crisis they have invited. To the astonishment of all thoughtful observers, they seem—so far, at least—to be unaware of the gravity of the situation. With unwavering hand they stand ready to apply the torch to the powder magazine—to remove the keystone from the arch that holds back the rising flood—as if totally ignerant of the great forces that economic evolution may suddenly bring into play.

Their arrogant attitude is unquestionably moulding public opinion into support of the miners' cause. This in itself counts for much. But they are doing more. They are inviting public attention to the fact that they are standing guard—and a mere corporal's guard, at that—over the abundant supplies of nature in a determined conspiracy to withhold the necessities of life from the people's reach. And they are doing this in order that they may plunder the people the more! They openly avow that it is of no consequence to them whose fires burn low, whose hunger goes unappeased, so long as they themselves are luxuriously fed, clothed, and housed at the people's expense. In doing this they but repeat history. The blindness of the ruling class has ever been its undoing.

Amusing Misrepresentations.

The circular letter sent out to the miners by the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, as reported in The Worker last week, seems to have created something of a sensation, according to the following news dispatch of the "Evening Telegraph" of May 12:

"MYSTERIOUS LETTERS TO STRIKE LEADERS.

"Scranton, Pa., May 12.—A number of special delivery letters sent out, it is said, from Philadelphia and addressed to the chairman of miners' special meeting, reached this city at noon. The letters were first sent to the headquarters of District No. 1 and from there were sent to the various local union meetings now being held in this city and adjacent towns. Reports had it that the letters were sent out by a leading coal-carrying road with headquarters in Philadelphia. It was further reported that the letters contained matter bearing on the strike situation. The chairman of the meeting refused to divulge the contents of the letters, which are being closely guarded."

Other Philadelphia newspapers alluded to the "mysterious letters," gravely explaining that they contained anonymous threats of lock-outs and reduced pay if the miners go on strike—while admitting that the miners had refused to divulge their contents.

Miners' Friendly Response.

The members of Tamaqua Local No. 1,571 of the United Mine Workers sent back an official acknowledgement of the letter with a vote of thanks and wishes of success. Our comrades in Carbondale report that the letter was favorably commented upon by the miners in that locality. An urgent request comes from this place to send them speakers and organizers—especially William Mailly.

Comrade Vail had all the population of Nesquehoming (a mining town) surrounding the school house on May 16, louding cheering the truths of Socialism. Pottstown wants a speaker for May 20, and a Wilkes Barre comrade has been assigned this mission.

Work Throughout State.

In other parts of the state the work is progressing. Organizer John Collins entered the Pittsburg district on Saturday, May 17, where many meetings have been arranged. He will also stop a few days in New Castle before the special Councilmanic election on May 27. It is likely that Comrade Slayton will be the representative of the working class from the Fifth Ward in the Council of that city after that date.

Comrade Vail has been having well attended meetings in Pottstown, Lancaster, York, Spring Forge, Ephrata, Lehighton, and Mauch Chunk.

A county convention will be held in York, May 30, when a full ticket will be put in the field. In the same county, Comrade Vail recently addressed in the village of Spring Forge two open-air meetings, described by one of the comrades as follows: "The meetings were a great success. In the morning there were about two hundred present—three times the number we expected, and in the evening there wr about five hundred within the sound of his voice. All wanted to hear him; but many, as is usual in small towns, gathered their inspiration from a distance, listening attentively from nearby alley-ways or neighboring windows." A local with twenty-one charter members was formed after the meeting, and the charter has been forwarded.

The Local Despot.

The timidity frequently remarked in villages is due mainly to the existence of the town's solid man, "the Boss," who can say to most of the inhabitants, "You may stay in town and work for me," or "You can't work for me," which means, get out of town or starve. The "Old Boss" in this instance is the owner of the paper-mill, who works his men twelve hours a day and pays them wages that they can easily take home without the use of a wheelbarrow; in fact sometimes the children come to draw the pay while the parent works overtime, and it has been remarked that the child carries home a child's pay. Our comrades there are going to try to show that the working class cannot vote the boss class, and they can do it nice and quietly with their secret ballot.

The State Committee is arranging to send two or more speakers into the strike field, close on the heels of Comrade Vail.

Funds are urgently solicited from all locals, comrades, and sympathizers to carry on the extensive work planned for the Pennsylvania strike field.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

Send all money to J. Edelman, treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE GREETS STRIKERS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party sent the following telegram to the convention of anthracite coal miners at Hazleton, Pa., last week:

"W. B. Wilson, Secretary United Mine Workers of America, Convention Hall, Hazelton, Pa.:

"We are with you, heart and soul, whether in peace or war. If your demands are refused and the strike is prolonged, you can count on us all along the line. The same class that owns the mines owns the government. Carry the strike with us into the polls on Election Day.

"Fraternally,
"LEON GREENBAUM,
"National Secretary, Socialist Party."

"By order of the National Committee."

THE PRESENT NEED.

The "New Era," on behalf of the trade unions of Philadelphia, addressed to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers a message assuring that organization of sympathy and moral support, and offering financial aid if needed. President Mitchell replied by wire: "No assistance needed at this time. Thanks."

For the present, the best use to which the spare funds of sympathizers can be put is that of sending speakers and literature into the strike field to encourage the strikers, inspire them with revolutionary feeling, and point them the way to final victory.

Contributions for this purpose should be sent to the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party, J. Edelman, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

GREETING FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—The Massachusetts State Committee of the Socialist Party at last night's meeting adopted the following resolution, a copy of which was forwarded to President Mitchell:

"Whereas, The miners of the anthracite coal fields have at last struck, after a patient but unsuccessful attempt to settle their grievances with the mine-owners, who, declaring there is nothing to arbitrate, refuse to enter into a settlement; and

"Whereas, The low wages, the long hours of toil, the unfair weighing system, the pluck-me stores, and the numerous other disabilities from which the miners suffer have reached a point past endurance by self-respecting and liberty-loving men; be it

"Resolved, That we, the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, endorse the strike of the United Mine Workers and call upon Socialist citizens in particular and upon the fair-minded public in general morally and financially to support these workmen in their battle to add some little advantage to their hard lot; be it further

"Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the 150,000 miners and their friends a fuller consideration of the economic relationship existing between man and man, which is the fruitful cause of each specific strike and of labor troubles in general; which relation is the more plainly revealed in time of strike, as on the one hand it plainly arrays a few men in control of the coal fields, the capital for operating them, the complete opportunity to protect themselves against financial loss and even to add to their profit by extracting more revenue in times of industrial strife, and, greater than all, the full command of the employment by which workmen gain their daily bread; and on the other hand the thousands of men with their families, who live only because they are enabled to sell their only merchandise—their labor-power; kings of the coal monopoly pitted against the naked hands of the men who do the necessary work of the world!

"Therefore we, the Socialists of Massachusetts, recommend to you miners a weapon above the reach of the coal barons, in a battle of ballots on next election day. Congressional and state representatives may be by you elected who are pledged to the Federal ownership of all mines, to be democratically administered.

"That you will acquit yourselves like men in this battle we believe, and that you will win we fondly hope."

HIRING THUGS TO KILL MINERS.

The following news from the "Evening Telegram" of Newport News, Va., issue of May 14, is significant:

"An agent for the Pinkerton detective agency has been in the city for the past few days for the purpose of securing men to act as guards and officers for the mine owners in Pennsylvania in the region where the strike is now on. This agent left yesterday taking with him about twenty-five men, whom he secured here for the purpose. These men will be provided with rifles and placed in charge of the property where the strike is on, as is the custom in such instances. The departure of the men from this city is a source of relief to the police department here, as they are about the worst class of people that the police have to deal with."

Remember this if you should hear that the thugs and plug-uglies hired by the mine owners to look for trouble have made it and killed a few strikers.

ONLY THREE WAYS.

When we look at the question fairly it is readily apparent that there are, after all, only three means of living known to men—by the charity of others, by your own labor, or by stealing. All the experience of the ages does not reveal another means whereby men can live. If, however, we turn to the great wealth-holders of to-day and ask, "Whence this wealth—did you by your labor create these vast possessions?" there comes only an answering cry of derision. It remains, then, only to decide whether they hold that wealth and its resultant power through charity or theft, and we, the producers, who alone have a right to bestow it, know full well that it is not by charity. They do not come and beg us to give them of our substance, but on the contrary, when by our labor we have produced so much wealth, they take the lot and very kindly give us back just enough to enable us to live and continue working upon the same terms.—John Spargo, in "Where We Stand."

——If your neighbor asks you "What do you think of the Beef Trust?" be prepared to hand him one of our leaflets bearing that title.

WHY WE ARE WITH THE STRIKING COAL MINERS.

The hundred and fifty thousand miners who are out on strike in Pennsylvania are not Socialists. Probably not one per cent. of them voted the Socialist ticket. Most of them hate Socialism—or think they hate it, because they do not understand it.

But every one of the hundred and fifty thousand or more Socialists in the land is with the miners, heart and soul, in their battle. We wish them all success. We are with them because we are Socialists and because they are workingmen.

Whatever the demands of the miners, we are with them. For we know that workingmen on strike never demand half of what they have a right to.

We are with them because we too are workingmen, because our party is a working-class party, because we know that in fighting for themselves they are fighting the battle of our whole class on the industrial field, just as we are fighting it on the political field.

These miners are not Socialists—not one in a hundred of them—not yet. But they will be with us some day, just as we are with them to-day. The terrible logic of events will teach them as it has taught us.

A handful of capitalists, meeting in their offices on Wall Street, own the coal deposits that lay under the earth millions of years before man appeared on its surface and control the working of the mines and machinery which hundreds of thousands of workingmen have created by years of hard and dangerous labor. They can permit these miners to work or forbid them to work. They can dictate the terms at which the men may toil and live. They can dictate the prices which other workingmen shall pay for coal to keep them warm and cook their food.

The joint labor of myriads of men creates every cent of value in the mines and breakers and coal-roads and yards. Only by the joint labor of these myriads of toilers can the means of production be maintained. And the mines are a necessity for the life of the whole people. Yet we have left this handful of useless capitalists to control the whole industry for their own profit. Consider, you miners now on strike, is it not ridiculous?

You have to strike now for excessively moderate demands. The bosses would not even consider arbitration. For these very small demands you have to endure all the sufferings of a strike, all the dangers of a blacklist that may follow if you should be defeated. Yet you have a right to more than double the amount you are now getting in wages. Your labor produces every year more than twice as much as you get back. The larger half goes to Morgan and his friends. Under Socialism you would get all you produce.

And your lives are always in danger when you are at work. Only this week two hundred of your brothers were killed through the criminal negligence of the "operators" in the neighboring state of Tennessee. You have seen similar "accidents" in your own state. The mine owners did not risk their lives. They went calmly on clipping their coupons and betting on fast horses and spending on fast women the product of your dangerous toil.

Do you think these men are your friends? Do you think you can trust them in politics? Do you not think that when they oppose Socialism, it is an excellent reason for you to support Socialism? Fellow workingmen, striking miners, we, the Socialists of the land, are with you because you belong to our class and are fighting the capitalist class. We will gladly give you what aid we can and only wish it were a thousand times as great. We wish for your success in this battle and we invite you to join with us in another battle for the same cause at the ballot-box on November 4.

GAINS IN INDIANA.

Increase of Socialist Vote Is Not Confined to Terre Haute.

Indiana Socialists are much pleased with the results achieved in the Terre Haute city election, as reported last week. Vigo County, which includes Terre Haute, will have a [illegible]tion in a few weeks and [illegible]ialists of Party will make itself felt.

Several other places in the state made good record.

In Linton we polled 94 votes out of a total of 995 on the city ticket and in the Third Ward our candidate for Councilman, Comrade Price, beat the Republican and tied with the Democrat, making a second ballot necessary.

In Columbus the Socialist Party cast 138 votes, as against 16 for Debs in 1900.

Kokomo gives 111 in place of the 48 cast for Debs.

Huntington, which gave us but 18 in 1900, now polls 233.

Anderson casts 150 votes for Socialism. None were ever cast there before.

In Alexandria, where we had 47 for Debs a year and a half ago, we now have 208. In this city the Socialist Party holds second place, the Democrats having only 116 votes.

The Indiana state convention will be held on July 4 and a regular organizer will probably be put in the field.

SOCIALIST VICTORIES.

The "Social Democratic Herald" is authority for the following gratifying election returns:

The Socialists elected the mayor at Cameron, Colo.

A city councilman was elected by the Socialists in Plattsmouth, Neb.

Twelve offices were won by the Socialist Party in Standish township, Arenac County, Mich.

At Port Arthur, Texas, the Socialists elected the city clerk and have two members in the council.

The Sioux Falls, S. D., election resulted in a Socialist vote of 618; the Republicans carrying the city with 1,247 votes.

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM.

The economic system at any time prevailing determines the character of the laws, institutions, and religions of society. Subject to the operation of these laws and institutions there is no easily-determined limit to man's capabilities, save that which environment imposes upon him. People are what they are because of the economic environment by which they have been surrounded. All that we call crime, all injustice, all misery, all problems of society are rooted in economic conditions and not in individual "sin."—Social Democratic Herald.

——Hanford's pamphlet on "Railroading in the United States" is the liveliest piece of Socialist literature out. Get a supply at 184 William street, and hand them around among your friends.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS,

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
200 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.25
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Clubs are trumps on the East Side—policemen's clubs.

If we had a Debs instead of a Lo[illegible]ist in the White House, we [illegible]al schools between the Armours and Swifts and their pals of the Meat Trust hustled off to prison by as summary process as Debs himself suffered under for leading the railway strike of 1894. Consider this between now and Election Day.

Those bosom friends and labor leaders, Mark Hanna and Samuel Gompers, were in conference last Saturday at Mark's home about the coal strike and ways and means of "settling" it. Mark, the cautious candidate, doesn't want any labor troubles to interfere with the possibility of his election to the presidency.

A New York daily, to show the wickedness of the striking miners, recites the numbers of railway men who are being laid off as a result of the strike. It especially sympathizes with the flagmen on pusher engines, "a majority of whom are cripples." We might ask, Who made these men cripples? Who profit by the maiming of over thirty-five thousand railway men in this country every year? Who lobbied against the enactment of a law to compel the use of safety couplers and who violate that law and fight against its enforcement to-day? This capitalist paper is also very sorry for the railway station janitresses—many of them poor widows—whom the strike has thrown out of work. Who killed these women's husbands for the sake of profit and thus forced them to leave the home and go to work? For whose enrichment do more than twenty-five hundred railroad workers lay down their lives every year? Let the railway presidents answer. And meanwhile, let Labor's enemies be silent about crippled railway men and their widowed fellow-workers.

The New York "Sun" would like to have the Mine Workers' Union prosecuted for raising the price of coal, and declares that such action would be much more justifiable than prosecution of the Meat Trust. We do not argue with the "Sun" on points like this. To call attention to the fact that the miners produce the coal by their own labor, while the Meat Trust magnates only appropriate profits on the labor of other men, would be no answer. Rather it would confirm the "Sun" in its position. The "Sun" logically and consistently represents the capitalist class, in whose eyes profits are sacred and workingmen have a right to live only on condition that someone shall make a profit out of their toil. Yes, the "Sun" is logical—as logical as Foulon, who told the people to eat grass. And workingmen can act consistently by doing the exact opposite of what the "Sun" advises—by sticking to their unions and voting the Socialist ticket.

IT DOES ITS WORK WELL.

The Civic Federation—the famous Committee of Thirty-six that was to settle the labor question and "harmonize" Capital and Labor—has again been tried and found wanting.

So we write, on our first impulse. But we are mistaken. The truth is this:

The Civic Federation has again been tried and has done to perfection the work it was intended to do.

It has done good service for the coal barons just as it did good service for the transportation lords in Boston, although in a little different way.

It has succeeded in holding the miners in parley for several weeks, while the "operators" (as they call themselves, who operate nothing but stock-market swindles) made all their preparations for resisting the strike—laid up a stock of coal to sell at advanced prices, hired their thugs, supplied their subsidized newspapers with a stock of assorted lies, and made things safe with their judges and public officials.

Every step in the career of the "Peace Committee" still further justifies us in the position we took five months ago, when we denounced it as a scheme for betraying the working class and declared that the labor leaders who took part in it had been duped by the Hannas and Schwabs, the Irelands and Potters.

THE "GREAT" MIDDLE CLASS.

The merchants of the "great middle class" in the anthracite region have shown their sympathy with the workers by refusing credit to the strikers from the very beginning of the struggle. We are reminded of Karl Marx' keen and terse characterization of the small trading and shopkeeping class in Germany fifty years ago:

"Its intermediate position between the class of larger capitalists and the proletarian or industrial class determines its character. Aspiring to the position of the first, the least adverse turn of fortune hurls the individuals of this class down into the ranks of the second. * * * Thus eternally tossed about between the hope of entering the ranks of the wealthier class and the fear of being reduced to the state of proletarians or even paupers, * * * possessed of small means, the insecurity of the possession of which is in the inverse ratio of the amount—this class is extremely vacillating in its views. Humble and crouchingly submissive under a powerful feudal or monarchical government, it turns to the side of liberalism when the capitalist class is in the ascendent; it becomes seized with violent democratic fits as soon as the capitalist class has secured its own supremacy, but falls back into the abject despondency of fear as soon as the class below itself, the proletarians, attempts an independent movement." ("Revolution and Counter-Revolution," pp. 7, 8.)

Of the small capitalists as a class—granting many individual exceptions—those words were true in Germany in 1848 and are no less true in America to-day. They talked bravely in the Bryan campaigns; they could endure to be called Socialists and Anarchists in the hope of financial legislation that would scale down their debts. But now, when it is a question of extending credit for a few weeks to their toiling neighbors, helping them to fight the plutocrats that oppress both alike—now they "fall back into the abject despondency of fear," they cringe at the crack of the Coal Trust's whip, they turn a deaf ear to the voice of manhood and to the pleadings of hunger, they hug their petty savings and tremblingly cry for "Peace," for "Law and Order."

And yet there are those who would persuade us to base our hopes for Socialism on the sordid cowardice of this middle class.

A SAMPLE OF "RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM."

The St. Louis "Star" gives us the following interesting piece of information:

"Enormous quantities of diseased meat—unfit for human consumption—are regularly sold in the cheap butcher shops of St. Louis to poor families and low-priced restaurants.

"The only fortification which St. Louis has against the packers and butchers who sell this diseased meat is one lone inspector whose duty now consists in inspecting the meat supply of the public institutions.

"No general meat inspection to protect the public from these poisonous meats is ever made, and has not been made since August, 1900, when three out of four of the city meat inspectors were discharged because the city was in financial straits, and cut them out to economize."

The real point of the article lies in the last paragraph. We all know that diseased meats—as well as adulterated and sophisticated foods of other sorts—are sold wherever there is an opportunity; and that the motive to this indirect and therefore doubly criminal species of murder is the capitalists' desire for profits; and that it is the working class that suffers chiefly, if not exclusively from such diabolical practises.

What is new and especially timely in the article is the fact that it was the economy policy of the respectable good-government "reformers" that put the working people of St. Louis particularly at the mercy of the Meat Trust in this respect.

There is nothing surprising in this. The "reformers" belong to the capitalist class. They and others of their class are in the habit of buying the more expensive sorts of meat and therefore their life and health are not endangered if diseased meat is offered for sale cheap. These same capitalists pay most of the taxes and are therefore interested in municipal economy. It is the most natural thing in the world that they should economize by crippling the food-inspection service.

Workingmen should bear these thing things in mind whom capitalist "reformers" ask for their votes on a platform of "economy."

STATE CAPITALISM AGAIN.

The "Social Democratic Herald" says:

"Some of our ultra 'scientific' fellows may sneer at the postoffice department as state Socialism, but as compared to private corporations, its employees get good salaries and are guaranteed a certain security of livelihood for the future during good behavior, that makes their job more valuable still. The workers in our shops and factories would be much better suited if the government owned the business instead of private profit sharks. And if the government owned it, it would be the easiest thing in the world to get wages up, to get shorter hours, and to provide safeguards for the workers not now dreamed of. Competition makes waste, and if the government ran the industries there would be no competition, and so the workers could rightfully demand their share" (sic!) "in the saving."

In reply to which we venture to say: Some of our unscientific friends may point to the Postoffice Department as "an example of Socialism," but its employees are overworked and underpaid and their "certain security of livelihood for the future" would vanish at once if it were possible to apply labor-saving machinery in the postal service. The workers in the postal service would be much better suited if a Socialist administration conducted it instead of government profit sharks in league with the railroads. And if a government of capitalists owned a few other industries, it would not be the easiest thing in the world to get wages up and to get shorter hours. If it would, why is it that the letter carriers and postal clerks are constantly pleading for these things, without success? And why did President Roosevelt issue an executive order prohibiting them from trying to influence legislation for higher wages? The trusts do away with a great part of competition and thus eliminate waste, but the workers can "rightfully demand their share in the saving" till the end of time without getting it, unless they take the government out of the hands of the capitalist class and administer things in the interest of all who are willing to work. This information is tendered to the editor of the "Social Democratic Herald," as a contribution to his agitation fund, for the good of our common cause. Selah!

C. L.

An engineering paper published in India says:

"An attempt, we believe, is being made to introduce Chinese labour to work in a certain Indian colliery, but we hardly think it will succeed. Labour is cheaper in India than in any other part of the world; the only thing wanting at present to make it thoroughly effective is a proper agency to select and train it. The trained Indian miner is not only cheaper than the Chinese miner, but he is also more reliable, as he is not such a prey to obstinate superstition, as those who have seen the Celestial at work in the tin mines of Maleya can testify."

A correspondent, calling our attention to the item, remarks that the last sentence explains the anxiety of Western capitalist nations to send missionaries to the Chinese and convert them.

A PHARISEE'S PRAYER.

The other day I chanced to see on the children's page of a religious paper these words: "Thank God for food and clothing; thousands of children are hungry and cold."

Thousands of children are hungry and cold! What shall they thank God for? Is there anything to be expected from a church, from a religion, so self-complacent that it teaches its children such a Pharisee's prayer as this—to thank God that they are not as other children?

Imagine the mental and moral condition of a person who can tell a child to thank God that he is fed and clothed while thousands of children are suffering from cold and hunger!—W. T. Brown.

—Give your neighbor our leaflet on the Beef Trust and get his subscription to The Worker.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. By A. M. Simons. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1902. Cloth, 208 pages. Price, 50 cents.

It is perhaps not much to say in praise of "The American Farmer" that it is the most valuable book in the way of serious and original investigation yet contributed by America to the literature of Socialist economics. Unfortunately, it stands almost alone in such a category. That it may soon be followed, or surpassed the author no doubt hopes as earnestly as we; in his preface he expresses himself as "thoroughly satisfied if this work shall succeed in arousing students of American society to take a greater interest in the agrarian question and compel them to look at it from the point of view of the Socialist philosophy." It should do more than this.

The work opens with the declaration that: "The American farmer is a distinct and peculiar social factor. No other age has anything comparable to him. No other nation has his counterpart. His problems, his history and his future evolution present complications and relations* unknown elsewhere. At the same time he is more closely united to great world questions than any previous race of tillers of the soil. He is part of the great social development of his age to a greater extent than the farmers of any other nation, past or present. For these reasons the voluminous literature on the 'Agrarian Question' in European countries is of little value to the student of American agricultural problems, save in relation to the most general phases of the subject." It is pointed out that, even in those European countries where feudalism has for the longest time and most completely been overthrown, the conditions and the character of the agricultural population "are still more or less deeply affected by traditions" of the old system and that every discussion of European agriculture must take into consideration its development from the feudal stage. In America the development has been from a very different starting point and the present conditions differ accordingly.

Perhaps we may think that our author lays too much stress on this contrast between European and American agricultural development; yet it must be admitted that the difference between conditions in the two continents is much greater in this field than in those of manufacture, transportation, and commerce.

With this view of the nature of his task the author proceeds, through the first seven chapters to sketch in its main outlines the history of American agriculture in the New England states, in the South, in the Middle West, on the Great Plains, in the Far West (the Pacific Coast states), and in the Arid Belt. This historical section is perhaps the most interesting and the best written part of the book. We may give some illustrative quotations.

The decline of New England farming is thus succinctly told: "From now on" (that is, from the beginning of the manufacturing period, about the close of the eighteenth century), "the farmer was more and more forced to confine himself exclusively to tilling the soil. He no longer produced all the various articles used by himself and family, and hence, what he did produce was for exchange rather than for use. He no longer grew wheat and corn for the purpose of feeding himself and family, but rather to sell in order to buy a great variety of things hitherto manufactured on the farm. This made him a competitor with other farmers located in much more advantageous situations, who were producing the same articles to sell in the same market. His children, crowded out from the old home neighborhood, had gone West and were there producing these same crops to be sold in the same market. With the introduction of the steamboat and later the railroad, the distance element was well-nigh wiped out, and as the Western farmer was working on rich prairie soil with improved methods, it was not long until he was underselling New England producers. But the value of a farm is measured by the value of the goods it can furnish to the markets of the world at the market price. Hence the price of New England farms began to decline and instead of constituting a savings bank paying compound interest through rise in land values they became gigantic sponges sucking up all the farmer's capital and affording him only an opportunity to earn scanty wages." (P. 21.)

From the really brilliant chapter on the South, we take only this illuminative sentence: "There is a popular impression which a moment's thought should have shown to be erroneous long ago, that a large proportion of all Southern white farmers were slave holders. On the contrary, it is probable that not more than 5 per cent. of those who fought so bravely on the Confederate side for the right to own slaves ever had any more opportunity to exercise such ownership than the soldiers who fought in Cuba and the Philippines to secure the expansion of American markets ever had of becoming exporters to those markets." (P. 24.)

Passing over the treatment of the Middle West to that of the Great Plains, we find a clear statement of the seeming paradox by which the very advantages of the settling of that region turned to the disadvantage of the settlers and enforced a capitalistic character on what had now become the dominant factor in American agriculture: "The new pioneer of these boundless prairies was not compelled to brave the dangers of a wilderness or suffer exposure and hardships in order to reach his destination. There was no tedious and dangerous journey by flatboat or on horseback through a savage-infested wilderness, no fear of wild beasts, and no forest solitude to brave. On the contrary, they rode to their new homes over the rails of a a tie that united them to the capitalism they had left behind with a bond they not break no matter how much they wished. All lines of communication were open between them and the economic conditions from which they fled. The same mail that brought them tidings of the loved ones in the old home carried back to the Eastern money-lender the mortgage that was to hold them in a grip of iron for years to come. They were totally unable to escape from the complicated society into which they were born. The capitalist exploiter, with arms of steel, reached on after them into their new home and established there at once all the conditions from which the great pioneer army of America had been fleeing ever since the founding of the first straggling colony along the Atlantic coast." (Pp. 40-42.) And again: "Instead of towns arising as trade routes developed, the trade routes, in the form of railroads, came first and their owners arbitrarily decided where the centers of population should be located. Once the site had been decided upon the city immediately apeared, not by a gradual differentiation and specialization of industrial society, but through the simple fiat of a corporation. Such artificial communities had none of the co-operative fellowship of the neighborhoods of the earlier frontiers. They were intensely competitive from the start." (P. 43.)

Only one more excerpt can we give from this historical section, this one dealing with the consequences following upon the development of California from a grazing to a mining country and from that to wheat-growing and fruit-raising. "With each of these steps there was a continual widening of the economic and social circle of life. At first this circle was little more than the ranch. Then it was widened to the state with occasional breaks into the outer world. In this last stage of communication the barriers were broken down in all directions and California entered the great 'world market.' In 1869 and 1870 the transcontinental railroads were completed and California was united to the East with a tie which often partook of the nature of a fetter as well as a highway. For the next twenty years indeed, the history of California is to no small degree the history of the struggles between the railroads and the producers of wealth. Production having become for profit and sale and not for use, the price was determined by the surplus sold. At the same time the income of the farmer depended, not as heretofore upon the abundance of his crop so much as upon the fluctuations of railroad rates and market prices. The surplus, which fixes the price, can only be sold after transportation to Eastern markets. The railroads control the only effective means of such transportation and they therefore control the means of life of an entire community, upon which they are enabled to levy tribute. Within that community there are all imaginable complexities of exploitation and robbery and suffering, but the grip of the railroad remains the most dramatic and oppressive from the farmers' standpoint." (Pp. 52, 53.)

The most valuable part of the book, from a theoretical point of view, is, of course, that on "Agricultural Economics," to which the historical section is introductory and in which the foundation is laid for the concluding section, which deals with "The Coming Change."

In the first chapter of this section, entitled "Toward the City," the author shows from the Census and other statistics that the concentration of population has been a constant and, on the whole, an accelerating tendency for more than a century. He does more than this; for he shows, as against the comfortable cant of "back-to-the-soil" reformers, that it is a natural and irresistible economic tendency under our present system; great as are its attendant evils, these evils are only incidental to the normal functioning of our existing social organism. The city is the dominant factor in our society and its laws of development, by force of economic competition as well as through political power and other agencies, impose themselves upon the country and determine the conditions under which the agricultural population shall work and live.

The second chapter pictures "The Modern Farmer" in contrast with the farmer of earlier decades. No longer a man-of-all-work, producing directly the greater part of the goods necessary for his own subsistence and producing, therefore, for use rather than for sale, he is now a specialized worker, who can avail himself of the product of his labor only through the market. The very fact that the specialization of the farmer's skill is not so complete as that of the mechanic or factory operative—or, rather, that it is of a very different sort—this fact itself only makes the farmer's struggle for existence harder. "But it is in the marketing of his crops that the average farmer is at the greatest disadvantage. With the development of specialized farming the farmer is absolutely dependent on the market. In the modern competitive system it is a commonly recognized fact that the success of the average manufacturer depends much more on his ability as a salesman, as a skillful advertiser and manipulator of the market than upon his knowledge of the processes of manufacture. With very many articles to-day the process of sale is much more expensive than the process of manufacture. To be sure a society that tolerates such a wasteful condition of affairs is very foolish and undesirable, but we are not just at this point concerned so much with criticisms of the present society as with the manner of its operation and the position of the farmer in that society. The average farmer, however, has practically no knowledge of the best methods of marketing. He often has no choice as to the time or place of marketing, being forced to sell to the first bidder that appears after harvest, even if, as often happens in some localities, his crop is not already sold in advance to some mortgage-holder. * * *The manufacturer who should trust the marketing of his product to the chance honesty and activity of a body of men whom he had never seen would be considered little short of insane, and his business life would certainly be short. Yet this is exactly what the farmer is compelled to do. * * * To sum up, it may be said that the farmer of to-day has become a specialist with all the risks of his predecessor and none of his independence. He is compelled to 'put all his eggs in one basket,' and yet that basket is subjected to all the chances of season and crops that ever beset the life of the farmer. In addition, there are wholly new elements of chance introduced in the form of market fluctuations, which are as completely beyond his control as the changes of the weather."

In the following chapter, on "The Transformation of Agriculture," the specialization of agricultural processes and the increased productive power resulting from the use of machinery are further discussed, with the consequences that flow from these facts. "The fact that the farmer has actually become a part of the competitive system is a fact of tremendous importance. Yet it is a fact that is almost invariably neglected." This fact is the fundamental one in the whole argument.

The next chapter deals with "Concentration in Agriculture" and is, perhaps, the crucial point in the whole book. The author admits the fallacy of the theory, sometimes rashly advanced by Socialists who make a direct and crude application of the analogy of factory production to agricultural industry, that the "bonanza farm" is the type of successful agriculture and that the small farms are tending to disappear. He admits that, while in some regions bonanza farming is successful, yet in others the tendency is rather to the breaking up of even medium-sized farms into excessively small ones, and that, on the whole, the size of the typical farm does not show any marked tendency to increase.

Admitting this, however, he proceeds to show that this does not at all call in question the theory of concentration, which, he claims, applies just as truly to agriculture as to manufacture and commerce. Concentration he defines as "a movement tending to give a continually diminishing minority of the persons engaged in any industry a continually increasing control over the essentials and a continually increasing share of the total value of the returns of the industry." Thus defined—and it would be hard to question the correctness of the definition—it is certain that concentration in agriculture has already gone far and that it is evidently still proceeding.

One form of concentration is in the separation of certain processes from agricultural industry and their transformation into manufactures. Thus the slaughtering and preparing of meat and the making of butter and cheese, which up to the last few decades formed a part of the work of the independent farmers, are now chiefly carried on in great industrial establishments and—as we have learned to our cost even since the recent publication of this book—are largely controlled by one great national trust.

Another form of concentration in agriculture is seen in the increase of tenantry and, more especially, of farm mortgages. The mortgage-holder, even more securely than the owner of a rented farm, controls the nominal possessor and is able to exploit him, often beyond the point where a wage-worker's endurance would cease. And, while no adequate statistics on the subject are published, it is certain that the greater part of the farm mortgages are held, not by neighboring independent farmers, but by the great banking and other financial companies which also hold a large share of the bonds and stocks of railroad and industrial companies—that is, by the great capitalist class.

But yet another view must be taken of the subject. Agriculture is closely dependent upon other industries. The process of wealth-production must, in this age of the world, be considered as a whole, all of whose parts are interdependent. "The different productive processes must, especially when considered in their relation to general social evolution, be treated as a part of one organic movement. When so treated, it becomes evident that 'for a continually diminishing minority of the persons engaged in industry to secure a continually increasing control over industry, it is only necessary for them to gain control of the dominating essentials of industrial life. Considering the processes of wealth creation in this organic manner, it appears at once that there are a few industrial processes that are peculiarly essential in relation to the whole productive process. With the highly developed complex industrial life of to-day, coal, iron, and transportation interests are so vitally essential to the entire process of production that, once they are centralized in the possession of a few, those possessors are practically able to control the whole industrial life, the vital processes, so to speak, of any society." (Pp. 119, 120.)

Having thus shown that the farmer is a part of the competitive system and that agriculture constitutes no exception to the law of concentration which prevails wherever, in the present age, competition holds away, the author proceeds in the following chapter, the concluding one of this section, to show a close analogy between farmer and wage-worker—or, to put it more correctly, he proceeds to argue that the economic position of the farmer exactly corresponds to that of the wage-worker in other industries, in that he is deprived of the full control of the essential tools of production, is therefore absolutely dependent upon the owners of these essential tools, and is obliged to give up to them the whole value of his product in excess of the cost of subsistence. We may quote two passages from this chapter:

"It has been frequently stated that the farmer combines all economic functions—that he is at once capitalist, laborer, and manager of industry. In one sense this is true, but in another and the only rational sense, this is a part of the same fallacy that would ascribe to the wage-earner all those various functions and interests because as a carpenter he happens to own a hammer and saw, or as a miner he possesses a pick and shovel. But a man's economic classification is fixed by the dominant determining factor in his life and not the incidental ones. Does the economic position of the miner, his wages, mode of life, thought and social position depend upon the fact that he owns the pick and shovel, or upon the fact that he does not own the mine? Does he receive his income by virtue of the ownership of the pick and shovel or by virtue of the exertion of his strength? Apply the same test to the farmer. Does he receive his income from ownership or from productive labor? All authorities agree that in amount at least his income is more nearly comparable to that of the wage-worker than to that of any other class of society." (P. 127.)

And again: "We have noticed that farmers are forced to compete among themselves in the raising of all manner of produce. The result is that from the standpoint of the present system there is a constant overproduction of goods on the farm, and this while thousands are suffering for those same goods in the city. The farmer having raised the crops, comes to the railroad, elevator, cold-storage, or packing companies whose 'tools' he must use to complete the process of 'producing' his crop. He cannot transport his crops in the old way because of the fact that under competition only the cheapest method can be used where both are operating in the same field. But when he seeks to use the 'tools' for transportation, storage, etc., he finds that the owners of those charge him, to use their own expression, 'what the traffic will bear.' That is, they take from him, just as they take from their employees, all save enough to enable him to exist and perpetuate a race of producers for future exploitation. It will make no difference how much machines are employed, or methods of farming perfected so far as this condition is concerned. If the machine is one which can only be used upon the farm it will but aid the farmer to produce a larger crop and make the competition between him and his fellow farmers for the opportunity to reach the restricted market, still more fierce, and therefore the increased production will only add to the income of those who stand between him and that market. If the improvement takes the form of perfecting an entire process which can be taken from the farm, it will but become a part of the great factory system, and assist in the further subjection of the actual tiller of the soil. All the benefit of improvements and new tools will go to those who control these last and most essential processes of production.

"So long as there is infinitely more land than is required to produce the necessary agricultural produce the ownership of land conveys little advantage. So long as an unlimited number of saws and planes can be produced, the possession of such tools by the carpenter is ridiculously ineffective to secure him a position or enable him to retain his product. So long as the essential tools of his profession and those which are subject to monopoly by a small class of owners, are outside his control, he can never be but little more than a slave to those who do own such monopolized and essential tools.

"It thus becomes evident that the manner of exploitation of the individual wage-worker of the mines and factory and the farmer is practically the same. Both stand as a class opposed to the exploiting class, neither owns the essentials of production which are necessary to the class of producers. Under these conditions their position is shoulder to shoulder in a common battle for a common freedom. The farmer must enter the political battle from the point of view of the laborer, not of the capitalist. In the two great armies into which modern society is divided his place is with the creators of wealth in mine and shop and factory." (Pp. 135-137.)

The third part, "The Coming Change," includes a consideration of the agrarian political movements of the past—the Greenback movement, the Grange, Populism, etc.—pointing out their weakness and the reasons for it. From this the author proceeds to argue that the farmers' interest lies in political union with the class-conscious labor movement—not on the basis of "log-rolling" or the trading of support for two separate programs, one for industrial proletarians and one for farmers, but on the basis of an essential community of interests, which can be served only by the establishment of Socialism.

Doubtless many Socialists will be slow to accept Comrade Simons' position. It may be that he has carried his argument a little too far at some points, that at some points it fits conditions as they will be in the near future rather than conditions as they are. It may be, too, that in drawing his political inferences from the economic argument he has underestimated a psychological factor—the deceitful glamour by which the fact of legal ownership, of formal independence, so often masks and conceals the real facts of dependence from the dependent himself and misleads him into false courses. But we believe that the position taken in "The American Farmer" is essentially correct, and we cordially advise every reader to give the book careful study.

L.

WHAT SOCIALISM STANDS FOR.

Socialism is collective ownership of the means of producing the means of life, democratically managed by the workers who use them and with equal opportunity for all to the use and benefits of the use of these means of production, so collectively owned and democratically managed.

These are not three steps which may be taken one at a time, as if each step was a sample of Socialism. They are the three points, all of which are necessary to fix the position of a plane. They are the three legs of a stool without any one of which the stool cannot stand.—Walter Thomas Mills.

—If you want to make propaganda for Socialism, send a quarter for a hundred copies of our new leaflet on the Beef Trust, and get busy.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

New Era, Philadelphia.

Where is the much-vaunted Civic Federation? In the anthracite coal regions there is work for it to do. Capital has found that it doesn't do to carry this brotherly love for labor business too far. The miners actually thought the operators did love them, and now they feel sore because they have found out it was only a flirtation.

It is too bad that the obstinacy of the operators spoiled the plans of the dope mixers. But no one can blame the operators. Any one would be obstinate if his money-making game was threatened. What did a wise Providence create us for? To make money, to be sure. It is all well enough to talk of how God loves the poor, but the churches only hold gorgeous funeral services over the bodies of the wealthy. And if God's agents have such a nice discriminating sense you can bet your simoleons St. Peter ain't dead stuck on a tramp!

But to get back to the Civic Federation. Why did the miners throw coal dust on its white plumage? Is there nothing the horny handed sons of toil hold sacred? The base ingratitude of the miners is enough to turn every coupon clipper of the Civic Federation against them. When honored and respected society people give up their auto trips to rig up a confidence game for Labor, the miners have no right to show that the dice were loaded and the cards marked. Gentlemen don't squeal when they lose to bunco sharps. It is only rude, uncultivated work people who make a fuss when they find they have been cheated.

Who will save us now? Hanna is a broken reed. Morgan won't interfere. Gompers is dreaming of the higher aspirations of the American labor movement, and we have nothing but the common sense of the workers to rely on.

The Miners' Magazine.

It is time for the laboring people to take up the argument of the trust magnates—"There is nothing to arbitrate," while the producers of wealth receive nothing but a miserable existence from the product of their labor.

It is hard to conceive of a greater enemy to the interest of the laborers than the men high in their ranks proposing to surrender their rights to a committee of millionaires to arbitrate.

Every wage earner in the country who has a spark of independence in his veins should make himself heard against this unholy alliance between his enemy on the inside and his uncompromising foe on the outside, who are conspiring to rob him of what little liberty he enjoys and eventually land him in the Republican ranks to elect Senator Hanna or President Roosevelt to wield the lash over him for another four years.

Social Democratic Herald.

During slavery days in the South the little black children, before their frames were firmly knit and braced for the struggle of life, were free to run in the sunshine, their food and shelter was sure and adequate and they played with all the irrepressible joy of childhood on the mellow soil of the plantations. Yet they were slaves!

At the present time the Yankee profit skinners of New England—the "eminently respectable," if you please!—have invaded the free South, and little white children are hurried from their beds before daylight to the great cotton factory-prisons, and there kept out of the sunlight and away from the grass and the trees for twelve hours daily, working at exhausting toil, monotonous, gloomy, laughter-hating toil. And the doctors say their space of life averages but a few years, after the factory gets hold of them. Yet they are free!

Under chattel slavery, human beings were property and hence their health and soundness was guarded by the owner, the same as that of a horse.

The Workers' Gazette, Omaha.

It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan is a great Socialist, who, after winning all the people have and teaching them the folly of unlimited private property privileges, intends to give the country back to the people if they will establish public ownership. After Mr. Morgan gets the whole cheese it will make little difference whether he wants to give it back or not. The people will take it. But if he can teach the people the folly of unlimited private property privileges he will do enough to earn a niche in the temple of greatness by the side of Patrick Henry and Abraham Lincoln.

THE CLASS WAR.

When we Socialists appeal to the class interests of the workers, when we urge the necessity of class-conscious political action, we are accused of creating a class war. But that is absurd. We do not create the class war—it exists as a result of the economic methods. We simply call attention to the fact of its existence and urge the necessity of dealing with it. We abhor the class system and its evils and say it must be abolished. But how? That is the question. In order that the class war may be abolished its existence must be recognized. We emphasize it therefore, and call upon our fellows to join us, because we know that in this strife there are no neutrals; in this especially is it true that "He who is not for us is against us." Further, we do not say to them, "Let us defeat the ruling class that we may rule them as they have ruled us!" No, it is not a cry of vengeance or of envy; on the contrary, we say, "Let us destroy the power of the ruling class so that henceforth there may be no classes, but a unified people which is far better."—John Spargo, in "Where We Stand."

BUY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS.

PARTY NOTES.

Comrade Debs will address a number of meetings in Colorado.

James S. Roche spoke before the miners at Bevier, Mo., on Injunction Day, Saturday, May 17. On the same day John C. Chase spoke before the miners at Staunton, Ill.

Enough dates have been made with trade unions to keep Comrade Chase in Missouri during the entire month of May and in Iowa and Minnesota during the months of June and July. From there he will go through the Northwestern states to the Pacific Coast.

Twelve state committees have so far approved the monthly report book for financial secretaries. The National Committee has in preparation a uniform receipt book for local secretaries.

Comrade Louis Goazieu, editor of the French labor paper, "L'Union des Travailleurs," of Charleroi, Pa., is making a short tour of Indiana and Illinois, addressing meetings of French-speaking miners.

Local Rochester has opened headquarters and free reading room at 95 Main street, room 9, right in the heart of the city. This will "supply a long felt want" and should be energetically supported.

Local aBttle Creek, Mich., has offered, through the public press, prizes of $5 each to the five pupils in the public schools and business schools of the city who shall write the best essays on Socialism. The prizes will be given at a public mass meeting.

Comrade Vall addressed a good audience in Wilkes Barre, Pa., Sunday evening. The audience was very attentive and seemed to appreciate the excellent lecture to the full. There were a number of women in the audience and Mrs. Vall gave an instructive little talk for their benefit, which was well received. Financially also the meeting was a success; tickets were sold at 10 cents and the receipts covered all expenses and left a small surplus.—Local Wilkes Barre meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 2:30 p. m. The comrades keep in close touch with the labor movement. All Socialist readers of The Worker in the vicinity are urged to join the Local and help in its work.—Comrade Charles F. Quinn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, will address the meeting of May 25.

Wm. W. Atkinson is the next lecturer in the course at the Philadelphia headquarters, 1022 Arch street. On Thursday evening, May 29, he will speak on "The Hope of the Ages."

The General Committee of Local New York meets Saturday evening, May 24, at the Labor Lyceum.

The County Committee of Local Kings County will meet Saturday evening, May 24, at the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn.

There will be a meeting of the New York Speakers' Club at the Labor Lyceum, Friday, May 23, at 8 p. m. All who are willing to become speakers for the party should attend.

The City Executive of Local New York has printed 30,000 copies of the leaflet, "What Are You Going to Do about the Beef Trust?" especially for use in the city and state of New York. These should be distributed at once. Every subdivision in New York and Brooklyn should take as many as it can use. Order of Organizer, at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, or Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street. Price, $1.25 a thousand. Cash must accompany all orders.

The 4th A. D. at its last meeting decided to call a conference of the 2d, 4th, 8th, and 12th A. D. to begin preparations for the campaign in the Congressional District; also to ask the General Committee and the First Agitation District to hold meetings in protest against the robbery of the working people by the Meat Trust.

A special meeting of the 7th, 9th, and 25th A. D. organizations of the S. D. P. of New York City will be held on Thursday evening, May 29, at the home of Comrade Wecklein, 508 West Twenty-sixth street, top floor. As business of importance is to be transacted all members should be present without fail, and all other readers of The Worker living in these districts are urged to attend and join the party organization.

The newly organized 34th A. D. at its last meeting added two more to its membership, bringing the number up to twenty. The district meets every Friday evening at 380 Willis avenue—back of a cigar store, entrance through the hall. Every Socialist in the district should be present at the meeting of May 23, at 8 p. m., sharp.

Bolton Hall, the well-known Single Taxer, is expected to speak on "Class-Consciousness," at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street, Friday evening, May 23. Some of the comrades should be present to set the audience straight after our Single Tax friend ge through.

AND HE WAS RIGHT.

First Office Boy—De boss told me I should save at least half what I earned!

Second Office Boy—Wot did you tell him?

First Office Boy—Told him dat would be at least four times me salary!—Puck.

SPRING IN BUFFALO.

State Organizer Spring is now at Buffalo, where he will remain for a few days. Several mass meetings have been arranged for him in different parts of the city, as well as a debate with a Mr. Thayer, a more or less prominent lawyer of the city, who recently addressed the high-school pupils on "The Evils of Socialism," and whom Spring promptly challenged. The movement in Buffalo is getting into shape again, after a period of inactivity. The attack by Bishop Quigley has had much to do with the revival and Spring will see that we make the most of it.

MASSACHUSETTS NOTES.

It is some time since the movement in Massachusetts presented such an encouraging aspect as it does to-day. The state organization has gotten into fairly good shape and if the comrades continue working as they are doing now we can be assured of a fine increase in our vote throughout the Commonwealth next November. The state committee, however, is hampered by lack of funds to do the organizing work necessary in this state. We have need for at least one more organizer who could put his whole time in the field. There are a great many places where the party had votes last year where we have no organization and where one could be easily established if some one could visit them, and thus ensure a still further increase in future elections. With the growth of the organization more time is required to attend to the correspondence and other details, more than anyone employed in a shop or factory can afford to give. The consequence is that the time of the organizer is necessarily taken up with the masters not directly within his sphere. If the Socialists of Massachusetts devote some energy to their organization and continue to rally to the support of the state committee, they will be agreeably surprised with the results. It is only by organized effort that we can take advantage of the many opportunities offered to advance our propaganda—opportunities which no other state continually presents, and which we have not, for many reasons, made the most of in the past.

The state committee is arranging a tour for Eugene V. Debs for October next, and it is probable at least half a dozen dates will be made for him. As it is two years since Debs was in Massachusetts there is a great desire to see and hear him again, and with the increased interest being taken in the subject of Socialism, his visit should be a thoroughly successful one.

The lecture course of Charles H. Vail was so successful in Boston last winter that another one will probably be arranged for next fall or winter. There are other cities in this state that could well follow this plan, and where the full course cannot be given one or two dates can be made. Few speakers can present the Socialist position so clearly and so effectively as Vail.

I was at Haverhill during the past week, and am pleased to report that the organization there is settling down to steady work that is bound to have its effect next fall. Open-air meetings on the public square are held each Saturday night, Representative Carey being the speaker at the first one held two weeks ago, and at which there was a very big crowd. The club is practically out of debt and holding regular meetings. The latest attempt of the capitalist politicians to sidetrack the Socialist movement finds expression in a proposed new city charter which would do away with ward representation. The Common Council would be abolished, and the Socialists shut out of representation in the city government. It is hoped also to exclude Socialists from the School Board and as Assistant Assessors. The charter will have to be adopted by a vote of the city and it is not likely the attempt will succeed.

An open-air meeting was held at Lawrence on Thursday-night at which Comrade Putney, of Somerville, and the writer were the speakers. There was a good crowd, considering that next day those present had to go to work at an early hour. Things have got in rather an unsatisfactory shape in Lawrence, although the Socialist sentiment is stronger than ever. The old and faithful worker, Comrade Tepper, is still on deck, and, with the aid of a number of other young comrades, will soon get affairs into better running order.

Comrade Fischler, of Chicago, is in Massachusetts and is addressing Polish meetings wherever he can make dates. He had a good meeting at Taunton on the 13th, and spoke in the town hall in Fall River on the 16th. He also spoke in German in New Bedford on the 15th. Comrade Fischler will visit many cities where there are Polish workingmen and wherever we have clubs at these places comrades should get up meetings.

Out Brockton way an active propaganda is being carried on all the time. Father McGrady speaks there on Monday next and a good meeting is assured. I hear that the Brockton comrades are talking of putting their main efforts into electing representatives to the General Court and several districts will be warmly contested. There are a number of Socialists in Brockton who would make good companions to Carey and MacCartney.

N. P. Geiger is located in Boston at present and is prepared to fill out of town dates, for open-air meetings, Saturday evenings preferred, as he is at work in the day time. Address him at 84 Kendall street, Boston, or the State Secretary, W. P. Porter.

The Quincy comrades are arranging a grand picnic for the middle of June, and as they are experts at picnicing, this one will be like all previous ones—if not more so. In fact this affair is going to be the most elaborate ever given by the Quincy Socialists and the program will be the best ever. Some of the best Socialist speakers will be there and there will be sports of all kinds. Reports from Quincy are to the effect that more interest is being taken in Socialism than at any time previous, the trade unionists especially showing signs of progress.

The regular meetings on Boston Common are now in full swing. Last Sunday was a beautiful day and large crowds assembled along the mall, and listened to the "cranks," of which there is an ample sufficiency. Comrade Putney's bench was surrounded by a big crowd during the two hours that he and Comrades Mahoney, Geiger and the writer spoke.

As soon as the Legislature adjourns, Representative Carey will make a tour through Maine for the party. Elections come in that state in September, and it is important that the Socialist Party should make a showing that will set an example to the rest of the country. Carey has filled many engagements this month, principally before trade unions. Representative MacCartney will take a rest for a while, and save his energies for a vigorous campaign in the fall.

Boston Socialists will give a picnic in the summer—somewhere—as soon as the committee appointed gets ready to act and make arrangements. Open-air meetings will also be held in all the public squares.

The Socialist Party has never been stronger in Springfield than it is today. The vote for Mayor last fall was considerably larger than ever before, and better than that, the average of the whole ticket showed a still greater gain. The activity of the Socialist Club this spring already promises well for the coming fall. Five new members were admitted at the next meeting after the May Day celebration, which was very successful and at which Representatives Carey and MacCartney were the speakers. But all records were broken by the meeting last Monday night, when Comrade Father McGrady spoke at Graves' Hall. The hall seats about twelve hundred and was packed to the doors and window sills, many being turned away. Father McGrady made a great speech and without any doubt reached and made a lasting impression on a great many who had never heard a Socialist speech before. Both the May Day meeting and the McGrady meeting netted the club a little, so it is more prosperous financially than it has been for some time. It is hoped now to get Comrade Debs to speak in Springfield in the fall.

Lynn comrades are organizing more closely and a city central committee is in process of formation. This step is taken in order that the members in West Lynn can work together with the others in the city proper. The Lynn comrades are on the lookout for new quarters, although some think it might be best not to have clubs in the summer as the agitation meetings will be held every Sunday in a grove near the city. These meetings will begin the first Sunday in June, and there will be a different speaker each Sunday.

W. M.

MAINE NOTES.

Local Portland held a "smoker" last Friday evening. A good audience was present, who were addressed by Comrades Chas. L. Fox, candidate for Governor; H. E. Rouillard, candidate for State Legislature from South Portland; Wm. P. Rogers of Freeport, candidate for County Commissioner, and Samuel C. Phillips of Westbrook, candidate for Sheriff. A collection of nearly $45.00 was taken in cash and pledges.

There is good prospect of a French branch being organized at Westbrook in the near future. One of the comrades reports much interest in Socialism among the French in that city, and thinks they will be able to organize with a charter membership of fifteen or twenty.

State Committeeman L. E. Bramhall of Camden writes encouragingly of the prospects in Knox County. We note that the press in that section, and especially the Rockland "Opinion," are very fair in their treatment of trade unionism and Socialism.

From far off Washington County Comrade Bangs of North Lubec writes: "Over two hundred have signified their intention of voting our ticket this fall." As our total vote in this county at the last presidential election was only 76, these figures would indicate a most gratifying per cent of increase.

Now and again an application for membership comes in from Penobscot County, where Comrade E. N. Tracy has been waging an almost single-handed fight. More power to the comrades whose pioneering makes possible the ultimate harvest of sentiment and votes.

And so it goes. From the north to the south, from the east to the west comes the words of hope and good cheer. The fountains of Puritanical conservatism, which has won Maine the unenviable reputation of being the most hidebound state in the Union, are being stirred to their depths by the steady growth of Socialistic ideas and ideals.

We are preparing to take our stand in the front rank of Freedom's Army.

F. E. I.

ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN.

The comrades of St. Louis have settled down to hard work immediately after their enthusiastic city convention which we reported last week. Reports of the first week show such items as these: First Ward held two public meetings, addressed by Wm. Brandt, candidate for Congress in the Tenth District and M. Ballard Dunn, candidate for the legislature; new members were taken in at both meetings. Second and Sixth and Ninth Ward comrades are devoting themselves to precinct work. Eighth and Tenth Wards hold meetings, addressed by Jas. S. Roche and G. A. Hoehn, and took in new members. Leon S. Greenbaum speaks this week for the Eleventh and Eighteenth Wards, and C. F. G ebelein and W. W. Baker for the Twenty-first. The campaign fund is increasing rapidly and everything looks hopeful.

The platform adopted at the city convention contains a clear statement of revolutionary Socialist principles, based on our national platform, which is followed by the following statement:

"DUTY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

"While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

"MUNICIPAL MEASURES.

"As municipal measures we, therefore, advocate:

"1. The public ownership and operation of all public utilities, such as street railways, gas and electric plants, telephone systems and all other industries which the powers of the municipality permit it to acquire; the revenues to be applied to the increase of wages and shortening of hours of labor of the employees and to improve generally the condition of the working class of this city, but under no circumstances shall any part of said revenues be applied to the reduction of taxes in favor of the capitalist class.

"2. The abolition of the contract system on all public work, such work to be done under direct supervision of the city and under union conditions, with a minimum wage of two dollars per day of not exceeding eight hours.

"3. Inauguration of public works for the employment of the unemployed.

"4. The enactment and strict enforcement of laws protecting all workers in stores, shops and factories.

"5. Compulsory education of all boys and girls up to the age of sixteen years; the city to provide all books and school supplies free and food and clothing where necessary.

"6. Application of the principles of direct legislation (the initiative and referendum) and the imperative mandate to the conduct of all public affairs.

"7. Amendment of the city charter enlarging the powers of the municipality in the interest of the working class."

THE SCRIMSHAW MEMORIAL PARADE.

The general arrangements for the parade and meetings in memory of Frederic Scrimshaw, to be held on Decoration Day in Arlington, are about completed.

The program provides for the line to form at the corner of Harrison avenue and Fourth street, Harrison, at one o'clock, and, led by the Socialist Drum and Fife Corps to march through Harrison avenue, Kearny avenue, Midland avenue, and Elm street, to the Arlington cemetery.

Addresses will be made over the grave by Peter E. Burrowes and possibly by Dr. Furman, both old companions of Comrade Scrimshaw, and by Comrade Cole. In addition, a few appropriate songs will be sung by the Socialist Quartet of Jersey City. The steps will then be retraced to Roche's Hall, on Kearny avenue, where refreshments will be served, and a propaganda meeting held. Leaving here, the march will be resumed to Harrison, where a street meeting will be held and the parade dispersed.

Several hundred people are expected to be in line, as most of the Socialist organizations and many of the unions of Hudson and Essex counties have signified their intentions of participating.

All organizations or individuals wishing to join in the demonstration are requested to communicate at once with A. P. Firth, 222 Devon street, Kearny, N. J., in order that an estimate may be made on which to base the preparations.

W. L. O.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

Amount reported to May 10	$352.68
Flemish Branch, Philadelphia	5.00
Joe McGann, South Norwalk, Conn.	.25
Local Bellaire, O.	1.00
Local Arlington, Wash.	2.25
Leonard D. Abbott, New York	5.00
Total to May 17	$366.18

THE MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.

The materialistic conception of history proceeds upon the principle that production, and, next to production, the exchange of its products, is the ground work of every social order; and that in every social system that has arisen historically, the distribution of the products, together with the social divisions into classes and orders, depends upon that which is produced, and the manner in which it is produced, and also upon the manner in which the articles produced are exchanged. According to this, the prime causes of all social changes and political revolutions are to be traced, not to the heads of men, not to their increasing perception of eternal truth and justice, but to the changes in the manner of production and exchange; they are to be traced, not to the philosophy, but to the economic of the respective epochs. The awakening perception that existing social institutions are unreasonable and unjust, that sense has become non-sense, and right wrong, is only an evidence that, in the methods of production and forms of exchange, changes have silently taken place with which the social order, fitted to the previous economic conditions, is no longer in keeping. Hereby it is at the same time implied that the means for the removal of the discovered abuses must be latent and more or less developed in the changed conditions of production themselves. But these means are not to be invented by the brains, they are to be discovered, with the aid of the brains, in the material facts of production that are on hand.—Frederick Engels, in "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific."

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

OUTING & PICNIC,
Socialist Club, B'klyn,
Decoration Day, May 30th,
At Koessinger's Highbridge Park.
Jamaica Road & Schurman Str.,
RICHMOND HILL, L. I. Tickets 15 Cents.
TO REACH PARK: Broadway & Fulton Str. "L" or surface cars transfer at East N. Y. to Jamaica trolley. Myrtle Ave. "L" or surface cars transfer at Ridgewood to Richmond Hill cars. If using Rapid Transit Road, stop at Morris Park Station.

New York & Westchester, Attention.
Grand Festival at Grace Farm, Yonkers, on Sunday, June 1st, 2 P. M. Take Jerome Ave. Trolley cars to Dunwoodie Station, ask for Grace Farm, rear of Hollywood Inn Ball Grounds, close to station. Admission free. Games, Singing, Dancing & Shooting. All welcome.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

Strictly Union-made
BUFFO
TINY SPICY HAVANAS
10,15 & 20¢ Packages
PLUM
If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to THE
E. Seidenberg, Stiefel & Co.,
MAKERS.
98TH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK.

"WHERE WE STAND."
A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 50 for $1.40, 100 for $2.50, postpaid. Order now.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.
Published by THE COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Mauser," by Frank Stuhlman; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10c. a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted. SPECIAL.—Upon receipt of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Where We Stand."
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

R-I-P-A-N-S
I have been a great sufferer with piles for years, and I have tried everything I heard of, and have had bleeding piles, and felt terrible. An aunt of mine came from the country to see me and she made me take Ripans Tabules. I first took two four times a day, then I took one at each meal, and then one every day. At the end of two weeks I felt a great change. I thank Ripans for relieving me of all I suffered.
At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 338 Broadway, New York, on the 31st day of May, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated April 30, 1902. R. WILDAY, Pres.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.
ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.
PATRONIZE . . . .
FRITZ'S COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM.
373 Bowery, bet. 4th & 5th Sts. N. Y.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

LAWYERS.
MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin
L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free
H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.
Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building)
7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST,
774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

ORGANIZER WANTED.

An organizer is wanted to put in a month or more in Connecticut, visiting sympathizers and readers of party papers, inducing them to join the party, extending the circulation of party papers and pamphlets, and addressing open-air meetings. Salary and expenses will be paid an energetic worker. Address Connecticut State Committee, A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, 746 Chapel street, New Haven.

Edward King will lecture Sunday, May 25, at 8:30 p. m., in the club rooms of the Young Men's Educational League, 331 Broome street. Subject: "The Labor Struggle in England for Free Speech and Organization." Admission free. All are welcome.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

DON'T WEAR YOURSELF OUT TRYING TO SPREAD SOCIALISM, but take hold of things by the smoothest handle. New ideas and labor-saving devices in propaganda material. Samples for 2c. stamp. FRANK OHNEMUS, 196 Park Place, Long Island City, New York.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERNATIONAL SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION Registered
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...
Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by BEN. HANFORD	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father MCGRADY	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by ALGERNON LEE	3 Cents
The Proletariat by KARL KAUTSKY	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by JOS HARRIMAN. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by KARL MARX and FRED'K ENGELS	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. ENGELS	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. STONE	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by KARL KAUTSKY	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by FRED'K KRAFFT	10 Cents
The Adventures of JOHN MCCUE—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by PAUL LAFARGUE / Social Effect of Machinery by FRANK W. COLTON	10 Cents
Where we stand by JOHN SPARGO	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by ROBERT BLATCHFORD	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.

Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" ..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth $2.60
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb ..... $4.00.
"The Passing of Capitalism." By Ladoff. 25c.
"Organized Self-Help." By H. N. Casson. 25c.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue .... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons ..... 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth ..... $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford ..... 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages ..... $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo ..... 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ..... 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England

A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS

That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 each or $2 a month five months makes you joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	.25	.10
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Enslin Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	1.50	.90
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.30	.18
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.02
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.25	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

Have you seen a copy of the
THE COMING NATION?
Opinions from the comrades:
"It's a strong, attractive, and instructive number."
"The best propaganda paper in the field."
"Its cartoons and pictures are drawing cards. People will read pictures where they won't read rhetoric."
Send your name on a postal card and receive three sample copies free.
FRED D. WARREN, Editor.
E. N. RICHARDSON, Assistant Editor.
THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Flescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. [illegible] ounciations of

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kassenfuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 130 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial-benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 2 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lazern, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 222

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Grant street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 2:30 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.
F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST. New York City.
Use this Label. Union Printer
Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

HUNGRY WOMEN CLUBBED BY "REFORMER" LOW'S POLICE.

It is easy for comfortable aristocrats to moralize, after a good dinner, over the wickedness of the poor women of New York who have been "rioting" against the extortions of the Meat Trust. It is easy for them mildly to condemn the greed of the Trust, and loudly to demand the enforcement of "Law and Order" against the working people who—only half fed the year round—are now driven to desperation by the crime of the Trust.

A capitalist "reform" Mayor, who could weep crocodile tears last fall over the woes of the people of the East Side, can think of nothing better to do now than to send out platoons of police with orders to break up meetings, insult and club men, women, and children, and drag them before the Magistrates for fine and imprisonment.

Does Mayor Low know, do his well-fed Magistrates know what a ten-dollar fine means to a woman who has to live on three dollars a week, or to a man who has to support his family, when he can find work, on seven or eight dollars a week? The Mayor and the Magistrates neither know nor care. They do not trouble themselves about these things.

How would it be if a workingman were Mayor of New York? Suppose Ben Hanford had been elected last fall. Do you suppose, you working people who are now "rioting," that he would have sent police to club you for meeting to discuss your troubles.

Socialist city councils in France tax the capitalists to get funds for feeding the school-children of the working class and for helping workingmen on strike. How would it be to have a Socialist administration in this city now?

And the national Administration, what is it doing?

It is making a great pretense of prosecuting the Meat Trust, to be sure.

You remember that two months ago this same administration at Washington was talking loud about how it would prosecute the Northern Securities Company—the Morgan-Hill-Harriman Railway Trust. Now read in the daily papers of last Wednesday, this little dispatch:

"CHICAGO May 20.—An amicable understanding is about to be effected between the Federal Government at Washington and the Northern Securities Company. For some time friends of J. P. Morgan and J. J. Hill have been importuning President Roosevelt to have the suit against the company called off. From one of the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company it has been learned that assurances have been given by the Federal officials that, if certain modifications in the company's financial construction be made, the Attorney General would consider withdrawing the Government's suit against the company."

Meanwhile, Morgan has absorbed the Louisville road, Hill has got the Eastern Minnesota, and Harriman is hobnobbing with Republican politicians at grand banquets.

Do you think the strenuous Roosevelt will do any more against the Meat Trust than he has against the Railway Trust?

Roosevelt knows the game of "bluff."

But you, workingmen, can "call" the bluff. Your winning card can be played on November 4. It will be a straight Socialist ballot—in this state, the straight ballot of the Social Democratic Party, bearing the emblem of the Arm and Torch. Be ready to play it.

IN ESSEX COUNTY UNIONS.

After a bitter contest, lasting nine weeks, the Journeymen Plumbers have won a decided victory over the Master Plumbers' Association. The eight-hour day has been established at a standard wage of $3.50; all overtime, including Sundays and holidays, to be paid for at the rate of double time.

The fight between the plumbers and their economic masters, the bosses, developed a peculiar state of affairs. One of the leading lights in the Master Plumbers' Association is a Republican Assemblymanenamed Smith, and he it was who led the movement against granting any concessions whatever to the striking journeymen. It appears that Smith had a contract on hand, which he was under bonds to have completed upon a certain date and he boasted that he would demonstrate to organized Labor that they were not essential to the completion of the contract. He advertised for s cabs, but with no result. The buildings were too well picketed. As a last resort, the Master Plumbers decided to help him save his bond, and they all donned overalls and went to work. The jour- It we lay back and smiled; they had Lo al ...ship ties work before and they ...the enthusiasm soon wears off. Their surmises were correct, for the Master Plumbers were glad to concede everything asked, and are now taking Turkish baths and trying to get their joints straightened out. When Assemblyman Smith bobs up again for political honors the working class of Newark will see to it that he is properly retired to private life, where he may practise his union-smashing tactics as a private citizen and not as a public official.

A committee representing the proposed Socialist Daily and The Worker recently appeared before the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America. They were most cordially received, and after explaining the object of the papers they were granted credentials by the Council authorizing them to appear before the various locals in Essex, Union, Hudson, and Passaic Counties. The Brotherhood of Carpenters is one of the most progressive bodies in the labor movement in New Jersey. Their membership in the vicinity of Newark is over two thousand.

Quite a shock was delivered to the pure and simplers at the Essex Trades Council last Friday evening. It happened under the head of reports of delegates, and George Wright, delegate from Feeders and Assistant Pressmen's Union No. 19, was the man who delivered the solar plexus. Mr. Wright stated that at his union's regular meeting in May they voted unanimously to devote two hours to the discussion of Labor Politics at their regular quarterly meeting which will be held on Tuesday, June 3, and that they had also extended an invitation to the representatives of the Socialist Daily and The Worker to be present. They will also serve a collation after the discussion is over. This is a typical American organization containing about one hundred members, ranging from twenty-one to thirty years of age. They are both fearless and aggressive. Their delegates to the central body, George Wright and Frank Ostentag, are both brainy men who are always to be found upon the side of enlightenment and progress. The time has at last arrived in Essex County when the fossilized misfits of the labor movement are compelled to take to the high weeds and tall timbers in order to make way for the young blood that will navigate the ship of Trade Unionism from out of the stagnant pools of pure and simpledom into the clear and crystal waters of political action.

Jewelers' Union No. 2 has succeeded in organizing a number of shops during the past few months and is in good condition. At the last meeting Comrade E. C. Wind was elected delegate to the national convention of the union, which will be held in Boston in the second week of July.

Delegate Fred McIntosh of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 31 is back in town after a two week's trip through Massachusetts. He reports that the trade unions in Fall River, Worcester, Brockton, Lowell, and Boston, all of which cities he visited, are rapidly becoming honeycombed with Socialism.

TREMAINE.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE ENTERS ITS PROTEST.

The convention of the Workmen's Circle (Arbeiter Ring) held on May 9 to 11 at 414 Grand street, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The Workmen's Circle, in its second annual convention assembled, calls the attention of the workingmen to the scandalous suppression of the freedom of the press and of speech, started recently by the ruling capitalist class of this republic. The old champion for the rights of the workers according to his honest convictions, John Most, was, at his advanced age, again buried alive for one year for reprinting an article which, fifty years ago, was published in this country unobjected to by the authorities.

"A peaceful assemblage of workingmen was raided by a band of armed detectives, who disturbed the meeting and again arrested the same Mr. Most for the ridiculous charge of having applauded a harmless remark made by his friend, McQueen, who in turn was also brutally dragged to prison for the same remark.

"While we absolutely do not indorse the teachings of Anarchism, we call, however, the attention of the workers to the fact that these scandalous Russian measures are not aimed in this free republic mainly against that harmless part of Anarchism, which forms its special feature, but against that which Anarchism shares in common with the whole labor movement, viz: the development of the sentiment of resistance among the working class against the shameless robberies of concentrated capital.

"Most of those reactionists who recently raised the blood-thirsty cry for drastic measures against the so-called Anarchists are, in fact, ignorant of the very foundations of Anarchist teaching. What they understand by the word Anarchism is the awakening of dissatisfaction of the working class with the present conditions and the development of the social revolutionary power of that class which disturbs the sweet rest of the parasitic class in its enjoyment in luxury of the accumulated wealth produced by the working masses.

"We deplore that many workers fail to realize that by their partaking in the outcries against so-called anarchy, they naively allow themselves to be dragged with their worst enemies in the attempt to stamp dissatisfaction with existing inequalities a crime.

"We, therefore, call upon our brother workingmen not to be frightened by these drastic measures, but on the contrary to draw from the same a stronger conviction of the necessity for our class to obtain the ruling power the sooner in this country in order to put an end to the capitalist rule which is tending to turn this republic into a Russian tyranny."

THE JEWELRY WORKERS.

The watchmakers of the city of New York will hold a meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 St. Marks place, Friday, May 23, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the International Jewelry Workers' Union. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. All journeymen watchmakers are invited.

International Jewelry Workers' Union No. 1 shows practical appreciation of the value of the labor press and of The Worker in particular. The union has elected a standing Committee on Press Agitation, of which E. Koeppicus is chairman. This committee has printed blank subscription lists, headed by the following paragraph, addressed to members:

"As the public press is the most efficient means to spread and teach knowledge and to educate the masses of the people and as the working class of New York has no daily paper devoted exclusively to the interests of organized labor, efforts have been made and funds raised to issue such a daily newspaper. But as funds are small and as advertisements cannot be counted on very much in the beginning, it is necessary first to secure a number of subscribers. Now there is a weekly paper existing here in New York called The Worker, devoted to the laboring class entirely, which is to be converted into a daily paper. In order to secure a sufficient number of subscribers, our union recommends to all members to subscribe to this weekly paper for a year. It costs 40 cents a year (union rate) and will be sent to your address weekly."

These lists are circulated in each shop, under the direction of the Press Committee, and a large number of subscriptions have already been secured.

IS IT A VICTORY?

By No Means Certain That Passage of Eight-Hour Bill Is Secure.

The House of Representatives on Monday passed without division the bill providing for the eight-hour day on all Government work performed by private contractors. It provides that all contracts must contain an eight-hour day provision.

The New York "Times" special dispatch says:

"It has already become evident that the Republicans are determined to appear as the friends of labor in the coming Congressional campaign. * * *

"Some of the Democrats, therefore, are predicting that the Senate will see to it that radical labor legislation does not get through at this session. They recall the fate of the Ray Anti-Trust bill, which was passed by the House on the eve of the campaign of 1900, so that the party might be in a good position on the trust question, but which never was heard of afterward and simply slumbered to death."

It is very good politics for the House to pass a labor bill, with the quiet understanding that it is to die in the Senate. The Republican Congressmen can all "point with pride" to their vote on the eight-hour bill—and the capitalist contractors lose nothing by it.

THE AGE IS WEARY OF WEAK CAMP FOLLOWERS.

The world has been slow to accord labor its due. For thousands of years privilege, plunder and organized robbery, called warfare, were honorable pursuits, and the man who toiled in order that all might have was despised. In the flight of time it was but yesterday that the labor of the earth was driven with the lash, and either sold on the block like cattle, or tied by an invisible chain to the soil, and was forbidden to even wander outside the parish. In the yesterday of time even the employers of labor were despised. The men who conducted great industries, who carried on commerce, who practised the useful arts, the men who made the earth habitable, were looked down upon by a class which, while possessing the pride of the eagle, had only the character of the vulture. This century brought upon its wings higher ideas, more of truth and more of common sense, and it announced to mankind that he is honorable who creates; that he should be despised who can only consume; that he is a benefactor of the race who gives it an additional thought, an additional flower, an additional loaf of bread, an additional comfort; and that he is a curse to his kind who tramples down what others build, or, without compensation, devours what others create. The century brought us still greater things. It tore away parish boundaries, it cut the chains of the serf, it burned the auction block where the laborer and his children were sold; and it brought ideas; it taught the laboring man to extend his hand to his fellow laborer. . . . The men of the past did their duty. Shall we do ours? They were asked to face death. You may have to face calumny and obloquy. No man ever served his country without being villified. For all who make a profit out of injustice will be your enemies. But as sure as the heavens are high and justice is eternal will you triumph in the end. The age is weary of polite and weak camp followers, weary of servility, weary of cringed necks and knees bent of corruption. This age is calling for men of strong character, calling for men of high purpose, calling for men who have conclusions of their own and who have the courage to act on them. . . . The tendency has been toward a colorless and negative dilettanteism, having the comeliness of the pharisee, with the greed of the wolf, and drawing all its inspirations from the altar of concentrated and corrupting wealth. . . . If our institutions are to undergo great change it is vital that men of America, and not money, should direct the change. Money may be a blessing as a servant, but it is a curse as a master. Money has neither soul nor sentiment. It does not know the meaning of liberty and it sneers at the rights of man. It never bled on the battlefield in time of war and it never voluntarily sought the public treasury in time of peace. Money possesses none of the virtues.—John P. Altgeld.

ARE THERE NO CLASSES?

Compare the life of the man who works in the gas works, breathing impure air, covered with grime, or working all day in darkness feeding the furnaces, an employment of the most melancholy, hopeless sort, compare such an existence, we say, with that led by the capitalist who draws his share of the profits. His hands are lily-white, his days are spent in travel, in eating fine dinners, and when he does work it is only to scheme to make more dollars out of the toil of others.—Social Democratic Herald.

ESSEX COUNTY NOMINATES.

Clear Platform Adopted and Strong Ticket Nominated.

The mass convention of the Socialist Party of Essex County, N. J., held at Newark last Saturday, was one of the most harmonious and successful ever held.

The convention was called to order by Organizer Neben and organized with Comrade Billings as Chairman and Comrade Wind as Secretary.

After the committees had been elected and had retired to do their work, Comrade Butscher addressed the convention on the plans for the Socialist Daily, and was well received.

The Platform Committee reported the following, which was adopted:

The Platform

"Workingmen of America, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have the world to gain.

"We, the Socialist Party of Essex County, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America. We affirm our unfaltering adherence to the principles and the program of International Socialism.

"In presenting our candidates for office to the working-class voters of Essex County we base our appeal upon the following declaration as our platform of principles:

"1. Labor produces all wealth.

"2. Under the presnt economic and political conditions, Labor's share in the wealth it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.

"3. So long as the present organization of industry remains, the capitalists will monopolize the machine of production and will appropriate to themselves, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.

"4. This appropriation of Labor's wealth is so complete that it enables the capitalist to live in luxury and idleness.

"5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborer by the capitalist, this expropriation of all property out of the hands of toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.

"6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure as long as our present system of production for profit continues.

"7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists, Labor is comparatively disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.

"8. There is only one weapon by which the producing class (which includes the farmers) can successfully oppose the capitalist class, and that is the ballot.

"9. This fact demands, as an inevitable conclusion, the organization of the producing class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every party not founded entirely upon the interest of the producing class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand and is therefore the party of the producing class.

"10. The Socialist Party, when in office, will always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct:

"'Will this legislation advance the material interests of the working class and aid the workers in the class struggle against capitalism?'

"If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

"11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the affairs of Essex County in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

"12. Imperative mandate.—All members of the Socialist Party elected to public office shall render an account of their acts to a general meeting of tehir constituents once every month, an dshall promptly resign their office if so demanded by a majority vote of the party members in the county.

"13. In conclusion, we appeal to all workingmen to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with and for their class at all elections, until they overthrow the power of private capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth, based upon this fundamental principle of justice: To every worker the full product of his labor."

The Ticket.

Upon this platform the following nominations were made:

For Congress—James E. Billings.

For State Senator—George Nelson Wright.

For Assemblymen—Emil Zimmerman, Edward Hedden, Peter J. Lindstroem, Hugo Wester, William Gessler, Percy Goebel, Ernest Heppner, Charles Miller, Henry Miller, Henry Urbach, and Edward Ban.

For Trustee of City Home—Edward C. Wind.

For Sheriff—Jules Magnette.

For Mayor of Newark—Fred McIntosh.

The Political County Committee was authorized to fill out the ticket.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The convention of the Socialist Party will be held in Fink's Hall, Ridgewood, Monday evening, May 26, for the nomination of congressional and county ticket. Every comrade in Bergen County should be present.

——While everyone is talking about the Beef Trust, all Socialists should get in their work by distributing our new leaflet on the subject.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

From the Martinique disaster there are a few lessons to be learned which be that runs may read.

Lesson One.—A race of men not in chains, or under the gilded bonds and apprehensions of private property, would have never waited there to be destroyed; since it was known to observers and freely spoken of among the well informed inhabitants of the island that this destruction was coming. So that science labors and is able to shed light upon the world in vain while private property holds the light houses.

Lesson Two.—A volcano suggests eruptions besides its own. The Republican caucus now at the head of our affairs at Washington has presented some of its astonished admirers with such a monotonous dead level of cynical consent to all successful evils that it would have been very difficult indeed for its Senators to go before the people again with the old raiment of godliness and humanity still on them. But here is a calamity, one of the very few quite outside the profit system, not likely to recur, befallen a people practically out of the world long ago, no danger of seriously helping the lower class. This is just the occasion for a great national philanthropic gush.

Lesson Three.—Another obvious advantage, gentlemen, of exhibiting your benevolence at this time is to be found in the fact that our manifest destiny abroad among our new labor subjects and the requirements of capital at home among our old labor subjects will for a long time to come deprive us of another spectaclar opportunity of showing ourselves with our sister of mercy frills on. While we are collecting that money and calling off the amounts with a very loud European voice, let the master-at-arms rivet the chains upon the miners. The world will be indulgent to a nation's cruelty that can subscribe like this.

Lesson Four.—Also be it remembered that here we have no great political or commercial rival in pyrotechnic benevolence. England, which once played off its splendid humanities in West Indian waters, is not liberating any more slaves, and generally she has other fish to fry; she therefore leaves our hands of mercy free. What poor politicians we would be if we stepped not in! Remember, we have a future in those waters; already we are buying up islands there. Every dollar given by Congress at this time spells not only charity, but U. S., and us too, in a very near future. Charity uncovers a multitude of dollars. And lastly, forget it not, there will be fine official pickings in this charitable eruption.

Lesson Five.—Armed greed and ignorance have ever been the world's calamity. Think of the government of St. Pierre having no better use for its pre-eminent brains and its bayonets than to form a cordon around the doomed city to prevent the citizens from escaping! To be sure, they knew so much more than the mere citizens; they knew the danger was over just a moment before it came, and so drove the people back into that terrible fire. So do the soldiers of the Czar drive back the "beloved" subjects into the factories. So will courts and legal physical forces drive back the famished peoples into the clutches of the trusts. Why were the St. Pierre victims driven back? Well, the mesdames and messieurs had fled to the mountains. Some must remain to look after the property.

Some simple souls connected with the labor unions are talking about the President accepting the post of arbitrator between the coal slaves and their owners. President Roosevelt has not so slickly played the game of rough rider to take a jump of this height that has nothing on the other side. Hanna has done all the party can do in the matter. He has made friends with the miners and made time for the masters. The period of truce procured, while Hanna cackled and cluttered over the egg of arbitration, was worth millions to the mine-owners. What more could the President do for them? We must have slaves if we are to be a great nation.

Three stages of the cold-water cure have developed in connection with our acquisition of the Philippine Islanders: First, the cold-water cure itself as applied by those "hot ones," our gallant officers in command; second, the cold-water cure as applied to those "hot ones" themselves from the moral elevators of the Democratic Party; third, the cold-water editorials poured upon the moral product of said elevators from higher elevators that are more moral. But the streams have become so mixed after a few day's yap that the Senators have all forgotten where they were at.

Now what's the matter with the cold-water cure? What if it is the first time in the history of missionary enterprise when a Christian nation applied the regenerating rite of baptism where it will do the most good—that is, inside? Internal baptism seems all right for an internal religion. Moreover, as a mode of having your own way with the untutored savage, it seems smooth outside; if the victim survives, it leaves no scars for criticism's caustic pen. And the victim is also so gratifyingly degraded! No despiser of humanity would wish to see the poor live carcass of a slave in a plight more abject. From a conqueror's point of view, I repeat, What is the matter with the cold-water cure?

Certainly no sinner could be so unreasonable as to refuse his patronage and membership to the church of Dr. Hillis of Brooklyn. Prayers less likely to disturb the even tenor of our daily vices are offered to no other audiences in Brooklyn. Concerning the recent tragedy in the Ford family, the moral of which would come of itself to every resident, this is what he prayed: "Save our young men from too great devotion to bodily exercises (hem) and to a love of books and pictures, and a life of literary pleasure." It is almost a pity God did not hear him; if it were only to find out what sort of a man has succeeded Beecher.

Like a giant with the colic, we see Columbia University writhing and roaring and filling the air with the malevolent speeches and flying whiskers of two eminent professors who have attained the heights of literary leisure. Is this the salvation our dear Hillis prays for? If so, 'twere better he kept his breath to cool his porridge. "Save 'our' boys to love of pictures," too, that love of pictures which keeps the revenue department in a sweat about copies and originals; that love which runs away with an Englishman's Gainsborough and rewards the thief who copies the thief by stealing for him a Mexican's Murillo. There is no grace, wisdom, or understanding in this prayer beyond what is contained in the pronoun "our." "Our" boys, save them from too much exercise. Does he mean the miners? No. This is the same "our" which usually precedes "country," "flag," "army," "finances," "trade." This man is not praying for your boys, workingmen. He very much hates Socialism; so fortunate are we in our enemies.

"Standing firm" is the newspaper terms applied to the present "millionaire strike against the miners." Standing firm, as the infection in a plague-smitten building stands, by closing its deadly pestilential self, from the touch of all fresh air of equity, all light of inquiry. With the strenuousness of the steel trap, having only teeth closed and no mechanism for opening, whether closed on a human life or a rat life. Let us get some other word for this sort of "firm" standing.

It is a pity that Croker was a Democrat. If he were to die to-morrow he would die possessed of the choicest assortment of enemies a man could desire. (Wish we could say the same of his friends.) Nixon has resigned; the disintegration of the hucksters' American Democracy is coming nearer. Are we ready to be the other of the only two possible parties—capitalism and Socialism?

Among the many luxuries and new sensations which art and nature are kept busy providing for the holders of the millions stolen from labor, volcanic eruptions with a margin of safety are in season just now. The Goulds are off in their beautiful steam yacht to view the sights at Martinique.

Poor Chicago, the metropolis of pork, the elysian field of the packer, the corn cornerer, and the beef truster, is too impecunious to support its public library. There seems to be some difference between the millionaire germ which fattens on pork and the germ which fattens on steel. The former favors the great university in the brief moments of its mad giving, while the latter leans to libraries. Certainly the pork business would not be improved by public libraries, whereas "industrials" are always likely to increase in value if the workmen can be shepherded into the mechanical reading of classical economics and properly selected literature. The two great dangers in both cases are thinking and Socialism.

Any person desirous of not knowing who are the builders of the state, how they do it, or what it is they have been building when the job is finished, should read R. Watson Gilder's new hand-organ poem, "The Builders of the State," delivered to the Society of Colonial Wars of New Jersey. It is surprising how much virtue American society can stand, in its verses, without wincing. For instance, we are here poetically informed that the builder of the state is not he whose power is rooted in wrong and intrenched in gold; or he whose eternal light is quenched; neither is it he who strikes conscience from the throne; nor they who sow in hate and blood, tears and cries, and lawless power; nor they who wear virtue as a mask. Who else isn't it, Mr. Gilder? You give us one little affirmative. It is the man with clean hands who does it. This is the same man, or old needle, that we have been hunting in the haystack of history for centuries. Suppose you are wrong, Mr. Gilder. Suppose, to drop a metaphor and come down to fact, that it is the man who must constantly wash his hands in good strong soap and water before he eats or sleeps, who builds the state. Suppose it is simply the laboring class; what, then, becomes of your cloud-capped couplets, your high sounding negatives and your society of colonial war fakirs, together with their very latest hand-organ poet?

A NEW LEAFLET.

What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?

10 copies ..... 5 cents.
50 copies ..... 15 cents.
100 copies ..... 25 cents.
1,000 copies ..... $2.00.
Postpaid, cash with order.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

HERE AND THERE.

Now that the warm weather is approaching, the New York capitalist dailies will again begin to dole out "charity" in the shape of free ice, free excursions, and aid for sick babies—all for the benefit of the "deserving poor." Of course, this will not prevent them from telling you in another part of their papers that "the unprecedented prosperity is continuing."

"It has been calculated that the salary and expense bills of the travelling salesmen of the United States in a single year would more than pay off the entire national debt." The debt amounts to $1,107,711,257, or $14.52 per capita. What an argument in favor of the socialization of industry! These salesmen could be put to work and help in the creation of wealth, thus lightening the burdens of others; instead of running around the country and benefiting absolutely nobody. Thus over one billion dollars more of wealth could be distributed among the wage workers. Oh, but this would destroy competition, "the life of all trade." Yes, no doubt it would. If the people as a whole do not decide to change from capitalism to Socialism, the trusts will destroy competition anyhow, but with the difference that they will pocket the extra billion as profits. Which way would you rather have it, Mr. Workingman? Give your answer at the ballot box next November!

Whenever I read accounts of strikes, lockouts, or boycotts in the capitalist newspapers and see the wilful misrepresentation of the workingmen's position on every occasion, it always seems to me that the workers ought to learn that they cannot expect to get justice from the very source they are fighting—the capitalist class. These newspapers will always remain true to their capitalist class, who own and control them. Let the members of the trade unions realize this fact and lend a hand to the efforts of New York's Socialists to starting a daily newspaper which will be a newspaper of, for and by the working class.

The following conversation between a father and son, which I read in a weekly paper, explains the usefulness of lawyers under our present social system:

"Who makes the laws, father?"

"Our legislators, my son."

"Well, then, what are lawyers for?"

"They are created, my boy, to explain to legislators the meaning of their laws."

As the elections for members of Congress are to take place this November it would probably be well to remind the workingmen of the country that they will have a chance to have themselves represented by members of their own class if they vote for the Socialist Party. Just at present there are no workingmen in our congress, nor is there anybody there that represents the working class. This is as much the fault of the workers as it is the good luck of the capitalists. The workingmen have simply been fooled into voting against themselves. They can turn the tables at the next election, and thereby show the capitalists that they are beginning to see their own interests.

There were nearly 100,000 votes cast for Debs and Harriman, the Socialist candidates in the national election of 1900. Now if each of these voters were to contribute $1 towards the Socialist Daily Fund we could start the paper at once. This is a reminder that in another part of this paper will be found a blank pledge where any amount may be subscribed for this purpose. Don't lay your Worker aside until you attend to this. Of course it is not absolutely necessary that you pledge just one dollar; you may pledge as much as you like. Remember that some will not pledge anything, therefore YOU should do all the more.

Some Socialists are fond of quoting the statement of the "Encyclopedia Brittanica" that, "The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity." From the same source I have gleaned the following choice conglomeration of nonsense: "Anarchism is the name adopted by a phase of revolutionary Socialism," and also this: "The Anarchist contingent from Chicago had an opportunity of advocating the putting into practise Karl Marx' theory of the use of force, which force was dynamite." This proves conclusively that we should be careful whom we quote. Here is a great reference work actually muddling the people's minds, instead of educating them, as it claims is its mission.

CHAS. UFERT.

PURSE AND SOUL.

The soul doth sow and the purse doth reap;
The purse doth feast while the soul doth weep—
O, such is the world's strange way.
Power and honor the purse doth bring—
Worship of trader and priest and king
While souls are as cheap as clay.

O, ne'er of souls will the world be void—
What matters, then, if some be destroyed,
In sweatshop or sunless mine?
A soul doth every rogue possess,
While the purse a favored few doth bless
So men worship at its shrine.

O, such is the bitter way of life;
A way of unending toil and strife—
Our heritage but a curse.
So must it be till the knell we toll
Of senseless greed that gives to the soul
Less honor than to the purse.

—Hebe, in The Comrade.

——Bishop Potter of New York has been "lauding labor" in a recent speech at Yale University. This probably portends that the "Civic Federation" is preparing to play another dirty trick on the fool laborers similiar to that perpetrated on the Boston teamsters a few weeks ago.—Chicago Socialist.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

To the Workingmen of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism. That is provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the Social Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a workingman must surrender the biggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, that they may bestow it on the pauperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo—why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class.

Workingmen,—You have heard before our appeals, but you continued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Republican and Democratic legislatures, Republican and Democratic judges are now, more than ever, the tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legislators and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not refused to you by the very men whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist literature. The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remember, he helps doubly who helps promptly.

Send contributions to Emil Neppel, treasurer, S. D. P. State Committee, 288 W. 142d street, New York.

New York State Committee, S. D. P.
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

TRADE UNION DISPUTES.

Commenting upon troubles in the local labor movement, involving questions of jurisdiction and "trade autonomy" and decisions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor thereon, the "New Era," the organ of the central body of Philadelphia, says:

"Some people cannot tell the difference between a purpose and the means that are used to accomplish a purpose. Infantile minds often mistake the means for the end.

"The purpose of the labor movement is to free the working class from its subjection to the capitalist class. The means used to attain that end are labor organizations and the ballot. No labor organization has been divinely commissioned to act as the saviour of the working class. Experience has taught the workers that it saves energy and strengthens their unions to combine them in a federation.

"As a general proposition it is a good thing to have all the trade unions affiliated with a national organization. But like all general propositions, there are exceptions to it. There is no good reason why a central union of a city should exclude any bona fide trade union or labor organization because it is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Knights of Labor in the heyday of their power foolishly and arrogantly said it was the only genuine labor organization in existence. To make good its claim it used all its power to disrupt the trade unions.

"Disruption followed this act of fratricidal frenzy. All the independent organizations combined against it, the dissatisfied districts and locals subordinate to it withdrew, and the unorganized workingmen disgusted with its arrogance fought it as their worst enemy.

"Narrow-minded men with elastic consciences should not be permitted to duplicate the foolish and criminal acts of the Knights of Labor. The true interests of the working people of Philadelphia are identical. In the continual battle we are waging for our rights there are higher things to contend for than organizers' salaries, dues to national organizations and the patching of fences of so-called labor leaders. The essential thing for the success of the local labor movement is unity of action. We cannot have united action if we dogmatically say that the only bona fide unions are those affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"The A. F. of L. is only a means to an end. If it were possible for it to secure all its program calls for, the final act in the transformation of society would still have to be performed. While we are compelled to strike and boycott to get a little larger share of the wealth we produce, we should not allow any organization or its officers to sow dissensions in Philadelphia by forming dual unions to force old associations to affiliate with national bodies.

"If national organizations are built on true lines, local unions will be attracted to them. Consolidation is the order of the day. Independent labor organizations will naturally gravitate to their national bodies when they find it to their interest to join them. Meanwhile no ambitious self-seekers should be allowed to use national federations or city central bodies as clubs to beat unions to submit to the arrogant dictation of trade union politicians.

"There is no labor organization in Philadelphia that has a quarrel with a national trade union. Several trade unions have reasons to question the advisability of attaching themselves to the national unions of their trades. Their doubts as to the advisability of joining national unions is not a good reason to debar them from membership in an organization calling itself the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR THE DAILY.

Publishing Association Meets Next Monday.

Report of the Progress Made Toward Raising of the Fifty Thousand Dollar Fund.

A meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Monday, June 2, at 8 p. m. The order of business is as follows:

Reading of minutes and correspondence;
Admission of members and propositions for membership;
Reports of the Secretary and the Board of Management;
Consideration of name and date of issuance of the Daily;
Recommendation to increase Pledge Committee from membership of the Association;
Report of Entertainment Committee and of other committees;
Unfinished business;
New business.

All members should be present promptly at 8 o'clock. Comrades desiring to join the Association should also be present in person.

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for $5—$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, $1 on his admission, and the rest within one year.

The proposed meeting of Brooklyn comrades, originally intended to be held on June 1, has been postponed by decision of the Kings County Committee. Notice will be given.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to May 26

Previously acknowledged	$5,633.50
H. L. Duff, City	5.00
J. J. Nolte, City	6.50
Dr. A. Fischer, Newark	12.00
S. Elges, City	10.00
Mark A. Schwartz, City	25.00
N. I. Stone, City	10.00
Wm. Brager, City	5.00
Marcus Bros., Westchester	10.00
Edward Rau, Newark	5.00
Louis Mandelkern, City	5.00
Phineas Rotrosen, City	3.00
Felix Brosch, City	5.00
B. Yedlin, City	10.00
Total	$5,745.00
Less pledge of G. Leist, cancelled and new pledge of $10 substituted	2.00
Total	$5,743.00

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

John Kerrigan, Dallas, Tex.	$5.00
Fred. Bennetts, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
S. Kahn, City	1.00
Wm. Brager, City	.50
Dr. I. Ingermann, City	5.00
N. I. Stone, City	1.00
F. Brunhöber, City	1.00
H. L. Duffe, City	2.00
A. Kopt, City	.25
Job Harriman, City	2.00
Wm. Bernauer, City	2.00
A. Chorosh, City	5.00
W. C. Burgwald, City	.25
J. A. Goldstein, City	4.00
J. R. Anderson, City	1.00
Angus McDonald, Brooklyn	1.00
John Spengler, Brooklyn	1.00
Emil Boehme, Brooklyn	3.00
Ludwig Zakshewsky, Brooklyn	1.00
W. C. Hager, Brooklyn	1.00
Geo. Holderman, City	1.00
Marcus Bros., Westchester, N. Y.	1.00
Phineas Rotrosen, City	.50
Louis Mandelkern, City	2.00
Sam G. Raines, City	1.00
Felix Brosch, City	1.00
O. Abbott, City	5.00
Hugo Pick, City	2.00
R. Bock, City	2.00
John Wilkins, City	6.00
W. E. White, New Haven, Conn.	10.00
P. Werner, City	1.00
G. Steinhardt, City	3.00
E. Abbott, City	5.00
Wm. Meyer, City	1.20
H. F. Meyer, City	1.50
J. J. Flick, City	.50
Albert Delz, City	1.00
M. Princer, City	1.50
H. Katzenstein, City	1.00
O. Wegener, City	1.00
B. Merkent, City	2.00
Dr. A. Fischer, Newark	1.00

CASH DONATIONS.

A. A., City	$1.00
Chas. Gunner, Yonkers	1.00
J. Welling, Brooklyn	1.00
Franz Gerau Maennerchor, Brooklyn, collection	1.70
J. Fred. Rinzel, Danbury, Conn.	5.00
Chas. Ludwig, Newark, N. J.	2.00
Previously acknowledged	$1,121.43
Total cash	$1,222.33

The acknowledgement made last week of $50 paid on pledge by the Arbeiter Maennerchor should have been credited to the Arbeiter Maennerchor of New Haven, Conn.

Comrade Butscher states that the following comrades cannot be located at the addresses that he has on his books and he desires that they will inform him of the full and correct addresses: Harry Kravetz, Ludlow street; S. Solomon, 53 First street; A. Siff; Ab. Fischman, 329 E. Third street; C. Hitzel; Christian Brunn, 759 Lexington avenue; C. M. Armas, 881 Eighth avenue.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Committee, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott,
Socialist Daily Finance Committee:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $..... to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address .....

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

To the Workingmen of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism. That is provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the Social Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a workingman must surrender the biggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, that they may bestow it on the pauperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo—why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class.

Workingmen:—You have heard before our appeals, but you continued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Republican and Democratic legislatures. Republican and Democratic judges are now, more than ever, the tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legislators and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not refused to you by the very men whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist literature. The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remember, he helps doubly who helps promptly.

Send contributions to Emil Neppel, treasurer, S. D. P. State Committee, 288 W. 142d street, New York.

New York State Committee, S. D. P.
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

Previously acknowledged $25.15
List 1,420, Wm. Brandt, Brokolyn. 2.00
List 939, J. Smith, Rochester 1.00
List 1,514, J. Lutz, Brooklyn .... .25
List 1,633, O. Sloobs, Brooklyn .. .25
$28.65

THE A B C OF SOCIALISM.

Dr. Titus spoke to a full house last Sunday night. Two professors in the university were present, one with his entire class. The A B C of Socialism was considered thus: (A) What Socialism professes to get, wealth for all. (B) What Socialism proposes to do, take possession of the means of wealth production. (C) How Socialism proposes to do it, viz., by a political party of the wealth producers. The speaker claimed the last point was the important one at present, that is the How To Do It:—The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

——Mr. Quay wants to admit Christianized Chinamen, but the evidence seems to show that Mr. Quay is not an expert witness.—The Commoner.

"COTTON IS KING."

Two Southern Senators on Imperialism.

"Two Souls with but a Single Thought, Two Hearts That Beat as One"—Republican and Democrat Agree.

Here is something for the Anti-Imperialists to think about. What is more to the point, it is something for workingmen to think about. It is a New York "Evening Post" report of May 22:

"Senator Pritchard of North Carolina and Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, at the meeting of the American Asiatic Association last night, talked on the Philippine question. They did not declare that the Filipinos were unfit for independence, but based their opposition to surrender of the islands on a simple argument that the United States needs somebody to whom to sell its cotton. Senator Pritchard said:

Republican Pritchard.

"'The great problem with which the Southern people have had to deal in the past has been as to where we could find an adequate market for raw cotton and the cotton fabrics of the South; and I want to say to you tonight that the only hope for the Southern people in that respect is in the Orient, and, inasmuch as the Philippine Islands lie in the pathway of the Orient, I cannot for the life of me understand how any Southern man who has the good of his country at heart can for one moment contemplate the idea of relinquishing our jurisdiction over those islands.

"'Once we restore law and order in those islands, as we certainly will do, in my opinion the trade with the outside world with the islands will treble, and the Southern people will be the chief beneficiaries thereof.'

And Democrat McLaurin.

"Senator McLaurin said that he represented the most intensely Southern state holding interests in common with New York. He said:

"'Before the war the South was almost purely an agricultural country. Now the manufacturer is coming down to the cotton fields, and the planter puts his surplus money in mill stock. At no distant date the American planter and cotton manufacturer will control the market for American cotton, and through that control dictate the terms upon which the world shall be clothed with this great American product.

"'The United States has learned of late years that it needs an ever widening and expanding market for its products, and it has found an important foreign outlet among the teeming millions of the Orient. The Asiatic market has come into the field as one of the most prominent factors in the modern commercial problem. And yet, just as we were profitably developing this great market in China, a movement was instituted which, if successful, would have neutralized all the good results already obtained and paralyzed our trade with China. I refer of course to the recent attempt to enact a very drastic measure of Chinese exclusion.'"

These Southern gentlemen are frank, at least. They indulge in no cant about "manifest destiny" and "our duty to civilize the Filipinos and give them good government," that is poured forth in such sickening doses by Northern politicians. They come out very frankly and say they want to keep the Philippines in order to sell their cotton goods at a better price.

Those Common Interests.

When Senator McLaurin speaks of South Carolina as "the most intensely Southern state having interests in common with New York," he refers to the fact, noted elsewhere in these columns, that Southern cotton mills are owned jointly by Southern gentlemen and Northern capitalists. The New York interests he talks of are those of Wall Street and he hits the mark when he puts the interests of Wall Street and of the Southern exploiters of child labor in opposition to those of the workingmen of the country, who have been begging for protection from the competition of Chinese cheap labor.

"People" and "Hands."

McLaurin is a Democrat, but Pritchard is a Republican; they are good friends, though, and quite agree in supporting the interests of the capitalist class. When Pritchard speaks of "the only hope for the Southern people," he is referring to the planters and manufacturers only, the owners of land and mills, not to the working class of the South, whose poverty forces their six-year-old children into the cotton-mill hell. These are not people, in his estimation; they are "hands."

If all the capitalist politicians were as straightforward as McLaurin and Pritchard, the Republicans would nominate Hanna in 1904, the Democrats would endorse him, and we would have a clear field for the battle between capitalism and Socialism.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The county convention of the Socialist Party of Passaic County will be held in the Second Ward Labor Lyceum, 98-100 Sheridan avenue, Paterson, on Tuesday evening, June 3, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly, and to transact any other business that the convention may consider necessary.

WM. GLANZ, Organizer.

NEW YORK STATE.

Preparing for Convention and State Campaign.

Vote Being Taken on Time and Place of Convention—Organizer Spring's Work—Vail Will Tour the State.

At the last meeting of the New York State Committee, held in the Labor Lyceum on May 20, a considerable amount of correspondence was received from locals throughout the state regarding the matter of the coming state convention. The time most generally favored is the Fourth of July. There is some difference of opinion in regard to the best city in which to hold the convention, but the majority of party members in the state at large seem to favor Syracuse. Local Rochester presented a lengthy argument in favor of Syracuse, and Syracuse was nominated by Rome, Gloversville, Long Island City, Queens County, and Peekskill; Locals Troy and Ticonderoga nominated Albany; Local Utica nominated Buffalo; and New Rochelle and Richmond Borough nominated New York. A referendum is now being taken which will settle the question of both time and place of the convention.

Organizer Spring's tour in the state has been accompanied by most encouraging results. Comrade Spring has now visited almost all the locals in the state, and during the past two weeks has been conducting a vigorous campaign of agitation and organization in Buffalo, which is especially receptive to Socialist doctrine just at present, on account of Bishop Quigley's attack upon the Socialist movement. Comrade Spring expects to be back in New York in time for the convention, and will visit before his return Watertown, Rochester, and Syracuse.

Local Rome reports that a large public meeting was recently held in that town, with William T. Brown of Rochester as the principal speaker.

During the month of June, Charles H. Vail will tour the state. Meetings for him have already been arranged as follows: June 1, Staten Island; June 2, Long Island City; June 3, Mount Vernon; June 4, Yonkers; June 5, Dobbs Ferry; June 6, New Rochelle; June 7, Peekskill.

It is desired to make arrangements, if possible, so that at least one agitator can be kept always on the road, in addition to Comrade Spring. If a sufficient number of locals undertake to have public meetings monthly or oftener this can be done at very low expense to those locals, railway fares being kept to the minimum in proportion to the number of meetings. Every local in the state should take steps to this end and communicate with the State Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, at once, in order that vigorous agitation may be carried on.

AGAINST MEAT TRUST.

Mass Meeting in Cooper Union Applauds Socialist Speakers and Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, Tuesday night, held for the purpose of discussing the Meat Trust:

"Whereas, Recent events show that the meat supply of this country is now absolutely controlled by a small group of capitalists, who are rapidly extending their power over the whole of the people's food, who care nothing for the people's wants and sufferings, but whose sole motive is the desire of wealth and unbridled power;

"Whereas, The Food Trust is but a part of the great system of organized capitalism, by which the workers of field and factory and mine, whose collective labor creates all wealth, are robbed and enslaved;

"Whereas, The farmers and retail merchants of the middle class have proven powerless to combat organized Capitalism, and have even become the tools of the monopolists for the exploitation of the workers; and

"Whereas, Neither the promises of Republican and Democratic politicians nor the blind outbursts of popular indignation described as "meat riots" have availed anything against the power of capital; be it

"Resolved, That we, the Social Democratic Party workingmen of New York City, denounce the capitalist parties now and for years past in control of the powers of government for their complicity in this enslavement of the working class;

"We declare that the only hope for freedom is in the ownership and democratic control of the means by which the food, clothing, fuel, and all other things necessary to the people's life are produced;

"And we call upon our fellow workingmen, of whatever past political affiliation, to join us in effecting this end through the method of independent political action of the working class, as set forth in the platform of the Social Democratic Party."

William Butscher acted as chairman and the speakers were Algernon Lee, C. L. Furman, Courtenay Lemon, and Benjamin Hanford.

Having been hastily arranged and imperfectly advertised, the meeting was far from being as large as it should have been; but as the audience was chiefly composed of strangers and showed ready appreciation of the Socialist position as explained, it undoubtedly had a good effect.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Active Socialist Agitation Throughout the State.

Vail's Tour Has Had Good Results—Collins at Pittsburg and Spargo in Strike Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—Comrade Vail's report of work in the state is most gratifying. Four new locals have been chartered—Spring Forge with 21 members, Mauch Chunk with 19, Cokeville with 19, and Black Lick with 24; and a number of new members have been added to locals visited.

Mauch Chunk has arranged a return visit for Vail on May 29; on May 30 and 31 he will again be in the mine region.

The county convention of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia is called for Saturday, May 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets.

Comrade Collins reports good meetings at Pittsburg and East Pittsburg. During June he will visit all locals in the state. Locals are therefore requested to be prepared to receive him on short notice.

John Spargo, at Wilkes Barre, today begins a week's trip in the coal field.

Several locals are in process of organization in Crawford, Potter, and Allegheny counties.

Wilkes Barre hopes to have Father McGrady of Kentucky as the orator on Labor Day. Williamsport and Carbondale are trying to arrange a date for him about the same time.

Our speakers in the strike district say: "The miners hear with eagerness and enthusiasm of the necessity of the class struggle being carried to the political arena, where the workers are strong and the capitalists weak. As to audiences, an audience can be secured almost anywhere or time, with an hour's notice."

The min owners' wail is: "We might as well give up our mines as surrender to the strikers." That is just what we want, gentlemen, and will have, as soon as the miners and others stop voting for "you gentlemen" and vote for themselves and their class. Capitalism will never rest until it has forced the toilers to choose between actual slavery without hope of better conditions—or a war of organized, universal rebellion against the institution of capitalism.

The capitalists have decided that this war has to take place, and they have chosen the state of Pennsylvania as their first battle-ground. If our workers do not yet realize this fact, it will not be long before it is forced upon them. Here comes in the great need of Socialist speakers and organizers ot pave the way for political action and direct the thoughts of organized labor in Pennsylvania to the only goal in sight.

We have secured the services of a number of able comrades and it is of the utmost importance that we should be able to cover this territory.

The State Committee acknowledges with thanks the following contributions to the cause of the striking miners and the spread of Socialism among them: Local Philadelphia, Nineteenth and Twentieth Ward Club, $5; J. G. Sewell, Louisville, Ky., $5; S. Innes Forbes, Philadelphia, $5. Send all contributions to J. Edelman, Treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
State Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

"COMPANY OUGHT TO BE INDICTED."

Once in a long while even a City Magistrate tells the truth.

We quote from a New York daily of May 22:

"Magistrate Flammer, in the Harlem Court to-day, denounced the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, when Herman von Praag, twenty-two years old, of No. 2026 Seventh avenue, a motorman of that company, whose car ran over and killed a little girl last Saturday evening, was arraigned on a charge of homicide. 'The whole company ought to be indicted for maintaining a public nuisance,' the Magistrate said. 'All it cares for is making time, and does not care if its cars kill people.'"

And then—Oh, lame and impotent conclusion!—Magistrate Flammer held Von Praag in $2,000 bail for trial.

Of course, it would never do for a City Magistrate, holding his office from one of the two old parties, to both of which the Metropolitan contributes liberally, to initiate proceedings to indict the Metropolitan officers even for maintaining a nuisance, to say nothing of homicide.

Poor Von Praag, workingman, who had to "make time" or lose his job, will probably have to "do time" for the killing of the little girl. It is the Wisker story over again. The capitalists apply the orthodox doctrine of vicarious atonement—they make the wage-workers atone for the crimes by which they profit. And the capitalist judges play the double part of Judas and Pilate in the drama.

How would it be to try Socialist workingmen as judges?

——Send 10 cents to this office for ten copies of this paper. Hand them out to your friends. Ask them to read the paper carefully. That is the way to make votes for Socialism. THIS MEANS YOU.

SLAYTON ELECTED.

Socialist Enters City Council of New Castle.

Carries Fifth Ward by Plurality of 89—Election Marks an Epoch in Socialist Movement of Pennsylvania.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., May 27.—In the special election held in the Fifth Ward of this city to-day, the candidate of the Socialist Party for member of the Select Council, John W. Slayton, was elected, after a hotly-contested campaign, by a plurality of 89 votes.

The result announced in the foregoing dispatch has been confidently hoped for by the Socialists and secretly dreaded by the old-party politicians from the beginning of the fight.

In the state and county election last November the Socialist Party cast 312 votes in New Castle. At the mayoralty election in February, with Comrade Slayton as our candidate, we increased the vote to 563, and carried the Fifth Ward, in which Comrade Slayton lives, by a narrow margin. Tuesday's election seals the doom of the Republican politicians in that ward, formerly a stronghold of their party.

J. W. Slayton is an active member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, having been a member of the National Executive Board of the organization and its delegate in the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. For some years past he has been equally active in the Socialist Party without neglecting his duty as a union man. He is a man of great energy, well informed, and distinguished by cool, sound judgment. His election to the Select Council will mark an epoch in the Socialist movement, not of New Castle alone, but of the whole state.

CHASE SPEAKING TO TRADE UNIONS.

Addressed Twenty-nine Unions in Illinois During Six Weeks' Tour—Pleased with Results.

John C. Chase, having completed a six-weeks tour of Illinois, lecturing chiefly to trade unions, under the direction of the National Committee of the Socialist Party, has made a report of his work to National Secretary Greenbaum.

During the six weeks, Comrade Chase has addressed twenty-nine unions and eight party locals. Of the unions, fifteen were miners' organizations and six were local central bodies; the others included cigarmakers, bakers, carpenters, coopers, and metal polishers. The towns visited were: Davenport, Ia., and Galesburg, Canton, Kewanee, Rockford, Bloomington, Dixon, Sterling, Toluca, Colchester, Girard, Nilwood, Witt, Taylorville, Sorrento, Decatur, Hillary, Peru, Carbon Hill, Alsip, Chicago Heights, Elgin, Morris, Spring Valley, Lincoln, and Troy, Ill., closing with a week in Chicago. He travelled about 2,500 miles on the tour, which was financially self-sustaining.

Comrade Chase says, in closing his report: "These details will show that I have been able to get into places and before audiences that could have been reached in no other way. It will be understood of course by those who read this report that my mission has been to propagate the class struggle and the principles of Socialism among the working class, through the organizations of labor, and I can say to them that the work in that direction has been successful, more successful than I had anticipated on entering this field of work.

"Those who are familiar with the history of Socialism in this country know how hard it has been to bring the trade unionists to the belief that Socialism is the only solution of the labor problem and the only means of emancipation of the working class from wage slavery. In fact the apparently slow progress in that direction has led many Socialists to become sceptical and to assume a wrong position upon this subject. I am one of those who have always believed that the Socialists are obliged to have organized labor with them before they can win, and that organized labor will have to accept Socialism before it can win anything of a permant nature for the working class.

"I am more convinced of this now than ever before, and I believe that the trade unions of this country are fast coming to see this, and are fast awakening to the fact that they are helpless in their struggle without Socialism. In nearly every instance where I have spoken to organized labor, I have found a large attendance and I have yet to find a single instance where the most radical Socialist position was not heartily applauded and accepted by an overwhelming majority. * * * It has been my endeavor to show to those with whom I have come in contact the limitations of the trade union movement in its contest with organized capital, at the same time giving them credit for what they have done, and I have had no difficulty in making it plain to them that there is no possible permanent improvement to be gained under capitalism and that the ultimate aim of trade unionism in itself is the abolition of the wage system. Once this position is made clear to and accepted by them, there is no difficulty in convincing them that political action on independent working-class lines is absolutely necessary. Once they are brought to unoerstand their class position and realize that they are engaged in a class struggle, the more readily do they see the need of an uncompromising Socialist political party. From my experience of the past six weeks in the propaganda of this doctrine to organized labor, I am led to believe that the trade unions of this country are ript for change.

"If Socialists do their duty and handle this question in the future as evolution demands that it should be handled, Socialism will grow as it has never grown heretofore in America. Organized labor is in itself an evidence of the class struggle; organized labor is, as a whole, honest and seeking as best it knows how the emancipation of the working class. Our duty as Socialists is to bring them into the class struggle politically, and it is my opinion that the Labor Lecture Bureau, by sending out speakers who have had experience in the trade union movement, and have from that experience gained a knowledge of the limitations of the power of trade unions and can impart that knowledge to trade unionists in a convincing manner, will be a big factor in accomplishing this result."

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The Strikers Have No Faith in Mark Hanna and the Civic Federation.

Socialist Speakers Are Warmly Welcomed, Writes John Spargo—Men Realize the Gravity of the Struggle They Are In.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., May 27.—A stranger arriving in Wilkes Barre might well be pardoned for imagining that the crowds of idle and listless men in the streets meant nothing more than a general holiday, or, at worst, an ordinary, "suspension" at the mines. There is no trouble, no sign of violence or turmoil thus far, and little enough to indicate the terrible struggle that is being waged between the handful of "operators," backed by all the powers of government in this corporation-ridden Republican-bossed state, and the great army of workers who are the true "operators" in the mines. But in spite of the quiet there is a great deal of anxiety and uneasiness and everybody seems to feel instinctively that there is trouble ahead. The anthracite coal region is a great social volcano, threatening terrible eruption. Perhaps that is what the old miner with the gray pow meant, when he said to me yesterday, "There's worse'n hell coming."

At present there are about 147,000 men on the strike roll, and, in addition, some 50,000 railway workers are idle in consequence of the stoppage of the mines. As I have stated, the men are quiet enough—everything here is as quiet as a Quaker meeting when the "spirit moves" nobody to speak—but nevertheless the Republican governor has already sworn in an army of special armed coal police, ready to murder, at the first opportunity. Nobody doubts that the governor, and the operators whose pliant tool he is, are anxious for some trifling disturbance to take place in order to afford pretext for calling upon the militia. Our friends, Bliss, Bolton Hall, Casson, et al., should try the experiment here in the strike region now of proclaiming there is no class struggle. Even the unblushing politicians of the "machine" here cannot muster courage enough for THAT!

Strikers' Demands.

The demands of the men are:

An eight-hour day for those who work by the day; an increase of 5 per cent. in the contract price for the men who are paid by the ton; a more equitable and just method of weighing the coal; and recognition of the union.

It is difficult indeed to secure any very accurate information upon the question of wages here. The miners who are paid by the ton have to provide powder, oil, tools, etc., and pay their own laborers, and naturally their earnings vary considerably. Miners employed by the day are paid, so several have told me, from $2 to $2.50 per day—little enough in all conscience when one remembers the nature of their work! The "United Mine Workers' Journal" quotes figures from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics which show that last year the miners worked, on an average, 194 days each, earning an average of $1.28 a day, which "means that their daily wage averaged a trifle over 79 cents a day for a year." The same report shows that, in the ten years preceding 1900, 4,374 miners lost their lives in the mines of the state by accident, and over 10,000 were injured in the same period. Each year one man in every 200 is killed.

Bosses' Frauds.

I have spoken with a good many miners, as well as with some of the leaders, and they all seem to attach less importance to the demand for an increase of wages than to some of the other demands, notably the demands for an eight-hour day and a more equitable system of coal weighing. At present there is no system of "weighing" so far as the miner is concerned. He has to fill the wagons so that they bear a six-inch "topping" at the landing place. Now a man might so fill the waggon, but in the course of transit some loss will occur and then he falls under the ban of "Docking Boss," and finds that he is "docked" as much as half a waggon for the loss. The usual practise is, therefore, to put from nine to twelve inches of "topping" to guard against this, but still the power of the Docking Boss inflicts much hardship upon the men. So they want a definite system of weighing the coal and to appoint their own check-weighers in the same way as the British miners, and, I believe, the soft coal miners of this country already do.

They Distrust the Civic Federation.

To-day there is some talk about the possibility of a settlement through Mark Hanna's Civic Federation. President Mitchell has been for a day or two in Chicago, and it is understood that an effort will be made to put the machinery of the National Civic Federation into operation at once. Several prominent citizens assured me today that there were grounds for believing that a settlement will be arrived at before the critical period is reached. A concensus of opinion seems to place the date of the crisis at June 2. But the miners themselves do not trust the Civic Federation. At a meeting here last night which was attended by about seven hundred men, mostly miners, I incidentally referred to the Federation, in the course of my speech, and the hisses and groans with which the reference was greeted were significant. One of the men came to me after the meeting and expressed the opinion that they would have been in a better position to-day had their leaders not dallied with the Civic Federation, but instead had allowed them to come out on April 1, as originally intended.

Socialists Welcomed.

Opinion as to the outcome of the strike is about evenly divided. Some few are confident of success; others are equally confident of failure. But the great bulk of the men only answer: "We don't know how 'twill end; strikes are hard to win now." So the listen eagerly to our speakers and applaud their strongest utterances. I read to the meeting last night the telegram of our national committee to President Mitchell, and drove home the lesson that only the Socialist Party of all the political parties had openly declared in their favor. They were alike bitter in their denunciations of the old parties and [illegible] praise of the stand [illegible] Party. Several men from [illegible] miners organization came asking [illegible] to visit their districts, which is, alas! for this visit, impossible. Indeed they are clamoring for our speakers, and it would be a good thing if we could put a dozen men in the field here with literature. Agitation among the Poles and the Lithuanians is especially necessary.

The comrades of Local Luzerne County are an active and enthusiastic body of men. Their influence in the various labor unions is evidently very great and they do not forget to drive home the lessons of the strike. I do not know many of the comrades by name as yet, and may in my haste to do justice to some, overlook others equally worthy. That, however, will be understood—and forgiven—best by the comrades themselves. But a word of praise is certainly due to Comrades Roth, Lavin, Schade, Quinn, Durand, Gulach, Harris, Bicker, Kuttenberger, Jones, and others for their quiet but persistent work. The prospects for Socialism were never, I am told, so bright in Pennsylvania as they are today, and I can well believe it. The workers are sick of the two old parties and turn readily to our propaganda. There is a great field—white unto harvest, but, alas! "the laborers are few."

J. SPARGO.

LEAFLET FOR STRIKING MINERS.

Wm. P. Nichols of Vineland, N. J., and a New York comrade have asked that the articles in last week's paper, "Why We Are with the Striking Coal Miners" and "One More Big Profit Murder" be printed in leaflet form, and have each offered a dollar to pay for sending a thousand copies into the strike field subject to the direction of the Pennsylvania State Committee.

The leaflet is now being printed. It will be sold at the price of $1 a thousand.

We hope a few more readers will follow the example. Send a dollar and we will send a thousand copies of the leaflet to Pennsylvania, or, if you prefer, to your own locality. Send at once. Socialist literature will be welcomed by the strikers.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTED

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Andrew Carnegie says that giving away money is an art. So it is, in his case, much like that of the proverbial optimist.

Do you think a Beef Trust Mayor is any better than an Ice Trust Mayor? Why not try a Labor Mayor—a workingman on a working-class platform, such as the Social Democratic Party nominates?

A half-loaf is better than no bread, it is said. True; but it is foolish to beg for the half-loaf and get only the crumbs, when you have a right to the whole loaf and have the power to take it when you will.

It is better to vote for what you want and not get it than to vote for what you don't want and get it. For many years the workingmen of America have been voting for what they didn't want—and getting it, "in the neck."

The Presbyterian Assembly has, after much debating, passed a resolution against infant damnation. We should like to be assured that the measure is retroactive, even though ex post facto law is ruled out by the United States Constitution; but anyhow, we congratulate the Assembly on being more progressive than the Massachusetts Legislature, which defeated a bill against that form of infant damnation known as night work for children in factories.

The capitalists' ideal workingman is the one who thinks always of his master's interests, who hopes to save himself from pauperism by working at a killing pace and meekly submitting to every insult and imposition. In a word, the capitalists' ideal workingman is that of a good slave. The workingmen's ideal workingman is the one who thinks always of the interests of his class and of his own interests as one of his class, who is willing to risk individual hardship in defense of his self-respect and his class interest. In a word, the workingmen's ideal workingman is that of a manly comrade.

The workingmen of New York, many of whom actively supported the "reform" ticket last fall, are finding out that they made a serious mistake. The Low police are ordered to club workingmen and working women just as were the Van Wyck police. Committees have to be sent to Low just as they had to be sent to Van Wyck, and with just the same result—abundance of vague promises, every one of which is broken at the first opportunity. Well, there will be a work-class candidate in the field again next year, on the ticket of the Soical Democratic Party. Then the mistake can be set right.

THE ECONOMICS AND ETHICS OF OVERWORK.

The capitalist papers are much incensed over the attempts of labor organizations to limit, in some degree, at least, the present tendency to speeding up and excessive driving in all branches of industry. The New York "Times," in a recent editorial attack upon the trade unions, says:

"Less fault is found with high wages, however, than with the inroads of the British idea of 'ca' canny—the restrictions placed by the unions upon the disposition of industrious men to do a full day's work. The standard is below that which an ambitious man would fix for himself, and he can raise it only when his pay is increased. For example, if a man rece iving $4.50 per day does as much work as one receiving $5, he is reprimanded by his associates, and if he persists he is reported to his union for discipline. In that case his only alternative is to restrict his output or seek some other occupation. An instance was lately brought to the attention of a New York contractor of an industrious German who thought that by working hard he would secure the good will of his employer and in slack times would be kept at work. The German was being paid at the rate of $4 a day, and he performed as much work as the $5 a day men. He was reported to the labor union, and because he would not cease his industry he was fined $100, and finally was expelled from the union because he was too industrious."

This sort of action upon the part of the unions moves the "Times" to deep indignation—not on behalf of the boss, of course, but solely in the interest of the individual "sucker" who was willing to work himself to death and set a killing pace for his fellows in order to "stand in" with the boss and hold onto his job when other men should be laid off.

Some trade unionists are inclined to deny the fact of the policy here alleged or to apologize for it or explain it awny. They should do neither. Under existing conditions it is a necessary policy and a right one and no apology for it is in order.

The capitalist would like to have every workmen consider himself as an entirely separate and independent individual, with no interests to look after but his own. The capitalist does not believe in competition in his own class—though he sometimes pretends to; but he does heartily believe in unrestrained competition among wage-workers. He thinks indiscriminate price-cutting by capitalists is immoral. He calls it "cut-throat competition." He says there is a certain "legitimate" margin of profit which every capitalist is morally bound to exact for himself or else go out of business, because the capitalist who sells below the price at which a "fair" profit can be made forces other capitalists to do the same thing and thus undermines the whole sacred edifice of profitable business. But for his workmen he has quite a different code of morals. He does not recognize any such thing as common interests or mutual obligations among workingmen. He says it is the duty of every workingman—his duty to the boss, who "gives him employment"—to work as well as he can, as hard as he can, as fast as he can, as long as he can each day, and as steadily as he can the year round, so long as the boss will let him work at all; to put his wife and little children in the shop, if the boss wants them, and let them work as well as they can, as hard as they can, as fast as they can, and as long and steadily as they can, until the boss lays them off; and when he finds that he and his wife and children have worked themselves out of a job, to be content, to respect "law and order," buckle his belt tighter if his stomach feels hollow, to vote an old-party ticket without asking why, and to wait patiently till the boss is ready to give him permission to work again. This, from the capitalist point of view, is the whole duty of workingmen.

Workingmen, having learned by long and painful experience, take another view of the matter. We know that for our class competition is not a theory, but a hard fact, with which we have to deal and against which we have to struggle. We know that, in consequence of this fact, the interests of workingmen are indissolubly linked together and that, in all matters of wages, hours of labor, amount and speed of work, and the like, the actions of each workingman react upon the conditions of all his fellows and must therefore be regulated by the common will for the common good.

If each man were working for himself—if, as in the old times, each owned his separate tools or means of production and, consequently, owned his whole individual product—then no one would care how fast or hard or long another worked; each would be conceded the right to decide for himself, because each would bear the consequences of his own action. If, again—as in the Socialist Commonwealth that is to come—all owned the means of production in common and each was guaranteed the opportunity to work and to receive the full value of the product of his labor, we could, on the whole, safely leave such matters to the individual will, because any man who was foolish enough to overwork would injure only himself and would soon learn better.

But we are not living under the old individual system nor under the future Socialist system; we are living under capitalism—selling our labor-power to capitalists, who pay us wages fixed in the process of competition as the price of any other commodity is fixed and who keep for themselves all the surplus product of our labor.

Under this system we have to beg for permission to work even on such terms. Any man who works faster than his fellows directly injures them and, in the long run, does not even benefit himself; the advantage of his folly goes to the employer. Knowing that "hard times" are coming when a part of the men will be laid off, stimulated by the fear of unemployment for himself and the desire, as we have said, to "stand in" with the boss, the short-sightedly selfish workman applies himself to his task with feverish energy, strives to do the utmost possible amount of work without demanding higher pay, and thus creates every day a greater profit for his master.

But in so doing he sets a pace for his fellows which they must try to keep up or risk unemployment for themselves. If they succeed, the result is: First, that they enormously increase the profits of the master class without increasing their own wages and at the expense of impaired health, reduced vitality, and shortened life for themselves; Second, that so much the sooner they produce enough goods to glut the market and thus bring on the hard times when all are thrown out of work, because the masters can no longer make a profit on their labor.

The policy of regulating by united action the speed and amount of work to be done, like the policy of reducing hours of labor and of restricting or altogether preventing the employment of women and children or of any others whose competition tends to reduce the working-class standard of living, is a perfectly right and necessary policy. It is a matter of self-preservation, and union men should not be ashamed to avow it openly nor afraid to enforce it whenever they have the power.

May 17 was celebrated as Injunction Day by the United Mine Workers, for the purpose of protesting against the injunctions which have rained upon the working class during recent years. There is just one day that is the logical day for such a purpose and that is Election Day, when the working class has the power to take things into its own hands by casting Socialist ballots.

IMPOSSIBLE? NO, EASY!

The law-breaking glass capitalists of New Jersey say that it is impossible to run glass factories without boys. Even the State Commissioner of Labor supports them in this statement as a justification of their habitual violation of the child-labor law. Fifty years ago the cotton mill capitalists of England solemnly affirmed that it was impossible to carry on cotton manufacture without the labor if six-year-old children for ten or twlve hours a day, that no machinery could possibly be invented to do the work, and that to forbid such child labor would ruin the cotton industry. Under pressure from the workingmen, however, such a law was passed—and pretty strictly enforced—and straightway a machine was invented which did the work just as well as the babies had done it.

"Impossible," said Napoleon; "I do not know that stupid word."

It is possible and perfectly feasible for the workingmen of New Jersey to put an end to child labor in the glass works and other factories of their state, thus securing health and education to the children and at the same time, by diminishing competition in the labor market, increasing the parents' wages. All they have to do is to elect tried and trusty workingmen on the Socialist ticket to legislative, executive, and judicial offices, to enact stricter laws and to visit severe punishment on every capitalist who violates them.

The working class can do all that it dares to do. Dare to be free, and your chains will break like cobwebs.

It is instructive to note how quick the courts can punish a boy who throws stones at an automobile party and how slow they are to punish an auto-owner who runs over a child.

It was highly appropriate that the office of Chairman of the Finance Committee should carry with it the recognized leadership of Tammany Hall. Tammany's campaigns are financial campaigns, in methods and in purpose. But now, to their surprise, the braves are told that their Finance Committee knows nothing of Tammany's finances—the explanation of which is that the members have been looking too closely after their private finances. And this is appropriate, too. If Mr. Croker "works for his own pocket all the time," why should not each of his followers? We may admire the efficiency of Tammany's organization, but in the long run the higher ideal of Socialism will make our organization the stronger.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DEMOCRACY.

This is a word to comrades in the Socialist movement. It may apply to others—to members of trade unions, for instance. If it applies to you, reader, profit by it; if not, still it will do you no harm.

We all believe in democracy, these days. From time to time some of us think it necessary rather noisily to affirm our devotion to democratic principles. Sometimes this really is necessary. Oftener it is not. Oftener, the trouble is that we have ourselves been at fault, have failed in our duty as good democrats, and then, being dissatisfied with the result, would like to put the blame upon someone else. We are not usually conscious of this. We have a grievance, and we quite sincerely think that our grievance is the grievance of democracy. So we appoint ourselves as champions of democracy and representatives of the rank and file, and get up and make a loud protest against this thing that has been done or that thing that has not been done or the other thing that has been done in a way different from what we should have advised. And then we are surprised and grieved that good comrades of ours, equally entitled to represent the rank and file, set us down as "kickers" or "grumblers."

It is an unfortunate thing to be a "chronic kicker." It is almost as bad to get the reputation of being one. For every man has a tendency to live up—or down—to the reputation he has, however he got it.

Let us consider, then, what is the difference between a "chronic kicker" and a real democratic comrade. What is democracy? And how shall a man behave in order to be a good democrat?

We are very likely to define democracy as a system or method of organization which allows all to participate on an equal footing in the decision of matters of common concern. We are likely to think that the submission of every question to general discussion and general vote is the whole of democracy.

That is a mistake. Democracy is more than this. Generally speaking, it includes this; but it includes something more.

Democracy implies more than the recognition of certain rights. It implies also the fulfilment of certain responsibilities.

A democratic society—be it a nation, a political party, a trade union, or a social club—is not simply an aggregate of equal individuals, with a certain scheme of voting to safeguard their various interests. That definition was good enough for bourgeois theory and practise in the last century. It will not do for workingmen here and now.

A democratic society is not simply Tom plus Dick plus Harry plus several others, each with a natural and unalienable right to vote and a divine and illimitable right to find fault. A democratic society is Tom and Dick and Harry and the rest, all with a common interest and a common aim, to which the several rights of voice and vote are merely means.

We make a mistake when we set the means above the end, when we forget the common aim in asserting our several rights.

In a word, democracy includes solidarity. That is a word pregnant with meaning. It is the great word of the present age.

How then shall one act if he would be a good democrat?

He must not only claim his own right to voice and vote, and respect the same equal right in others. He must do more than this. He must use his right of voice and vote, and use it at the right time. And when he finds himself in the minority he must behave as he would have his opponents behave when he is on the winning side. The minority has a certain right: To become a majority if it deserves to—that is, if it can do so by power of argument and example. It also has a duty: To work with the majority—not passively and submissively, but actively and cheerfully—when a decision has once been made, unless and until that decision can be intelligently reversed. Such are the responsibilities of democracy.

But the real democrat can best be described by picturing his opposite—the sham democrat.

The Sham Democrat in our party—and he is much the same elsewhere—does not attend party meetings regularly. He says it's no use, because all the other comrades are dead or asleep. He, of course, is very wide awake—somewhere else.

Whenever he is nominated for a party office or a committee to do some work, he firmly declines. But he is exceedingly ready and2 voluble and severe in criticizing the party officers and committees for everything they do or refrain from doing.

If he does happen to go to a meeting, he either sits stolidly in a corner, not taking the trouble to speak or vote for or against the propositions that come up, or else he is so intent on hearing himself talk that it is impossible for him to listen calmly to any other comrade's arguments. And then, when some decision is made of which he disapproves—or thinks he disapproves—he either goes off and sulks silently or, worse yet, he lifts up his voice in just the places where such matters ought not to be discussed, to condemn others for taking a step that he failed to oppose at the right time and place.

And he really thinks he is the Voice of the Rank and File, the personification of Outraged Democracy. Such is the power of self-hypnotization.

This is the type of the Sham Democrat, and it is a very bad type, even when combined with sincerity and many other virtues. He knows only the rights of democracy, nothing of its responsibilities.

Fortunately, there are not very many in the party to whom this description applies. We may say that we do not know one to whom it fully applies. We do know many to whom it applies in part. We are all likely to fall into some of the bad habits of the Sham Democrat. It is a danger we all have to guard against—not so much in others as in ourselves.

And here endeth this preachment, whereof the preacher taketh due note for his own behoof and amendment of his evil ways, and craveth the pardon of any to whom it may be a weariness and a cause of offense.

A man in Muskegon whose intentions may have been better than his spelling left part of his fortune to "indignant old women." Some of this should be distributed among the citizens who voted the Reform ticket and have just woke up—partly.

The New York "Times" pronounces the Humbert swindle in Paris "the biggest bunco game on record." Not quite. Workingmen who vote the Republican or Democratic tickets are taken in every year by a bunco game of more magnificent dimensions and richer "graft." And, bunco-steerers being up for consideration, how about "captains of industry" and "friends of labor." The superlative shell-game skill of these gentlemen is not to be so lightly passed over.

The high regard of the capitalist class for patriotism and "republican institutions" is well shown by ex-Senator John M. Thurston's remarks on the difficulties before the Cuban Republic. In the New York "Journal" of May 19, he writes:

"I believe the first difficulty will arise when those who actually participated in the revolutionary movement and who feel that their services ought to be signally rewarded by the government their service has made possible, present their demands for leadership in the control of Cuban affairs. The men who led the Cuban Revolution were necessarily compelled to draw almost wholly for their fighting force upon those WHO HAD NO BUSINESS INTERESTS TO CONSERVE and who, without offense, may be said to be the least fitted for intelligent participation in public affairs. I fear they will inevitably resent a political organization which gives the greater part of the power to those who were not actively in sympathy with the revolution, or WHO WERE COMPELLED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THEIR OWN BUSINESS INTERESTS to suppress the manifestations of their sympathy and to hold themselves aloof from the organized movement directed against the Spanish power."

You see, "those who have no business interests to conserve" are "the least fitted for intelligent participation in public affairs," for they might not be sufficiently vigilant in maintaining the system of s lavery and robbery on which business interests thrive. Keep the government out of the hands of the vulgar revolutionists and Cuba will be governed well enough to suit its owner, the Sugar Trust. Hurrah for patriotism and Cuba Libre!

TIMELY TOPICS.

Open war is better t han deceptive peace.

Mark Hanna is doing the cause of Socialism a great service by warning workingmen against it.

The Coal Trust can be expected to develop a strong regard for the public welfare just about this time.

As it failed to avoid the miners' strike, let us hope the Civic Federation won't get a chance to break it.

The men whose children do not work in the mills cannot be expected to enact and enforce laws against child labor.

Invention will never lighten the burden of the race, while the race permits a few men to own and control inventions.

That the Coal Trust considered the Miners' Union oppressive and worth fighting is the highest compliment the union could receive.

When the character of the men elected to office is considered, one wonders why they are afraid to trust the people with the referendum.

Mine o wners are never the victims of mine disasters, which is another good reason why the miners should also be the mine owners.

To paraphrase and combine two historic sentences: "As the Senator from South Carolina said to the Senator from North Carolina, 'The working people be damned!'"

Considering that American workers are said to be the best paid in the world, there is a decided antipathy on the part of those who say it to see them any better paid.

It is significant that 75 per cent. of the miners who are now condemned for striking for higher wages and shorter hours were formerly denounced as "foreign pauper laborers" for accepting whatever terms the capitalists gave them.

Capitalist papers are sneering at working girls in a Rhode Island factory for striking for ten minutes to "make themselves beautiful" before going home in the evening. The average society belle would be happy if she could accomplish that task in six times ten minutes.

In their anxiety to arouse public indignation at the threat to shut down all the coal mines, the capitalist press makes some queer admissions. For instance, it is cited that for 456,500 miners to strike would mean a daily loss in wages of $704,095—an average of not $1.50 a day, out of which must be deducted cost of powder, oil, tools, tool-sharpening, and other necessary expenses. These figures make clear why the miners are reported to have large bank accounts and why a raise in wages would mean bankruptcy for the mine owners.

W. M.

VROOMAN'S CIRCUS

Performances of the Middle-Class "Multitude Incorporated."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17.—A brass band mounted on a gorgeous red and yellow circus wagon (strange comingling of emblems of proletariat and plutocrat) and followed by a old hyena cage, both rescued from the effects of the last stranded circus, paraded the streets here last Monday and every day this week, announcing to the wondering inhabitants that the Western Co-operative Association, and "The Multitude Incorporated," were ready for business. This is the Vrooman co-operative movement previously mentioned, and but for the fact that the scheme is exploited on all sides as "Socialistic," would not merit more attention from the Socialist press than would any other business institution. The Vroomans, father and two sons, have been known as "Socialists" for many years, but the fact that the brand of Socialism advertised with this institution is known as "imperial" is sufficient explanation to the knowling ones why the regular Socialist movement has not been graced with Vrooman talent. It might be well to say for the uninitiated that as the regular Socialist movement has about ten million voting adherents and at least as many non-voting adherents in the world, it has the same right to define the position and purpose of Socialists as the Roman Catholic Church has to define the doctrines held by that body; and by no twisting of English can the qualification of "imperial" be gotten out of Socialism.

As to the nature of this movement itself. The hyena cage was inscribed on both sides: "Small Dealer, You Are Doomed. You Must Either Join the Monopolists' Trusts as a Hireling, or Join the People's Trust as an Equal." No Socialist would quarrel with the first statement, but the salvation to be found in the "People's Trust" while logical, is by no means a certain quantity; should the movement actually reach a respectable strength sufficient to attract the attention of the class now dominating the country we shall see very quickly that the "equality" of the "People's Trust" is decidedly of the quality enjoyed by the working class now—equality of insecurity and want. "The Multitude Incorporated" is entirely a misnomer. The "Middle-class Incorporated" would be nearer the truth; as indicated by the hyena cage the appeal is made to the small merchant; and as a business proposition it concerns the small merchant only. The inducement held out to him is worth considering—the ability of the pooled or merged interests to buy their supplies in quantities and therefore cheaper, which is at once their strength and weakness, and also the weak point of the whole co-operative; sooner or later must they learn the lesson that unless they control ALL THINGS NECESSARY TO PRODUCE THE MEANS OF LIFE their efforts will finally be brought to naught.

"The Multitude Incorporated" is another product of New Jersey laws. The voting stock is all held in trust by Ruskin College, of Trenton, Mo., so to use Walter Vrooman's own words, "The affair is not to be managed by the mob." There is a provision that should Ruskin College fail to discharge its duties properly, the State University at Columbia, Mo., should take hold; and should this institution fail likewise, the United States Government itself should come into control. All this of course to be determined by the courts. The small dealers who are taking their stocks into this latest "trust" do not receive cash according to the statement of those connected with the management, neither do they receive stock, but are given bonds with 5 per cent. interest and a position in the management. The writer has not been able so far to ascertain the nature of the bonds; they are not quoted in local securities, but perhaps this iniquitous feature will not disgrace the conduct of the newest "trust."

Some may be wondering just where the "multitude" comes in; and here it is: Pay in ten dollars, buy at the "multitude" stores and each six months you will receive a dividend calculated on the amount of your purchase. But it is provided that one-third of the profits are to be used by the management in furnishing free entertainment to the members of the "mob" who have no part in the management; advertised to be four theater admissions per week; free reading rooms; free scholarships at Ruskin College, to be given in competition, number not stated; and finally, oh woeful thought, free employment bureau! (The state free employment bureau here boasts that it finds positions for 23 per cent. of applicants.)

As stated at the beginning the only reason for filling Socialist columns with an account of this movement is its political aspect. This, as indicated in its appeal to the small dealer, who, of course, is the one to furnish the sinews for an enterprise of the kind, carefully avoids any reference to property rights, and moreover throws out a strong hint that the concern is open to propositions political. Mr. John Doggett, a once retired merchant prince," is manager of the local territory, and really it is too much to expect that a capitalist of thirty years is likely to turn against the interests of his class. Mr. Doggett is flaunted as a "convert to imperial Socialism," and has this to say regarding politics: "Most assuredly we shall go into politics, but not partizan politics. The people's trust will make its first fight to establish the initiative and referendum" (to give the "mob" a chance to rule most likely.) "No matter what boasts the political parties may make they can't deliver the goods, for the trusts have them throttled body and soul." (This is first intimation that political parties have souls or that a soul could be throttled, but innovations are to be expected.) "We can buy as cheaply as the trusts and will save the consumer as high as 30 per cent."

And further, quoting from the "Multitude," the official magazine of the movement, "We are allied with no ephemeral political party, but advocate measures and methods regarding our party, whichever it be, in the light of an instrument or means, which, when it cannot be used to satisfy our ends, should be cast aside. We do not belong to any party, but seek to make all parties belong to us."

Mark Hanna would laugh to think of his party as "ephemeral." The careful student of events knows that a political party for the interests served is one of the hardest of all hard facts. It would be hard to conceive of anything more "ephemeral" than this Vrooman scheme of salvation from industrial despotism, no matter how successful it may be for a time. It is difficult also for one at all versed in industrial organization of the day to understand just what is meant by "buying as cheaply as the trusts," for the work of the association thus far is entirely in the line of distribution, and not of production. Except the department store, there is no trust in distribution, that is in retailing. And right here you have the Vrooman view, which is also the view taken by the middle class, that security and prosperity depend on the terms the consumer receives, and not on what the producer gets.

The productive forces under control of Mr. Vrooman so far are few. A farm or so (let the Single Taxers laugh here), and possibly a bakery. Say that a small abbatoir, a small bukery can be conducted successfully on a co-operative basis, will they supply those whose food supply is now jeopardized? To date we have not heard that any bargain has been struck with the stock yards, or the packing houses, neither has any railroad company been after any Vrooman stock for its property. The few who own all the real estate here hold strangely aloof. No flouring mill will roll for the "people." None of the coal barons or iron and lead mine owners living here have taken hold of the scheme. The lumber companies don't warm up a bit. There was something about a brickyard, but possibly brick-bat was meant. The few who own all the ground in this locality hold strangely aloof, neither does any contractor come forth as a builder of co-operative housing. There is much talk here of a cotton factory, which, as a prominent business man says, "will utilize the labor of women and children, thus giving much needed employment," but we will not do Mr. Vrooman the injustice of charging this capitalist scheme to him. And really it looks as if the whole thing would fizzle down to a consumers' league which would last as long as the consumers have the wherewithal to purchase.

It will not be long until the Vrooman movement will have an opportunity of showing its hand politically, for the time of conventions draws near. The Socialists of the country may be sure of one thing: The "people's trust" may seek to make all political parties belong to it, but it will have a hard time acquiring the Socialist Party. Contrari-wise, it is the logic of events that the adherents of Vroomanism must have their eyes opened in the end, and the Socialists complacently watch this latest economic development in the course which must be taken before the people will learn that they must take possession of the earth and control it themselves, giving to each his due, if they are ever to enjoy the fruit of their labor and all the other powers which Nature has given them.

Among the notables who were featured at the free entertainments given at the Century Theater and in the big tent not far from it, was Granville Lowther of McPherson, Kan., who has just been expelled from the Methodist Church because he did not know whether Jonah was swallowed by the whale or not. Mr. W. D. P. Bliss of New York was also a star. He has been written up before in the Socialist press. He may well be classed as "unavailable." These people are long on the "brotherhood of man," and possibly actually believe that the powers that be will finally be persuaded. Dave L. Guyotte is calculated as a card to catch the trade unionists, as he is secretary of the Missouri Federation of Labor. Comrade Behrens of Sedalia can probably attend to his case. Guyotte has always been a mixer in capitalist politics, and it will be interesting to see where he lands this time. John W. Breidenthal of Kansas, Populist, holding a federal appointment of Treasury Department, was also on the card. It is said the "middle of the roaders" sometimes have their suspicions of John. And Mrs. Annie L. Diggs must not be forgotten. It is said by Socialists present that she made a fairly good presentation of Socialism, but carefully refrained from any application of it to the scheme at hand.

It has been suggested that the "imperial" part of this latest "Socialistic" scheme is the "bread and circuses" of decaying Rome. As an advertising dodge, free theaters and tent vaudeville certainly draw the crowd.

Let us give Mr. Vrooman all credit for good intentions, and also for ability as far as his means allow. His work in the establishment of Ruskin College at Trenton, Mo., cannot be overlooked. If he can alleviate the conditions of any part of the people he is some use in the world, but his actions must not be allowed to compromise or cloud the issue between the people whose labor has built up the vast properties controlled by the trusts which Vrooman fights, and who in their ignorance have given up their birthright in the world which gave them life—and those who have possessed themselves of all these things.

GARNET FUTVOYE.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Saginaw Exponent.

We have frequently noticed that the meaner the vice the higher the virtue invoked to justify it. Witness the appeal to filial duty in justification of child labor.

Pueblo Courier.

We note that the President has laid the corner-stone of the McKinley memorial. That is well. He should be remembered, and in furtherance of that idea we would suggest that on one corner of the "memorial" there be placed a glass case containing the skeleton of one of the men who were butchered in the Coeur d'Alene bull pen, and on another there be placed the picture of a Filipino soldier in his death agony with his life blood staining the land of his birth, for which he has fought, even as did Washington, and is dying. You see there are so many, so very many things to remember and we don't want to forget any of them. By all means let the memory of William McKinley be preserved. The ton or so of petitions he received asking that a stop be put to the outrages committed by the negro soldiers in Coeur d'Alenes might be boxed and set in front of the edifice. They would receive some attention there and that's more than they did at the hands of William McKinley.

The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

The first skirmish with the "Appeal to Reason" may now be considered closed by the hauling down of the flag. With its issue of May 10, the battlecry which it has carried for five years at the mast-head has disappeared. It no longer professes to be published "For Public Ownership of Monopolies."

This furnishes the occasion for a summary up to date. Two or three points have been made clear which should not be forgotten, but rather committed to memory.

First Point: A discussion is not a quarrel. Differences in opinions and insight are not personal differences. A criticism is not an attack. It seems preposterous that anyone should ever have imagined that free criticism and discussion were forbidden among Socialists.

Second Point: It is settled that "Public Ownership of Monopolies" is not Socialism. Without a single dissenting voice, the Socialist press, which may be assumed to represent pretty accurately the sentiment of the Socialist Party, has agreed on the point. The latest to speak is "Wilshire's Magazine" for May, which but echoes the chorus with the leading article on "The Fallacy of Public Ownership." It is in response to this universal and imperative sentiment that the "Appeal" has taken down that headline which it has persistently and consistently carried at the head of its first page since 1897.

Third Point: The "Appeal" is not printed for Socialists and does not profess to do more than "interest people in the subject of Socialism." In other words, to learn what Socialism is, it is not enough to read the "Appeal." It aims to take advantage of the prevailing discontent and unrest and point a finger toward Socialism. It depicts the beauties of the promised land, but says little of the way to get there. * * *

Does not the "Appeal" as well as many others, fail to discriminate between the industrial evolution and the political revolution? One proceeding like a process of nature, as Marx explains, and the other being the culmination and climax of the evolution process, like the bursting of the chrysalis and the escape of the butterfly already formed within.

—Between campaigns is the time when the people think calmly. That is the time to make Socialists of them. Use The Worker for that purpose.

PARTY NOTES.

John C. Chase addressed trade unionists at East St. Louis, De Soto, and El Dorado, Ill., and also in St. Louis, Mo., last week.

The Pennsylvania State Committee has indorsed financial secretary's monthly report book.

Comrades are warned against one C. C. Ross, late organizer of Texas, recently repudiated by the Texas State Committee. Ross is a very tall portly man, about forty-five, with a very blustering manner. In revenge for notice regarding him furnished by National Secretary and Indiana State Committee, Ross is advising secession from the Socialist Party and formation of an independent organization. He is now operating in the South.

Among the results of Comrade Vail's tour of Pennsylvania in the month of May is the organization of four new locals—Spring Forge, Mauch Chunk, Cokeville, and Black Lick—with a total charter membership of eighty-two.

The "Undercurrent," formerly of Redlands, Cal., has moved to San Bernardino (address, P. O. Box 464) and comes out in larger and better form.

Wilshire's campaign in Toronto is getting lively. The papers are freely quoting Margaret Haile's speeches. One of the busiest men in the campaign there is Comrade James Simpson, a preacher, who is a parliamentary candidate from East Toronto. It is said that all his Sunday sermons bear on Socialism.

Walter Thomas Mills is kept busy on all evenings when not engaged in teaching, speaking for the trade unions and literary societies of San Francisco. The Machinists, Garment Workers, Street Car Employees, Presbyterian Club, Unitarian Club Congregational Club, Iroquois Club, and William Morris Club are among recent appointments.

John S pargo of New York, William Thurston Brown of Rochester, J. Stitt Wilson of Berkley, Cal., S. M. Reynolds of Terre Haute, Max S. Hayes of Cleveland, and H. H. Wise of Denver, have been added to the Examining Board of the International School of Social Economy.

The various branches of the party in Toledo, O., held a joint meeting and elected Charles R. Martin to represent Local Toledo in the coming state convention. The last two meetings, May 13 and 27, were rendered especially valuable by the reading of a paper by Dr. J. S. Pyle on "Socialism and the Socialist Program" and one by Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood on "Modern Socialism." Mrs. Sherwood is working for the cause with an energy which inspires the older comrades to renewed activity. Branch 1 meets on the second-fourth Tuesday evenings of the month at Harmonia Hall, 518 Summit avenue. Readers of The Worker are invited to attend and join.

Comrade Spring spoke at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on Monday and at Watertown on Tuesday.

Comrade Moses of Rochester is still rustling in subscriptions in a creditable way. The Local has taken 5,000 copies of the Beef Trust leaflet.

Local Rochester will hold a general meeting on June 13, 8 p. m., at 95 Main street, Room 9 ,the headquarters and reading room of the S. D. P. Every comrade in the city should be present, as very important business will come up.

Local New Rochelle will hold an open-air meeting Friday evening, June 6, at the corner of Main and Church streets. Comrade Vail will speak.—Since Organizer Spring's visit this local has gained four new members and is in good financial condition.

Local Yonkers holds its second annual outing on Sunday, June 1, at Grace's Farm, Dunwoodie Station. Comrades from out of town can reach the place by trolley from Mount Vernon and from New York by trolley or by the New York and Putnam Railway. The picnic will start at 2 p. m., with dancing, games, shooting, and refreshments; prizes for different contests. The proceeds of the outing will go to the campaign fund and all comrades are invited to attend. No admission fee.

The agent for The Worker in Spring Forge, Pa., is C. H. Stover.

George Orendorff of 38 Columbia avenue, Batavia, N. Y., has been appointed agent for The Worker in that place.

Comrade Jennings, who has now made his home of Newark, N. Y., has lost no time in getting in some work for the party. He writes of the organization of a new local there, with Fred Phelps as Secretary, George C. Perkins as Treasurer, and Dr. Martin as Organizer. He says: "Ben Hanford's speech here some months ago, the work of Comrade Vail, and the energetic efforts of a few local Socialists have prepared the field. The new local includes seven college graduates. We have the enthusiasm and energy for a good campaign and the finances to support it. You can expect to hear good news from Newark."

Comrade Healey of Lynn, Mass., writes: "A large and enthusiastic body of Polish workingmen met at the Ward Six Socialist Club room on Wednesday, May 21, and were addressed by Comrade Eischlet of New York on the Socialist question. Many pamphlets were sold and a number of subscriptions taken for "Robotnik." As a result of the meeting we admitted to membership a number of those who attended the next evening. It is very evident that the spreading of the Socialist doctrine among these people will bear good fruit. Comrade Fischler is to return here again in about a week and endeavor to organize a club of his countrymen."

George N. Ward, cigarmaker, of Erie, who was the Socialist candidate for Mayor in February, is now nominated for the Legislature. Many citizens who failed to vote for him three months ago have regretted it since, and at this writing it seems likely that he will go to Harrisburg at the next session.

John Spargo is preparing a pamphlet on "Child Labor," to be illustrated by Ryan Walker, which will be issued from this office about June 15.

A meeting of the Speakers' Club was held at 64 East Fourth street last Friday evening. Comrade Roemer was elected chairman and Martin, secretary. A permanent organization was effected, by-laws adopted, and arrangements made for future work. Another meeting is called for Friday, May 30, 8 p. m., when a debate will take place on the subject of the Beef Trust.

The 12th A. D. favors Buffalo as the place and July 4 as the day for the state convention. One application for membership was received at the last meeting. A collection of 85 cents was taken for the West Side Agitation Committee. It was decided to communicate with the 15th and 17th A. D. in regard to getting better headquarters.

The 24th A. D., Br. 2, took in one new member at the last meeting. It was decided to start an active campaign and Comrade Brunn, Goldbarth, Loewenthal, Reichenthal, and Wallace were chosen a sa committee to carry on distribution of The Worker and other literature from house to house and in the trade unions. One hundred copies of The Worker weekly were subscribed for for a year. The paer will be found on nearly every newsstand in the district. A thousand Beef Trust leaflets were also taken, a thousand of the "Address to Catholic Workingmen," and a thousand of Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists."

The 31st A. D. received two applications for membership at its last meeting. Reports showed the festival to have been a good financial success.

Two applications for membership were received at the last meeting of the 34th A. D. The Agitation Committee reported that an out-door meeting would be held Saturday evening, May 24, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue, with Sol. Fieldman as speaker on the Beef Trust. Letters are being sent out to all readers of The Worker in the district and they are invited to attend the meetings held every Friday at 380 Willis avenue.

The 35th A. D., Br. 2, met at 3309 Third avenue on Thursday, May 22. S. Eiges was elected Secretary in place of Comrade Fieldman, who resigned on account of his intention to go to Germany. The draft of by-laws submitted by Comrade Eiges will be discussed and voted on at the joint meeting of June 6. The Auditing Committee will also report and other important business will come up.—The open-air meeting held last Saturday was very satisfactory; twenty-six copies of The Worker and about thirty 5-cent pamphlets were sold and five hundred Beef Trust leaflets, besides others, were distributed.

The ice cream festival of the Socialist Educational League of 215 East Fifty-ninth street has been postponed to June 21.

Comrade Lee spoke by invitation at a well attended meeting of the West Side Machinists last Saturday.

SPRING IN BUFFALO.

In Conjunction with Steiner and Others, He Works to Organize the Interest in Socialism Aroused by Bishop's Attack.

The Buffalo "Daily Express" gives a surprisingly full and fair account of State Organizer Spring's first public meeting in that city, held at International Hall on Monday evening, May 19. It reports him as saying in part:

"We Socialists are often attacked on the ground that we are seeking to create classes. That is not so. We do not try to create classes in society. The classes are already here. The Socialist as a student is merely pointing out that there are two distinct classes in society with two distinct economic interests. We are also trying to show the way to wipe out this nauseating class distinction.

"Let me tell you about the two classes in society. One, the class of people who possess the means of production, such as machinery and the like, form the capitalist class. Then there is the class who have been expropriated of all means of existence by the capitalist class except their labor power. That class is the labor class. The producing class does not operate machinery for the benefit of society, but for its own benefit. You laboring people are hopelessly at the mercy of the man who owns your product. There is just so much to a commodity. The more the capitalist gets out of it the less you get. The war is now on between the classes.

"The solution of this problem of the classes lies with the Socialist. Private ownership of the means of production is that which gives the capitalist class power. That power is protected by legislative policies. All legislation is practically in line with the desires of the capitalist class. By legislative power alone is the capitalist enabled to take from you your labor value. If this legislative power is the power by which the capitalist retains the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, does not the solving of the problem lie with you? Just so long as you vote with the present political parties, the Republican, the Democratic and the Prohibition, just that long you will deprive yourselves of the rights of human beings, just that long you will tighten the shackles of slavery on yourselves, just that long you will keep your children in the sweatshops.

"Wo you think it visionary for you to recognize your own class interest, to seek to get the possession and control of the machinery of production? Is there anything wild, anything dangerous about such a proposition? Would not the world be happier and better if there were collective ownership of the means of production, as against the present private ownership of those means? And how can we make the change, you ask? Not by sitting down and listening to fellows talk nor by reading books. The only way is to solidify our class into a great political organization that will grasp from the hands of the capitalist class the reins of government and legislate in favor of the workingman and against the capitalist.

"If you want to help yourself join our party, the Social Democratic Party. Our platform demands collective as against private ownership of the means of production. It demands that its members must give up their allegiance to any other party. But the principles of that platform do not in anyway interfere with a man's religious beliefs, notwithstanding much that has been said to the contrary lately. A man, whether he be a Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, agnostic, atheist, infidel or anything else, may belong to our party without interfering in any way with his religious convictions."

Robert Steiner, editor of the Buffalo "Arbeiter-Zeitung," also addressed the meeting in German.

Comrade Spring's ten day's campaign in Buffalo closed Sunday with a meeting in Sangford Hall which, in spite of the heavy rain, was a rousing success. Comrade Steiner spoke first in German, followed by one of our Jewish comrades in that language, and both were loudly applauded, as was also Spring when he addressed the meeting. A good amount of literature was sold and two applications for membership in the party were received.

The Jewish Literary Club held a meeting later in the day, and 11 of its members joined the party.

During the week Spring addressed a meeting of 300 striking carpenters, besides several meetings arranged by the party.

The debate with Attorney Thayer, announced last week, turned out as such affairs often do—the opponent of Socialism ran away. The Socialists agreed to pay all expenses, let Mr. Thayer fix the statement of the question and division of time, and supplied him with party literature. At 8:30 on the night of the debate, after the audience had gathered, a telegram came to the hall announcing that Mr. Thayer had gone to Rochester and would not return till 10 o'clock. If the audience desired to wait, he would begin the debate at that hour! The meeting proceeded, with Spring as speaker, and Mr. Thayer did not show up at all. The audience drew its own conclusions.

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

Socialists of Kansas City Will Resist Petty Tyranny.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—The police are doing what they can to make Socialists in these parts. On Wednesday noon, May 21, Frank P. O'Hare, who is employed by the Socialist Club of Jackson County as organizer, was speaking on Eleventh street about thirty feet west of Main street to a hundred people. Eleventh street here is by no means a busy street, and there was no obstruction whatever. The police officer on duty near, though, prompted, it is said, by a certain alderman who is going to get himself into trouble if evidence can be obtained, ordered O'Hare to move on as he was "obstructing the street." O'Hare insisted that he was not, and that there was plenty of room, however requesting the crowd to leave the sidewalk so people could get by. At least three-fourths of the roadway was clear. But this, of course, not being the reason for police interference, did not suit; and O'Hare was ordered to cease speaking. He refused and was placed under arrest, taken to the Central Station, where he was searched and roughly handled by two of the plug-uglies, then thrown into a cell until bond could be furnished. The charge against him was "obstructing the street," but Friday morning some fifteen witnesses were present to refute the statement of the officer. That, however, made no difference. To let O'Hare go would not be sufficient intimidation, and so he was fined. Teh fine was small, but it was not paid. An appeal was taken and the case is now in the hands of competent attorneys.

A mass meeting has been called at the County Court House for Thursday evening, and everything possible will be done to arouse public sentiment and finally show those who have grown bold with their power that they cannot abridge the right of free speech guaranteed to the citizens of Missouri by their constitution; that what the national constitution denies to Congress shall not be exercised by a Police Judge and Board.

It takes things like these to solidify and clarify the Socialist movement. As long as no one runs counter to capitalist interests, but keeps out of sight, "talking with the neighbors," hiring stuffy halls into which none can be induced to come, the movement is stagnant. The Socialists could doubtless have obtained another "permit" from the Mayor to break that same ordinance under which the arrest was made, as this was done in the municipal campaign, it being thought wise then not to make any fight. The conduct of the Election Commissioners, however, has so far destroyed the faith of the members here in the honesty of capitalist officials that they are determined to fight it out right now. Even though permission were given it would doubtless be under the direction of the Police Board and the Socialists prefer to manage their own campaign. Moreover, the permit would expire with the fall campaign, while the time for most effective propaganda is in the off years; and no permit could be obtained then. The Mayor will therefore be relieved from breaking any ordinances this time.

It will pay all Socialists who have not already gone through this experience to look well into the ordinances of their municipal government. It has been known for several years that this ordinance could be enforced as it was Wednesday, and in fact in 1898 several Socialists were arrested but released without trial, because of the pending election. Another ordinance relating to the throwing of paper on the streets can be very effectually used to absolutely prevent the passing of a piece of literature.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"—the man who starts out to obey laws because they are laws will have plenty of laws to obey. It is to be seen whether "public opinion" cannot be used in favor of constitutional rights as well as the present rotten order of things.

WILSHIRE IN MICHIGAN.

Comrade Wilshire, having accepted a nomination for parliament in Ontario, was compelled to change the plans for his tour of Michigan. His dates in the Wolverine State, as now arranged, will be as follows: Clifford, May 30, evening; Almont, May 31, 1:30 p. m.; Dryden, May 31, evening; Oxford, June 1, 1:30 p. m.; Flint, June 1, evening; Battle Creek, June 2; Kalamazoo, June 3; Jonesville, June 4; Ann Arbor, June 5; Pontiac, June 6; St. Clair, June 7; Detroit, June 8.

Michigan Socialists are active and Socialism is constantly breaking out in new spots. It is nothing uncommon to hear of work being done in new fields by men of whom the organization has previously known nothing. The farmers are slow to take hold, but they will come, too. The great growth of our vote within the last three years in this state is a good omen for the future.

C. J. L.

NEWS FROM LYNN.

The Socialist movement in this city is growing gradually. Last Wednesday the Ward 6 Club of West Lynn formally affiliated with the National and State Committees, the club membership of twenty signing the charter list, and officers of the City Central Committee were elected.

The Central Branch has moved its quarters to the building adjoining the former location. The new quarters are only one flight from the street, located in the centre of the city, 85 Monroe street. The main audience room seats about three hundred people, with a good sized smoking and reading room adjoining. The whist parties run by the Entertainment Committee all winter will be continued on Saturday evenings as long as the attendance warrants. Comrades should attend Wednesday night meetings and keep square with the Treasurer.

The Liberal Forum meetings, conducted by the Educational Committee of the Central Branch, have been discontinued after a fairly successful series held on Sunday evenings. The local press has given good reports.

Beginning next Sunday, at 4:30 p. m., the Central Branch of Lynn will begin a series of open-air meetings at Bartholomew's Pond Grove in Peabody, near the Lynn line. The speakers for Sundays in June will be N. P. Geiger, W. P. Porter, William Mailly, and John Weaver Sherman. Comrades and sympathizers from Peabody, Salem, Beverly, and Danvers are cordially invited to attend. Five cents fare from Central Suare, Lynn. It is hoped that friends and comrades in Boston will come down to these meetings. Refreshments are handy to the grove. Leave cars at Bartholomew.

J. H. P.

IN ESSEX COUNTY.

All delegates from the various branches in Essex County, N. J., to the County Committee are to meet on Tuesday, June 3, at 8 p. m., sharp, at 124 Market street, Newark. The opening of the campaign will be taken up and steps taken to push the work in every quarter of the county. It is of the utmost importance that every delegate attend this first meeting of the campaign, as there will be work for everyone from the start.

On Thursday evening, June 5, a meeting will be held at Essex Hotel, in Bloomfield Centre, for the organization of a new branch of the Socialist Party in that vicinity. Every sympathizer in Montclair, Watsessing, and other places near Bloomfield, should be present, in order to start the branch with a good membership and make it a political power in the Northern and Western part of Essex County. Bring with you any wage-working friends who have a leaning toward Socialism.

E. T. NEBEN, Organizer.

HOBOKEN LONGSHOREMEN.

Longshoremen's Union No. 271, of Hoboken, N. J., has been admitted to the International Federation of Transport Workers, which holds its convention on July 4 at Stockholm, Sweden. This is the local which roused the wrath of the president of the American organization, Mr. Keefe, by adopting resolutions against the Civic Federation, of which he is a member. This question will come up in the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association at Chicago on July 7.

BUY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Picnic & Summer Night's Festival of

Local New York, S.D.P.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 29,

AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK.

Tickets, 10 cents — At the Gate, 15 cents

Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 4th Street.

"WHERE WE STAND."

A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 50 for $1.40, 100 for $2.50, postpaid. Order now.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.

Published by THE COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Mauser," by Frank Stuhiman; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10c. a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL.—Upon receipt of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Where We Stand."

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

WHY JOIN THE PARTY.

A Word to Socialists Who Have Not Joined the Political Organization.

"Socialism is all right. I voted the ticket last election. Will vote it again, like enough, if you put up good men, but what do I want to sign a blank and pay dues for? I never did it for any other party. I had rather be a free man."

Yes, it is a delightful thing to be a free man, but how are you going to be free if you have to live under the capitalist system that makes people slaves? And how do you you expect to change the system unless you join hands with those who are working to change it?

But no other party asks you to pay dues. Think a moment and you will see why. It takes money to run a campaign. Very little for a Socialist campaign compared with what each of the old parties spend, but it takes money in either case. Now where does the money come from?

It used to come from the office-holders and office-seekers. But civil service laws have cut off most of the money from such sources, and still the campaign funds of the Democratic and Republican parties grow larger and larger. Where do they come from?

Of course from the class that has money, the capitalist class. Not one old party fund alone, but both. The funds are needed to keep up the appearance of a brisk fight and divide the votes of unsuspecting workingmen between the two parties. No matter which wins, the politicians who are elected owe gratitude to the capitalists.

Gratitude in "practical politics" has been well defined as "a lively sense of favors to come." The politician in office must always remember whose money elected him and whose money will be needed to re-elect him.

The capitalists do not pay out this money as a matter of sentiment nor for the fun of the thing. Their wealth comes from the labor of others and they can continue to control that labor only so long as they can have the laws made in their own interest. So you begin to see why they should be so willing to pay all expenses if you will only vote their ticket.

But you are a Socialist. You want to make the laws in the interest of your own class. Very well, then you must elect men of your own class to office, and you must see that they owe no obligation to any other class for their election expenses. Now the fairest way yet devised for sharing these needful expenses is the dues system.

Every Socialist local must collect at least ten cents a month from each member. Of this amount five cents goes to the National Committee and five cents to the State Committee. This money goes to pay for postage, clerk hire, office rent, printing, traveling expenses of the organizers, and for the living expenses of such comrades as give their whole time to the work of the party.

Besides this ten cents each local usually collects from five to ten cents more, which is expended for party work at home under its own supervision, in whatever way the majority of the members think best. In nearly every case, whether in nation, state or local work, every dollar of money is made more than doubly effective by the unpaid labor of comrades who earn their living working for capitalists and find their greatest happiness in working for Socialism whenever they have an hour to spend.

Get into the work yourself and you will find the same pleasure in it that others do.

As for the matter of dues be a man. Do your part. You want Socialism to come. Your own happiness and that of your children after you depend upon it. Then don't grudge the small sacrifice that all of us have to make in these glorious years that are bringing in the new social order.—Chicago Socialist.

(Note.—This article will shortly appear as a leaflet published by C. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. Price, 50 cents per thousand, postpaid.)

TEN DAYS' WORK.

Comrade Keogh of Toledo, in sending in a list of eighteen yearly and fifteen half-yearly subscriptions, says: "The attached list is nearly all the result of ten days' hustling by one comrade, Thos. A. Bragg, which shows the possibilities in this most important branch of propaganda work." The Toledo comrades have been at this sort of work steadily for many months past and the great increase of the vote at the recent election, in spite of the influence of "Golden Rule Jonesism," is a gratifying result. The same might be done in every city in the land.

—When a nation's loftiest ideal is expressed in a cry for "more markets," Socialism is needed to save its soul from impending damnation.—William Mailly.

RIPANS

IF MORE SALES OF RIPANS TABULES ARE MADE DAILY THAN OF ANY OTHER MEDICINE, THE REASON MAY BE FOUND IN THE FACT THAT THERE IS SCARCELY ANY CONDITION OF ILL HEALTH THAT IS NOT BENEFITED BY THE OCCASIONAL USE OF A RIPANS TABULE, AND A PACKAGE, CONTAINING TEN, IS OBTAINABLE FROM ANY DRUGGIST FOR FIVE CENTS.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

New York & Westchester, Attention.

Grand Festival at Grace Farm, Yonkers, on Sunday, June, 1st, 2 p. m. Take Jerome ave. Trolley cars to Dunwoodie station, ask for Grace Farm, rear of Hollywood Inn Ball Grounds, close to station. Admission free. Games, Singing, Dancing and shooting. All welcome.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!

If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.

GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Mad'son and Fifth ave.
357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER.
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building)
7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

SPECIAL FOR BOSTON.

The Boston Workingmen's Co-operation begs to announce to all progressive organizations of Boston that it has made arrangements for a grand picnic and concert, to be held July 4, 1902, at Apolo Garden Grove, Amery street, Roxbury. Tickets, 25 cents. Children free.

County convention of Socialist Party of Philadelphia will be held at Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, Saturday, May 31, at 8 p. m.

—It doesn't require a very large heaven to hold the soul that seeks salvation through the slot of a collection box.—William Mailly.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS — Registered

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...

Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by BEN. HANFORD ..... 5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGRADY ..... 10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE ..... 2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by ALGERNON LEE ..... 3 Cents
The Proletariat by KARL KAUTSKY ..... 5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by JOB HARRIMAN. Third Edition ..... 5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by KARL MARX and FRED'K ENGELS ..... 10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. ENGELS 5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman ..... 5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. STONE 5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by KARL KAUTSKY ..... 5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by FRED'K KRAFFT ..... 10 Cents
The Adventures of JOHN MCCUE—Socialist ..... 10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by PAUL LAFARGUE / Social Effect of Machinery by FRANK W. COLTON ..... 10 Cents
Where we stand by JOHN SPARGO ..... 5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by ROBERT BLATCHFORD ... 5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.

Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.

Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.

CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.

Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" ..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth $2.00
"Industrial Denouncing." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb ..... $4.00.
"The Passing of Capitalism." By Ladoff. 25c.
"Organized Self-Help." By H. N. Casson. 25c.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Colton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons ..... 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth ..... $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford ..... 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth ..... $2.00.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages ..... $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo ..... 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ..... 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England

A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS

That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 cash or $1 a month five months makes you joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.10	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.10	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	.05	.15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.10	.30
Last Days of Rankin Commonwealth. Cloth	.10	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.10	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.30	.90
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.30
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.30
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.30
Pocket Library of Socialism. 10 per copy	.10	.30
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.50	.90
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.30
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.60

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already in.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!

ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.

"What Is Socialism?" by Mills. Per 100, 10c. "Scientific Socialism," by Mills. Per 100, 20c. "The Civilized Monkeys," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 15c. "Ahli Grabitali, Financier," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 20c.

Convenient in Size. Convincing in Argument.

Send a dime for 10 weeks' subscription to The Coming Nation, an illustrated Socialist weekly, and sample copies of the above leaflets. Address:

THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE

FRED. SONNENSCHEIN.

UNION BARBER SHOP

88 E. 4th Street, New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 321 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of Executive Committee will match for HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y. on

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kassuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 120 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.

Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lasern, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

Cleveland, O.

San Francisco, Cal.

For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 259

CARL SAHM CLUB OF MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Grant street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 2:30 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST., New York City.

Use this Label. Union Printer

Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Socialist Representatives Score a Victory.

Win First Point on Carey's Referendum Bill—Senate Busy Killing Labor Bills Passed in House.

BOSTON, May 24.—The two Socialists won a decided victory in the House yesterday, a victory that caused a sensation and some uneasiness on the other side. After being voted down twice upon a rising vote, and a quorum being called in, Carey and and MacCartney succeeded in substituting the former's bill to provide for a constitutional amendment requiring the referendum on statutory legislation for the adverse committee report, by a vote on roll-call of 54 to 52. During the roll-call many members left the chamber, presumably to avoid going on record.

Careys' bill provides that upon the petition of 25,000 voters matters before the Legislature can be referred to a general vote of the people, and is broader in scope than the referendum bill defeated two weeks ago. Carey moved to substitute his bill for the committee report, and in support of the bill delivered one of the most brilliant speeches given during the present session. I regret that I am unable to give a report of the speech that would do justice to its eloquence or its strength of logic. At its conclusion Carey was applauded until the Speaker rapped for order. MacCartney answered the objections to the bill made by Fall of Malden, who was in charge of the bill for the Committee, in a forcible manner. Carey's speech, though only twenty minutes long, covered tersely every point that had been made against the referendum upon previous occasions and anticipated the arguments that might be made in the debate. The result was that the opponents of the bill had nothing to say, and Mr. Fall, in defending the Committee, acknowledged that what Carey had said was "God-given truth," but that the bill would take away the responsibility from the Legislature, and when that was done there might as well be no General Court.

Carey asked if Mr. Fall knew that the people of '76 took away the responsibility from George the Third when they inaugurated the Revolution. Fall replied by saying that that was an historic fact, but he did not wish to see a revolution again, if that was what the gentleman from Haverhill was after. Carey asked what Mr. Fall meant by revolution. A great many people confused the word with murder, riot, and bloodshed, whereas it did not necessarily mean that. He was not afraid of the word revolution; he wished it understood that, as a Socialist, he believed in revolution when brought about as the culmination to the evolutionary processes at work in society, assisted by the vital factors of education, agitation, and organization. Mr. Fall dropped the subject of revolution and said that while the Committee favored the referendum, yet it believed the time had not come to enact such a measure.

Andrew Cingmen Favor Bill.

Raway sen of Fall River supported the bill and quoted the organizations of labor as being in favor of it. Fall asked if it was not the previous bill providing for the referndum on constitutional amendments that organized labor favored. Jackson replied that the labor organizations favored this bill even more than the other. Fall said that he had been told by a representative of the labor unions that they did not favor this bill. Jackson asked the name of the gentleman, but Fall would not give it. Jackson reiterated that the trade unionists favored the bill, and warned the members of the House that, if the referendum was not granted the people, they would get it through another party or form a new one.

On the question of substitution, the rising vote showed 36 for to 43 against. Carey made the point of no quorum and 84 were shown to be present. Upon motion a sufficient number of members were brought in from the corridors to make a quorum, and, upon another rising vote, the bill received 58 for and 60 against. Carey asked for a roll-call which, being granted, resulting in 54 for and 52 against. The bill was declared substituted amid applause, and the two Socialists were the recipients of congratulations from many members for their successful fight. This unexpected turn will make the debate on the bill when it comes up for passage all the more interesting.

The Callender bill (in the form of a rule) to prohibit the solicitation of jobs by members of the Legislature from public service corporations was adopted and became a law last week. The bill will be remembered as the one to which Carey added a resolution early in the session requiring an investigation into the matter to see if any of the members were guilty of what the bill aimed to remedy—a resolution which Mr. Callender opposed and which was defeated. In the debate on the bill last week, MacCartney said the rule would be ineffective as the members would not inform on each other. It was true that the evil existed, and it was a most pitiable thing that the necessities of the working class were used to keep them voting for their enemies. He favored the bill, but it would not remove the cause of the evil, for no one believed that it would cease.

Senate Kills Labor Bills.

The Senate had a day of amusement last Monday when four labor bills were killed with brevity and dispatch. They came up one after another and were laid away on roll calls, going where all good labor bills go. The first called for specifications in textile factories relative to the intended length of "cuts." It was defeated by 11 to 26.

The next bill was to prevent the employment of women and minors in the manufacture of textile goods after 6 p. m. or before 6 a. m. The vote was 13 to 24.

The other were two bills of MacCartney's which had passed the House and came under the head of the employers' liability acts. One referred to injuries received upon or about railroads or railways, and provided that the breaking or falling out of a pin, coupler, etc., should be prima facie evidence of neglect on the part of persons or corporation owning or operating the railroad or railway. It got 11 votes as against 22.

The last bill to be murdered related to the "assumption of risks" by employees, and provided that in cases where an employee is injured because of a defect in machinery or want of repair of the same, the assumption of the risk of said defect or want of repair "shall be a question of fact and not of law"—that is, a question for the jury to decide, not for the judge. The question came on engrossment and it met death to the tune of 12 to 20.

On Tuesday the slaughter was renewed, and a bill requiring that a printed notice of the number of hours must be set up in each factory, and that the employment of persons at any other time than that stated on the printed notice should be a violation of the 58-hours-a-week law, received 15 votes against 16. On Thursday the Senate reconsidered its action on this bill and passed it to a third reading by 18 to 8. If it becomes a law it is because its value is inconsequential and something is wanted to offset the effect of the action on Monday, which aroused indignation all over the state, and which provides a fine opportunity for Socialists to show how the Upper House is used to kill bills that have been passed for political effect in the lower branch. In fulfilling this historic duty the Massachusetts Senate is right up with that of the national legislature and those of other states.

What is called "Candy Law" has at last been enacted, and now the people of the state can purchase candy, ice cream, and soda water on Sunday without infringing upon the puritanical code as laid down by the fathers. Who can say that Massachusetts lingers behind the procession after this?

WILLIAM MAILLY.

"WILL MAKE AN ISSUE OF IT."

Safe Proposition of Massachusetts Democrats.

Labor Record of Democratic Party in States Where It Has Power—Not Even Bryan Has Spoken for Southern Child-Slaves — Massachusetts Game a Simple One.

The Democratic party in Massachusetts has the effrontery to propose to "make an issue" in the coming campaign of the bill prohibiting night-work for child and female factory operatives, which was defeated in the state Senate last week. In this connection it will not be amiss to call attention to conditions now existing in the states of Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, where the Democratic party holds full sway.

Cotton manufacturing has had a rapid growth in these states during the last few years and the danger of Southern competition is a club which New England mill-owners hold over the heads of their employees whenever the latter venture to ask for better wages or conditions. Yet it is a well-known fact that the Southern mills are largely owned by the same men who own the New England mills. In almost every Southern cotton-mill company there are some Northern capitalists and some Southern gentlemen, living together in peace and brotherly love and dividing the profits derived from the labor of tens of thousands of little children.

Conditions in Southern Mills.

A recent number of the "American Federationist" contains an article by Irene Ashby Macfadyen, who investigated the conditions in the Southern cotton mills under the direction of the American Federation of Labor. We quote some passages. Mrs. Macfadyen says:

"There are American children dragged into the mills when scarcely out of their babyhood, without education, without opportunity, being robbed of health morally and physically, forced to labor as in the days of negro slavery negro children never were. With their baby hands these little slaves are undermining the liberties of the future, not only of the cotton operatives of the South, but of the American working people; nor only of the working people, but of the community in which they for good or evil are to play so large a part."

Why Are They There?

In answer to the question, Why are they there? she continues: "They are there, it is said, 'to attract Northern capital'—a scathing comment on both those who sell and those who ask the sale. * * *

"There is but one of the Southern states in which there is a Labor Commission—North Carolina. Mr. G. B. Lacey, as Labor Commissioner, gives in his last report 7,605 children under fourteen employed in 261 mills. Taking this as a general average would give at least 20,000 children under fourteen in the textile mills of the South. * * *

"The Associated Press reported the president of the Whitney mills as stating before the Legislature that 30 per cent. of his operatives were under twelve years, which percentage he says referred only to the spinning room, but that is startling enough. Jas. K. Orr stated that 25 per cent. of his machinery was run by children under twelve years. These cold percentages do not give an adequate expression of their meaning. To the horrified visitor the mills appear to be swarming with little children.

"Light and Easy Work."

"The 'light and easy work' of which the managers speak is to stand on their feet all day before a spinning frame, where the threads may break at any moment, and when the thread breaks the spool stops and the thread is to be rejoined and the spool started again.

"'A baby has one frame to attend to, but most have two, many have three and some have four or five. The boys are generally doffers or sweepers, that is, they have to change the bobbins on the frames as they become full and substitute empty ones. In the exercise of their work they often run sixteen or seventeen miles a day with their trucks. The little sweeper plies a broom bigger than himself to perform these actions, trivial in themselves, uninterruptedly for twelve hours a day on the average, with only one-half hour for rest and food. We all remember how Lord Shaftesbury obtained powerful backing for his child labor law by inducing a gentleman in high place to repeat for fifteen minutes the very action required of the child. At the end of that time he was willing to vote for anything to put a stop to such barbarity. * * *

Babies Working Nights.

"Without regulation of hours there is no reason to prevent the mills working at night and when they can do so profitably they avail themselves of this permission. I have talked with a little boy of seven years who, worked for forty nights in Alabama, and another child not nine years old, who at six years old had been on the night shift eleven months. * * *

"A clerk in a cotton mill told me that little boys turned out at two in the morning for some trivial fault, afraid to go home, would beg him to allow them to go to sleep on the office floor.

"In Georgia it is a common sight to see the children of cotton operatives stretched on the bed dressed as they came from the mills in the morning, too weary to do anything but to fling themselves down for rest. * * *

Cutting Off Babies' Fingers.

"In one city mill in the South a doctor told a friend that he had personally amputated more than a hundred babies' fingers mangled in the mill. A cotton merchant in Atlanta told me he had frequently seen mill children without fingers or thumb and sometimes without the whole hand.

"So frequent are these accidents that in some mills applicants for employment have to sign a contract that in case of injury in the mill the company will not be held responsible, and parents or guardians sign for minors.

"No mill children look healthy. Any one that does by chance, you are sure to find out has but recently begun work. They are characterized by extreme pallor and an aged, worn expression infinitely pitiful and incongruous in a child's face. The dull eyes raised by the little ones inured to toil before they ever learned to play, shut out by this damnable system of child slavery from liberty and the pursuit of happiness, often to be early robbed of life itself, are not those of a child but of an imprisoned soul, and are filled, it always seems to me, with speechless reproach. There is unfortunately no question as to the physical debasement of the mill child. * * *

"All holidays are 'made up' in South Carolina. A strike occurred at one mill among some organized employees because they were required to make up Labor Day beforehand. They were locked out and starved into submission. * * *

"Mill children are so stunted, that every foreman, as you enter the mill, will tell you that you cannot judge their ages. Children may look, he says, to be ten or eleven, and be in reality fourteen or fifteen.

"A horrible form of dropsy occurs among the children. A doctor in a city mill, who has made a special study of the subject, tells me that 10 per cent. of the children who go to work before twelve years of age, after five years, contract consumption. The lint forms in their lungs a perfect cultivating medium for tuberculosis, while the change from the hot atmosphere of the mill to the chill night or morning air, often brings on pneumonia, which frequently, if not the cause of death, is a forerunner of consumption.

The "Pound of Flesh."

"How sternly the 'pound of flesh' is insisted on by the various employers, is illustrated by the case of two little boys of nine and eleven, who had to walk three miles to work on the night shift for twelve hours. One night they were five minutes late and were shut out, having to tramp the whole three miles back again. The number of accidents to those poor little ones who do not know the dangers of machinery, is appalling."

Democratic Responsibility.

All of these states have Democratic Governors and overwhelming majorities in the Legislatures; of their eight United States Senators seven are Democrats and of their thirty-six Representatives thirty-four are Democrats. The Democratic party cannot well disclaim responsibility for the conditions that are permitted to exist in the mills.

On the petition of trade unions, bills for restricting child labor have repeatedly been introduced in all these Democratic Legislatures. On the representations of mill-owners—Northern and Southern, Republican and Democratic—these bills have invariably been voted down.

The Senators and Representatives from these states plead eloquently for the poor Filipinos. Not one of them has ever raised his voice against the barbarities practised upon the children of his own state by the profit-grinders who supplied his campaign fund.

When, within the last month, the Chinese Exclusion Bill, demanded by trade unions of North and South alike, was under consideration in the United States Senate, Democrat McLaurin of South Carolina joined Republican Forsaker of Ohio in opposing it on the ground that it would interfere with the prosperity of the Southern mill-owners by alienating the Chinese purchasers of American cotton goods. Not a word did he find to say for the child-slaves of his own state.

Mr. Bryan has travelled through the South, has visited the cotton mills, has dined with the mill lords, has praised their enterprise. He has not spoken one word on behalf of the exploited babies whose unnatural labor is enriching those mill lords.

The Massachusetts "Issue."

Truly, it comes with a poor grace when the Democrats of Massachusetts propose to "make an issue" of the bill against night work of women and children. But it is easily explainable.

These gentlemen never thought of "making an issue" of a labor bill until within the last three or four years. Why do they do it now? Beause the Socialists, and especially Carey and MacCartney in the Legislature, by their vigorous fight against child labor and for all labor bills, have already made the issue and drawn it clear. Now the Democratic politicians would like to steal the credit.

A Safe Proposition.

Moreover, the Democratic politicians do not expect to carry the state of Massachusetts. They do not expect to control the Legislature. They do not expect to be in a position where they can be called on to "make good" on their campaign promises. It is safe for them, therefore, to take up such issues as this, and the mill-lords of Massachusetts will contribute to their campaign fund as well as to that of the Republican party, in order to "make themselves solid" with both, and to keep votes away, if possible, from the only party that takes up labor legislation, not as a means of catching votes, but as a means of serving its own class—the Socialist Party, which exists only as the political representative of the working class.

There are now two Socialists in the Massachusetts Legislature. It is not too much to say that the election of two more next fall would assure the passage of the night-work bill, Carey's child-labor bill, and many other important labor measures, by the fear which it would inspire among the old-party politicians. It is to be hoped that the Socialist delegation in the State House at Boston will be much more than doubled on next Election Day. Surely the workingmen of Massachusetts have had object-lessons enough.

LITTLE BETTER IN NEW JERSEY.

Condition of Child Glass-Workers in Republican State Matches That of Child Cotton-Workers in Democratic South.

To match the accounts of child slavery in the Democratic states of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, we may present extracts from a special article in the New York "World," describing conditions in the glass factories of the now safely Republican state of New Jersey. These conditions grew up under Democratic governors and legislatures and have continued under the Republican governors and legislatures which have had almost complete control during the last six years. The "World" correspondent says in part:

"There are child slaves in the South Jersey glass factories.

"These boys, from eight years old upward, often work one, two, and three 'shifts' out of the twenty-four hours.

"Many of the boys are living simply to carry bottles and close molds and eat and sleep and are receiving not one day's education.

"The boys often do not know their last names, and they do not know their ages. They can neither read nor spell, and many of them cannot speak English. Their reply to all questions about name or age is, 'Me fadder knows.'

"In every case so far as I could determine the factory owners have been furnished with affidavits from parents that the children employed are twelve years old and over, and none is received who gives in his age as less than twelve. * * *

"Whether or not parents are compelled to do this by the low wages received by themselves in the factories is one of the issues of the Minotola strike, and to make the situation a little clearer two statements may be set over against each other, each coming from Mr. Charles Jonas, proprietor of the Minotola glass factory, 325 of whose employees are now on strike. One statement is:

"'My men make as much as their skill permits them. It is all piecework. Skilled men can earn as much as they please.'

"Mr. Jonas' other statement is:

"'If two men apply to me for work and one has one or two or three children and the other has none, I take the man with children. I need the boys. They do work men cannot do. * * * I simply take the parents' word.'"

Mr. Jonas means, of course, that the boys do work that men cannot do for such low piece-wages and, therefore, so profitably to him.

As to the parents' responsibility, Mr. Jonas' statement is conclusive. Individually, the parents are helpless. The fathers cannot get work unless, in selling themselves, they will "throw in" their little boys.

The correspondent continues:

"However it is the boys get in the factory or why it is their parents consider it necessary for them to work, the fact that each South Jersey factory employs them and in most cases employs them under age remains. The school census of the state shows 5,519 children between the ages of eight and thirteen who are not attending school, and the estimate is that two-thirds of them are at work, mostly in factories. This is probably a small estimate. * * *

"There they stood, little lads as high as the blowers' elbows, clad in brown trousers and open flannel shirts; there they stood before the red mouthed doors of the furnace, breathing in the hot air, opening and closing molds, carrying bottles to the 'glory hole,' passing the completed product on the carriers, fifteen of them walking for hours at a time the little space close to the furnace, little red hands snapping together the heavy molds for the fresh blown metal to enter. And such faces! Healthy enough, brown enough, but the saddest, oldest little faces outside the tenements. There they were, with the green fields forty rods away all abloom with May and aflame with flowers, and yet spring means for them only more daylight hours in which to work. * * *

"In the next few minutes I discovered a quick succession of pathetic things, but I think the one that hurt the most is that these little lads, who have worked here a year and more together, do not know each other's names. When they are through work, they go home with their parents, a sad little procession among the noisy, good natured men and women with whom work is a duty—a sad little procession which ought not to know what work means.

"The strikers assert that if the men were paid more they would not be compelled to put their boys to work and that, though the employees are technically allowed to make all they can, really they are compelled to trade at the company's store, which is against the law, and are given poor positions if they do not trade there. In evidence of this they showed me in their tent a dozen envelopes from the More, Jonas & More factory in Bridgeton which, they said, had been given to them empty, bearing the statement: $9.01; store, $9.01. Or, where the account did not balance, the envelope read: $12.36; store, $10.30; coal, $2.06. This, they said, meant that they had been made to balance their account in coal."

And the working people of New Jersey had a chance to elect a Socialist governor last fall, and failed to do it!

ERIE AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

Socialist Workingmen Follow Up February Success.

Large and Enthusiastic County Convention Adopts a Class Struggle Platform and Nominates Strong Ticket—All Conditions Favorable.

ERIE, Pa., May 23.—The Socialist Party, which came so near capturing this city in February and gave such a serious scare to the old-party politicians, held a most successful county convention in the Court House last evening. There were over two hundred delegates representing the various branches of the party and some twenty-five local trade unions. Every union representative was chosen on his explicit declaration that he accepted the platform of the Socialist Party and severed all affiliation with other parties.

A. W. Garren, editor of the Erie "People," called the convention to order, and it organized with Harry C. Gould as Chairman, and W. G. Allen, J. E. Perry, and A. W. Garren as Secretaries. The work of the Credentials Committee was soon disposed of, as the most harmonious spirit prevailed.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions, however, had a longer job, as nothing was "cut and dried," and the convention devoted the recess to listening to addresses by August Klenke, James Wilson, Jr., and other comrades.

The reading of the platform and resolutions, when reported, was punctuated with applause at every reference to the distinctive working-class character of the movement.

The Ticket.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of the following ticket:

Congress—Fay O'Camb, a member of the Metal Polishers' Union.

Assembly (city)—George N. Warde, of Cigarmakers' Union.

Assembly (county)—David Walmsley.

Registrar and Recorder—W. G. Allen of Carpenters' Union.

Prothonotary—William E. Stevenson of Iron Moulders' Union.

District Attorney—Chas. Heydrick.

Clerk of Courts—Thomas J. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen's Union.

County Commissioners—Jas. Benson, James J. Reed, of Electrical Workers' Union.

Auditors—Elmer Perry of Clerks' Union; Murty O'Brien of Iron Moulders' Union.

Poor Director—John Mayer of Laboringmen's Union.

No Slate.

A local daily commented upon the unusual character of the convention. "It was an orderly and well conducted convention and the proceedings were devoid of the usual stereotyped features so common in the conventions of the old parties. There was no slate; the resolutions had not been prepared in advance and the officers were not agreed upon until after the convention was called to order."

The platform adopted gives a concise statement of the class struggle between Capital and Labor and the consequent necessity for political action by the working class to establish collective ownership of the means of production.

Our One Test.

Plank 10 draws the lines clear in the following words:

"The Socialist Party, when in office, always and everywhere until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, will make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct:

"Will the legislation advance the material interests of the workers in the class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is opposed to it."

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the national and state platforms of the Socialist Party and endorsing the Socialist state ticket—for Governor, J. W. Slayton; for Lieutenant-Governor, J. Mahlon Barnes; for Secretary of Internal Affairs, Harry C. Gould. Further resolutions were as follows:

"We call the attention of the wage workers of this city and county to the manifestations of the class struggle between the laborers and the capitalists in the general unrest and distress of the working class. One hundred and forty-seven thousand miners in this state are battling against the oppression of the master class; locally, the electrical workers, carpenters, plumbers, painters, moulders, tinners, and longshoremen are in conflict with exploiters of labor, and everywhere throughout the land the same conditions prevail.

"We urge our brothers and comrades to maintain the solidarity of their ranks, pledging them our moral and financial assistance and urge them to transfer this unequal struggle from the economic field, where they are disadvantaged, to the political field, where by reason of their numerical strength our victory is assured.

No Fusion.

"We denounce boss rule and machine politics, but we refuse to abandon the integrity of the class struggle and betray our class by making a fusion or combination with any capitalist party, or organization, whose only purpose is to break the machine. We are waging our fight not only against the political machine, but against the economic system which makes the machine not only possible but inevitable, and we call upon all good citizens who would protest against the recent shameless exhibition of machine politics to rally to the support of the ticket this day nominated, and strike an effective blow at the very root of the evil.

"We point to the contemplated rape of public rights in the proposed making of our parks a switchyard for the Erie Electric Motor Company, as an inevitable sequence of the business administration as was constantly asserted by us in the late municipal campaign. We are unalterably opposed to the granting of any new or the extension of any old franchises to any private corporation for the exploitation of the people, insisting that the franchises for public utilities are, and of right should be, the property of the whole people and should be owned and operated by and for the whole people."

The political situation is peculiar. The Republican party is completely under the domination of a machine which runs things with a brazen effrontery that would put Matt Quay to blush. The Democratic politicians are talking of a "citizens' movement to break the machine," but the Socialist Party is now too strong to be disorganized by that game. Everything points to steady and rapid progress for Socialism in this part of the state, at least.

C. H.

OF COURSE HE SNEAKS.

Democratic Congressman McDermott, Trust Magnate and "Trust Smasher," Will Not Debate with Socialists.

The following letter has been sent to Democratic Congressman Allan L. McDermott of New Jersey, corporation lawyer, trust magnate, and "trust smasher," all in one:

"Congressman Allan L. McDermott.

"Dear Sir:—At an Anti-Beef Trust meeting held in this city last week and addressed by you as principal speaker, resolutions were adopted purporting to express the sentiments of the citizens of Jersey City. Five hundred persons (a charitable over-estimate of the attendance) cannot truthfully be construed to indicate the popular feeling of a municipality with a population exceeding 200,000.

"While we approve and heartily commend all assemblages to consider, discuss, and act upon grievances, we as emphatically condemn any attempt to herald meetings comprising only a small fraction of any locality and addressed by representatives of one party, as meetings representative of the entire community.

"The question of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness appeals to all mankind and can be solved by the people only. As trustification has become international, the problem has assumed an international character and its solution must be on an international, world-wide basis. The Socialist Party is an international organization with a voting strength of ten millions; thus establishing its claim to be the largest, strongest, and ever-increasing political organization on the globe. We therefore justly expect recognition in the meetings of the world's citizenship.

"The mighty problems disturbing this nation must be discussed, not in the legislative chambers, but in the forum of the people, where all may be heard irrespective of race, creed or political views. Therefore, if the welfare of this country and its people be uppermost in your heart, you will not hesitate to meet us, together with able exponents of other political beliefs, in public debate on the subject: 'The Trust Question and Its Solution.'

"We feel justified to expect a courteous reply of acceptance to this fair and unbiased request, feeling that you will thereby contribute your share to one of the most interesting and instructive gatherings ever assembled in this state.

"We would suggest that the expense of hall and advertising be met by an admission fee of 25 cents. A committee stands ready to meet you or your proxy for the arrangement of necessary details.

"We have addressed you in preference to others because of your high office, and awaiting a favorable reply within a reasonable time, we remain, very respectfully,

"COUNTY COMMITTEE,
"SOCIALIST PARTY.
"324 Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J."

The Jersey City "Journal," a Republican organ, which published the communication in full, and which had "roasted" both McDermott and his Beef Trust meeting, said editorially:

"The Socialists have a regular organization in this county and they have challenged Allan McDermott to a debate on 'The Beef Trust and Trusts in General.' There is nothing wrong about that, but they would be more likely to get attention if they retained him as counsel. He is a pretty busy man, and while he may be considered an expert on trusts, it is not at all probable that he will think it worth while to give them expert evidence for nothing. They might as well ask any other professional man or artisan to give them the result of his labor for nothing."

And this goes unchallenged by the American people! A so-called representative of the people is not supposed to give information to his constituents gratitously! And he is paid a salary of $5,000 from the pockets of those he is supposed to represent. Small wonder, then, that McDermott's answer was:

"House of Representatives,
"Washington, D. C.

"County Committee, Socialist Party:

"Gentlemen:—Your favor of May 5 received. I do not desire to participate in the debate therein suggested.

"Respectfully,
"ALLAN L. McDERMOTT."

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

A NEW LEAFLET.

What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?

10 copies ..... 5 cents.
50 copies ..... 15 cents.
100 copies ..... 25 cents.
1,000 copies ..... $2.00.

Postpaid, cash with order.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

One of the keenest satires upon mankind that is offered on the face of contemporaneous history is the bomb in the chambermaid's house pail which now must always be found somewhere about the palace as part of the program in our properly regulated coronations. To think that the royal house of Spain should be entering, in 1902, upon a renewal of its lease for another reign with no protest from humanity, which it has so long disgraced and insulted, other than the regulation bomb shell from the police department is indeed satire. That some policeman or half idiot of an anarchist with his clumsy penn'orth of pop tries to deal the blow that should long ago have come from the hands of the race is as great an insult to our intelligence as the Spanish throne has been to our religion, morals, and humanity.

Perhaps the chief among President Roosevelt's numerous personal delusions is that he is one of the class known as men of action, and that his class, so described, is a law unto itself. He, though labelled "rough rider," being one of the greasiest mounts that ever reached the White House, seeks to disarm the clergymen's criticism of our foreign brutality rather because the clergymen ought to be its critics than because they are—thus: "Those who sit at ease at home should not be querulous on those who are doing strong men's work abroad." This is probably how the Spanish court spoke or felt in the time of Pizarro. When thus addressing the Presbyterian Assembly he makes a false claim for men of action or falsely thinks himself to be one of them. The world's producers are its men of action, and they are committing no crimes.

I am sceptical, I must confess it. I am growing sceptical of many things, and I pray you to pardon me if I be growing sceptical even as to the genesis of some of our great strikes. It seems that the railroad companies have altogether too great an interest in promoting some strikes not to promote them. With just so many strikes they seem to be able to do just so many chronic things. They are just able to supply all their orders and yet by these scares of artificial crises in production they are able just to keep famine prices up. They are just able to keep a surplus army of miners out of work at their own volition and their own charges and so avoid accumulated coals and a drop in the markets. They are able to keep the miners good and poor by mutual levies and they are able to do business in non-producing times by hitting the unions a la Fitzsimmons. By manipulating prices to consumers, at the proper nick of time, they are able to make poor city folk swear at the striker; and through a subsidized press the strike becomes a sermonette for the teaching of false political economy otherwise out of print. Out of some strikes, by dickering, they reveal a false leader among the men and so shake their confidence in one another. Take it all in all the gain to capital is so large and that to labor so small in some strikes that I doubt, terribly doubt, their genesis. Oh that the workers would unite for freedom at the ballot boxes!

One of the fly blows that has appeared, by affidavit, on the trust company's beef has been allowed to slip notice without much comment so far. The little maggot in question which labor leaders might well take up a little livelier is the statement sworn to concerning the companies' blacklists of employees and retailers not in the odor of beef trust sanctity. The ability of the modern trust to boycott society should prove a useful lesson to the people who don't own them but ought-er.

Take it all in all we may well congratulate President Roosevelt and the leaders of his party that in spite of the many forms of public corruption inherent in capitalism there is a community conscience and a sense of honor in the world purer than the conscience of the Republican party and stronger than the interests of the Democratic party which has led to Cuba's political freedom. Let us hope that Cuba may soon learn how little that means.

With a lie in their right hand and a lie in their left hand and a lie all over them, the professional prosperity howlers, who conspired to howl it through thick and thin to glorify the gold standard of republicanism, are up against several hard, cold, unresponsive stone walls that need explanation. Charity and church funds which are usually first to suffer in times of depression, are mildly rebuking an ungrateful prosperity for not showing up. Funds for foreign missions in New York were not for years so low as at the present time, and the great cathedral of Long Island City is quaking to its financial foundations. It is the strangest prosperity the world ever saw, it neither materializes nor spiritualizes.

The disgraceful mining disaster of Knoxville, Tenn., which could and should have been avoided, according even to the official reports that can be obtained in our days on such matters, grows more hideous as the days roll by. The mines have been officially declared as running on half air for a long time. What diabolism is not this greed capable of? Think of it. Three hundred human creatures, bearing all of them good English-American names (not foreign cattle, mark you, they might have struck) have been working their way to death on half air for months. But now, if you please, the company has discovered that some boy struck his pick into something and let the gas in. Was it a manuscript in a bottle or only a lie in a company's office?

The moral element of New York City is still being kept alive by Mr. Jerome on a diet of cold poulitices, some of which were applied last year to old police captains and other cases of ulcerous depravity. Taking it in from my side of morality I think Jerome's is about the meanest, if not the dirtiest little way, that ever the legal life of this great city was administered. Let us have something besides old sores and poultices, Mr. J.

That home-grown and most remarkable case of heredity cited at the ladies' temperance convention in New York City last Wednesday, should be sent to Comrade Ferri of Italy for his deep consideration and comment. A lady prone to intoxicants died here in Brooklyn seventy-five years ago. That she had other pronenesses besides liquor is proved by the circumstances cited at the convention. She left 800 descendants that are known to the authorities, 700 of whom have been in jail, and 342 of whom were drunkards, 127 were also immoral by their own confession, and 37 were hanged for murder. There is no evidence that the lady or her descendants were anarchists or Socialists. On the contrary, they would all seem to have been strict observers of the sacrament of marriage, since all their descendants are so well known. Here is matter for meditation.

One of the greatest stimulants to the moral enterprise of our industrious New York detectives appears to be menaced by the law's refusing to pay for the drinks which its officers find it necessary to put up in order to discover who drinks and to "run 'em in." If the city or county will not pay for the drinks, why then the Rev. Dr. Coldwater, D. D., or some other gentlemen in petticoats, must pay for the drinks, and so the crime must go or the pursuer must forego his virtue. To such crooked places get we who are troubled with overmuch corkscrew morality.

The most disgusting feature of the eight-hour law concession made to labor in the government service by congress the other day was the hypocrisy of the Republicans who fathered it and the hypocrisy of the Democrats who feared to oppose it. Whereas both sides of the capitalist bunco party smilingly felt and acknowledged that it was a farce for the galleries only.

It is the cowardice of the people and that only which keeps them in bonds. If the proletariat were to make one move together, aye, only half way together, no power on earth could keep them in wage slavery. In the United States Congress itself, the other day, the cobweb nature of a despot's power was manifested when Hendersen fell down and a few Republicans dared to pass by him over to the other side—then the bubble of that great terror, the Republican boss-the-house machine was broken. But what led to this courageous breaking away? Was it a sentiment for liberty? No. Was it the shrill voiced eagle and the spangled banner? No. A lot of beet sugar money saw its economic ruin at head and did more for freedom in a moment than all the Hoar-y twaddle of Massachusetts could do in years. Hurrah for the fellow that's hurt.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 10. NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

A GREAT WEEK.

Socialists to the Front in Massachusetts Legislature.

The Two Socialist Members Command the Attention of the House and Put Old-Party Politicians on Record.

BOSTON, May 31.—The last four days have been the most strenuous, from a Socialist and labor standpoint, since the present legislative session began, and their results will be of the most far-reaching character. Each day a Socialist bill was up for consideration and the action of the Socialist members was highly gratifying to their comrades and embarrassing to the other fellows.

It was indeed a great week. The contest over the various measures grew more bitter as each day passed until it assumed a political significance that threatened to overwhelm the principles involved. Only the Socialists kept their equilibrium. The Democrats were hopelessly at sea, for they have neither principles to steer by nor a competent leader to guide them. They floundered this way and that till they landed in a bog of political doubt where explanations will weigh down their feet and make them still more helpless.

The Republicans were not much better off, except that they had the benefit of the majority and therefore less to fear. Their position can be imagined, however, when it is stated that Mr. Meyers, the Speaker of the House, was compelled to leave the chair and explain for the benefit of his terrified friends, his action of the day before, when he cast the deciding vote which killed (for that day, at least) the picketing bill and thus stirred up the biggest sensation of its kind during the legislative year.

This explanation became necessary because the Speaker is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and from a personal and party standpoint his vote was practicaly a "defi" to the aroused labor sentiment throughout the state. But his "explanation" did not help matters, but if anything, made them worse for his side, for in this case, as in nearly all others, it will probably be found that the politician who has to explain is lost.

What Two Men Can Do.

The power to be exercised in a body like the Massachusetts Legislature by two Socialists who know their business was never more forcibly brought home than it was this week. We saw the men who aspire to the title of statesmen and representatives of the people hunted from cover and compelled to apologize, defend, and equivocate until their very friends must have blushed for shame. That their position was galling to more than one was evidenced by the attacks made upon the two Socialists upon personal grounds, attacks which were met in a way that carried worse confusion to those that made them. It requires no exaggerating to say that of all those who participated in the debates the Socialists alone came forth unashamed.

On Monday Carey's bill requiring that when there is a strike or lockout in any factory or workshop the employer shall state the fact when advertising for other employees was debated and defeated. On Tuesday MacCartney's bill providing for the referendum in cities was also defeated after a warm debate. On Wednesday the famous bill introduced by Carey to legalize picketing was defeated without debate on a tie vote, the Speaker making the tie with the first vote he has cast this session. On Thursday this bill was reconsidered and passed to a third reading, after a debate occupying the morning session, during which the Speaker left the chair, for the first time in two years, and explained his vote of the day before, and to which the morning papers had given great prominence, in view of the Speaker's political aspirations. In the afternoon Carey's bill for the referendum on statutory legislation, which had been substituted for the adverse committee report on Friday of last week, was refused passage to a third reading after a debate extending over nearly the whole afternoon.

Carey's Strike Bill.

The Committee on Labor had reported adversely on the strike advertising bill and Carey, in moving to substitute the bill for the report, called attention to specific instances where workingmen had been decoyed into going into strike localities through the misrepresentation of manufacturers and their agents—how agents get a percentage for securing men under false pretenses, how workingmen, through necessity, are led to listen to the stories of these agents, how they find upon reaching their destination, that they are expected to become traitors to their class or tramps, unless the strikers give out of their scanty treasury to send the victims home. He cited what was done during the teamsters' strike, and what had been done within the preceding week at Plymouth, where weavers were brought from Tilton, N. H., to take the place of strikers, but how the majority of these men had manfully refused to go to work when they learned the conditions. He had been in Tilton a few days ago, and learned how the woollen company's agent had denied there was a strike on in Plymouth. This was a universal practise, and it had been recognized in Illinois, where a law similar to that proposed by the bill had been enacted. If it was necessary to legislate to prevent misrepresentation in the sale of canned lobsters, why was it not necessary to legislate, he asked, where the interests, and often the lives, of human beings were directly affected?

Attack on Socialists.

Callender of Boston replied in a bitter and sarcastic speech, defending the Committee and ridiculing the Socialists. Two years ago, he alleged, the gentleman from Haverhill was advocating bloody revolution; now he wanted peaceful revolution; if things kept on we might see the gentleman from Haverhill acting as chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and defending the chop suey trust, while the gentleman from Rockland would be seen going around with a banner on his back marked "Sold out to Raymond"—a local hit which raised some laughter.

Jackson of Fall River, the best of the "labor representatives," said he could not allow the gratuitous insults of the gentleman from Boston to pass without protest. Carey had stated the case for the bill truthfully and fairly. This was a bill which the workers wanted, for they were continually being shown the need of it. If the workmen were unable to make contracts for themselves it was because they were too poor to enforce justice and that was their misfortune, and not their fault. If the people had not secured the referndum this year they would some other year, let those oppose it who might.

MacCartney followed, citing a case reported in a morning paper of men who had been deceived into going from New York to the Pennsylvania strike center, but had turned back on learning of the strike. In reply to Callender's suggestion that workingmen had ample protection in their right to sue for damages if they were deceived, he sarcastically remarked that he did not believe even Mr. Callender (who is a lawyer) with all his friendship for Labor, would take such a case.

Howard of North Brookfield supported the bill, citing facts to support it. He did not claim to be an estecial representative of Labor, was not a member of a trade union, and would probably never be one; but this was not a question of unionism but of simple justice. Mr. Callender had sought to befog the issue. If the manufacturers did not want the bill, was not that a sign that they were willing to deceive?

Schofield of Ipswich, a member of the Committee on Labor, said he believed the bill would do harm to the workingmen, but did not explain how. He wanted to "preserve the rights of both capitalists and laborers."

Trying to Straddle.

When Carey was next recognized the members turned in their seats to listen. They expected something spicy—and they got it. Carey first likened Schofield to the Colossus of Rhodes, spanning a river which divided Labor and Capital, with a foot on each bank. The great difficulty was that the banks kept growing farther apart, and unless Schofield hurried up he would be required to perform an act quite beyond his powers. As for the gentleman from Boston, he never heard him (Carey) preaching bloody revolution. No man, living or dead, had ever heard him do that. If the man who said that was out in the street, instead of in this House, he would be tempted to call him a lineal descendant of Ananias. As it was, he would simply say that the gentleman was mistaken. Continuing, he set the House in roars of laughter with his rejoinder to Callender's attempted ridicule.

Democrats Kill the Bill.

Donahoe of Fall River, another "labor representative," defended the committee report and talked as if he was trying to square himself for acquiescing in it. Keenan of Boston, one of the leaders (save the mark) of the Democrats in the House, also opposed the bill and seemed to be indignant because the Socialists insisted upon pushing such measures. MacCartney closed the debate.

On a viva voce vote the noes had it, and on a rising vote 18 voted for the bill and 80 against it. Carey asked for a roll-call, but only 26 responded, and that settled it. The light vote was accounted for by the Democrats answering the call of Keenan not to vote for the bill.

Referendum Bill.

The debate on MacCartney's referendum bill was even more interesting. MacCartney spoke ably in its support. The bill sought to give 15 per cent. of the citizens in any city the right to have local affairs submitted to a general vote; it was founded upon the principle of the old town meeting which Thomas Jefferson, John Fiske and Bryce had all commended. The city is the epiphany of the present civilization, and around them would wage the battle of the future. If corruption exists anywhere it manifests itself most in the cities, and corruption exists there because a few men own the franchises and desire special privileges. This bill gives the citizens the right to present petitions for the referendum to the aldermen, so that the power to vote away franchises should be controlled. The trend of the people's thought was toward a wider democracy, and the early difficulties attendant upon the attempts at democracy were removed by the increased facilities in communication. He could not see how the members could vote against this bill in view of their votes on the referendum last week.

Jewett of Worcester opposed the bill, his principal objection being that it would place every public service cor-

(Continued on page 4.)

CONNECTICUT NOMINATES.

State Convention Held at New Haven.

John W. Brown Heads the Ticket of Socialist Party, with Sweetland for Congressman-at-Large.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Connecticut was held in New Haven on May 30. Eleven branches in nine towns were represented. Geo. A. Sweetland of Bristol presided and W. E. White acted as Secretary.

The officers' reports showed fourteen branches in existence with 264 members. Receipts of the state organizations since December 1 were reported as $118.70 and the present balance on hand as $14.20.

The Platform Committee recommended the adoption of the national platform, with some additional declarations on state matters, which was adopted. The following resolutions were also carried:

"Resolved, That we pledge our support to The Worker and adopt that paper for the publication of party news relating to Connecticut and for distribution by the State Committee, and urge the local branches to do the same.

"Whereas, A Socialist daily paper devoted to organized labor is the most effective medium for the advancement of the Socialist movement,

"Resolved, That we pledge our efforts to the support of the daily Socialist paper to be started by our comrades in New York City and urge local branches to form clubs of regular contributors to the fund for that purpose."

An address to the trade unions was adopted setting forth the essentially political character of the labor question and the necessity for independent political action on Socialist lines.

The following ticket fas unanimously nominated:

For Governor—John W. Brown.

For Lieutenant-Governor — Anton Frank.

For Secretary—W. E. White.

For Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.

For Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.

For Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.

For Congressman-at-Large—George A. Sweetland.

State headquarters were fixed at New Haven, with Rockville as the seat of the Board of Appeals and Waterbury as the place of the next convention. A. B. Cornelius was chosen as State Secretary; Eugene Toomey, Treasurer; W. E. White, Organizer; George A. Sweetland, National Committeeman.

A resolution of sympathy with the striking miners was unanimously adopted.

An attempt will be made in this campaign to carry our literature into every corner of the state and bring our principles before all the people.

AND OHIO, TOO.

State Convention at Columbus Nominates a Ticket.

Ohio Socialists also held their state convention on Decoration Day at Columbus. The report reaches us too late to be presented in full this week. The gathering seems to have been a most enthusiastic one. The reports showed a party membership of 822, divided into twenty-nine locals.

The following ticket was put in nomination:

For Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.

For Food and Dairy Commissioner—George Flumerfelt.

For Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

A fuller report will be given next week.

ONE MORE ELECTED.

Socialist Party Gets a Councilman in Linton, Indiana.

LINTON, Ind., May 30.—The special election for Councilman in the Third Ward Monday resulted in a victory for the Socialist candidate, Edward Price. The vote stood: Price, 109; Griffin, 77; Harris, 40.

Two weeks ago The Worker announced that, in the regular city election at Linton, Comrade Price beat the Republican candidate and tied with the Democrat, making a special election necessary.

GAIN IN VIRGINIA.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 28.—The Socialist vote here grows slowly but surely. In the election of 1900 we had 15 votes for Debs for President. In that of 1901, our candidate for Governor polled 27. In the recently held city election, E. K. Emerson, our candidate for Mayor, is conceded 67. We believe that he had more. Our other candidates ran higher: Clark, for Treasurer, 128; McKnight, for City Sergeant, 221; Hall, for High Constable, 217. W. G.

THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE A JOKE.

Butcher—"Well, my little dear, an' what do you want?"

Little Dear—"Tain't wot hi wants! Hi wants a dimind dog collar, an' a bro'm, an' a perminint parse to the Music 'All, an' a seat at the corinashun. But it ain't wot hi wants, it's wot muvver wants, an' she wants 'arf a pound off the scraggy end of a neck o' mutton, on the nod till Monday."—Punch.

THE WESTERN MINERS ARE FOR SOCIALISM.

Convention of Western Federation, After Long Deliberation, So Declares.

Eugene V. Debs Sends the News—Subject Fully Discussed—Presidents Boyce and McDonald Support Proposition—Action Creates Sensation.

DENVER, Colo., June 3.—The convention of the Western Federation of Miners in session here to-day adopted a platform and declared in favor of the Socialist Party and International Socialism.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

The foregoing dispatch indicates what will be to all Socialists a most pleasing outcome of the exhaustive deliberations of the national convention of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver. The convention met on Wednesday, May 28, and the Socialist proposition, supported by President Boyce of the W. F. of M. and President McDonald of the Western Labor Union, was taken up on the following day. It was evidently exhaustively discussed, for the decision was not reached till the seventh day of the convention.

A Momentous Step.

If The Worker is not mistaken, the dispatch indicates that the Western Labor Union, which includes other trades besides the miners, coincides in the action taken. These organizations, which form a body independent of the American Federation of Labor—and to which the latter is bitterly hostile—comprise most of the unions of the Rocky Mountain states and territories, from Montana to Arizona, in which, of course, mining is the chief industry.

The workingmen of this region are energetic and determined fellows—as they showed at Cripple Creek, in the Cœur d'Alenes, and elsewhere, and their decision to enter the political field on Socialist lines is a most important one. There may be other parts of the country where Socialism as a theory is better understood, but the Rocky Mountain workingmen have the true proletarian instinct, which goes far to make a sound and effective movement.

Capitalists Alarmed.

We have received at this office several copies of Denver and Colorado Springs papers issued during the earlier days of the conventions, and they show that great excitement was produced in capitalist circles by the fear of the action which has now actually been taken. These capitalist papers warn the men that if they declare for Socialism they will destroy their unions, that they will endanger law and order, and so on to the end of the chapter. The workingmen knew what this advice was worth.

DEBS IN DENVER.

Addresses Big Meeting at Labor Convention.

National conventions of three labor organizations began their sessions at Denver, Colo., on May 27—the Western Federation of Miners, the Western Labor Union, and the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees. The evening was given to a great mass meeting in Coliseum Hall, where over 3,000 workingmen listened to addresses by Lieutenant-Governor Coates, Father Hagerty, and Eugene V. Debs.

A Rousing Reception.

The Colorado Springs "Gazette" says: "Mr. Debs was given a rousing reception, in fact the applause accorded him has seldom been equalled in length to any public speaker ever heard in Denver."

Comrade Debs said in part:

"We are in the midst of one of the greatest industrial revolutions the world has ever known. Humanity is struggling on the verge of the greatest political shake-up in the history of the United States. What is known as the competitive system in our country must go and with it all factional classes. We have the fruits of this competitive system before us for inspection. It has given us millionaires and paupers; palaces and hovels; robes and rags. The importance of organizing is so conceded that it need not be discussed. The one thought should be the use that shall be made of organized power. You have tried strikes, you have tried the lockouts, and you have been defeated and blacklisted. The time has come when workingmen must learn to combine their forces on the political field, where they would find themselves absolutely invulnerable. In that field, where they would find one capitalist you find ten workingmen.

Refers to Coal Strike.

"As I speak here to-night an army of 147,000 coal miners are on strike in Pennsylvania. The average wages they receive is 78 cents per day, and yet they have been organized for years. They have at all times looked forward to some time when they could command enough power through striking to bring about better wages for themselves and better homes for their families. These miners ought to get together, 147,000 strong, and adopt a resolution to obey the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, but they should also send word to the governor of [illegible] vania who has ordered [illegible] together and watch them, that they [illegible] brought the same men, want to, to walk along the streets and public thoroughfares without being shot down, and if there is any shooting done while they are walking along these highways, they will also take a hand in it. These miners voted the Republican ticket and they gave this man two hundred and some odd thousand majority and he is now rewarding them in the usual capitalist way, by returning bullets for bullets. When they learn to vote as they strike they will then be a power themselves.

"You are having a strike in Denver, and I hope the wood workers will win. But I also wish that they would adopt the better way of settling these disputes. That is, through the ballot. I notice that the mill owners claim they will not suffer. Of course they will not. There are only a few of them, while there are thousands of you. In a struggle of this kind it is a contest between a human stomach and a steel bank vault. Centralization is the order of the day. The capitalists understand that in this system of competition the human being is the cheapest commodity. The whole battle is being fought out over the tool of production."

The Trust Question.

Turning to the question of trusts, the speaker said:

"The middle class will fail in their attempt to destroy the trust, because they are trying to get into the capitalist class themselves. But where one of them reaches the capitalist class, hundreds will drop back into the working class. The middle class is trying to stem the onward march of Socialism, but I want to say the time will come when they will embrace Socialism. This convention has a grand opportunity. If you will adopt the doctrines of Socialism, your actions will reverberate around the world, and you will prove to the east that the west has accepted a chance to better herself. I know if you attempt this it will meet with opposition, but have the courage of your convictions, and allow those men who are opposing this movement to go. They are only opposing it because some capitalists who are politicians keep them in political jobs. I am no reformer. So far as I am concerned, I intend to end, not mend, the system. I don't like the word 'reform.' It savors of suspicion. I prefer revolution. I prefer agitation instead of stagnation."

Persecution and Progress.

Socialism, he said, is unpopular as yet. Socialists are condemned and sometimes persecuted. But this is the way with every great forward movement. "Lovejoy was mobbed in Illinois for protesting against slavery and 60 years afterwards the children of the men who mobbed him erected a monument to his memory. When John Brown was mobbed he was looked upon as the greatest criminal of that day. Ten years later he was called a misguided fanatic. Ten years after that the people sympathized with him and a few years ago the state of New York purchased John Brown's homestead and considered it the most sacred spot in the state.

"Socialism proposes that you miners shall own your mines, that the ore you dig shall be yours. Who owns the ore you are mining to-day?"

"Mark Hanna," yelled out someone.

"You workingmen seem to want him to own everything, by the way you vote for him," retorted Debs. "The most pitiable sight I ever witnessed was a labor leader standing around on the outer edges of the legislative hall trying to get the members to place some unenforceable labor law on the statute books. The thing to do is to send the right man to the legislature in the first place."

GREETING TO WESTERN MINERS.

By order of the National Committee of the Socialist Party, National Secretary Greenbaum sent the following telegram of greeting, which was read at the opening session of the Western Federation of Miners:

"The victims of the slave republic send mute appeal to you from North, South, East, and West. There are Cœur d'Alenes in Pennsylvania and Bull Pens in West Virginia. The power of industrial organization coupled with political organization is irresistible. Mindful of these things will you strike the blow for Socialism and Freedom?"

The question of declaring for independent political action on Socialist lines was taken up in both the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union conventions—the presidents, Edward Boyce and Daniel McDonald, leading the argument in favor.

MASSACHUSETTS' ACTIVITY.

The Massachusetts State Committee has just sent to this office an order for twenty thousand copies of our leaflet, "What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?" to be sent to clubs throughout the state. That "looks like business," doesn't it? Massachusetts is going to make a record for Socialism this fall, if we may judge from the awakened activity of the party organization.

LISTEN GLADLY TO SOCIALISM.

Striking Miners Crowd to Hear Spargo Speak.

In Four Days He Addresses Eleven Thousand Persons—Socialism Loudly Cheered.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., May 30.—The reception accorded by the striking miners to John Spargo, who was sent down to the strike field by the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party was a surprise to everyone. His speaking has mostly been in the open air and the crowds that gathered have been so great as to tax his excellent voice and his great physical energy to the utmost.

On Monday evening Comrade Spargo spoke at Wilkes Barre to a street crowd of more than six hundred people. The following afternoon at Luzerne he addressed an audience nearly as large. Tuesday night he was in Nanticoke and fully eight hundred hearers cheered his exposition of Socialist principles.

Wednesday afternoon he had a meeting seven hundred strong at Duryea. That evening it was intended to hold an open-air meeting at Pittston, but on account of the weather it had to be abandoned. The meeting was held instead in the Union Hall, which holds only about three hundred and was packed to the doors. It was a rousing success. The workingmen were so pleased that Spargo was at once asked to come for the Labor Day celebration to be held by the Pittston Central Labor Union on September 1.

Thursday afternoon at Edwardsville the enthusiasm ran higher than ever. Fully 2,500 men listened to his address—and, as in every other place where he spoke, they got straight Socialism.

Five Thousand Hearers.

But Thursday evening at Plymouth brought the climax. When Spargo arrived at the place announced for the meeting he found the main street thronged with people eager to hear him. The street cars had the greatest difficulty in getting through the crowd. People had been coming in from all the surrounding districts for two or three hours.

The boys got a wagon and drew the crowd into a side street, filling it from side to side and almost from end to end of the block. The people covered porches, balconies, roofs, and were literally wedged in. The rest of the town seemed to be deserted. It was a sight worth beholding—a great sea of eager faces, men and women, hanging on every word. Even the clergymen were there, and some of them joined in the cheering.

After four days of speaking to large crowds in the raw cold wind, Comrade Spargo was, as may be imagined, pretty thoroughly tired out. But he rose to the occasion and for over an hour he held the rapt attention of from five to six thousand people, the vast majority of them worn with toil and anxiety, to whom the ideas of Socialism came as a glad ray of hope in the darkness of their present struggle. He held their rapt attention—except when, as happened again and again, they broke out into tumultous cheers and applause.

Enthusiastic Greeting.

When the speaker finished, "Three cheers for Spargo" rang out again and again—and they meant "Three cheers for Socialism," too. Hundreds crowded about to shake hands with him and groups of fifty or sixty could be seen gathering here and there on all the neighboring streets to discuss the question long after the meeting was closed.

Never has Socialism been so widely discussed in this region as it now is, and never so favorably. The miners want more speakers and papers and leaflets.

Spargo's presentation of the subject is clear and forcible and, at the same time, he sets forth the theories of revolutionary Socialism in the most uncompromising form. And the people understand and approve it. They will respond far better to this than to any sugar coated "reform" argument.

At Duryea the old S. L. P. men were delighted. They saw how they had been deceived in regard to our movement, and a number of them assured Comrade Spargo that they wanted no more fighting between the parties. "You're all right," was the sentiment, "and we're with you."

WIN IN SCHOOL ELECTION.

DAVENPORT, Wash., May 23.—The recent school election was somewhat exciting. The main issue was "should the citizens of Davenport support a Director who was in favor of a principal with progressive ideas, or one who favored a sectarian and unprogressive person for the principalship." The Socialists worked hard and succeeded in electing Comrade H. V. Martin as School Director for a term of three years. Comrade J. H. Perkins will now get the position of professor of the High School if he desires it. The ballot was close; 267 votes were cast for Comrade Martin and 260 for his opponent. A. S.

—C. L. Fox of Portland, Me., is one of the comrades who always keeps some of The Worker paid subscription postals in his pocket ready to catch a new subscriber at a minute's notice.

TO THE STRIKING MINERS.

You mine-workers of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Michigan who are on strike, the Socialist Party of this country has a message to you.

Very few of you are Socialists, as yet Probably most of you do not know much about Socialism, having had little chance to learn anything about it except from its enemies. No doubt many of you are more or less prejudiced against it.

But now you are showing an interest in the subject—as is quite natural, because you are engaged in a great battle in which all Socialists sympathize with you, and because Socialism is now "in the air," is being thought of and talked of everywhere.

What has Socialism to do with your strike? What does the Socialist Party want to do? How would it solve the problem you are now facing? We shall try to answer these questions in a few words.

Who made the mines? The coal was in the earth before the human race began. No man made that. Who sank the shafts and built the machinery and made it possible to get the coal to the surface and bring it to the people who need it?

It was you and men like you who did that, was it not? It is the joint labor of many thousands of wage-workers, that digs the coal and transports it. It is your united labor that creates all the value in the mines.

But you, who have made and are making the mines, do not own them, nor any share in them. A few capitalists, who do not dig coal nor do any other useful labor, own the mines that you have made.

You cannot work in the mines without the permission of these capitalists. They are willing to let you do the hard, unpleasant, dangerous work—provided they get a satisfactory profit. When they cannot get a satisfactory profit, they will not let you work. You might be hungry and eager to work. The rest of the people might be cold and eager for fuel. If the Coal Barons could not get what they call a "fair" profit, they would calmly see you starve in idleness and see other people suffer from cold.

Every day you work you create for the capitalist from two to four times as much as you get back in wages. That is why you who work are always poor and they who do not work are always rich. It is because you do not own the means of production—the things which you have to use in your work—because, therefore, you are dependent on these owners of the earth for opportunity to work and live at all.

What is true of you in the mines is true of other wage-workers on the railroads and steamship lines, in the mills and factories, wherever useful work is being done. The workers are slaves and the idlers are masters—and all because one class owns the means of production (the land, mines, railroads, ships, factories, machinery, and the like, and can thus dictate terms to the other class which uses these things.

In order to better your condition even a little, under this system—in order to get even a little larger share of the wealth you produce—you have to go on strike. A strike means suffering and hardship to you. It means loss to the capitalists, but not suffering or hardship. They can hold splendid banquets while you are on strike. That is because your labor has already created for them more wealth than they could possibly use up. You do not hold banquets these days.

A strike means danger to you. You are going to do your best to win, and workingmen of other trades are going to help you. But, at the best, you are not sure of winning. You know that some of you may be blacklisted if you lose. You have courageously taken the risk.

But is not something terribly wrong when you have to suffer such hardships and brave such dangers in order to get just a little larger share of the product of your labor? Socialists say the system is utterly wrong. We want to change it entirely—to secure to every man the right to work and to receive, not a larger share, but the whole of the value of his product. We appeal to you to help make this change.

The reason you cannot work without asking the capitalists' permission, the reason you get only a small share of the value you create when you do work, is that the mines are held as private property by the capitalist class.

The way to remove these evils, then, is to remove their cause—to abolish private ownership and establish public ownership of the mines and other means of production, joint ownership by the people whose joint labor creates and operates them.

But, you ask, How are we going to make this change? We answer by asking, How do the capitalists carry out their will? How do they rule you for their own profit? How do they oppose you when you dare to strike?

They use the power of government. Government makes and executes laws for their benefit and sets judges on the bench to issue injunctions against you and employs police and militia and regular troops to enforce the laws and, if need be, to club you or put you in prison or shoot you as they did at Lattimer. When the mine-owners violate the laws for the sake of profit, as they did at Fraterville, and hundreds of miners are killed, the police do not club the mine owners, the judges do not send them to prison.

Now if the power of government is so useful to the capitalists, why should it not be equally useful to you? If it is now used to make slaves of you, why should it not serve to set you free?

For every capitalist in the land there are ten wage-workers. In a strike or a lockout, one capitalist is a match for hundreds of workingmen. But on Election Day, each workingman is as powerful as Morgan or Rockefeller. Whenever the working class decides to use its political power it can emancipate itself.

That is what the Socialist Party is in the field for. It proposes that the working class shall take hold of the government—too long left in the hands of coal barons, railroad kings, and corporation lawyers—shall elect its own men, on its own platform, without any connection or compromise with capitalist parties, to legislative, executive, and judicial offices in town and state and nation, to put an end to wage slavery by restoring to the people the means of production which they have created, which they operate, and without which they cannot live.

This is Socialism. Will you not vote for it next November? Will you not work for it from now till the day of victory?

THE TIME FOR SOCIALISTS TO ACT.

The center of activity in the labor movement at the present moment is in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

The miners have leisure now for listening to speeches, for reading and thinking. They are in the mood to give a favorable hearing to Socialism. The experience through which they are passing is an object lesson, which needs only the comment of Socialist propaganda to crystallize their hopes and fears, their sense of wrong and their desire for a better condition, into definite Socialist thought and feeling.

Comrades who live in that region and others who have visited it since the strike began report that the strikers listen with thoughtful attention to our speakers, and that they are eager for Socialist papers, leaflets, and pamphlets, that they may get a full knowledge of our principles and be able to act wisely on Election Day.

Comrades, this is an occasion that calls for action on your part. The iron is hot; it is for you to mould it into a weapon against capitalism.

The Pennsylvania State Committee wishes to send more speakers into the field, it wishes to send thousands of papers and leaflets for free distribution among the miners, to show them the peaceful and easy way to emancipation.

It takes money to pay expenses for speakers, to print and mail literature. You are called upon to supply the money.

Do not wait till next week. Send now—five dollars, one dollar, whatever you can afford, to the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Committee, J. Edelman, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia. Every cent will be put to good use in the teaching of Socialist principles.

TIMELY LEAFLETS.

The Socialist Literature Company has the following timely leaflets, which should be circulated widely.

1. "Why Socialists Are with the Striking Miners."—Price, $1 a thousand.—Good to distribute anywhere, but especially in the mining regions.

2. "What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?"—Fifty copies, 15 cents; 100 copies, 25 cents; 1,000 copies, $2.

Cash must accompany all orders. Address Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York City.

See also, on third page, advertisement, headed "An Offer."

—The capitalist labors neither with his hands nor with his head.—Lafargue.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.25
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

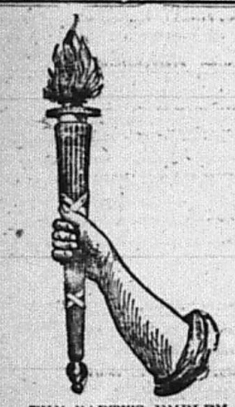
Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

A correspondent, referring to the Ohio Republican convention, asks, "Does the Honorable Pyrkus Hanna Andall the people for fools?" He does, and that is where he makes his mistake. The working people learn slowly, but they do learn.

SOCIALISM IN THE ROCKIES.

The victory of the labor ticket over the so-called "law and order" party in Wallace, Idaho, is hailed by the Colorado "Chronicle" as being "a severe rebuke to the pernicious deputy system" and the editor thinks that it presages the downfall of that system in next fall's election in the Coeur d'Alenes."

To those of our newer readers who do not fully understand the allusion, we commend the reading of Job Harriman's "Class War in Idaho," reprinted from The Worker in the spring of 1900, which relates the history of the crushing of the Idaho miners' strike by the use of Pinkertons, state militia, and federal troops, martial law, bribed judges, and packed juries, carried out by the joint efforts of Democratic Governor Steunenberg and Republican President McKinley. When the strike had been broken, what Governor Steunenberg called a "state blacklist" was established through a proclamation of the Governor, countersigned by the President's representative, General Merriam, forbidding the employment of union men in any of the mines of the state. And to carry out this infamous decree a force of armed thugs, backed with the legal authority of the state and used according to the directions of the Standard Oil mine-owners, has been maintained ever since in the mining districts of the state.

This extraordinary outrage—of which not an Eastern paper gave the slightest approach to a true account until The Worker published the facts and raised a vigorous protest—has effected one good purpose along with all the misery it has produced. It has taught the Rocky Mountain workingmen a lesson. Socialism is growing rapidly in all that region. The "Miners' Magazine," the Colorado "Chronicle" and "Courier," the Utah "Labor News," and other labor papers are teaching Socialist ideas in every issue; the circulation of The Worker and, we have no doubt, of other party papers there has considerably increased; the Socialist Party has organized a number of locals in the Rocky Mountain states, and everything points to a vigorous class-conscious movement which will inspire the mine magnates with fear and the workers of the East with greater hope.

And now comes the news of the endorsement of the Socialist Party by the Western Federation of Miners—news wholly unexpected to us, although we were aware of the strong Socialist tendency in that region. The action of the Denver convention is a spontaneous expression of the awakening intelligence of the workers, and it is a happy omen for the future.

The army of Labor marches on to victory, growing in numbers and in courage as it goes; and the Western division will not be the last nor the least renowned when the lines are drawn for the final battle.

The people of Toledo are finding out that their great "non-partizan" mayor, Golden Rule Jones, is up to all the tricks of old partizan politicians and uses them with good effect. We Socialists learned that in the campaign of 1900, if not earlier.

ONE "LABOR" MAYOR.

"Advance" reports that Mr. Schmitz, the "Labor" mayor of San Francisco, said at a Republican banquet that he believed in the principles of the Republican party; and in a letter to the public added, "If the people ask me to accept the Republican nomination for Governor I will accept."

In other words, he has won support for the Union Labor Party in order to turn it over to the party of the trusts. Such was the outcome which Socialists foresaw and predicted when Schmitz was elected, and it required no power of clairvoyance to foresee it. Such is the inevitable end of every labor party which is not based on a recognition of the fact that the interests of Capital and Labor are diametrically opposed and that there can be no compromise between them, and which has not as its aim the destruction of capitalism. "Labor" parties may come and go, but only the class-conscious Socialist Party endures and grows, because it is based on the solid rock of the class struggle and never compromises with capitalism.

TURNING A MARTYR TO USE.

Perhaps the most nauseating piece of vulgarity in present-day politics is the use of President McKinley's name for political capital by the Republican party. Politicians who would have knifed him in an instant at any period of his political career had their interests required it now reply to every arraignment of their own rascality by an appeal to McKinley's memory. Does some one denounce the admitted massacre of non-combatants and the alleged torture of prisoners in the Philippines? The Republican politician rolls his eyes to heaven and deprecates such an "insult to the memory of our martyred leader." Does some one point out that the Administration bluffed in regard to the Railroad Trust and is now bluffing in regard to the Meat Trust? The Republican politician meekly folds his hands and weeps at the "insult to our martyred leader." Does some one reproach Hanna for posing as a "friend of labor" while his own employees are on strike for the eight-hour day? The obese aspirant to Presidential honors indignantly resents such an "insult to our martyred leader."

Mark knows the political value of martyred leaders and he has no qualms of false delicacy about using his dead friend's memory for his own advancement—assuming to himself all McKinley's virtues, great or small, and depositing on McKinley's grave all his own undoubted iniquities.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee has sent a letter to the Board of Public Works of that city, giving notice that hereafter no non-union men must be employed by the city on contract work. This is undoubtedly the result of the alarm of the old party politicians at the enormous increase in the Socialist vote at the recent election in Milwaukee, when our party polled over 8,000 votes. This is another illustration of the fact that the working class can secure palliative measures and "get something now" only by threatening capitalist rule with revolutionary Socialism.

WORSE INSTEAD OF BETTER.

The "Appeal to Reason" has shifted its ground—at first we thought for the better, but as it now appears much for the worse.

In the issue of May 10 the "Appeal" took down its flag of "Public Ownership of Monopolies" and substituted the Socialist motto, "Ownership of the Earth by the People of the Earth." So far, so good. It seemed that the "Appeal" proposed to teach true Socialism thenceforth.

But the issue of May 24 is devoted solely to the referendum irrespective of party, and the only inference we can draw from the leader is that the "Appeal" advises its readers to vote for any legislative candidate, Socialist or capitalist, no matter, who pledges himself to that one proposition.

We think the comment of the "Missouri Socialist," which is to be found in our columns of "Esteemed Contemporaries" covers the case of Editor Wayland. We had hoped that our controversy with the "Appeal" was at an end. We fear that it is but beginning—but we know where the Socialists of the country will stand, and we are not disturbed. After Pouteroy, Jones, Shibley, and a score of others have failed to sidetrack the Socialist Party into the single-plank no-thoroughfare, even the "Appeal" will not succeed.

Already since the beginning of this year about a thousand men and children have lost their lives by "accidents" in the coal mines of this country. And almost without exception these "accidents" were directly traceable to the greed of the mine-owners. Socialism is truly a question of life and death with the miners.

The Republican state convention of Ohio "commends Congress for re-enacting the Chinese Exclusion Law, thus ensuring continued protection to American labor." The trade unions of the land are not very well satisfied with the form in which that law was re-enacted and are doing a good deal of grumbling about it. Will they resent this insuling utterance from Mark Hanna's booming committee?

The New York "Journal" is "seeing things" again. Last week it had a display article telling how Jesus Christ appeared to some sisters in a convent near St. Pierre just before the eruption of Mount Pelee to reassure them. Only the wicked were to be destroyed, it seems. But the best of the story is the part which intimates that the wicked Socialists were responsible for the whole affair, having provoked the divine wrath by carrying on their campaign for the workers' freedom without the sanction of the church. Really, it's time for Hearst to take another trip to Egypt. He evidently needs it.

The "Christian Advocate" seems to be a literary asylum for the feeble-minded. Its issue of May 22 contains a contribution by George Lansing Taylor, D. D., L. H. D., in which the author asks himself the mysterious question: "What are the origin and purposes of political socialistic anarchy?" We should judge that the purposes of this hitherto undiscovered school of thought must be cross-purposes; but as for its origin that is plain—its origin is in the gaseous void enclosed by the skull of George Lansing Taylor, D. D., L. H. D. This learned man also gives the astonishing information that "Karl Marx, a German, a younger contemporary and disciple of Proudhon, carried out his teacher's doctrines more completely in his famous book 'Capital,' which rivals his master's book, 'Property,' in authority among their followers and exceeds it in bitterness. It is, in fact, the 'New Testament' of anarchy. It amplifies the doctrines of no property, no government, no marriage, and no religion and openly advocates violent measures for abolishing these four chief pillars of civilized society." The case of George Lansing Taylor, D. D., L. H. D., is one for pathological inquiry as well as passing amusement. He is an instructive specimen of the genus turned out by the subsidized colleges of capitalism. We have never had the pleasure of seeing George Lansing Taylor, D. D., L. H. D., but from reasonable inference we should describe him as a low organism, with a digestive apparatus and a rude mouth.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Slayton's election as Councilman in New Castle comes in the right season to show the Pennsylvania workingmen how easy it would be to elect him Governor next fall.

Industrial war will cease when the workers compel the capitalists to surrender the ownership of the tools of industry. The terms of peace will be industrial liberty for all mankind.

The important thing about a strike at the ballot box is that it would only have to occur once to win the workers what they cannot gain by striking every day between elections.

The miners will probably learn that among the necessary preparations for this strike they neglected to take the important precaution of electing a Socialist governor two years ago.

That Mark Hanna is so anxious to have the unions on the side of capitalism is a very good reason why Socialists should work to have them on the side of Socialism.

The attitude of the New York "Sun" on the miners' strike indicates that signing the typographical union scale does not necessarily make a newspaper a "union paper."

"The miners have become insolent toward their employers," says a mine-owners' journal. Wait until the miners demand all that is coming to them!

It looks as if the American capitalist had secured such a tight grip on Cuba that he no longer needs the American flag to shield his graft.

That Mr. Bryan remains grateful for small favors is again demonstrated by his announcement that he is satisfied with the Democratic outlook in the South.

Massachusetts workingmen are again discovering that it takes more than resolutions to pass labor bills with only two Socialists in the Lower House to fight for Labor. W. M.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

Some people without being sent there, do of their own volition and in obedience to the law of gravity which bids them morally to drop behind everything in sight, do go away back and sit down. This was the case with the late Presbyterian Assembly of New York, which suffered one of its number to get up and make a general charge of being drunkards and what-not against the labor leaders of the coal regions. This poor man deserves promotion.

It is instructive to note how people who desire very much to dance with Mrs. Herod are apt to out-herod Herod himself in not seeing the crimes of the lady. From the Reverend MacArthur up, the proper stripe of good people have been hurling loyal epithets at the heads of the caitiffs who dared to say that "our boys" were doing naughty things in the Philippines. When up speaks Old Herod himself, General Chaffee, and instead of thanking the gentlemen and saying to the dear soldiers, "Bless you, my children," frankly admits that they behaved as rascals, and almost reverses the court martial that acquitted one of their leaders of murder. When ministers' consciences have to be straightened out by old soldiers it is time for a general revival.

Some surprise has been manifested in business circles at the wickedness of certain New York coal dealers in getting "what the coal would bring." This surprise indicates how well established the practise of fixing the prices of necessaries has become. Since when have traders ceased to get what they could for their goods? Yet this piling up of prices by the get-what-you-can, thus early, is very disconcerting to the plotters who sit in their offices and rig things up by schedule. It is by this unregulatable element of business gamblers that capitalism's fall will be hurried on.

It has been publicly staed by a representative of Virginia miners, that they are mining coal there cheaper than in any part of the world. This astounding statement, which is enough to make our venerable Uncle Samuel shudder, was made by a man who knows; and made in a very public manner; yet, strange to say, none of our great patriots have steamed up their automobiles in any sort of haste to deny it. Is it because the idea is too ridiculous? Or is it because the statement is too true? What a time of humiliating disillusion awaits the flag-blinded workingman of America!

It is to be expected from now on that that grand old man, the Lord of the Lakes, the friend of all silent laborers, the nursing pop of blatant arbitration and of all good subsidy-suckers, will gather around his fog-horn personality a following to boom him for the presidency. And then, at some sublime moment in the performance, the great Marcus Aurelius will arise and surrender all his popularity into the bosom of his grateful party, from which bosom more milk than ever will flow into the lips of the infant shipping and other infants of our beloved country.

Poor old President Palma of Cuba has had his first taste of the man who wants money in government circles. Before his first message was delivered to the bran' new Congress, an evening paper had it all spread out in full for the perusal of everybody. Palma is irritated; the House is hushed; and a typewriter gets the sack. This President has, however, learned his first lesson very cheap, if he learns it well. Keep the man who wants money away from you, Mr. President, and you will be the only ruler on earth who is safe. But remember, the most dangerous type is he that wants a lot of it.

Is it a sign of moral enlightenment or of increasing darkness that our great churches are no longer particular where their light comes from? Or, come to think of it, Were they ever particular? Mr. Morgan, by the magnificent gift of an electric plant to St. Paul's Cathedral in London, has literally turned on the light to that grimy old edifice; and Morgan is the man to do it, for by his advent into English financing he will turn on more darkness than St. Paul's will ever be able to show up.

A water famine in New York may be confidently looked for in the near future. The present Administration is doubtless under many unfulfilled obligations to the eminently public persons who have an eye on supplying us through private pipes, from Ramapo or any other old po that will yield a hundred per cent. Commissioner Dougherty is therefore already about to resign on account of the provision for a famine already made by the city fathers in the water compartment of their budget. What a pity it rains now and again!

Among the rising shopkeepers of New York during the late Editor Godkin's time, it was possible for Mr. Godkin or any other man capable of printing a newspaper three hundred and sixty-five times a year and never letting a live thought into it, to become a great editor. He was a martinet who maintained good old English order in all his newspaper columns—for, although the "Post" was not printed in old black-letter, it ought to have been. All his usefulness was strictly confined to the financial district of the city in which he would always have remained a pilgrim and a stranger but for the privilege of Anglicizing his numerous readers. In his dislike to democracy he was previous to the "Sun," though not fiercer in his rays. Yet he wrote good strong English, which was strictly tory and delightfully, purblindly brutal on matters relating to the efforts, hopes, and aspirations of the working people for saving themselves. In England, where every local journal has a similar editor at its head, he could never have risen above third class. But when he "came over," the small emigrant shopkeepers from Albion's isle, etc., wanted a Godkin, and hence his fame. We shall not see in journalism so small a god again.

The safest bits of paternalism ever yet engineered by the shrewd benevolence of thieves are the pension schemes of the big railroad companies. There can be no doubt that poor humanity may acquire a power of stiction which in time enables it to stick to anything on earth, even to a switchman's job on a railroad for thirty years. Men who are really too good for anything and who cannot be rushed into any evil ways, not even into trade unions, what shall be done with them? Clear them out, of course, if they are old.

Some people will live too long, anyway, even on the railroad tracks. To get rid of these long livers and those who threaten to be stickers, the Reading Railroad Company proposes to make a clean sweep of the elderlies, under what it is pleased to call a pension system. If any miraculous old men of seventy have survived the imminent deadly smash for thirty years, AND ARE STILL CAPABLE MEN, they shall be pensioned. If others, being incapacitated, ARE STILL IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE, and are also over sixty-five years of senility, they shall be pensioned. Grazie, Signori! But to reach these miracles of survival quite an army of the moderately old will have to go, to have their wages saved to pay the pensions. There are workmen in the world who fondly believe that private companies will pension them off, forgetting that there are a thousand ways of making the job a hell to a man who is maturing for that benevolence. None but a slave in soul and body could ever pull through these later years. And save me, ye gods, from living with them after they have won it!

The medical profession occupies rather a peculiar position between the law and the people. They bill a man for visits, not for benefits received. Since ecclesiastical tithes were abolished there is no class of litigants more clamorous nor who can show less for their bills than the doctors. The law has armed them each and all with a vaccinado which they have the privilege of sticking into a houseful, a frainful, or a shipload of people at will and then get paid for it. They have the public hospitals in which to learn their trade free and pick up patients, and they may dump into those hospitals patients no longer able to pay them. Now they want the legal power to collect from all hospital patients waited upon who are thought to be able to pay. Their bills kill more patients than their science is able to cure. What an indictment against civilization is the doctor's bill!

A SOCIALIST ODE FOR DECORATION DAY.

By Edward W. Searing.

Oh, days that are dead as the roses
That blossomed where no roses grow,
On the grave where forever reposes
The soldier that fear did not know,
Your sun that rose sullen and lurid
And gleamed through the smoke of the fight
In the darkness of peace is now buried
As a meteor lost in the night.

No war-horse tramples the meadows
In the passion and power of might;
No more through the sentineled shadows
Of evening the camp-fire gleams bright;
No more the far bugle sounds lonely
To call the tired soldier to sleep,
Far watched by the distant eyes only
Of Night in her infinite deep—

Peace reigns—Peace that steals the rich favors
That War out of carnage hath won
Through the long and continued endeavors
That robbed half our homes of a son;
Peace, that keeps back its earnings from Labor;
Peace, oppressing the homes till they groan;
That makes a Shylock of the neighbor,
That takes the flesh and the bone.

Peace? Peace may be deadlier than War!
Peace with evil, injustice, and sorrow,
With wrongs men scarce live to endure!
Homes fearing the landlord each morrow!
Such Peace is a sanctified strumpet,
And we long for the sound of the fife,
We long for the blast of the trumpet
That shall call us to action and life.

Then, winds of the world, blow us battle,
So it teach us in honor to smite.
Let the loud roar of musketry rattle,
So we struggle and fight for the right.
Ah, tears for the dead are yet sweeter
Than those that false Peace makes us shed
And the nation is better and nobler
That mourns not the live but the dead.

—The workingman's time is money; every minute that he loses is a theft he commits upon the capitalist.—Lafargue.

POST-OFFICE "SOCIALISM."

Railway Postal Clerk, Speaking from Experience, Approves the Stand of The Worker.

"Editor of The Worker.

"My Dear Comrade:—You will find enclosed a few remarks elicited by the article taken from the 'Social Democratic Herald.' Can you give me space for same? Of course, you must omit my name, for various reasons that you no doubt can guess. People nowadays imagine a railway postal clerk has a fine job. We in the service know better. I feel that I must personally express to you my thanks for your great service in the cause of Socialism. Each and every week I look for The Worker and am never disappointed in your attitude. Some may talk sneeringly of class-consciousness, but I say without class-consciousness our movement would not be worth a minute's consideration. All my hope, all my encouragement comes from knowing that our party is class-conscious. I know that as a rule editors of Socialist papers do not receive handsome salaries, and that they make sacrifices day after day for the cause. I hope that you are better off in that respect than some I know of I feel that your cause is helping the workers all over the country. Dare to do as you have been doing and receive thanks from your friend and comrade.

"———."

(This letter enclosing the subjoined article, was not intended by the writer for publication; but it seems to us to throw so much additional light on the subject that we take the liberty of printing it. The fact that, "for obvious reasons," the writer's name must be suppressed, is, by itself, almost a sufficient reply to those who would abandon the working-class basis of our movement, and, join with all sorts of "reformers" in advocating mere government ownership.—Ed.)

A Postal Clerk's Opinion.

Editor of The Worker.

I wish to second your remarks about the Post Office Department. The Railway Postal Clerks have had a bill up in Congress for the increase of their wages for the last six years, and they have still to get the increase. Last year the clerks of Classes 5 and 4 were RESTORED TO THE SAME AS THEY RECEIVED ABOUT TWENTY YEARS AGO, when they were reduced on account of the government being short of money. The government wanted to ECONOMIZE, and the only way to do that was to LOWER THE WAGES OF THE WORKERS, of course. True capitalistic economy! Never a year passes but we receive orders, about May 1, to be saving of this or of that on account of the appropriation being exhausted. Last year it was the twine; this year it is the blank slips and printed slips. The printing on our slips is paid for by ourselves; that is, the printing used by clerks. Never heard of a government OFFICIAL having to pay for ANY of their printing.

We have an organization, the N. A. R. P. C., and every year the whole Association gets down on their knees and begs for what everybody knows we have long been entitled to. Every year we expected to be successful, except the Socialists among us (there are not many), who know that the congressmen need not worry about the great majority of R. P. C.'s. They will get their votes anyhow.

We railway postal clerks that are Socialists, know THAT ONLY WHEN WE UNITE WITH THE REST OF OUR FELLOW WORKERS AT THE BALLOT-BOX AND ESTABLISH A WORKING-CLASS GOVERNMENT will we get our due. We are at the beck of our superiors, who at any time can call on us for extra duty, and for which we don't get a cent! When the mails get heavy or a clerk or so is injured, and the appropriation is low or is exhausted, then Mr. Postal Clerk works for glory. Let me ask the editor of the "Social Democratic Herald" if he ever saw a trade unionist work for nothing because there was so much to do, or one of his comrades was killed or injured? As compared with the employees of private corporations, I will say that our necessities are greater. We are on duty from twelve to thirty hours at a stretch, and frequently, by the time we arrive at the terminal, are ready to collapse. Add to this length of hours on duty the mental strain that is placed upon us, and you can imagine what a nerve-racking picnic we have.

The President tells us to "hold our tongues" if we want to "hold our jobs."

It is not a question of government ownership alone, but of GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP CONTROLLED BY THE WORKING CLASS and administered democratically.

"We have a vote yet, ain't it?"

Sincerely and fraternally,

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERK.

Another Phase of the Question.

Among the many letters from readers throughout the country endorsing our position in the recent controversy with the "Appeal to Reason" and the "Social Democratic Herald"—most of which we have refrained from publishing, not wishing to allow that controversy to occupy too much of our space—is one from L. Maier of Grangeville, Cal., dated May 1, and enclosing a clipping from the San Francisco "Examiner," which reads as follows:

"WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Post Office Department has disposed of the report that Representative Woods of California had been loading the mails during the weighing season for the benefit of Prince Poniatowski's Sierra road. The report, though exculpatory, admits substantially what had been charged.

"Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberg made this remarkable statement on the subject to 'The Examiner:'

"'The reports we have received from the official inspectors show simply an enormous distribution of public documents, which were legitimately to the credit of Mr. Woods and forwarded under his frank.

"'THE ONLY THING THAT EXCITED ANY ATTENTION WAS THAT IT JUST HAPPENED THAT FOR A FEW DAYS THESE DOCUMENTS ACCUMULATED AND WERE IN EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS, AS COMPARED WITH THE SHIPMENTS OF A YEAR AGO.

"'Our inspectors are asked to report anything excessive and of course we received a prompt report.'

"It may be stated that at the time of the report that Representative Woods' mail was particularly heavy over the Sierra road during the weighing season the Second Assistant Postmaster General's inspectors on that road had not reported any 'excessive' amounts to the department. It is not explained here why they had failed to do so."

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the details of the system it may be explained that the mail matter going over each mail-carrying road is weighed for a few days each year, and the amount carried in those days is taken as representing the average amount actually carried and is made the basis for payments to the road by the government. It is a common thing for railroad companies themselves to send out enormous quantities of mail matter at the weighing season, for the purpose of raising their subsidy. In this case, however, by the collusion of a Republican Congressman, they seem to have bettered the trick. Had the company sent out the extra matter, it would at least have had to pay postage on it; the company's obliging friend at the Capitol can send matter free. We do not know whether or not the company was decent enough to pay Congressman Woods anything for his aid. Perhaps it didn't need to. Perhaps it already owns him.

And the Administration which winked at such a fraud as this is the same strenuously business-like administration that upheld Madden in withdrawing mail privileges from Socialist and trade union papers with a bona fide circulation—"in the interest of economy." It is an Administration of the same capitalist party which, as noted by our first correspondent, reduced the wages of postal clerks "in the interest of economy." And it is the same Administration which, "in the interest of discipline in the service," forbid postal employees, through their organizations, to agitate for the reduction of their hours or the increase of their wages.

A Consistent Policy.

And the Administration is perfectly consistent. All this is good business. The two old parties both frankly support the system of business, of private property operated by wage labor for capitalist profit. Accepting capitalism as a foundation for society, there is no reason why we should not carry its principles into the realm of government and apply them consistently as the old parties do—the Democratic party hypocritically and clumsily; the Republican party more openly and much more skilfully. Profit-making is the test of efficiency in private capitalism. In state capitalism the same test must hold good. State capitalism, of which the postal service is an example, implies low wages and overwork for the common employees, petty tyranny on the part of officials, and fraud for the joint benefit of officials and contractors, just as private capitalism implies low wages for the wage-workers, petty tyranny on the part of bosses, and fraud for the benefit of the individual capitalist. It's all of a piece. If you vote for government ownership on a capitalist basis, as already advocated to some extent by both old parties, you vote simply to transfer all the evils of capitalism from the field of private business to that of goverment.

As Socialists—as advocates of Social Democracy against private capitalism and state capitalism—we repudiate all suggestions of compromise and appeal to the growing intelligence of the working class on our revolutionary platform.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

It was well named "Consumers' League," and it was fittingly introduced to fashionable Los Angeles society, in the neighborhood of 3200 Figueroa street, by a select luncheon.

The condition of the working children, dwarfed for want of food, was discussed most feelingly between the courses, and the ladies pledged each other never—never to wear sweatshop clothing. The very name "sweatshop" was enough to call down the ban of good society—what lady was ever known to sweat—and so they "resolved" that the "Consumers" should abolish sweating.

All this is a fair sample of the "reform" efforts put forth by the employing, or consuming class, that toll's not neither does it spin. What a joke for the "consumers" to resolve that the producers shall not sweat, with the double burden of feeding themselves and the idle rich, who live in the houses that line fashionable Figueroa street!

Read the names of the eighty "prominent women" who have joined the Consumers' League—wives of bankers, factory owners and cash-boy employing merchants. Will they give back in charitable dole a one hundredth part of the wealth that little children's hands have piled up for them? Are they willing to work, so that their sisters' toil in the factory or store may be lessened? Are they willing to stop being merely "consumers" and share the sweat of production with the working world? No. A dole is what they like to give—a dole, that will ease their dyspeptic-laden consciences from nightmares of hell.

"The rich will do almost anything for the poor—except get off their backs."—Los Angeles Socialist.

BUY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

The New Era.

Morgan and six other American citizens have now become more powerful than any congress or parliament in the world.

Fourteen steamship lines and forty-four railroad systems belong to them.

On land a mileage of 108,500 and on sea a tonnage of 1,200,000 are in their control.

Three hundred of the largest steamships in the world and 30,000 of the best equipped passenger and freight trains take orders from them.

This railroad mileage is greater than the combined mileage of Russia, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Spain and Belgium. And more than 300 vessels which will sail under its orders cannot be duplicated from the merchant marine of every ocean.

Cleveland Citizen.

National Chairman Hanna of the Republican party appears to be quite alarmed at the spread of Socialism.

Every few days or so interviews and special articles appear in the leading daily newspapers in which the Senator discusses the "evils of Socialism."

Monday's Cleviand "Leader" contained a half-column Washington dispatch that was quite instructive. It dealt with the G. O. P.'s answer, the National Civic Federation, of which the Senator is also the chairman, and in fact the whole thing.

With a frankness that is really surprising it is pointed out that one of the National Civic Federation's important missions is "the eradication of the evils of Socialism." Hanna had become impressed with the spread of "Socialistic ideas" in 1900, and divulged his fears in a speech at a banquet given in his honor by the Union League Club, a New York millionaires' organization, at which "were present many of the most prominent financiers and industrial leaders in the United States, and hundreds of millions of capital were represented."

The remedy for the threatened danger, the Senator said, was to be found in leading the great mass of the population in the right direction and to convince the people that the interests of capital and laber are identical.

So at that memorable banquet Senator Hanna doubtless decided to become an industrial labor leader to strengthen his position as a political labor leader.

The "Leader" correspondent does not reveal all that was said by the great boss, but that his views struck a responsive chord in the bosoms of his hearers may be taken for granted, for when J. Pierpont Morgan was called upon for a few remarks he said:

"SENATOR HANNA HAS MADE MY SPEECH!"

The dispatch concludes with the statement that "the work of the Civic Federation is evidence of the efforts which Mr. Hanna is making to ward off the danger of Socialism and the success attending those efforts."

Comment is unnecessary.

Missouri Socialist.

The Socialist movement should indeed feel proud of Comrade Wayland's last issue of the "Appeal to Reason," wherein he advises his readers to work and vote for the candidates of the old parties which can be forced to put in their platforms demands for Direct Legislation.

The value of this issue to the Public Ownership and Allied Third parties as an argument to show their practical step-at-a-time Socialism, at once becomes apparent when we recite the fact that those parties in St. Louis are distributing thousands of copies among the working class of this city.

The editor of the "Appeal" is a member of the Socialist Party, organized as a working class party distinct from and opposed to all parties of capitalism. Yet by direct voice he is aiding and abetting the enemy in his appeal to his readers to work and vote for the candidates of capitalist parties. If Local Girard, Kas., is truly a revolutionary body it is certainly their duty to take action.

TOLSTOY ON MODERN LITERATURE.

Within my recollection, in fifty years there has been wrought this amazing decline of the general taste and the common sense of the public. This corruption is easily traced in every branch of our literature. * * * The ignorance of our educated circles is such that the truly great thinkers, poets and prose writers, whether of antiquity or of the nineteenth century, are regarded as stale and out-of-date, incapable of satisfying the high and refined demands of the present generation; we either patronize these masters or frankly dismiss them with a contemptuous smile.

In philosophy the last word is found in the immoral, crude, inflated, incoherent stuff of Nietzsche; as poetry of the highest order we have the senseless, unnatural juxtaposition of words connected only by meter and rhythm. In all the theaters are produced plays whose meaning no one understands, not even the authors themselves, while millions of copies of so-called novels are circulated in which there is neither art nor significance. * * * If in our day a bright young man from the common people, desirous of educating himself, should be given access to all the extant books and papers, and left to his own efforts, it is highly probable that for ten years he would read nothing but trivial and immoral things. It would be as hard for him to run up against a good book as to find the proverbial needle in the haystack. The worst of it is that, reading bad books constantly, his understanding and taste would be continuously perverted, so that, if he ever found a meritorious work, he would have no capacity to comprehend it.—Tolstoy.

—"I could not think of getting along without The Worker," says Comrade Seibert of Washington, in renewing.

PARTY NOTES.

John C. Chase addressed trade unionists and Socialist locals this week at Cape Girardeau, Dexter, Poplar Bluff, and St. Louis, Mo.

Comrade Vail spoke at Mauch Chunk, Coledale, and Nesquehoning, in the strike field, on the last two days of May. Good meetings at all three places.

John W. Brown of Hartford, Conn., will speak on Socialism at Washington Park, Bridgeport, Friday evening, June 6.

Howard H. Caldwell of Philadelphia has a good letter on Socialism in the "Brewers' Journal."

Delaware County, Pa., is waking up and will soon have a lively Socialist movement. Charles W. Olson of 322 W. Second street, Media, is the temporary secretary.

The Roslindale district of Boston has been organized with eight charter members.

A local has been formed at Franklin, N. H., and one will soon follow at Somersworth, where there are already many Socialist voters.

J. E. Nash has been elected Organizer of Local Minneapolis, in place of Geo. H. Lockwood, who has taken up state work.

Comrade Emil Vandervelde of Belgium, with Madame Vandervelde, contemplates a tour of two months in America, and negotiations for lectures by them are now in progress. They are expected the latter part of August or early in September.

Large quantities of Socialist literature intended for distribution among the striking miners have been received by Local Wilkes Barre. All comrades in this vicinity having time to distribute are requested to report to Organizer J. G. Roth, 40 W. Market street, or come to the meeting next Sunday afternoon at 16 S. Main street and receive a supply.

The State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs has ordered 20,000 copies of the leaflet issued form The Worker, "What Do You Think of the Beef Trust," to be apportioned among the various clubs for distribution. Comrades should see that the copies are properly distributed, as the subject is an interesting one at this time and the leaflet is an effective one.

The Socialists of Quincy, Mass., will hold their fourth annual picnic on Tuesday, June 17, at Quincy Woods, and the affair promises to be the finest yet given them. In addition to speaking by John Spargo of New York and Dr. Edward A. Gibbs of Worcester, there will be sports of all kinds, such as running, jumping, tug-of-war, and so on. A band concert will also be held throughout the day. A mammoth clam dinner will also be a feature. As the picnic occurs on Evacuation Day, there should be a great crowd gathered to make the occasion a success. Admission to the grounds, ten cents. Take cars for Hough's neck. Free transfers on all Quincy electric cars. Socialists of Massachusetts invited.

New clubs have recently been organized in Massachusetts at Plymouth and Rockland, while the Everett Club affiliated again with the state organization. At Plymouth a very successful meeting was held, at which Representative Carey and Organizer Mailly were the speakers. Two hundred weavers are on strike at this place against the two-loom system being introduced into the Puritan mill, owned by the American Woollen Company. A large number of the strikers were at the meeting, and seemed to appreciate Carey's speech. Comrade Hallinan is the leading spirit among the Plymouth comrades, and he has done good work among the strikers, who are fighting a hard battle and seem determined to win.

At a meeting held Tuesday, May 27, Local Toledo adopted an amendment to the constitution providing for women members paying 15 cents monthly dues. Heretofore they have been but honorary members. We have a number of active women workers who insisted that they should be admitted as dues-paying members. Hence the amendment. We immediately received the applications of four women and expect many more in the near future. The splendid growth of the movement here recently is due largely to the efforts of our comrades of the professions, who are not of the working class, but who realize thoroughly that it is a class struggle we are engaged in and not a sentimental or religious movement. Branch 2 of Local Toledo is temporarily crippled by a strike in the Libby glass plant, where most of the members of that branch are employed. Eighteen of them have gone to Pittsburg to work until the trouble is settled. Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak in Toledo on Sunday, June 8.

The 12th A. D., at its last meeting, elected a committee of five for the purpose of carrying on an aggressive and systematic educational campaign until Election Day. The next meeting, Friday, June 6, at 96 Clinton street, will be preceded by a lecture on naturalization, delivered by Comrade Edlin. Those wishing information on the subject are requested to come. The presence of the members will be urgently required, as matters of high importance will come before the business meeting.

Branch 2, 24th A. D., held an open-air meeting last Saturday night on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. Comrade Goldbarth acted as chairman and Comrades Wood, Phillips, and Reichenthal spoke to an attentive crowd on trusts in general and the Beef Trust in particular. Another open-air meeting will be held on Saturday evening, June 7, at the corner of Fity-eighth street and Second avenue, when good speakers will be present.

The last meeting of the 24th A. D. was addressed by Sol Fieldman. One new member was gained and the committee chosen to visit readers of The Worker gave a very encouraging report. The organization meets every Friday evening, at 380 Willis avenue and all Socialists in the district are invited to join.

The meeting of Speakers' Club held last Friday at 64 E. Fourth street, was devoted to a discussion of the Beef Trust. After a short defense of the Trust by Comrade Wood, the members present opened a general fire in the negative. Bowerman, Paulitsch, Martin, Abrams replied and the decision was rendered in their favor. A series of impromptu speeches were then made showing how each speaker would explain the Socialist cure for the Beef Trust to a street corner audience. Until further notice meetings will be held on Wednesday evenings at same address.

The outing of the Brooklyn Socialist Club on Decoration Day was highly successful in every way. The attendance was small on account of the Labor Lyceum parade early in the day, but later a good crowd was in attendance. Frederick Krafft was the speaker of the day.

STATE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

General Vote Fixes July 4 as the Date and New York City as the Place.

To the Locals and Members of the Social Democratic Party in the State of New York.

In accordance with the general vote of the members of the party in the state of New York, the convention of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to nominate candidates for public offices and to elect a State Committee for the ensuing term, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention, is hereby called to meet on the fourth day of July, 1902, in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, in the city of New York.

Locals and county committees are hereby called upon to elect delegates to the convention. Delegates to said convention must be elected at town, city, or county conventions. The delegates to such conventions must be elected at primaries held according to law.

Information in regard to primaries and conventions will be mailed to local secretaries.

For the State Committee, Social Democratic Party of New York,
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,T
State Secretary.

New York, June 3.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Primaries for the election of delegates to the county convention of New York County will be held on Saturday, June 21, in all the assembly districts. Secretaries must secure meeting places for that date.

By order of the General Committee.
JULIUS GERBER, Organizer.

REPORT OF SPRING'S WORK.

State Organizer Spring visited Niagara Falls, N. Y., last week and formed a small local there.

From there he proceeded to Watertown, where four public meetings were held and much interest shown. Seven new party members were gained.

He addressed the Paper Workers' Union of Dexter and was favorably received. He also held an open-air meeting there, with a large crowd. After the meeting, those who agreed with the Socialist principles set forth and wished to work for them were invited to a neighboring hall, where a local of the party was formed with fifteen members. This was the first Socialist meeting ever held in the place; the seed is now sown and it will grow.

Comrade Charles H. Vail, having just completed a month's work in Pennsylvania, began his tour of New York on June 1, speaking at Stapleton, Long Island City, Mt. Vernon, and Yonkers on the first four days of the month. His future dates, as now arranged, are: June 5, Dobbs Ferry; June 6, New Rochelle; June 7, Peekskill; June 8, Cold Spring; June 9, Newburgh; June 10, Catskill; June 11, Troy; June 12, Schenectady.

THE SCRIMSHAW MEMORIAL.

The parade and meetings held by the Socialists of Essex and Hudson County, N. J., on Decoration Day, in honor of the memory of Comrade Frederic Scrimshaw, formerly assistant editor of The Worker, was an inspiring demonstration.

The procession formed in Harrison, headed by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps, and included large delegations from the West Hudson branches of the party and from Local Essex County, and of Brewers' Union No. 2 and of Branch 45 of the Workingmen's Sck and Death Benefit Society. A group of young girls in white, daughters of comrades, escorted the red flag. E. T. Neben and H. R. Kearns were marshals.

Marching through Harrison, Kearny, and Arlington, followed by a great crowd, the parade reached the cemetery, where wreathes were laid on the grave of our brave and loveable comrade and his old friend, Peter E. Burrowes, introduced by Comrade Kearns, spoke a few fitting words. Comrades Cole and Goebel also spoke.

After the speeches a halt was made at Kearny for lunch. The parade returned to Harrison, and at several points on the way addresses were made to the large crowds of spectators by Comrades Burrowes, Neben, C. Ufert, and McIntosh, which were well received.

The parade was not only a hearty tribute of affection to a friend and comrade whose memory deserves to be held dear; it was also a means of effective propaganda for the cause in which he labored so well.

BERGEN COUNTY CHOOSES TICKET.

The Socialist Party of Bergen County, N. J., held a county and congressional convention at Carlstadt last week. The national and state platforms were endorsed as stating the position of the party and its candidates.

For Congressman, W. H. Wyatt of Rutherford was nominated.

For Assemblymen, the choice fell to E. M. Dobbelaar of Fort Lee and Frederick Schaffer of Carlstadt.

The other candidates are: For Surrogate, Abram H. Thompson of Ridgewood; for Coroner, Anton Braum of Fort Lee.

All workingmen in Bergen County are called on to support this ticket and platform, which represents the interests of their class.

WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Socialists of Pennsylvania are holding their county conventions and putting full tickets in the field. Following the Erie County nominations, as reported last week, York County nominated on May 30 and Philadelphia County on May 31.

The York County candidates are: For Congressman, John Tome; for Senator, J. E. Keech; for Assemblymen, A. W. Koehler, Lewis Allwine, and H. C. Wuerthner; for Treasurer, Jacob Hoffman; for Recorder of Wills, C. H. Stover; for Clerk of Court, Jacob Saylor; for County Commissioners, H. J. Brady and Edward Miller.

The Philadelphia comrades chose Frank H. Slick as candidate for Sheriff; Anthony M. Ely for Coroner; and Clemens A. Meyer and Frederick Haecker for City Commissioners.

The Lancaster County convention is called for June 4 and that of Luzerne Count yfor June 22, at Wilkes Barre.

The State Committee has granted charters to Locals Lancaster and Delaware County.

Comrade Collins is having successful meetings so far, and many locals have asked for dates. His presnt engagements are: June 1, Brownsville; 2 and 3, Connellsville; 4, Mt. Pleasant; 5, West Newton; 6, Cokeville; 7, Black Lick; 8, Austin; 9, Sweden Valley; 10, Coudersport; 11, Clinton; 12, 13, and 14, Williamsport.

As to progress in the coal strike territory we need only say in four days Comrade John Spargo spoke to audiences aggregating eleven thousand. His report will be found in another column.

We regret to say that at present we have no comrade in the strike field by reason of having no funds to send them. Literature to the extent of our resources is being scattered. Contributions for work among the miners are: Previously acknowledged, $15; Philadelphia German Branch, $5; Edward Moore, $1; total, $21.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.
1022 Arch street.

DETAILS OF VOTE IN NEW CASTLE.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., May 20.—The vote in the Fifth Ward stood: Slayton, Socialist, 277; Beven, Republican, 188; Gorman, Democrat, 133. Slayton's vote is a gain of 25 per cent. over what the Socialist Party cast in the ward in February.

The voting was quiet early in the day, but in the afternoon the old parties got scared and did their best to get out every man. Carriages were flying here and there and considerable excitement prevailed. But it did not help them. As the "Tribune" says: "The election plainly shows that the workingmen are doing some thinking and are learning to vote as they think."

Comrade Slayton takes his seat at once.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.

The Massachusetts State Committee has voted to call a state convention of the Socialist Party to meet in Boston on Monday, Sept. 22, at 10:30 a. m. Caucuses are called for Friday evening, Sept. 12.

All citizens who voted for the candidates of the "Democratic Social Party" in 1901 or who intend to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Party in this year's election will be admitted to participation in the caucuses.

It was decided that the Executive Committee shall act as a committee on credentials for the convention; that all town and city committees enroll their voters and send lists to the Executive Committee; that the Propaganda Committee act as a committee on rules for the convention; that Comrades Goldstein, Mailly, and Putney prepare a draft of platform to be submitted to the convention and also a draft of platform for city and town elections.

The basis for representation in the convention will be: One delegate from each ward or town and one additional for each hundred votes or major fraction thereof cast in such ward or town for the candidate for Governor of the Democratic Social Party in 1901.

In the district conventions the basis of representation will be: One delegate for each ward or town and one additional for each twenty-five votes or major fraction thereof cast in such ward or town for the candidate for Governor in 1901.

Comrades Carey and McCartney were instructed to prepare card form of literature for election propaganda.

SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, Secretary.

CHASE'S TOUR.

During the latter half of May, Comrade Chase addressed fifteen meetings of labor organizations in Illinois and Missouri. In St. Louis he spoke to the Journeymen Tailors', Bridge and Structural Workers', Metal Polishers', Cigar Makers', Brewers' and Malsters', Carpenters' and Brewery Firemen's unions. All of these meetings were very well attended and Socialism was received in every instance with cordial welcome and enthusiasm.

Comrade Chase says in his report: "It seems to me, from the way they receive the idea of taking political action through the Socialist Party, that the outlook for a great growth in the movement in St. Louis is assured, and that great success is bound to be attained in the coming fall election. I fell sure that the workingmen see the futility of chasing after 'Public Ownership parties,' 'Allied third parties' and the like, and will line up in the coming election for the only party that stands for and insists upon the abolition of the wage system and the establishment of the public or collective ownership of all industries."

Besides these meetings in St. Louis he spoke at Troy, Ill., for the local; at Lebanon for the Miners' Union; at El Dorado for the Federal Labor Union; and at Carterville for the Miners; all except the last were very well attended. On May 17 he spoke at the Injunction Day demonstration in Staunton, accompanied by Comrade Kassel in German.

TO GIVE STRIKE NEWS.

The National Secretary of the Socialist Party has sent out to the secretaries of the various miners' unions in the coal strike field the following circular letter:

"Dear Sir and Brother:—We take this opportunity to inform your organization that since the outbreak of the present trouble, the daily newspapers of the entire country, with few exceptions, are pulishing only the most meagre accounts of the strike. The largest dailies in St. Louis have published practically no news whatever of the strike, in order to keep the workers of the city in the dark. The capitalists are conscious of the fact that the wide publication of such a great strike creates enthusiasm and confidence in the working class and corresponding depression among capitalists. They fear, on the one hand, that the organized workers all over the country will render aid to the miners and, on the other hand, that investors will get frightened and withdraw their capital from the stock market. The same class of capitalists who own the mines own the newspapers and associated press agencies, and thus the suppression of the truth is easily accounted for. Our party has one hundred papers in the United States and Canada which are anxiocs to obtain news of the strike. We cannot obtain it from the usual sources, and we therefore write to suggest that your union appoint a press committee to keep us posted regularly. We propose to issue a daily press bulletin containing all the news of the strike. We will send a copy of this daily bulletin to all of the labor and Socialist papers in the country, and thus break up the 'conspiracy of silence.' The facts which the working class generally will be interested in and which we desire to furnish daily are as follows:

"1. Is the strike order being generally obeyed, and is the tie-up of the mines complete in your vicinity?

"2. Are the men standing firm?

"3. Has the company given notice of any kind to the men? Any efforts to start up with non-union men?

"4. Has there been trouble of any kind?

"5. Are men of affiliated crafts being laid off?

"6. What is the attitude of the community towards the strikers? Has credit been stopped by merchants?

"7. Do the public authorities (police, sheriff, etc.) back up the demands of the strikers or are they the tools of the mine operators?

"8. New developments and any other news of the strike.

"We take this occasion to impress upon your organization the importance of encouraging and supporting the labor and Socialist press and the necessity for establishing daily labor papers, owned by the working class and operated in its interest.

"In conlusion, if any request is made by the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America for financial aid, the Socialist Party stands ready to issue a special appeal to its members.

"Trusting that your organization will give this matter serious consideration and that we will hear from your press committee, I remain,

"Yours fraternally,
"LEON GREENBAUM,
"National Secretary.

"Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, May 24.

"P. S.—In publishing our Daily Press Bulletin we will not mention the names of our correspondents. Such names will be kept in confidence."

THE FARMERS' MISTAKE.

It is one of the commonest expressions among farmers that ownership of a farm is nothing more than the ownership of a "job." The average farmer would laugh at anyone who expected to receive interest on money invested in improvements and tools by a modern farmer. Yet in all his previous attempts at relief he has worked upon the assumption that he was a capitalist. All the efforts of the farmer have been towards giving permanency to the class of small capitalists to which the farmer has fondly dreamed that he belonged. He has arrayed himself against the large capitalist upon the one hand and the wage worker upon the other and valiantly sought unaided to sweep back the oncoming tide of progress.—A. M. Simons, in "The American Farmer."

RAMIFICATIONS OF THE TRUSTS.

The arrangements for the formation of a boxboard and paper combine will probably go through within a month. Among the three men announced as representing the American Strawboard Company in t he deal we note the names of R. G. Clowry, President of the Western Union Telegraph Compand, and J. A. Spoor, President of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company—another little indication of the way in which the different trusts and combines are linked together and the most diverse industries brought under the profit-rule of the same men.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Picnic & Summer Night's Festival of

Local New York, S.D.P.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 29,
AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK.

Tickets, 10 cents — At the Gate, 15 cents

Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 4th Street.

"WHERE WE STAND."

A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 50 for $1.40, 100 for $2.50, postpaid. Order now.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.

Published by THE COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Mauser," by Frank Stahlman; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10c. a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted. SPECIAL.—Upon receipt of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Where We Stand."

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

THE "PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

A Labor Paper's Comment on One of the Shrewdest Schemes of Capitalist Slave-Drivers.

Alexander E. Outerbridge of William E. Sellers & Company, machine builders, Sixteenth and Hamilton streets, addressed the students of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Monday, and told his auditors that he favored the "premium" system of paying wages, because it was better than the "time-wage" system.

Willful or ignorant misstatements to young men in college does a great deal of harm, for the average student is in the habit of receiving all information as gospel truth when it comes from the professorial chair.

It flatters the pride of your practical man to pose as a lecturer before young fellows who are accustomed to listen to prosy old men who make a point of telling their classes that they are theorists, not practitioners. The hearts of the healthy young men go out to greet the successful business man, so different in looks and action from the poor, old, depressed, dyspeptic book-worm.

This, we believe, is not Mr. Outerbridge's first offense. Be that as it may, however, let us see what the Sellers' Company's clerk told the University students. He said, in effect:

"The management of every manufacturing establishment suffers considerable loss when it pays workmen according to the time they work. Men waste time, unconsciously, by loitering and gossiping, if they are not spurred on to their work.

"It would be better for the management and would result in cheaper production, if the employees were paid a standard rate of wages for each class of work and bonuses for work done in excess of requirements."

We heartily agree that the "premium" system is better in some respects for employers than the "time" system. But we protest that the "premium" system is killing on workpeople, making them their own pace-makers, urging them on and on, indefinitely, to more and more work, and eventually breaking them down. The "premium" system is the worst form of piece-work, with its constant increase of requirements to meet the constantly increasing demands of competition.—The New Era.

A DETECTIVE STORY.

(The secret service men who guard the President issued a "cock and a bull story" which perhaps should in this case be called a "hen and a cow" story. They informed the newspapers and the latter informed the public in large type that they saw two men who looked as if they were following our distinguished visitors.)

Roosevelt and I the other day came down
To visit New York's fusion-sweated town,
And to smile in upon the gentle Low
Who has been trying to be good, you know,
But couldn't, 'cause of Tammany's wicked den;
When, lo! amidst the crowd that thronged the place
A spectral sight arose—that human brace,
Which froze the fluid in my fountain pen.

"We saw two men."

Among the crowd were they, and poor enough
To carry gatlins and be classed as "tough,"
Who gazed upon us avariciously
(Because this splendid show of ours is free.)
Out from the crowd they were a-gazing then,
Without a doubt, and there the villains stood,
Not cheering quite so loud as patriots should;
And thus revealed by treason to our ken,

"We saw two men."

Two foreigners with mustard-colored hair,
Or red, or brown, or black, or grey, stood there;
And when they tarried not on Jersey's mud,
But braved, as we, the river's surging flood;
'Twas plain to us, as five and five make ten,
That they were criminals in murder dyed
Who contemplated presidenticide.
(Oh, heart of mine, jump not like that again.)

"We saw two men."

P. E. B.

—One of the humorous incidents connected with the "virtuous" anti-gambling spasm now irritating Seattle is the indignant protest of a national bank president against allowing gambling houses on the same street with his lay-out.—The Socialist, Seattle.

R·I·PANS

I have been using Ripans Tabules for nearly a year and have derived a great benefit from them. I had suffered with stomach trouble and dizziness when going to bed at night. Seeing that the Ripans Tabules relieved me, I continued the use of them to the present time, and my stomach is now in good condition and the dizziness has left me.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!

If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER,

GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave.
357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No lino drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER.
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free.

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building)
7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

Local Rochester will hold a general meeting on June 13, 8 p. m., at 95 Main street, Room 9, the headquarters and reading room of the S. D. P. Every comrade in the city should be present, as very important business will come up.

—In the city of Wallace, Idaho, in the heart of the Cœur d'Alene mining district, the remnant of the camp followers of martial law and the Judas Governor Steunenberg nominated a "Law and Order" ticket at the municipal election, with a banker for mayor. The laboring people put up a ticket, headed by Dan Connors, a railroad brakeman, and they swept the city by an overwhelming majority. This "labor mayor" business is becoming a mighty serious question to the politicians.—Cleveland Citizen.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...

Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by Ben. Hanford	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGrady	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. Gaylord Wilshire	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by Algernon Lee	5 Cents
The Proletariat by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Job Harriman. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Fred'k Engels	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. Engels	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft	10 Cents
The Adventures of John McCue—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by Paul Lafargue / Social Effect of Machinery by Frank W. Colton	10 Cents
Where we stand by John Spargo	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 16 books will be mailed postpaid.

Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.

Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.

Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" ..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Industrial Denouncing." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb ..... $4.00.
"The Passing of Capitalism." By Ladoff. 25c.
"Organized Self-Help." By H. N. Casson. 25c.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Colton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons ..... 5c.
"The Westerns." By A. T. Quiller-Couch ..... $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berisford ..... 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages ..... $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo ..... 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ... 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS

"That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 each or $1 a month for 9 months makes you joint-owners in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	.25	.13
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Roelin Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	1.00	.60
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.18
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Ferdinand Lassalle. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.25	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "Co-Operation in Socialist Literature," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already in line.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.

"What Is Socialism?" by Mills. Per 100, 10c.
"Scientific Socialism," by Mills. Per 100, 20c.
"The Civilized Monkeys," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 15c.
"Ahli Grabitali, Financier," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 20c.
Convenient in Size. Convincing in Argument.

Send a dime for 10 weeks' subscription to The Coming Nation, an illustrated Socialist weekly, and sample copies of the above leaflets. Address:

THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 321 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 470, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fleischer, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kassiuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 180 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock P. m.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.

Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lazern, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

Cleveland, O.

San Francisco, Cal.

For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 23

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Grant street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 2:30 p. m. All Socialists are invited. C has. F. Quinn, Secretary, 63 Wyoming street.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST., New York City.
Use this Label. Union Printer
Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

WAGE SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

Commissioner of Labor Pictures Terrible Conditions.

Dangers of the Glass Works—Health of Strong Men Soon Undermined—Little Boys Subjected to Same Hardships—What Will You Do About It?

"First as to the factories in which the men are employed. In the last two decades some improvements have been made in the conditions surrounding the glassblowers while at work, especially in the new factories built within that period. For many years the factory buildings were the merest shells, affording but slight shelter and protection to the workingmen. The exposure particularly to the severe storms of winter was very great, and draughts of icy air were continually passing over the blowers so that they were almost burning upon the one side and freezing upon the other. Then, too, they stood upon the bare ground, which frequently became sodden with dampness from the water splashed around them when the pipes were being cooled. Many old blowers declare that, while their bodies were bathed in perspiration from the heat of the furnace, their feet were aching from the cold. These conditions were very prejudicial to health and coughs, colds, and rheumatic pains were engendered which frequently developed into acute diseases of the throat and lungs which resulted fatally and the mortality among glassworkers from these causes was alarmingly high. In later years the manufacturers have given more attention to improving the surroundings of the workingmen; the factories are, as far as practical, weather proof, and in many instances the furnaces have been so constructed that workingmen can stand upon raised wooden platforms instead of the damp ground or brick pavements.

"These improvements have removed some of the most serious causes of ill-health and greatly lessened the workman's liability to contract disease while at work.

New Elements of Danger.

"But new elements of danger to health have been brought into play by the introduction of the 'continuous tank furnace.' The men employed in factories in which these are installed begin work at 5 p. m., and continue until 2:30 a. m., alternate weeks. It is severe upon all blowers, and especially so upon the older men who have been accustomed for years to work out of a pot furnance and only during the day. The heat of a tank furnace is much greater than that of a pot furnace. There is an immense body of molten glass and a corresponding increase in the body of the fire. The alternation from day to night work weakens the system and reduces its power of resistance to attacks of disease. The alternation keeps the men under a continuous strain and they cannot become accustomed to the recurring changes. They are to a great extent victims of insomnia, being unable to sleep in the daytime after night work; and cannot enjoy a sound night's sleep in the week of their day-work; the men in consequence become nervous and depressed. The irregular meals, hurriedly taken, disorder the stomach and seriously affect all the organs of digestion and thus a great deal of time is lost from illness. Not only are the workmen compelled to endure higher degrees of heat, but in the arrangement of a tank furnace the men are crowded closely together and have not the same opportunity to obtain air as in factories where pot furnaces only are in use. The working conditions, which are severe enough during the day, become infinitely more trying to physical endurance at night; the atmosphere then being usually close and moisture-laden, greatly intensifies the enervating effects of the heat and makes work under such circumstances very exhausting in its effects.

Men Cannot Rest.

"To particularize: The night shift goes to work at 5 p. m., probably partaking of food before starting to the factory; about 8 o'clock a lunch is taken, and at 12 midnight there is a half hour's rest and another meal is eaten; at 2:30 a. m. the men leave the factory and repair to their homes, where they must wash and change underwear, so that it is 3:30 or 4 o'clock when they finally reach their beds to seek rest and sleep.

"Interviews with a large number of the blowers show that with many sound sleep is out of the question; they may doze fitfully for two or three hours, but the street noises which begin with dawn arouse them, and they cannot go to sleep again, and arise unrested and unrefreshed. This is the status for one week; the ensuing week presents entirely different conditions. Work is in the daytime, the meals are more regular and the entire night is before them for sleep. But this alternation injuriously affects the workman; his meals are not enjoyed and his nights are restless, his sleep broken and lacking in that refreshment that should come naturally to the tired worker.

"These are the conditions which tell upon the health of the glass worker; he becomes nervous, depressed and shaken; he suffers the horros of dyspepsia and indigestion, with a sure and certain weakening of the system which predisposes him to become the victim of some organic disease.

"It is no wonder, then, that throughout the West and some parts of the East there is already strong agitation for the abandonment of all night work.

The Children's Burden.

"If the conditions heretofore spoken of so seriously affect the strong men, what shall be said of their ultimate effect upon the health of the tending boys? At a period of life when it is essential that their habits should be regular, particularly as to eating and sleeping, so that healthy physical growth should not be impeded or interfered with in any way, these little fellows, many of them of very tender years, are forced by the nature of the work assigned them to violate continually the laws of health, and it would be a miracle if some were not cut off before reaching the years of manhood, while many others attain that period of life prematurely decrepit and without the mental and bodily vigor that should be the best heritage of young manhood. The boys who work through the night, when they should be enjoying sound and refreshing sleep, exhibit clearly to the observer the pernicious and baneful effects of this disregard of natural laws in their pallid and drawn features, stunted growth, and shrunken chests and limbs. If they reach the years of manhood, many of them will be constant sufferers from painful and distressing complaints.

"This, to say nothing of their reaching maturity without education and without a trade. Unfortunately, glass factories cannot be run without boys. Large sums have been expended by the manufacturers in experiments to find a way of doing by machinery, at least in part, the work now being done by them, but these efforts have resulted in failure in every instance. Many of these boys bear the scars of severe burns. In the crowded factories where so many of them are constantly moving to and fro carrying the hot bottles, occasional collisions are inevitable, and some of the boys show the marks of these terrible burnings in the form of scars which they will bear all through their lives. Another evil, but one for which the factory owners are not responsible, is the habit of many boys after work is over to lie down and sleep in the factory. It is dark and stormy perhaps when work is done, and the little fellows are afraid to face the darkness and the storm, and so try to get what sleep they can near the furnace until the day dawns. This is another demoralizing condition. It is indeed a hard and trying life they lead, these boys of nine, ten, eleven years and upwards, for many such are in the factories, despite the provisions of the law."

The foregoing extract is from the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry of New Jersey for the year ending October 31, 1901.

Barbarous Capitalism.

What a condition of affairs, and that in the year 1901 of our much boasted civilization! How happy the Puerto Ricans and the Filipinos must feel at the thought of soon enjoying this same civilization with us!

A stronger condemnation of the barbarous capitalistic profit system could hardly be found. Here is an open admission by the authorities that the lives of men, and even boys, are sacrificed for profits—and, mark you, despite the provisions of the law! What do the capitalists care for the law? Have they not their representatives in all of our legislative bodies and upon the bench—the Republican and the Democratic office-holders—who are the servile tools of the capitalist class.

A splendid plea could be made for the speedy remedy of these appalling conditions from an ethical or humanitarian standpoint, but as Socialists we clearly recognize that such a plea will not avail in itself. Men are not moved to action by sentiment, but by material interests. The owners of the glass-works are no better and no worse than any other capitalists, they are simply in that line of business in order to make money, to become rich. Most naturally, they can make more profits by employing boys than if they were to employ men, therefore they employ boys; for to make profits is their main purpose. The health of boys? Why, that is a secondary consideration.

On the other hand, it is quite plain that it is of vital interest to the workers that such conditions should speedily terminate. Now therefore, it follows, that the workers should organize themselves for their mutual protection and benefit. We already find that numerous trade unions are in existence, which is proof that the pressure from existing conditions has become so great that the workers have become conscious of their class interests and that they have combined to protect themselves from greater pressure. To thus organize is the duty of every workman who has the welfare of his family and himself at heart. Much can be gained by such organizations; and they tend to show the workers the strength of their numbers when organized—they become a disciplined body instead of a helpless mob. While it is true that the workers can win numerous and far-reaching benefits through a trade union organization, it is equally true that they cannot entirely remedy such conditions as those described above.

How to Set It Right.

In order that these condtions be changed it is necessary that the working class should also organize upon the political field, in order to capture the powers of government; which powers are at present in the hands of the capitalist class. The workers have, by casting their votes for the Republican and Democratic parties, entrusted their enemies with the powers which they use whenever the wage-workers go on strike for better conditions, to club or shoot them into submission.

"The Socialist Party is the party which alone represents the working class. It is composed almost entirely of members of the working class, and it stands in perfect sympathy with the trade union movement. The Socialist Party, in its platform, "declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people." That is the party which the working class ought to join and give it their votes at all elections.

What Socialists want, then is to change the present state of society for a higher and nobler state of society. "The whole economic history of the world," says Emile Vandervelde, "is that a regime of production, no matter what acts of injustice it involves, what protests it excites, what revolts it provokes, never disappears but to give way to a superior regime, superior not only in the point of view of abstract justice, but also and above all in the point of view of social productivity.

"Slavery and serfdom, condemned for centuries by moralists, were not suppressed in countries of Christian civilization until the moment came when the necessities of production required the formal emancipation of Labor.

"Likewise, all the sentimental arguments that can be invoked in favor of Socialism would not suffice to determine the real emancipation of Labor, if collectivism (ownership by all the people) were not destined to prevail over the capitalist regime by reason of its superior productivity."

That collectivism would be superior to capitalism has been admitted even by a great many of its enemies, among whom may be mentioned Carroll D. Wright, the statistician, who is employed by the United States government. This gentleman at one time said: "If industry were properly organized, two to three hours' work a day, by all men physically able, would suffice for the production of all the necessities of life." Socialism therefore has a sound economic basis, and it should appeal to workingmen, to whom it will bring untold benefits, as a movement to which they ought give their every attention.

The victory of the Socialist movement would result in the eradication of all these evils described in the beginning of this article, for most assuredly, if production can be carried on by the employment of men working three hours a day, it is unnecessary and cruel to force boys of tender years to do the work, as is the case to-day.

Fellow workingmen, it is for you to say whether or not we shall change this system. You alone, by virtue of your overwhelming numerical strength, and further because it is only to your interest that a change be brought about, can accomplish this great work. "The liberation of the working class must be the work of that class itself," is the admonition of Karl Marx and it is a true one.

Workingmen, arise! Unite with your brothers to put an end to the dark night of capitalism, which has enshrouded you so long, so very long! Put your shoulder to the wheel and help to bring the dawn of a brighter and happier day—the advent of Socialism.

Comrades, raise aloft the Torch of Light, that those who are wandering in the dark may find the path which will lead them to freedom!

CHARLES UFERT.

West Hoboken, N. J., May 24.

MAX HAYES ELECTED?

Unofficial Report of I. T. U. Election Says He Will Be a Delegate to A. F. of L.

Although the full result of the election in the International Typographical Union will not be definitely known until the Canvassing Board, which meets on June 5, has completed its work, a press dispatch from Indianapolis announces that Comrade Max Hayes of Cleveland is one of the three delegates elected to attend the next convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans. William Garrett is also reported elected, but it is still doubtful whether the third place will go to Frank Morrison or M. P. Walsh. President Lynch is re-elected by a large majority. The vote seems to have been the largest in the history of the I. T. U.

A NEW SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Law and order being up for consideration, the dispatch from Topeka, Kan., published on Easter Sunday, that day of Glad Tidings, by the New York "Herald," surely deserves more than a passing attention as placing Miami County, Kansas, on a high ethical plane:

"Topeka, Kansas, Saturday.—Miami County, in this state, is free from peddlers and tramps as a result of a reward recently offered by Mr. Barney Sheridan, an eccentric newspaper publisher. Mr. Sheridan has always been opposed to tramps and peddlers, and all his life has been trying to devise some means to rid his community of them. He has offered a reward to any boy or man in the county who will whip a tramp or peddler. The reward is $20, and there must be proof that the punishment administered was so severe that the peddler could neither walk nor see for three days.

The unique offer appeared in the current issue of Mr. Sheridan's newspaper, with the announcement that it would be kept standing. The fact that he requires the punishment to be so severe has aroused the members of the Humane Society in Miami County, and they hope to have the severity of the punishment lessened. The editor declares that his offer is for the good of his community, and refuses to change it. The plan is attracting a great deal of attention in other counties, and may be followed there."

It is beautifully touching that the Humane Society should pray for a lessening of the severity of the punishment. For a peddler not to be able to walk or see for three days might make him a burden upon the county.

It is to be hoped that the society may induce the editor to make it just a day; when the peddler could lie in a ditch or beside a hedge and not bother the community.

Mr. Sheridan must exert a salutary influence upon his neighbors to induce them to fall in so readily with his plan to train the boys to fight and at the same time administer proper punishment to people who evince the reprehensible ambition to sell things in the country. At this rate Kansas may yet hope to produce a greater than Funston.—Socialist Spirit.

——The unhappy consumer is beginning to inquire how he is to pay for the high-priced coal with which to cook the beef that he is unable to buy.—Kansas City Journal.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

FOR THE DAILY.

Report of Progress in Gathering Funds for the Work.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association held a regular meeting last Monday evening. Considerable routine business was transacted and several important matters were discussed and laid over to the next meeting, the date of which will be announced through The Worker.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to June 2:

Previously acknowledged	$5,743.00
Gustav Schmidt, Newark, N. J.	15.00
F. K.	10.00
Chas. A. Goll, City	6.00
Rudolph Wyssman, City	6.00
Gustav Linke, City	2.00
P. Schaffer, City	6.00
E. P. Clarke, City	10.00
J. G. Dailey, City	10.00
J. Bernard, City	10.00
C. Flincker, City	5.00
P. Bauer, City	5.00
W. A. Smith, City	5.00
Total	$5,833.00

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

Eugene Meves	$2.00
Michael Gunther	1.00
F. Schultz	5.00
S. Benain	5.00
Dr. I. Levin	5.00
M. Hilliquit	10.00
Miss Rosengarten	1.00
S. Panzer	5.00
A. A. Mayell	1.00
G. W. Brown	1.00
S. Reichenthal	2.00
F. Schultz	5.00
F. Tepper, Lawrence, Mass.	3.00
H. Reich	4.00
Dr. Margolis	1.00
M. Pine	1.00
Gustav Schmidt, Newark	3.00
H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J.	1.00
F. K.	1.00
Otto Christoph, Buffalo	1.00
W. H. Luttman, Brooklyn	10.00
C. M. Armas	1.00
A. Halpern	1.00
P. Schaffer	2.00
Gerold Tushak	2.00

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

L. M. D., Westport, Conn.	.25
Committees of Branches W. S. & D. B. F.	1.00
Carl Bahsler, Laconia, N. H.	1.00
Otto Friedrich, Laconia, N. H.	1.00
Jos. Panzigran, Laconia, N. H.	1.00
Wm. Scheer, Laconia, N. H.	1.00
Percy F. Morse, Baltimore	.20
Chas. Baumle, Fred. Schuler, Fritz Anthes, and J. P. Andres, Cold Spring, N. Y., 25c. each.	1.00
J. Edgren, Park City, Utah	.50
P. J. Marker, Lawrence, Mass.	2.00
Harvey W. Shay, York, Pa.	1.00
Bokshitzky Bros.	5.00
Leander Kress	1.00
Local Portland, Me.	5.00
W. Klaiber	1.00
Emil Zwikirsch, Alexandria, Ind.	1.00
Chas. Krogman, Chicago	10.00
Wm. Meyer	1.00
Nic. Luther	1.00
O. Giescke	1.00
L. Hope Cooker	1.00
A. Thompsen	1.00
Edmond Kelly, Paris, France	3.25
E. Maguire, Philadelphia	.25

Total for week: On pledges, $74; contributions, $42.45 ..... $116.45
Previously acknowledged 1,222.23

Total cash $1,338.68

Addresses Wanted.

The following have made pledges, but cannot be found at addresses given, and are requested to advise Comrade Butscher at once of their correct addresses: C. Hitzel, City; A. Siff, City; Samuel Miller, 102 E. One Hundred and Fifth street; J. J. Friedland, 152 E. Eighty-sixth street; Geo. Winkel, 527 E. Seventy-second street; Geo. W. Mills, 61 Park Place; S. Solomon, 53 First street; Ab. Fishman, 329 E. Third street; Christian Brunne, 759 Lexington avenue.

Comrades who have made pledges are requested to notify Comrade Butscher at once of any change in address, as it will save considerable time and expense.

Comrades soliciting pledges are again urged to report promptly every week the result of their work.

The district managers are as follows:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

11th.—Geo. Brown, 423 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 402 Grand street.

13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street.

15th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fifth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street.

Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark.

Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Daily Finance Committee. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Committee, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York. The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

PLEDGE.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Halpern and Leonard D. Abbott,
Socialist Daily Finance Committee:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $..... to be paid in monthly instalments of $.....

Name .....

Address .....

A GREAT WEEK.

(Continued from page 1.)

poration within the reach of a certain class of citizens, which it was known would mean confiscation.

Carey replied. He would not deny that he wanted to give citizens a chance to get at the corporations. The Socialists would not have to retire and hold a caucus on that point. The party they represented was unanimous on the matter. He pointed out the contradictory position held by many members in denying to the cities what was conceded to the towns. A town could not receive a charter as a city unless it had 10,000 inhabitants, but it could exercise the referendum upon petition of ten citizens. If a town had 9,999 inhabitants it had the referendum, but if a child was born and the population thereby increase to 10,000, then the ten thousand should not have the referendum. This was a most illogical position to take.

A Lesson in Logic.

Callender, wso was still smarting under Carey's arraignment of the day before, was recognized. He said Carey was illogical and reminded him of the lessons in logic taught in the books at school. One lesson ran thus: Does one grain of sand make a heap? No. Do 99 grains make a heap? No. Do 9,999 grains make a heap? No. Do 10,000 grains make a heap? Yes. (Laughter.) Callender yielded the floor to Carey, who said he only wished to remark that if that was the sort of logic the gentleman from Boston was fed on, he wondered no longer at some of the arguments made by him in opposition to labor bills. There was more laughter at this, which made Callender flush crimson and then grow pale. When he spoke again, his voice trembled with anger. He said the members would understand that it required some self-control to speak after the words spoken about him in that House a few hours ago. He would not attempt to answer the gentleman from Haverhill; but he would say they had been good friends, but that the comparison of himself to a biblical gentleman could not be easily forgotten.

He proceeded with a eulogy of representative government as the best yet devised.

Carey replied to Callender in a speech that provoked applause. His answer to Callender's personal allusions was particularly happy. He said he regretted that anything should have occurred to mar their friendship, but anything he had said was in opposition to the attack made upon his colleague and himself. He would say that no matter what came between the gentleman from Boston and himself, no matter what he might say or do, now or hereafter, nothing could make them forget that the gentleman from Boston was the first man to arise on the floor of the house and defend the Socialists when to defend them meant something. For himself, he was of that section of the working class whose motto was "We never forget." We never forget those who wrong our class, nor those who help it, be the deed ever so small. And, though the gentleman from Boston should sink to the lowest depths of political iniquity, which we know he would not do, yet he and his colleague would remember those words of defense when all else would be only worth forgetting.

He proceeded with an effective reply to the argument for representative government and against the referendum, showing that with changed conditions political methods must change.

Newton of Everett, at once the most able and outspoken opponent of all progressive measures, and the real leader of the Rpeublicans in the House, opposed the bill as an attack on representative government, which would give members a chance to shirk responsibility. MacCartney replied.

On a rising vote the bill was voted down by 38 to 76. MacCartney asked for a roll-call, which was granted, resulting in 55 for the bill and 118 against.

And as this is enough for one sitting, I will have to let the report of the proceedings on Wednesday and Thursday lie over. The Legislature will adjourn in a couple of weeks.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the New York City Board of Health.

Attention Called to the Violation of Law by Elevated Railways—Of Course, the Board Will Take No Heed.

To the Board of Health of New York City.

Gentlemen:—For the last two days the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway locomotive engines of the Manhattan Railway Company have been burning soft coal on their trips up and down town. It is easily detected by the black smoke from the smoke-stacks and is still more noticeable by the strong smell of bitumen one gets while riding in the cars. The employees have also admitted to me that such is the case.

If the law were applied to this corporation and they were fined $50 for each offense, it would amount to considerable, when you consider the number of trains each way each day.

But of course we understand that there is one law for the poor man and another for the rich corporation, and that if the Manhattan Railway Company can assist in downing the striking miners, it will be only too glad to do so; and that we can ease our consciences by saying that "the extreme of the law is the extreme of injustice."

But what a reflection on the laws of civilization! Of course, it is only the poor man that feels the "extreme of the law" or the "extreme of injustice." There is not a day passes that I do not see other violations of the law by the Manhattan Railway Company as well as the one mentioned above, but this one falls directly within your province.

Yours very truly,
DANIEL K. YOUNG.
New York City, May 31.

CONTRADICTORY PLEAS OF MINE "OPERATORS."

The insincerity of the coal "operators" and of their apologists in the capitalist press is well shown by the contradiction between two arguments which they advance for the purpose of alienating public sympathy from the striking miners.

First, they told us that the miners, strictly so called, are very well paid men, being actually sub-contractors, who work four or five hours a day and get four or five dollars a day for themselves, and that the hard work is done by the helpers and laborers whom the miners employ. This statement, which is, after all, one of those half-truths that are said to be worse than whole lies—was intended to turn public sympathy away from the miners by intimating that the latter were striking only for themselves and at the expense of the laborers and others.

But now the bosses come out with a new argument. They say: "The adoption of the eight-hour day would in no way benefit the miner or the miners' laborer. On the other hand, it would tend to work to his disadvantage, as he is practically a contractor, working on his own time. The company pays its miners for the number of cars of coal mined, regardless of the number of hours worked. If the miners adopt any rules to limit the amount of coal they are to send out, the operator is forced to employ additional miners and open up more chambers. This is expensive, for they are compelled, in turn, to employ additional drivers and runners, purchase more cars and mules to wait on these men, with no appreciable benefit in the way of tonnage. The men who would be affected by the eight-hour day and ten hours' pay are those known as company men." (See New York "Times," May 20.)

In their first argument, the "operators" posed as disinterested champions of the common laborers, as against the wicked miners. In the second, the "operators" profess themselves eager to save the foolish miners from the disastrous consequences of their own demands, the granting of which would cut down their wages and benefit only the more poorly paid men.

Our inference from these contradictory arguments is that the miners are neither wicked nor foolish; that both miners and laborers would benefit by the winning of the demands they have joined in making; and that the "operators" are racking their brains for pretexts to enlist public opinion in defense of their own unearned profits.

The capitalist papers are now declaring that the miners were more prosperous during the last year than ever before and that "they were perfectly satisfied and would have remained at work had not agitators aroused them." Do the capitalist editors think none of us can remember what they publish even from month to month? Less than thirty days ago these same papers were telling us—and they told the truth then, the time for profitable lying not having yet arrived—that, if a strike came, it would be against the desires of the union officials and forced upon them by the rank and file in the union.—All of which goes to show how greatly we need the Socialist Daily, to tell the truth about labor affairs every day.

——And now the daily papers are suggesting that the killing and roasting of thousands of human beings by the volcanic eruption was far more merciful than if they had escaped to face the competitive system penniless. In a year or so the same papers will be howling for us to vote to maintain a system which they admit is worse than a cataclysm.—The Socialist, Seattle.

A NEW LEAFLET.

What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?

10 copies ..... 5 cents.
50 copies ..... 15 cents.
100 copies ..... 25 cents.
1,000 copies ..... $2.00.
Postpaid, cash with order.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

SCAB BEER SOLD IN PROHIBITION STATE.

Socialists and Organized Workingmen of Portland, Me., Declare Their Position.

The Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., at its last meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Fourteen hundred workmen connected with the twenty-four breweries in Boston are now on a strike in order to secure justice to themselves and to protect the legal and constitutional rights of the many as opposed by the selfish interests of the few; and

"Whereas, This strike was made necessary by the action of the master brewers; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., heartily endorses the present strike in the breweries in Boston.

"And we hereby pledge ourselves to use no beer made in Boston during the continuance of the strike; and we further call upon all dealers and all individuals, both union and non-union, to refrain from handing or consuming any beer made in Boston until this trouble is adjusted.

"And we further declare that no true union man will purchase any non-union beer."

Altough Maine is supposed to be a Prohibition state, it is declared by the Portland "Daily Advertiser" that, "owing to the strike, Maine is now the only field to which Boston-made beer is shipped in any quantity." Large shipments of scab beer from Boston have been brought into Portland and Bangor under the old party Sheriffs' noses.

Two deputy sheriffs are now under arrest on charges of bribery and the workingmen are roused to indignation by the condition of affairs thus exposed. The Socialist Party of Cumberland County, which includes the city of Portland, have chosen Samuel C. Phillips as candidate for Sheriff in the September election, and a warm fight will be made.

The Press Committee of Local Portland has issued the following open letter:

"To the Editor of the 'Advertiser':

"Sir:—The Socialist local branch of Portland believes that the time has come to call public attention to a better treatment of the liquor question than that of a law prohibiting sales, while leaving private profit, the all powerful inducement to such sales, untouched.

"They further believe that any law which leaves the manufacture of liquor in private hands is doomed to failure.

"Socialists declare that under the present system whoever controls the manufacture also controls the market, the sales, and the retailers of liquor.

"They also declare that so long as liquor can be sold for profit men will sell it, and as long as there is profit in the manufacture of liquor men will manufacture it.

"The whole liquor traffic is a matter of profit and nothing but profit. The Socialists therefore offer the following solution:

"First. The people shall own and control the manufacture of all liquor.

"Second. The question of liquor selling in each locality shall be decided by local option.

"Third. All sales shall be from public agencies, of strictly pure liquor under careful restrictions and at cost; the agents to be elected by direct vote of the people.

"Fourth. The private manufacture and sale of liquors to be prohibited under severe penalties.

"Socialists do not think laws will abolish drunkenness, but that the above regulations would greatly decrease it. They also believe that these regulations will abolish bribery and such debauchery of public officials as has long afflicted us; taht they will banish impure liquors, together with the infamous system openly avowed of intentionally creating a taste for liquor among young men.

"And the local branch further adds, that Socialism, besides making the sale of intoxicating liquors a profitless occupation, will also, by opening the way for all to engage in honorable industry at fair pay, remove the force which now fairly presses many liquor dealers into a means of livelihood otherwise distasteful to them."

This statement is accompanied with a letter from Comrade Phillips as follows:

"To the voters of Cupmberland County: Having accepted the nomination for Sheriff of Cumberland County by the Socialist Party with a full and clear understanding of their position upon the liquor question, I do heartily endorse their principles as well as their stand upon the liquor question, and if I am elected I pledge myself to carry out their plans to the utmost of my ability subject to existing laws. If circumstances do not permit a fulfilment of their plans immediately. I pledge myself to carry out the prohibitory laws as now on the statutes until the prohibitory law is repealed.

"SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS."

CONCENTRATION.

Concentration does not necessarily mean the mechanical amalgamation of the smaller plants, or even an increase in the size of the individual plants. The sweating industry is an example of an industry in a highly centralized condition, and yet in which the individual plants are extremely small. The essential feature of concentration in industry is the centralizing of the control of the essentials of an industry in the hands of fewer and fewer persons, and this may take place without any change whatever in the form of the production.—A. M. Simons, in "The American Farmer."

——"Packingtown," by A. M. Simons, is a remarkable little study from life of working-class conditions. Pamphlet; price, 5 cents. Socialist Literature Company.

THE WORST YET.

Capitalist Insolence Reaches Its Climax.

Are Workingmen Satisfied with a System Under Which Their Children Must Accept Charity from Dogs?

The subjoined article, headlines and all, we reprodnce from the New York "Herald" of May 28. We have had dog dinners in the "smart set," at $50 a plate; cat weddings, with diamond earrings as wedding presents; birthday parties for animal pets, with every imaginable form of luxury and ostentation; dog funerals, with caskets adorned with precious metals and gems; but this seems to be the limit. Rich dogs give ice to poor babies! How do you like it, you workingmen in the tenements, whose babies may die in the summer heat, in spite of the aid of charitable terriers and benevolent dachshunds?

GIFT TO ICE FUND FROM GRATEFUL DOG.

Toodles, Restored to Mistress, Sends, with Waldo, $10 to Herald's Charity.

PETS PLEAD FOR THE POOR.

Check Accompanied by Words of Praise for Work Among Tenement Dwellers.

To the Editor of The Herald.

It is getting warm again, and we therefore think it will not be long before you open your ice fund's work to benefit the many poor and suffering in the city. As we think this is one of the greatest charities in the city, we enclose herewith our check to your order for $10, and hope that many others will help you to carry the work on as successfully as in former years.

You know we are old friends of yours, and this year we have special reason to be contributors to your fund, as you helped one of us—Toodles—to get back to his mistress when he was lost a few months ago. You no doubt know that Toodles is a little pet dog, as is his friend Waldo. Waldo is a dachshund and Toodles is a little white maltese terrier, or something similar to it, any way. Yours sincerely,

TOODLES AND WALDO.

THE "ACCIDENT" AT COAL CREEK.

The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers has voted $1,000 for the relief of the whiows and orphans of the two hundred or more men murdered for profit in the Fraterville mine at Coal Creek, Tenn., and President Mitchell has added a personal donation of $100. A subscription has been opened by the organization. About 1,200 persons are rendered destitute by the explosion.

The "Mine Workers' Journal" says:

"Every mine operator is always ready to claim that his mine is in the best possible condition, and so it was with this mine. The operator who could sit in his well ventilated room in a massive brick block in the city, with the pure air and sunlight of heaven shining in on him in a well regulated manner, could instantly tell you the fine condition of his mine, without probably ever seeing the head of the workings, the dangerous top, the stifling rooms, the dilapidated canvass used as a device to conduct air in the air courses, where loose slate and rock were continually being dumped in, to save the expense of hauling it outside and in this manner interfering with the free circulation of the air which was so necessary for the poor fellows who were struggling to make a living for themselves and their loved ones in the entries and rooms they worked in, thousands of yards under the mountains."

It is a matter of official record that the company had for months known the mine to be in an unsafe condition and neglected to provide for the safety of the employees.

The company will fight all damage suits, it is announced; and undoubtedly an attempt will be made to get a favorable verdict at the inquest, which begins on June 9.

Such an experience should be enough to convert every coal miner to Socialism—to make him vote for a system under which the miners would own the mines, and not be at the mercy of profit-grinding masters.

THE DEVIL'S AUCTION.

"Who bids for the little children—body and soul and brain?
Who holds for the little children—fair and without a stain?
Will no one bid? What! no one—for their souls so pure and white?
And fit for all good, or evil which the world on their page may write?"

"I bid," cries Beggary, howling, "I bid for them one and all!
I'll teach them a thousand lessons—to lie, to skulk, to crawl!
They shall sleep in my lair—like maggots; they shall rot in the fair sunshine;
And if they serve my purpose, I hope they'll answer thine."

"And I'll bid higher and higher," says Crime, with wolfish grin,
"For I love to lead the children through the pleasant paths of sin;
They shall swarm in the street to pilfer, they shall plague the broad highway
Till they grow too old for pity, and ripe for the law to slay.

The prisons and the gallows are plenty in the land;
'Twere folly not to use them, so proudly do they stand.
Give me the little children—I'll take them as they're born,
And feed their evil passions with misery and scorn.

"Give me the little children, ye good, ye rich, ye wise,
And let the busy world spin while ye shut your idle eyes
And your judges shall have work, and your lawyers wag the tongue,
And the jailers and policemen shall be fathers to the young."

Charles Mackay.

——Do not let the memory of the crime of the Republican-Democratic combine in Idaho in 1899 fade away. Circulate Job Harriman's "Class War in Idaho." Order of Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York. Single copy, 5 cents; ten or more, 2½ cents a copy.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 11. NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE WORK OF TWO SOCIALISTS.

A Record That Shows What Even Two Fearless Representatives of Labor Can Do.

Carey and MacCartney Put Massachusetts Politicians on Record and Force the Picketing Bill Through the House — No Socialists in the Senate, So It Perishes There.

BOSTON, June 6.—When Carey's strike picketing bill came up on Wednesday, May 28, for passage to a third reading, the Committee on Labor, which had reported favorably, with the exception of three House members and one Senator dissenting, allowed it to go to vote without debate. A rising vote showed 32 for and 38 against. Carey made the point of no quorum and after a quorum had been verified a second rising vote showed 45 for and 71 against. A roll-call was then had and resulted in 76 for the bill and 75 against. Before the vote was announced the Clerk notified the Speaker, who then requested that his name be called. The Speaker then cast his vote, against the bill, tying the vote and thus defeating the bill.

There was applause from the enemies of the bill, and Carey gave notice that he would move reconsideration on the morrow. This was the first time the Speaker had voted during the session, or, in fact, for two years, and as he acted promptly, there is no disputing where he stands on labor measures—indeed, there never has been any question as to that matter, so far as the Socialists were concerned. The Speaker's action has constituted the principal political gossip of the past two weeks and the capitalist papers are still discussing the probable effect upon the next election, especially if Speaker Myers is the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, which it is likely he will not now be, as the workingmen never were so much aroused over matters affecting their own interests as now.

The Speaker Explains.

That the Speaker's vote had carried consternation into the ranks of the Republicans, and of his friends in particular, was made manifest on the following day, when Carey's motion to reconsider the previous day's action on the bill was under discussion. Brigham of Marlborough had introduced an amendment to the bill, providing that nothing in the act should be construed to permit the violation of any statute law, city ordinance, or town by-law. This amendment gave the Speaker a chance to favor reconsideration, and, incidentally to make a speech that would "square" him with the multitude. The debate on reconsideration had run along for some time when the Speaker called Newton of Everett to the chair and took the floor. The explanation was rather an indefinite sort of thing, and practically left the Speaker on the same side he had always occupied. He favored reconsideration because he believed that Bingham's amendment put a different light on the bill, which he believed was not in the form it ought to pass. He believed the bill would, if enacted, make it possible for persons to block the street in front of a man's place of business, and he did not believe that a black line around any person is a safe or wise way of conducting any business. If the amendment was not adopted he would vote against the bill again if such action became necessary.

This attempt of the Speaker to cover up his action of the day before by the use of Bingham's amendment will not hold water with anybody who stops to think for a moment. Carey's bill does not seek to give anyone power to violate any statute. The proposition is absurd, in the first place, and in the second place there is no statute to violate. The bill seeks to prevent the issuance of injunctions by judges who use their power, without the existence of any statute, to prohibit workmen from doing that which would enable them peaceably to make a strike effective. Bingham's amendment was therefore unnecessary but nevertheless harmless, and any criticism of the bill without the amendment would apply equally to the amended form.

Debate on the Bill.

The debate on the bill when reconsideration was taken was a long and interesting one, consuming almost the entire morning. Dana of Newton said the question was a legal one purely and until it was shown that it was illegal to issue injunctions when violence was committed, the bill should not pass. Schofield of Ipswich cited a dissenting member of the Massachusetts Supreme Court as saying that peaceful communication should not be interfered with.

But the interesting part of the debate was the discussion between Carey and MacCartney and Newton of Everett, the Republican leader in the House. Carey had spoken at some length, giving the principal reasons for the bill's passage. He showed that anyone could walk in front of any factory and speak to whom he chose and not be enjoined; but when workmen go out on strike, if the strikers seek to speak to anyone and acquaint him with the conditions existing in the factory they were treated as if they had violated a criminal law. What was right yesterday had become a criminal offense to-day. If there is no statute against peaceful communication, why should the right be denied? When a judge issues an injunction forbidding workmen to speak to each other he becomes a law unto himself, assumes a legislative function and usurps power. We do not ask to violate any law, but only to protect certain people in the exercise of their rights.

Labor Injunctions.

Newton asked if Carey meant that courts had issued injunctions to prevent one man from speaking to another. Carey said yes. Injunctions of the most sweeping character had been issued. He cited the phraseology of one forbidding anyone "to persuade or to attempt to persuade" anyone else not to enter the employment of another. Newton said he would explain the full meaning of the phrase. Carey read the famous opinion of Chief Justice Holmes of the Massachusetts Supreme Court upon the subject, whose exact words are used in the framing of the bill.

Newton quoted an opinion and cited the difference between "agitation through a scheme of organization" and that of an individual. Carey replied and showed how inconsistent it was to deny to an organization what was declared to be the right of an individual. He regretted that disturbances occurred during strikes, but they mostly arose through misunderstandings as to the rights of strikers. We ask merely that the Legislature define these rights and we have no doubt that strikers will rise equal to the added responsibility. Give to the workers a definite understanding of their rights and that will minimize the chance of disorder. The opponents of the bill were in danger of increasing disturbances instead of removing them.

Newton asked Carey if he favored Brigham's amendment. Carey replied that the bill did not seek to repeal or violate any law, but only to define certain rights.

Newton spoke against the bill. He said Carey had discussed the bill in an exceedingly fair and able manner, but he failed utterly to get the main point of objection to it. The right of one man to speak to another was not disputed; but it was the third party's rights that had to be considered—the rights of the company involved in the controversy. Carey asked Newton what he thought of an injunction issued against a corporation sending out agents to get men by misrepresentation during a strike. Newton replied that when a corporation infringes upon the rights of others the courts interfere. Government by injunction was a catch-phrase used for political purposes; courts have never interfered with individual rights, but they have acted wisely in preventing organizations from encroaching upon the rights of other men.

MacCartney said that Newton inferred that the only wrong committed was on the part of strikers. He would ask Mr. Newton if he ever heard of an injunction being issued or granted against one corporation to prohibit it from soliciting men not to go into the employment of another company. Newton said he had not. MacCartney replied that that was the point at issue. If it was conceded to be right for one company to solicit employees from another company, why was it not right for an organization of workmen to solicit men not to go into the employment of a corporation?

Brigham's amendment was adopted, and upon a rising vote the bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 100 to 67. On Monday last the bill was passed to be engrossed and was sent up to the Senate. No bill has attracted more attention during this session than this one, and that the Socialists should have got it through the House is looked upon as one of the most flattering tributes that could be paid to their energy and ability, as well as emphasizing their growing importance as representatives of a growing cause. The support given the bill by the Labor Committee was neither impressive nor enthusiastic, and the whole fight for the bill devolved upon the Socialists, who showed themselves well able to take care of their side. They succeeded in making the bill one of the issues of the Legislature, and their victory is all the more complete since they had the leaders of the House opposed to them.

Referendum Bill.

On the same afternoon that the strike picketing bill was passed to a third reading, Carey's bill providing for the referendum on statutory legislation came up on the question of passage to a third reading. This is the bill that Carey had succeeded in having substituted for the adverse committee report by a vote of 54 to 52.

Keenan of Boston offered two amendments. One substituted the words "general laws" for the word "measures" and the other sought to make it so that only matters enacted during the current year could be submitted to the people upon the petition of 10 per cent. of the voters.

Jackson of Fall River offered an amendment providing that 10 per cent. of the voters of the state be required in order to have measures submitted to the people.

Carey, in his speech for the bill, pointed out that Keenan's amendment would only confer power to negate Legislation, while the bill gave 25,000 voters the power to initiate legislation. He spoke at some length for the bill, and the principal speech in opposition was made by Dana of Newton, in the course of which he said that this government was bound to fail if ever pure democracy prevails. MacCartney replied to Dana in a splendid manner, and was followed again by Carey, who gave what may be called a philosophical discourse upon the referendum and its principle. It was nearly time for adjournment when they had finished and the vote was taken, concluding a hard week's work. The first Keenan amendment was defeated by a vote of 63 to 65, the Socialists favoring. Keenan's second amendment was rejected by 29 to 71, with the Socialists opposed. The Jackson amendment received 14 against 71. On a rising vote the bill received 46 against 75. The roll-call was 45 to 53, with 36 pairs, and the bill died.

Senate Does Its Work.

On Monday the strike picketing bill came up in the Senate, and passed to a third reading, after a short debate, by a vote of 13 to 12. Berry of Suffolk presented the chief opposition to the bill, and Bliss of Hampden made the principal speech in its favor. On Thursday the bill was defeated on the question of passing to be engrossed (the final stage) by a vote of 16 to 11, and the expected had happened.

The debate on the bill served the purpose of showing how necessary it is that a Socialist should be in the Senate who could present the case for the workers from the standpoint of the class struggle. A large number of prominent labor representatives were present to see the bill receive its deathblow, for the action of the Senate in passing it to a third reading had aroused some hope that the bill would be enacted.

Carey's bill providing for the appointment of an official committee to represent the state in a movement for an eight-hour day was considered in the Senate on Wednesday. The bill was amended by Bliss of Hampden, with Carey's consent, that two members be added to the existing committee on uniformity of legislation in the various states, to have the duty of advancing the eight-hour cause, at least one of the two new members to consist of a representative from the trade unions. The bill was passed as amended, and will come back to the House shortly.

MacCartney's bill providing for an emergency fund for the unemployed in times of exceptional distress is the only matter remaining in which the Socialists are directly interested. Adjournment will probably occur before the twentieth of the present month. This letter can therefore be said to close the Socialist story of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1902. That the story has been of service to the Socialist and of benefit to the thinking workingman who hopes for something more than the present system offers to his class, is the hope of

WILLIAM MAILLY.

THE DOG AND THE WOMAN.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 18.—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kingsland, who are occupying the Lockwood cottage at Elberon, are mourning over the loss of their pet fox terrier, which died on Thursday last of asthma. The dog's body was sent to a funeral director, who embalmed it, and procured a handsome casket, with silver handles, that cost over $55. The body will be buried temporarily to-morrow on the Kingsland property at Elberon. It is the intention to take the dog to New York later for permanent interment.—New York Times.

Mrs. Annie Schwartz, a Bohemian woman of 341 East Seventy-fourth street, attempted suicide last Sunday afternoon, that her family might get $500 insurance on her life. Mrs. Schwartz was found by her husband unconscious from gas. She recovered in the Presbyterian Hospital, and in Yorkville police court told why she had intended to kill herself. The husband is a painter by trade and is also the janitor of three tenement houses. Three months ago he became ill from lead poisoning and was in the hospital until last Saturday. His wife and two children had a hard time of it during those three months, but managed to exist. When the husband came back from the hospital, too weak to work, however, the problem of existence for the little household became more serious, and the wife and mother decided to take her life.—New York Sun, May 21.

ISN'T IT QUEER?

That the miner is at his wits end to keep warm in winter?

That the carpenter lives in a little rented hovel?

That the tailor is the most ragged individual we meet on the street?

That the weavers of woollens and silks are the most cheaply dressed?

That the best shoemakers wear the poorest kind of shoes?

That the man who builds carriages never owns one?

That the man who builds ships never had an interest in one?

That the man who makes watches has to ask his neighbor "what time is it?"

That the man who makes stoves is using a "cast off" one?

That the man who creates the most wealth has the least of it?

That men who dig diamonds out the bowels of the earth can never afford to wear one?

The "Labor Union" suggests that the people wake up.—The Labor Union.

——If legislation could not head off the combination of capital in the form of a trust, why should we expect legislation to be able to "bust the trust" after it is formed? If a rope is not strong enough to hold the calf can we expect it to hold the bull four years old?—Social Economist.

GAINS IN OREGON.

Large Increase in Vote Cast for Socialist Party.

Incomplete Returns Indicate That Vote of 1900 Is at Least Trebled—Portland Alone Nearly Equals Vote of the State in That Year.

The gubernatorial election in Oregon shows a great increase in the Socialist vote in that state. The "People's Press," the Socialist Party organ in Oregon, gives the following report:

"Up to time of going to press we have received complete returns from no single county in the state, so we cannot give any satisfactory returns; but enough is already in to show very satisfactory gains in all parts of the state. The precincts thus far heard from indicate a gain of from two to nine hundred per cent. over the vote in 1900.

"Albany gave Debs 7 votes in 1900, and our vote now runs from 38 to 80. One precinct in Benton County gave one vote to Debs, now casts 11 for the Socialist ticket. One precinct in Lincoln County gave 26 votes for the Socialist ticket out of a total vote of 54. Gerdes, our candidate for Congress in the Second District, received 1,161 votes in Portland alone, being but 305 less than the entire vote of the state cast for Debs in 1900, and in his own precinct in Clatsop County he received 58 votes out of 204 cast. Ryan, our nominee for Governor, ran behind the state ticket in every county, on account of so many "reform" Socialists voting for the Democratic candidate; so when the returns are in, we shall base our strength in the state on Secretary of State, who polled the full Socialist strength.

"First Socialist ticket ever voted in Parker Precinct, Barker County, polled over 10 per cent. of the total vote —13 to 129."

Carl D. Thompson's recent agitation tour through the state seems to have had good effect.

There are now forty local branches of the Socialist Party in Oregon.

ANOTHER COUNCILMAN.

Comrade W. J. Croke, Glass Worker, Reported Elected in Marion, Ind.

The Cleveland "Citizen" reports that W. J. Croke has been elected on the ticket of the Socialist Party to the City Council of Marion, Ind., and that our vote in that place was 544, a gain of 350 since last election.

Comrade Croke is a well known member of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and was one of the representatives of that organization in the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. He was recognized as one of the ablest men in the convention and did good work, along with Max Hayes and the other Socialist delegates. The "Citizen" says:

"Croke is an able young fellow and is well liked among the 'flints.' • • • He will be a splendid speaker if he keeps up his gait. He is as short as Sam Gompers and fully as persistent and more pugnacious. Croke is one of the many rising young men who will make their mark in the labor movement."

SOCIALISM IN CUBA.

The "Missouri Socialist" of St. Louis says:

"Comrade H. J. Stegerwalt of this city, has recently received a communication from Mr. P. Nickel of La Gloria, Cuba, stating that a Socialist club with twenty members had been recently formed in the American colony at that place, and were at work collecting funds for the erection of a club house.

"There seems to be no end to the Socialist sentiment abroad these days. The capitalist will find himself on the outside in a short while at this rate."

ENTERING WEDGE IN IDAHO.

RIGBY, Ida.—School election was held in this district on May 26. The Socialist Party won out. For the three-year term, Fred Peterson had 22 votes against 17 for the Republican, 10 for the Democrat, and 7 scattering; for the one-year term, Wm. Adams had 19, with 10 for the Democrat, 9 for an independent, and 15 scattering. The Socialists are pledged to a liberal school policy. This is the entering wedge in Idaho.

THE REAVENLY TWINS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 22.—Senator Hanna is acting as mediator between the blast furnace operators of the Mahoning and Shenandoah Valleys and the furnace workmen, so as to avoid a strike June 15. THE SENATOR IS THE OWNER OF SEVERAL BLAST FURNACES and his interest in coal, iron, and transportation will be hard hit, as well as his reputed magnanimity toward labor.

SENATOR HANNA AND SAMUEL GOMPERS HAVE JOINED FORCES TO KEEP THE MEN AT WORK. It is reported that the operators will offer as a compromise an advance of wages rather than give an eight-hour day.—New York Times.

Mark Hanna, friend of Labor, who owns several blast furnaces and exploits the furnace workmen, joins forces with Samuel Gompers, labor leader, to keep the wage-slaves at work piling up more profits for Hanna. As friends of Labor, Mark and Sam are heavenly twins.

——It has been said that the Democratic party never can learn anything. Perhaps that is why it does not know that it is dead.—Brewers' Journal.

STATE CONVENTION.

In Accordance with Referendum Vote, It Will Be Held in New York City on July 4.

Henry L. Slobodin took the chair at the last meeting of the New York State Committee, held in the Labor Lyceum on June 3. The Secretary submitted the vote received in the state referendum regarding time and place of the coming State Convention. July 4 was voted the best date for the convention. The vote for place was as follows: Albany, 99; Buffalo, 53; New York, 155; Rochester, 12; Syracuse, 74. The convention will accordingly be held in the Labor Lyceum in New York City on Friday, July 4.

The basis of representation will be: One delegate from each local and one additional for every fifty members or major fraction thereof in good standing.

An encouraging report from Organizer F. J. Spring was read to the State Committee, and application for a charter was received from a new local organized by him at Niagara Falls. He reported an active organizing campaign carried on in Buffalo and in Watertown.

Correspondence was received regarding the coming tour of Charles H. Vail, who will spend June in this state.

E. P. Jennings, Jr., reported active work on behalf of the party done in Newark, N. Y., and Union Springs.

Comrade C. H. Caspar of Fort Edward reported healthy growth in that vicinity, and stated that nominations would be made for Assemblymen and Senator.

Correspondence was read from Rome, Peekskill, Schenectady, Ticonderoga, Long Island City, New Rochelle, Gloversville, Yonkers, Watertown, Buffalo, Richmond Borough, Batavia, Catskill, and Troy.

PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County, to elect delegates to the County, Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly District Conventions, will be held on Saturday, June 21, from 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., at the following places:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Second A. D., at 184 William street, office of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung."

Third A. D., at 126 Varick street, residence of Comrade Lowstrand.

Fourth A. D., at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 241 E. Broadway.

Fifth A. D., at 249 W. Eleventh street, residence of Comrade Mayes.

Sixth A. D., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

Seventh A. D., 330 W. Eighteenth street, residence of Comrade Lemon.

Eighth A. D., at 118 Division street, residence of Comrade Lane.

Ninth A. D., at 508 W. Twenty-sixth street, residence of Comrade Wecklein.

Tenth A. D., at 170 E. Fourth street, residence of Comrade Riegel.

Eleventh A. D., at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street, Meyer's Hall.

Twelfth A. D., at Great Central Palace, 90-96 Clinton street.

Thirteenth A. D., at the West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 W. Forty-second street.

Fourteenth A. D., 238 E. Tenth street.

Fifteenth A. D., at 408 W. Fiftieth street.

Sixteenth A. D., at 817 E. Fifth street, residence of Comrade Panzer.

Seventeenth A. D., at 559 W. Fiftieth street.

Eighteenth A. D., at 421 First avenue, hall.

Nineteenth A. D., at 125 Amsterdam avenue, hall.

Twentieth A. D., at 309 E. Twenty-sixth street, hall.

Twenty-first A. D., at 944 Columbus avenue, stationery store.

Twenty-second A. D., at 216 E. Forty-first street, hall.

Twenty-third A. D., at Beckman's Hall, N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

Twenty-fourth A. D., at 215 E. Fifty-ninth street, club room of the Socialist Educational League.

Twenty-fifth A. D., at 136 E. Twenty-fourth street, tailoring store.

Twenty-sixth A. D., at Preininger's Hall, 1432 Second avenue.

Twenty-seventh A. D., at 260 West Forty-first street, residence of Comrade Hoerdtner.

Twenty-eighth A. D., at 1497 Avenue A.

Twenty-ninth A. D., at 904 Eighth avenue, residence of Comrade Tauffer.

Thirtieth A. D., at the club-house, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Thirty-first A. D., at 15 W. One Hundred and Twelfth street, residence of Comrade J. Hillquit.

Thirty-second A. D., at 1708 Lexington avenue, office of Dr. Rubinow.

Thirty-third A. D., at 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, office of Dr. Ingerman.

BOROUGH OF BRONX.

Thirty-fourth A. D., at 380 Willis avenue, cigar store.

Thirty-fifth A. D., at 3309 Third avenue, club-house.

Annexed Districts, at Helde's Hotel, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York County.

——Uncle Sam and the Beef Trust have played one inning. The Trust does not appear to have been hit very hard. It will take heavier hitting than that so far indulged in to knock out the Trust, which is strong on "team work."—Typographical Journal.

IN THE WEST.

Further News from the Denver Conventions.

Text of Socialist Resolution—Western Labor Union Changes Its Name, Adopts Aggressive Measures, and Rejects Overtures of A. F. of L.

"Whereas, The time has come for undivided, independent working-class political action; be it

"Resolved, That the representatives of the Western Labor Union, in convention assembled, do hereby declare in favor of international Socialism and adopt the platform of the Socialist Party of America in its entirety as the political platform and program of said organization.

"Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to all members of the Western Labor Union, and to the working class in general, to be governed by the provisions of this resolution."

Such were the terms of the resolutions adopted by the Western Labor Union in convention at Denver on Tuesday, June 3.

On the following day, the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, carried, by a vote of 230 to 73, the following resolution on the same lines:

"Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the principles of the Socialist Party platform, as outlined in the President's report; and be it further

"Resolved, That the tenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners does declare for a policy of independent political action, and does advise and recommend the adoption of the platform of the Socialist Party of America by the local unions of the Federation in conjunction with a vigorous policy of education along the lines of political economy."

Strength of the A. L. U.

A resolution practically identical with these was adopted by the convention of the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees at the same city and in the same week. The three organizations number over 150,000 men.

President McDonald of the W. L. U., President Boyce of the W. F. of M., and ex-President Croskey of the Hotel Employees, all actively supported the resolutions. Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Coates and Comrades Debs, Rev. T. J. Hagerty, and Wm. H. Wise lent their counsels to the action and by their eloquence inspired great enthusiasm for the opening of a new era in the labor movement of the West.

Party Organization.

The action leaves the organization of the work on the political field in the hands of the Socialist Party. A state convention in Colorado will be held in July and a ticket put in the field, and Idaho, Montana, Utah, and other neighboring states will not be far behind.

President Daniel McDonald of the W. L. U. says in an interview in the Denver "Republican" that this organization "will be the medium for dissemination and distribution of speakers, as an adjunct to the separate Socialist Party organizations which will be organized and directed partly from the national Socialist headquarters of the United States."

The Western Labor Union took other important steps. The name of the organization was changed to American Labor Union. It was resolved to admit farmers and farm laborers to the local unions; also to admit women at half the per capita dues charged men.

No Affiliation with A. F. of L.

Aside from the endorsement of the Socialist Party, however, and the measures taken to carry it into effect, the most important question was that of the resolutions of the A. L. U. to the American Federation of Labor. These relations have not been friendly in the past and from now on a virtual state of war is recognized as existing.

Secretary Frank Morrison and Thomas I. Kidd came to Denver as representatives of the A. F. of L. to urge affiliation with that body. They were given the floor and the question was debated at length. Presidents Boyce and McDonald both opposed affiliation, and Comrade Debs, who, by vote of the convention, was given a voice in the deliberations, threw all the power of his eloquence on the same side. It would seem, however, that no such efforts were needed to defeat the proposition. The reactionary and ineffective policy of the A. F. of L. and, added to that, its partly open and partly disguised attacks upon the Western organizations in Western territory had already settled the question. It was a foregone conclusion that the delegates would reject the overtures of the A. F. of L., and it appears that the officers of the A. F. of L. have themselves chiefly to blame for it.

We are not yet definitely informed of the action taken, beyond the refusal to affiliate. But we may quote from an interview with Comrade Debs in the Denver Post of June 5, the following sentence: "The work of organizing and educating will now be carried forward more vigorously than ever, and before the conventions adjourn they will doubtless organize a propaganda which will cover the entire territory west of the Missouri river."

——The conservative thinks he conserves when he clings to the old forms; but the reformer is the real conserver, for he has detected the old vitality under the renewed form.—Conway.

THE REAL POINT AT ISSUE.

The one virtue of the New York "Sun" is its frankness. One always knows where the "Sun" will stand in any conflict between Labor and Capital. The "Sun" is consistently and vigorously against Socialism, against trade unionism, and for capitalism, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

The "Sun" often lies. But even its lies have a savor of honesty—they are such brutally thorough capitalistic lies. And the "Sun" never equivocates. It is often untruthful in matters of fact; but in matters of opinion it is never hypocritical.

Therefore the "Sun" is a good paper to read in time of strike.

Commenting on the coal miners' strike, the "Sun" says:

"To secure an understanding of the situation in the anthracite coal region it is necessary to grasp the fact that the fight now on is the same fight of which the strike of 1900 was only the preliminary skirmish. • • •

"There is no presidential election now pending to give the United Mine Workers the whip hand. If they win this time it will be a victory of sheer strength and skill. It is the pivotal issue that now is at stake—the same issue that was at stake in 1900 and was then shoved to the background in the truce which the political crisis of that year brought about. The issue is simple and clean cut. It is simply this:

"RESOLVED, THAT THE MINES AND MINING PROPERTY INTERESTS OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS SHALL PASS FROM THE CONTROL OF THE PRESENT OPERATORS TO THAT OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA. • • •

"In this debate President John Mitchell and his now compact army of something like 140,000 men have the affirmative. The negative is maintained by the owners of the mines."

There could not be a clearer or a truer statement of the question than our old enemy has here given us. If the miners will recognize this fact and act upon it, victory will be on their side and the dominion of the Coal Kings will come to an end.

The war between Labor and Capital is a struggle in which there may be truces, but there can be no peace. It is easy to talk of compromise. But every man who has learned by experience in the labor movement knows that a compromise is only a breathing-spell, in which both sides prepare to renew the fight.

So long as the means of production—the land, mines, factories, railways, ships—remain the property of the capitalist class, so long the propertiless class will be robbed and oppressed and so long there will be masters and slaves.

Peace between masters and slaves means defeat for the slaves.

The Coal Kings are determined to crush the miners' organization if they can, to reduce them to absolute helplessness. The United Mine Workers are equally determined not to be crushed, but to enforce recognition.

But even recognition of the union will not settle the question.

The Coal Kings own the mines. The men who do all the useful work in the mines cannot live unless they have an opportunity to work. The Coal Kings let them work only if they, the owners, get a profit by it. That is to say, so long as there are capitalist owners of mines, the miners will be permitted to work and live only on condition that they give up a part of the product of their labor to the owners.

This exploitation of useful laborers, which gives useless capitalists their profit, is the root of the antagonism between them. While private ownership lasts, the real control will be in the hands of the Coal Kings and they will continue to rule, to oppress, and to exploit the miners.

Strikes and lockouts, boycotts and blacklists, with all the suffering they imply, will go on, with only intervals of truce, until the question of control is settled at the ballot-box—until the workers declare that they will own and control their means of livelihood.

Mine-workers, you have right on your side. You have might on your side, too, if you know how to use it. Accept the issue as your masters' paper, the "Sun," defines it. Stand together in this strike, as you have done so far, and stand for all of your demands. And at the ballot-box on November 4, where you outnumber your masters ten to one, strike together for more than your present demands—for the full product of your labor, for full industrial peace and freedom, as advocated in the platform of the Socialist Party.

BOYCOTT BUTLER.

New York Unions Join to Fight Grocery King.

Delegates of Forty Organizations Meet to Help Grocery Clerks in Struggle with Butler—"Journal" Refuses to Take Out Slave-Driver's Advertisement—The Clerks' Demands.

Last Sunday evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street near Third avenue, was held a conference of delegates from trade unions to take measures to help the Retail Clerks' Union in its fight with James Butler, the Grocery King. Delegates were present from the Bluestone Cutters, Typographical Union No. 6, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Marble Polishers, Roofers, Tile Layers, Steam Fitters, Horse-Shoers, Photo-Engravers, Stereotypers, Cigar Makers' Union Nos. 13 and 257, Tar Felt and Waterproof Workers, Elevator Constructors, Metal Lathers, Firemen's Union No. 56, Coppersmiths, Dock Builders, Granite Cutters, House Smiths, Brass Workers, Pipe Calkers and Tappers, Amalgamated Carpenters, International Association of Machinists, Plasterers, Boiler Workers, Salamander Association of Pipe Felters, Electrical Workers, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, Brownstone Cutters, Progressive Pavers, Terra Cotta Workers, Marble Cutters, Amalgamated Painters, Wood Carvers, Clothing Cutters, Cloth Spongers, Musicians No. 41, and Compact Labor Club.

Butler Boycotted.

A committee appointed at the request of the Retail Clerks to visit Butler and try to induce him to grant the Union's demands—six o'clock closing and recognition of the Union—reported that Butler had replied to them, in the most contemptuous manner, that he would never accede to the demands of the Clerks and their allies until it was proven to him that they could hurt his business.

It was thereupon decided to put a boycott on the Butler stores and to call on every workingman in the city and vicinity to refrain from buying of Butler until the demands of the Clerks are granted in full. The matter will be communicated to the state convention of the Allied Printing Trades and that organization requested to endorse the boycott.

Delegate Weisher, of the Clothing Cutters, in the name of his organization, handed $25 to the Treasurer to start the boycott fund, and most of the other delegates followed with donations of from $2 to $25 each.

"Journal" Defies Unions.

Another committee, which had been sent to the management of the New York "Journal" to ask that paper not to publish Butler's advertisement, reported that they were told that the advertisement would continue to appear in the pages of the "Journal" until it was shown that a boycott could hurt the circulation of that paper. It is very likely that a boycott will be put on the "Journal" also, although this was not definitely decided.

On Saturday afternoon, June 21, a great athletic and vaudeville entertainment will be held for the benefit of the boycott fund, at Equitable Park, West End avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and in the evening of the same day at the Third Avenue Theater, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, in which the Actors' Protective Union and other organizations will give their assistance.

The Clerks' Grievances.

The chief complaint of the grocery clerks is on account of their excessively long hours of labor. They are compelled to be on duty twelve, fourteen, or even sixteen hours every day, besides Sunday forenoon, so that they have hardly time for necessary sleep and none for social life, recreation, or reading. For many years the clerks have passively submitted to such a life of slavery, steadily growing worse and worse; but at last they have organized, affiliated with the workmen of other trades, and begun a vigorous fight. They insist on recognition of the union, because they know that without this any other concessions they might gain would soon be lost again.

Butler, who owns over a hundred grocery stores in New York and vicinity, is the worst as well as the largest of the slave-drivers. The clerks realize that he is a formidable enemy, but they hope, with the aid of other workingmen, to bring him to time.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the County of New York to elect delegates to the State Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the State of New York, and to nominate candidates for the general election, will be held on Saturday, June 28, 7 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, in the city and county of New York.

By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY.

Assembly district branches of the Social Democratic Party in Kings County are hereby called to meet, according to instructions of the State Secretary, on Saturday, June 21, in primaries to elect delegates to a county convention. These delegates [illegible] meet in convention in the Borough of Brooklyn to choose delegates to our State Convention on July 4 in New York City. Secretaries of branches are instructed to make arrangements and send out notices to comrades.

WARREN ATKINSON, Organizer.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

The news that comes from Denver on the decision of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union—or American Labor Union, as it is now to be known—is interesting upon more sides than one.

We cannot fail to be pleased in the highest degree with the unqualified endorsement of the Socialist Party by these powerful organizations—coming, as it does, without solicitation, simply as the result of the experience and thought of the Western workers themselves. There is good reason to think that their action means far more than such endorsements usually do, that it will not end with words, but will be carried out in energetic action.

We greet our new comrades of the Rocky Mountain states and congratulate the whole party on such an addition to its strength. We wish them all success, for their success is also ours.

So much for the political side of the matter; the trade-union side is equally interesting and demands even more careful consideration.

It is evident that the American Labor Union is now definitely at war with the American Federation of Labor, and that an aggressive fight will be carried on, at least within the present territory of the American Labor Union, until one side or the other acknowledges defeat.

We could have wished that the question of the relations of the A. L. U. and the A. F. of L. had come to a different issue at the Denver convention. We regret every division in the trade union movement, as tending to weaken the working class in its battle with the capitalists. We advise every workingman to join the established union of his craft, and we advise all unions to unite in the closest possible relation with the organizations of other crafts. Observing the events from a distance and perhaps with an imperfect knowledge, we had hoped that the Western unions would decide to affiliate with the Federation, not to submit to its reactionary policy, but to join the growing band of progressive bodies in the East in working for a change of that policy.

Such was our wish and hope. But we must now recognize the accomplished fact. We know that the organizations forming the American Labor Union had good cause of complaint against the Federation, and perhaps we must admit that they were best qualified to judge of the case and decide it. Moreover, we know that the A. L. U. represents a bona fide labor movement, in fact, of the Rocky Mountain region. As such we recognize it and waste no further time in regretting its separation from the Eastern unions. Its spirit and its principles are also ours, and since it cannot co-operate with us directly in advancing these principles within the A. F. of L., we wish it all power in advancing them in the West, in setting an inspiring example to the less progressive bodies of the East. Here we shall fight on, striving to bring our organizations up to the standard set at Denver, in the hope that not many years will elapse before all obstacles to union will be removed.

From such reports as are now accessible we infer that it is not the intention of the A. L. U. to invade the Eastern field, although such an outcome has been confidently predicted by the capitalist press in the West.

Certainly it is to be hoped that no such attempt will be made. The complaint of the A. L. U. has been that, while they were the genuine de facto organization of the region, the A. F. of L. persisted in sending its agents into the field, whose efforts resulted only in discord and demoralization. We do not think that our Western friends will make the mistake of adopting that same policy against the Federation, for it would assuredly result, not in the regeneration of the Eastern movement, but in the arousing of all slumbering prejudices and factional animosities and in untold embarrassment to those Eastern unions which are now rapidly advancing toward the admirable position the A. L. U. has reached.

Even against the desires of the A. L. U., however, there is a danger that some such troubles will arise—as in the case of the Brewery Workers.

This union—one of the most intelligently aggressive and one of the strongest in the land—has been treated, as we think, with extreme injustice by the A. F. of L., with which it is affiliated. In its struggles with the boss brewers in the present year it has received little help and has suffered great hindrance from the actions of the Federation. And now the trouble seems to have come to a climax. The Western locals of the Brewery Workers are affiliated with the American Labor Union. These locals have always been true to their national union and the A. L. U. has been equally true to them. Now the Executive Council of the Federation has notified the national union that it must either compel these Western locals to withdraw from the A. L. U. or must itself be expelled from the Federation. And the A. L. U.—actuated by generous enthusiasm and fraternity, but still, as it seems to us, not correctly judging of all the facts in the case—has invited the Brewery Workers to accept the latter alternative, to leave the A. F. of L. and adhere as a body to the Western movement.

What the decision of the Brewery Workers will be, we do not attempt to predict. We do venture to give this advice to them: Stay in the Federation; if necessary, allow your Western locals amicably to sever their connection with the national union—assured that the separation will not be for long; maintain with them relations as friendly as now exist—and that is easily done if you really desire to do it; and, as a national body, carry your appeal to the floor of the New Orleans Convention next fall—and, in the meantime, to the floor of every union in which you can plead your cause—to get justice there and to do your part in clearing and strengthening the whole body of organized labor.

We suppose that the position we have taken will be unsatisfactory to very many of our comrades. We fear that it will seem a cool and ungrateful one to the Western workers. We regret this. We should be glad to speak in a different tone. But, in accordance with our established policy toward the trade unions, we can take no other position. We appeal to our comrades everywhere to consider the matter most carefully. And to the comrades of the American Labor Union especially we extend the assurance of sympathy and support which can be restrained or limited only by what seems to be demanded of us by our allegiance to the Socialist movement as a whole.

STILL, A RECORD OF FAILURE.

In the June number of the "Federationist," President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and Andrew Furuseth and Thomas F. Tracy of the Legislative Committee (the lobbying committee) of that organization give an exhaustive review of the Chinese Exclusion question as it has been treated in the present session of Congress.

The report is a story of complete and ignominious failure. Twenty-four pages of the "Federationist" are taken up with a recital of the strenuous efforts by which the Lobbying Committee succeeded in accomplishing nothing at all. The Chinese Exclusion Law in its present form—full of loopholes as it is, and far more lax than the act which has just expired—would unquestionably have been passed even though not a representative of the Federation had been on the ground. Everything which the lobbyists asked for—and surely they asked it most humbly and respectfully—in the way of making the law strict, definite, and effective, was coolly and firmly refused.

It is worthy of note that Senator Hanna—aspirant to the Presidency, alleged "friend of Labor," and recognized friend of Samuel Gompers—was foremost in opposing the provisions which the Federation asked for. President Gompers seems to have learned nothing by the experience, but perhaps the rank and file of the trade unions will learn.

In summing up the defeat, President Gompers editorially remarks:

"Taking the entire law as it now stands, it presents one of the most conspicuous pieces of bungling or vicious legislation, or both, ever enacted by Congress. It is a menace not only to the workers of the United States but to our Republic and to our civilization, and unless rectified by timely legislation at this session of Congress, the entire responsibility for the injury to our people will rest upon the heads of the managers of the legislation in Congress—a responsibility which the workmen and the people generally of our country will not fail to appreciate, and repay in every lawful and honorable, way within the power of American manhood and American citizenship."

What President Gompers means by the closing phrases we do not know. But we do know that not a little of the responsibility will rest upon him and upon those high in the councils of the Federation, who oppose every aggressive step in the labor movement, who hold to the begging policy which has so long been proven fruitless of good and productive only of demoralization and discouragement, and who still cultivate the friendship of the very politicians who have repeatedly wronged and defied and insulted the working class of the land.

Commenting on President Gompers' annual report to the Scranton Convention last December, we said:

"The portion of the President's report which dealt with the attempts to get favorable legislation through the lobbying method was, on the whole, one long record of failure.

"The Eight-Hour Bill was passed without objection in the House and strangled in a Senate Committee—a very common trick. Common as the trick is, often as it has been played on labor bills, President Gompers expressed a sort of mild and innocent surprise at it."

And we proceeded to cite from the report the similar failures in the matter of the Prison Labor Bill, the Anti-Injunction Bill, and others.

It seems certain that at the coming convention in New Orleans the officers of the Federation will have an equally dismal report to make. One other thing is certain: That, while these officers will probably have no suggestions to make, while they will come there prepared to pursue their "dignified" policy of conservative begging, there will be a far larger delegation at New Orleans than there was at Scranton opposed to that policy and resolved upon aggressive action.

With Samuel Gompers as a man—with his honesty or his dishonesty, his wisdom or his folly, his dignity or his puerility—we have nothing to do. We have to do with Gompersism—which is but another name for pompous timidity, resolute inaction, and foredoomed defeat. We are opposed to Gompersism and we "see its finish."

According to the statistics of the United States Commissioner of Labor there have been 22,793 strikes in the United States during the years 1881 to 1900, involving 117,509 establishments and over 6,105,000 employees; and there were 1,005 lockouts in addition. And yet Socialists are criticized for dwelling on the class struggle! Perhaps these 23,798 strikes and lockouts are another proof that "the interests of Labor and Capital are identical!"

That government trust investigations are a continuous performance of farce and fake is a matter of common knowledge. Our imperial government is usually rendered helpless by the simple refusal of witnesses to answer. If the government is really looking for a method of extracting information and wants a way which is effective, and, having been approved by the Republican party, must conform to the highest standards of "law and order," why not try the water cure on the witnesses?

The New York "Commercial," among other distinctly capitalist papers, pays the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature the compliment of a virulent attack on the score of their splendid fight for the bill assuring workingmen the right peaceably to picket strike and lockout shops. This is as it should be. Carey and MacCartney may be proud of their enemies.

You want some "immediate relief," something now," do you? And you think Socialism is not "practical," that it is too far off? Read in another column of Organiser Spring's work at Dexter, New York. The bosses did not fear their employees until they were threatened with an enthusiastic Socialist movement. At the first sign of this danger to their profit-rule, they "craw fished" and reinstated the men whose wages they had reduced for organizing a union. Is not that practical? If you can scare the bosses like that at the very start, how easy it will be to whip them to a standstill, if you only keep at it!

NOT BY VOTES ALONE.

The position of those avowed Socialists who want the movement to work for step-at-a-time reforms and adopt the tactics of conciliation, compromise, and opportunism, is almost invariably the result of an impatient desire for a great and immediate increase in the Socialist vote. The advocacy of such tactics also implies a lack of knowledge of the Socialist movement or a failure to understand its basic principles, but it is the hope of catching more votes for Socialism that is always advanced to justify their adoption. Passing over the fact that the adoption of such tactics has always resulted in disorganization and retrogression instead of increase, it is clear that votes for Socialism are not, in themselves alone, sufficient. Behind the vote must be an understanding, a responsibility, and a material class interest.

The fallacy that votes for Socialism gained by concessions to popular prejudice or ignorance can be worth the sacrifice, is given definite and concise expression in the statement of a correspondent that:

"The art of securing government may be reduced to the art of securing a majority of votes at the polls."

The working class casts a majority of votes for the Republican or Democratic parties, but the working class does not thus secure control of government, because the working class voters are not in a party of their own class, are not conscious of their own class interests, and do not know what is good for them or how to get it. Likewise, if the Socialist Party could get a majority of votes by the sacrifice or compromise of principle it would not be able to put real Socialist legislation into effect, because it would not have the determined support of a class-conscious working class behind it, and would cease to be a Socialist party except in name. If its electors were attracted to it more by the desire for reform than the desire for revolution, it would have to stop short at reform; and in ceasing to be strictly a working class party it would become a prey to capitalistic corruption. The acts of governments are determined by the class from which they draw their power, and therefore only a working class party could carry out a working class program. In other words, we cannot make Socialists out of voters without their knowing it, and such voters could not be relied upon for support if we could.

The statement that "the art of securing government is the art of securing a majority of votes" applies, in one sense, to the capitalistic Republican and Democratic parties—for, once given the vote of the duped working class, the power controlling these parties is the wealth and economic power of Capital. As long as the working class can be hoodwinked into voting for them, the old parties, which accept the system of private ownership of the means of production and are therefore logically forced to defend the interests of the capitalists, will secure control of government for the capitalist class, because they are the servants and political instruments of its economic power; but the power behind a party which is to obtain control of government for the working class must be the consciousness in that class of its own interests.

In another sense, the statement that "the art of securing government is the art of securing a majority of votes" does not apply even in regard to the capitalistic parties—for whenever the platforms of the old parties pledge them to legislation in favor of the working class such legislation is either not enacted or not enforced and thus the majority of voters do not secure the kind of government which they voted for. So, we see again that it is economic power and a consciousness of their own interests, together with the majority of votes given them by the workers, which gives control of government to the capitalist class—the majority in their favor is not a mere majority of voters, but also a majority of dollars and a majority of class-consciousness, for the capitalists are more class-conscious than the workers—and that only a majority of votes backed by class-consciousness will give control of government to the working class.

It is true enough that the majority of those whose votes are needed to win the victory for Socialism can never be thoroughly educated in economics and scientific Socialism, but, at least, the fact of the class struggle and its lesson can certainly be made plain to all. Also, it is quite probable that Socialist victory will come as the result of a widespread condition of unemployment consequent upon over-production. Someone has well said: "Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding, by experience; the most ignorant, by necessity." The necessity of Socialism will be plain to the most stupid when it is impossible to get a job, and in such an industrial crisis class antagonisms will be so emphasized and the class struggle become so obvious a fact that instinct and immediate material interest will draw the class lines sharply and force the working class to act unitedly for its own interests. In such a crisis, if the Socialist movement has kept uncompromising, the rest of the working class will swing in line by a sort of instinctive class-consciousness; military writers tell us that if one-third of an army is daring and aggressive the rest will follow its lead, and it is to be supposed that the same psychology would apply in a political revolution. In such a crisis the statement that "the art of securing government is the art of securing a majority of votes" would be true.

But, in the meantime, if votes should be secured by compromise of the revolutionary spirit the muddled element brought in by these tactics would gain the ascendancy and disorganization, confusion, and impotence would be the result. One compromise leads to another, and if revolutionary principles were compromised to gain the votes of the prejudiced and the timid, still further compromises would have to be made to keep those votes.

Socialists desire to effect the social revolution peaceably at the ballot-box and the object of our propaganda is to get votes for Socialism, but votes are only means to an end and the votes must be for a definite principle and a definite means of putting that principle into effect, not merely for a vague desire for Socialism. The vote must be an expression of a class interest which is ready to support it to the end.

The "step-at-a-time" policy, the "get something now" tactics, the desire to capture the premature because uncomprehending support of the trade unions at any risk, the policy of catering to the prejudices and habits of mind fostered by capitalistic education and environment, in short all the tactics of conciliation and compromise known as opportunism, seek quick results by methods which would be fatal to the movement. And, moreover, these tactics do not gain more votes and do not arouse enthusiasm. It takes a big thing to make a man vote for a party which has no chance of immediate victory—and that big thing is the revolutionary principle of clear-cut Socialism.

We can "get something now" just as soon as the increase of the vote for real, revolutionary Socialism alarms the capitalist class into concessions through fear of the growing discontent, and the only "steps towards Socialism" are the election of revolutionary Socialists and the partial "public ownership" which capitalistic government may inaugurate as a concession to the revolutionary spirit; and the only way to get the trade union vote is by the steady and sound education of the rank and file.

Let it be remembered that Socialist propaganda is the work of steadily educating the working class to a knowledge of its own interests and arousing in it the revolutionary spirit; and that if votes are got thus they are worth while and otherwise not; and that the vote must be for a principle and a class interest, not for the name of a vague desire; and that we shall conquer by the understanding behind the votes, not by votes alone.

C. L.

THE CLERKS AND THE "JOURNAL."

When we have criticized the New York "Journal" and other papers of the same stripe, questioning the sincerity of their "friendship" for labor, we have often been accused of intolerance and jealousy.

We have pointed out that the "Journal" is a capitalist paper, a business enterprise, run for the private profit or advantage of the owner; that, in the nature of this, such a paper could not give sincere support to the labor movement; that it would be unreasonable to expect of the owner of the "Journal" or any similar paper that he should sacrifice his business interest for the love of the workers or of humanity in general; that such papers would naturally cultivate the friendship of the workers in order to increase their circulation, but that they would be careful not to endanger their advertising income by too vigorous support of the unions.

All this has been set down, as we say to intolerance and jealousy on our part.

Well, here you are. This same "Journal," to which trade unions have been sending letters of thanks whenever it published a simple matter of news for them, has flatly refused to sacrifice a single dollar of its advertising patronage when asked to help the oppressed grocery clerks. Were we right?

Don't blame the "Journal." Instead, help build up a daily press of your own.

"Truth and Freedom," a Socialist magazine published in Fitchburg, Mass., contains an article entitled "Fallacies in Relation to Socialism," and signed Andrew Davidson, which is a word for word plagiarism of the article in The Worker of December 15, 1901, entitled "The Essential Point in Socialist Propaganda."

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

The Miners' Magazine.

The Western workingmen are not yet prepared to follow Mr. Gompers into Mark Hanna's wigwam to be scalped with the knife of capitalistic arbitration and become the toy of Republican politicians. * * * We would like to know from Mr. Gompers if he proposes no other remedy for the solution of the labor question than Civic Federation arbitration.

If this is his remedy—and we have no information to the contrary—we say to Mr. Gompers, with all due respect to him as a man and an officer of the American Federation of Labor, that he is untrue to every wage earner in the United States, unworthy of recognition, for the interests of no labor organization is secure when submitted to a board of arbitration, a majority of whom are its bitter enemies, even though Mr. Gompers be its vice-president.

The laboring people have no interest in common with Mark Hanna and Grover Cleveland, nor will the western people be deceived by such methods as Mr. Gompers proposes. * * *

The Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union are ready to join forces with any labor organization that offers a remedy, but they don't propose to be led like sheep into a slaughter pen to await the butcher's knife without a struggle.

The Public.

That there is less comfort than confidence in the prosperity which now prevails is evident from the signs. Colored census figures may indicate a flourishing condition for workingmen, but obtrusive facts grimly refute these rose-colored statistics. One instance is typical. The Johnstown "Democrat," which advertised recently in a trade paper for a printer, ordered the advertisement out, saying:

"Overwhelmed with replies. Your medium is too good. We're out about $2.00 in stamps notifying applicants that the place is filled."

If multiplying experiences of this kind were not enough to convince reasonable persons, the cry that some labor organizations are making about the "dead line" which large employers have established—refusing to hire men who are over 45 years of age—should do it. In one Chicago labor union the bafflement over this found expression in a bitterly satirical proposal to shoot every man of that age who is dependent upon his labor for a living. No such "dead line" could be maintained if opportunities for employment were really abundant; none would have been set up if the employers did not find workers in excess of demand. This makes prosperity, of course, for some persons. No one doubts the prosperity of the trusts. These exploiters say they are prosperous, and all the indications confirm them. But what is prosperity food to the trusts may be adversity poison to everybody else.

The Miners' Magazine.

Six weeks ago the Beef Trust raised the price of beef beyond the reach of many people, which caused the politicians and statesmen to shake their heads in despair to find a remedy that would bring the trust to time.

After a complete failure on the part of those gentlemen, the labor organizations of the East found a remedy without resorting to legislation. They met in their halls and adopted a dignified and intelligent (?) resolution which made the Beef Trust shake from hoof to horns. They resolved not to eat meat for a period of one month; if at the end of that time the Beef Trust did not come to time, they would boycott their stomachs for another month, which would surely scare the trust into submission.

At first glance it appears incredible to think that a party of workingmen in a labor union possess no more intelligence than to deprive themselves of the necessaries of life.

Just why those unions place a boycott on the Beef Trust for raising the price of beef is hard to understand, for not many of them who work for $2 per day are in much danger of an attack of the gout from eating porterhouse steaks. After the trade unions boycott the Beef Trust out of existence, we are anxious to know what they will do with the other trusts which are equally harmful.

The Labor Advocate, Nashville, Tenn.

The reason why capitalists have obtained complete control of the government is that capitalists are thoroughly class conscious. Capitalists work and vote as ONE BODY for the measures that benefit the capitalist class. They work and vote as one body against all measures for the protection of the laboring class. The capitalists of all countries thoroughly recognize the fact that the people of all countries are divided into two classes—the workers, who produce ALL the wealth of the nations and who compose more than 90 per cent. of the population, and the capitalistic parasites, who "toil not, neither do they spin," who produce nothing but poverty and distress and, though composing less than 10 per cent. of the population of earth, yet own 85 per cent. of all the wealth. When workers will vote as a class for their interests, just as the capitalists do, they will control the government much more easily than capital does and certainly with more benefit to humanity. "Workingmen of all nations, UNITE."

CONTRASTS.

Hundreds of thousands of pounds of bread and meat lie rotting unable to find a market, where tens of thousands of human beings are starving to death, unable to obtain work; human blood flows in streams, in order to gain markets for woollen cloths and velvets in far distant parts of the world, while the people who labor to produce these woollens and velvets wear calico and cotton prints.—Dr. W. Veresaev.

——The Democrats are looking for an issue on which they can win. Whether it is right or not is a matter of minor consideration.—Erie People

THE QUAY CHAIR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

No good thing ought to be lost. I am glad the University of Pennsylvania is to provide for Quayism. Quayism is Pennsylvania in short and long. Quayism is the history and idealism of Pennsylvania writ large and small. Quayism has often been questioned. But Quayism has been as often endorsed as questioned. Therefore vive Quayism. It swords the gates of the commonwealth.

You are incredulous. But the University is not incredulous. The University will give Quayism a chair. And if a suggestion from me could count for anything in university circles I would like to cast my weight for Quay himself as the original occupant of the chair. Let Quay initiate the line of illustrious instructors.

Quay would set there in the shadow of learning and dispense Jovelike the decrees of his august estate. The young idea could thence learn how to shoot. Quayism would clear the atmosphere of moral foible. Quayism would show the youngster that he had no call to sit at the feet of the humanities to imbibe wisdom. Quayism would describe the circle of moral inanities and keep all youth outside on its perilous margins. Quayism would manicure and massage the ancient virtues—it would pare down the mediæval equities—so that the virgin consciousness of the modern boy might leave the shades of the university equipped at the start for the dubious rank and file—especially the rank—of the political hierarchies.

What use has Quayism for the virtues? Abolish the virtues. The virtues are not practical. They are never quoted in markets. They do not marshal parades or quicken the lobby. They shirk the caucus and ignore the bribe. Pennsylvania has slept itself into a moral mist. Pennsylvania refuses to make moral distinctions. It refers all its doubts to Quayism. Quayism is the final vagary. Politics can fall no lower. But Quayism is not Quay. Quayism is you. Quayism is me, in our moral lethargy. It is proper that we should celebrate ourselves. Therefore the new chair. Therefore the University throws its aegis about Quayism. It would be sacrilege for a great institution of learning to ignore or discredit the most serious political philosophy of its commonwealth.

Now you can get your boys started right. Now you can send them to Penn without fear that their impressionable brains will be rattled and addled with the outgrown sentimentalities of religions. Now your sons will get at once down to the spade and the hoe. Now they will take life at first hand. And, with Quay himself there, from the master himself. Think what it may mean for them to get their début from the master himself. For the master may not speak words. He may simply refer your sons over his shoulder to his own career. He will teach by autobiography. The boys will realize that they are in the presence of a world maker. They will feel the heat of the fire and work at the anvil and wipe off learning's brow the sweat of Quayey toil. And you will go about your business reassured. For you will know that your boys are not to come from the altars of culture incapable of making livings for themselves. You will know that they will come instructed and energized to pull the popular leg at the first fall.

I have often wondered what universities were good for. Now I see what they may be made good for. Now I see that a university may be as practical as faro. Now I see that a university may be as practical as a bribe.

Quayism has its crowning triumph. All chairs will defer to this chair. All wisdom will uncouch to this toilet. Dead learning will live again. Greek and Latin will crawl before this strut. All ethical lectureships will refer their problems to this latest born adjunct of culture. Quayism will wear the crown jewels. Quayism will establish a literature. The old text books will be foresworn. A new code will unfurl its standards. All past coats of arms will be sponged. A fresh intepretation will be given the ancient symbols. Two hands big enough to grab the whole earth. That will bring apology up to date. That will finish democracy. That will corral all moral prerogative at one roundup.

The University stands with the pioneers. Quayism will give the final touch to culture. Graduates have come from the university half done. We never knew exactly what was missed. But we knew the compound was not complete. Now the lost is found. Now imperfect becomes perfect. Quayism relieves education of all its peradventures. With culture quayed scholarship will no longer suffer its historic poverties. Scholarship will depart upon its mission schooled for all the exigencies of intrigue and success. The grave moral seniors retire. The pirate freshmen know that to make culture spell spoil is to have learned the final lesson.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

The "Comrade" has enlisted the services of another cartoonist, Ryan Walker, some of whose work is excellent, though it does not all come up to the mark. "Uneasy Lies the Head that Wears a Crown" and "The Sower" are his two contributions to the June number—the first referring to the coronation of King Edward, the other to the unavailing persecution of Tolstoy. May we suggest, to him and to other artists—there are few who do not offend in this respect—that a good cartoon needs little or no lettering, that a label on every figure and object detracts from the effect instead of strengthening it. F. Dahme illustrates an amusing bit of satirical verse by Upton Sinclair, "The Battle of the Libraries," telling of a fierce conflict between Charley Squab of the Steal Trust and Andrew Arniky, Leading Gentleman of the Old Homestead Company. J. H. Morier has a telling cartoon showing the rôles of legislator, judge, and soldier.

Charley Lindley, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Sweden, contributes a brief account of the movement in that country. Isador Ladoff tells "How I Escaped from Russia," and Caroline Pemberton, "How I Became a Socialist." The closing sentences of the last named article must be quoted: "I started out one day to find the Socialist Party of Philadelphia. It was hard work finding it. * * * But I found it at last and saw that it was made up of people—real people—working people—and since that day I have learned more of Socialism from them than I ever could have learned from books." We may add that it is due in no small degree to Miss Pemberton's work that the Socialist Party of Philadelphia is no longer hard to find.

"Cannibalism" is an admirable bit in W. A. Corey's well known humorous style; we could wish, however, that he had not dropped the humorous form in the closing paragraphs. Owen R. Lovejoy, taking young Rockefeller's "American Beauty" Sunday-school talk as a text, writes suggestively on "The Survival of the Fittest."

The Collectivist Society has published in pamphlet form W. J. Ghent's article in the "Independent" of April 3, entitled "The Next Step: A Benevolent Feudalism." Mr. Ghent's article, which has attracted much attention, is a very skillfully drawn picture of social conditions as they exist to-day, disguised as a prophecy of the future. From a note appended to the article we are amused to see that another man claims to have worked out the idea first. As a matter of fact, apart from an unwarranted pessimism, there is absolutely nothing in Mr. Ghent's article which has not been stated over and over again in the Socialist press. To Socialists the conditions described are a matter of commonplace knowledge, yet when a prominent magazine publishes an article skillfully presenting this knowledge, diluted with an invertebrate pessimism, the author is proclaimed a most wonderfully original and clever person.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

PLAIN DUTY.

BY J. E. Nash.

A foolish young preacher proclaimed it
His duty, PLAIN DUTY to tell,
Some facts which he took from a Socialist book,
About our industrial hell.
His whole congregation were workmen,
With poverty sorely oppressed,
Except, if you will, the fine gent on the hill,
Who paid more than all of the rest

How strange; for he never attended,
He managed the men at the mill;
The shrewd superintendent, with jewels resplendent,
Who cut the men's wages at will.
It helped to keep dividends growing,
How skillful it made him appear;
So he asked, and he got, 'twas as easy as not,
A raise of ten thousand a year.

Now this is the preacher's announcement,
"Wage workers have rights to secure;
I claim they are slaves, from their birth to their graves,
And will preach on the cause and the cure."
It packed the old church to the pulpit,
Quite largely with men from the mill;
Two thousand and ten of those hard working men,
And likewise the man from the hill.

The pastor asked God for His blessing
On that which he purposed to say;
A chapter was read, and his text he it said,
Wise preachers skip over to-day.
All wealth is created, he told them,
By labor; but stolen away,
Through legal devices and trustified prices,
By profits and rents that they pay.

And false is our system of wages;
The surplus from labor retained,
Though legal the dealing, 'tis morally stealing,
And well was the system explained.
He said that the hard toiling workmen
Were slaves to a parasite class;
Who gave them less heed, in their trouble and need,
Than they gave to a mule or an ass.

I'll finish my sermon this evening,
As God shall direct me, said he,
And I'll point out the way, you may hasten the day,
That will set all humanity free.
Before it was evening this notice
Came in from the man on the hill:
My payment suspended, unless you have ended,
All questions concerning the mill.

That evening he preached about mansions
Where men after death may reside,
If on earth they repent and through life are content
With wages the Lord shall provide.
Thereafter like other wise preachers,
He studied the paymaster's will,
With salary doubled, and never more troubled
The system or man on the hill.

——He has laboring cattle—men, women, and children—to till the land, to smelt the iron, to weave the cloth; he has foremen and superintendents to rule the toilers; he has learned men to do his thinking. The capitalist's own work runs into the sewer exclusively.—Lafargue.

PARTY NOTES.

John C. Chase addressed Socialist locals and trade unions at De Soto, Carthage, and Springfield, Mo., last week.

State charter was issued to Utah on June 5.

The Socialist Party of Missouri held state convention at Springfield on June 7.

A resolution of thanks and many complimentary letters are being received at national headquarters as a result of the strike bulletins which are being issued by the Socialist Party.

Advices from San Juan, Puerto Rico state that the Socialists and trade unions are being bitterly persecuted by the authorities, and mobs instigated by them. The treasurer of the Socialist Party was attacked and brutally beaten on the public streets, and many other party members have been thrown into jail and unmercifully beaten.

Comrades of Skowhegan, Me., expect to elect a Socialist candidate to state legislature owing to split in Republican party. James F. Carey will stump the state shortly.

Our Virginia comrades have issued a little leaflet entitled "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," written by J. J. Quantz of Richmond.

The St. Louis comrades are working hard, holding meetings, distributing literature, and getting subscriptions for the "Missouri Socialist." They propose to ensure a good increase in the vote this fall, and are beginning early, with no intention to relax their efforts till the ballots are counted.—Other places in Missouri make good reports.

St. Louis unionists held a demonstration on Decoration Day to commemorate the massacre of union men on June, 1900, during the street railway strike. National Secretary Greenbaum of the Socialist Party delivered the principal address.

Local Wilkes Barre at its last meeting passed a resolution to admit mine workers who are on strike without paying any initiation fee or dues until the strike is settled.—Rev. Wagner, pastor of the Methodist Church in Luzerne, publicly declared himself a Socialist before his congregation while delivering a sermon on "The War Between Capital and Labor."

Comrade Chase is now in Nebraska, speaking for trade unions and Socialist locals. Thence he will proceed to the Northwest, spending July and August in the Rocky Mountain region.

William Thurston Brown, who recently resigned his pulpit in Rochester, is planning to go on a lecture tour. He is willing to make a few engagements in New England in July, August, and September, and after that he will make a trip to the Pacific Coast and back. Comrade Brown is an able man, a clear Socialist, and a good speaker.

Comrade Harris of Edwardsdale, Pa., reports that Spargo's address on Socialism created a great deal of talk there, and that more attention is given the subject now than ever before.

The "Idaho Socialist" is the latest addition to the Socialist press. A. M. Slatery, W. Y. Perkins, J. H. Reesor, and J. E. Miller constitute the editorial staff. Published weekly at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Price, $1 a year.

The Socialists of the Sixth Congressional District of eKntucky held a convention at Liberty Hall, Main street, Covington, June 5, and nominated George L. Breiel of Newport as candidate for Congress. It was the largest convention the Socialists of this district have ever held. Sixty delegates were present, divided as follows: Newport, 23; Covington, 18; Dayton, 10; Bellevue, 8, and Latonia, 1. The platform adopted by the national convention at Indianapolis, with local features attached, were adopted as the platform of the local party.

In West Elgin, Ontario, where H. Gaylord Wilshire ran for Parliament, the Socialist vote was 427, despite falsehoods disseminated by the Tory "Times."

A new branch of the Socialist Party has been organized in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., by County Organizer E. T. Neben. The new branch starts with fourteen members, including four former members of the S. L. P., who say the S. L. P. is done for and predict that more S. L. P. members will join at the next meeting. Four delegates were elected to the County Committee and a committee was elected to find permanent headquarters for the new local and put up a transparency. Comrade Heinze was elected organizer, and instructed to make arrangements with all unions of Montclair to have Comrade Neben lecture to them on Socialism and urge them to join the party. The next meeting of the new branch will be held at Essex Hotel, Bloomfield Center, Friday, June 13, at 8 p. m.

Several thousand copies of the Coal Strike and Meat Trust leaflets, several hundred copies of The Worker, and a quantity of Socialist pamphlets have been sent to the strike field in Pennsylvania at the expense of a few New York and New Jersey comrades. Comrade Roth of Wilkes Barre writes: "The ten copies of 'Labor Politics and Socialist Politics' will be placed in the hands of local labor leaders who are agitating independent political action, but who are not Socialists; 'The Class War in Idaho' will be handed to miners' delegates to the C. L. U.; the 'Clerical Capitalist' to ministers, and so on. Thirty copies of the 'Comrade' have been put in the barber shops where they will do the most good. We are perpared to take care of all the literature that comes our way." If anyone wishes to help in supplying the need, the Editor of The Worker will undertake to put to good use all the quarters or dollars sent him for the purpose.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Illinois will be held at Peoria on July 4.

The meeting of the Speakers' Club held last Wednesday was well attended and all members showed great interest in the proceedings. A discussion lasting an hour followed the leading speaker, who had made a defense of the present tendencies of capitalism from a Republican standpoint. Many valuable points were scored, some of the new speakers showing excellent ability. Edlin, representing the committee on criticism, analyzed each speaker's remarks and gave a verdict favorable to the negative. The next meeting, Wednesday, June 11, will be taken up with a debate on the coal strike.

Comrade Krafft spoke at Ridgefield Park, N. J., last Saturday night. Result: Nine new subscribers to The Worker and a goodly sale of party literature.

As provided in the by-laws, the County Committee of Kings County will meet on Saturday evening, June 14, at the Socialist Club, Fulton street, near Ralph avenue.

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. will meet at Comrade Mayes' home, 249 West Eleventh street, on Monday evening, June 16. Every member is expected to come; important business to transact. All enrolled S. D. P. voters are invited.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville will hold its first annual outing on Sunday, June 15, at Oerter's Park, One Hundred and Forty-seventh street and Southern Boulevard. Admission, including beer, $1.—The Club is getting ready to do good work in the coming campaign. All young Socialists in the Yorkville districts are invited to join. Meetings are held every Thursday evening, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

The General Committee of Local New York meets Saturday evening, June 14, at the Labor Lyceum. Important business will be taken up.

The Entertainment Committee of Local New York will meet at the Labor Lyceum, Monday evening, June 16. The delegates elected by the assembly district organizations are requested to attend promptly at 8 p. m., as arrangements for the picnic of June 29 have to be completed.

The 22d A. D. will hold an outdoor meeting at the northwest corner of Thirty-ninth street and Third avenue on Friday evening, June 13. Members of the District are requested to be on hand promptly at 8 p. m. to help distribute literature and sell The Worker. On Sunday evening, June 15, Jas. N. Wood will lecture in the rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street. Come and bring your friends.—Comrades wishing to take part in the ball game at the party picnic on June 29 at Sulzer's Park are requested to communicate with Ed. Loewenthal, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street.

We acknowledge an error—one among many. Comrade Jennings' present home is not at Newark, N. Y., but at Union Springs. He spent eighteen hours only at Newark, but that gave him time to organize a local.

The Socialist Club of Brooklyn will hold an important business meeting Friday, June 13, at 8:15 p. m.

Chas. H. Vail had a large and enthusiastic meeting at New Rochelle. Many questions were asked at the conclusion of the meeting and much interest manifested.

Comrade Vail had an excellent meeting at Newburg on Monday.

Comrade Jennings has organized another local of the party at Jamestown, N. Y.

The 34th A. D. will hold an open air meeting on Saturday, June 14, at Willis avenue and 138th street.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Organizer Gerber acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts on lists for last year's campaign fund:

List 5,020, Local Richmond, per Sutter	$ .50
List 5071, Local Richmond, per G. Theimer	2.35
List 477, B. Weissman	1.50
List 238, A. Kopf	.25
List 5332, Dram. Soc. Karl Marx	.75
List 5069, W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 24	1.10
List 5055, Do., Br. 17	.50
List 5153, Do., Br. 158	1.00
List 5155, Do	.50
List 5156, Do	.75
Previously acknowledged	2.254.65
Total	$2.266.75

Comrades who still hold lists, whether blank or with money, are requested to return them at once to the Organizer, J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street. This should have been settled long ago.

Letter Box

VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS. — The meeting of Local New York was not reported for the reason that the one-third of the membership necessary to constitute a quorum was not present, and the meeting could therefore take no official action. The resolutions passed as the expression of the opinion of the comrades present were, in general, against both propositions.

FRANK OHNEMUS, Long Island City, N. Y.—We believe the "Chicago Socialist" took the right action in regard to your ad., and had your propaganda material been examined in his office the ad. would not have gone in this paper. We agree with you that "scientific words" should not be continually used in propaganda work, and believe that such words as "economic factor," "bourgeoisie," "class-consciousness," "proletariat," etc., should never be used in purely propaganda work unless their meaning is made plain. But surely the use of these words is not so bad as the distribution of the ravings of Hall Caine and the writings of the Single Tax advocate, which you propose.

However, we leave the dissection of your views to the "Chicago Socialist" and have no doubt that it will do the job properly.

NEW YORK STATE.

Report of Organizer Spring's Two Months' Work.

Shows Oppressed Paper Workers at Dexter How to Fight the Bosses—Forty-eight Meetings, Three New Locals, and a Hundred New Party Members Among the Results of Spring's Work.

State Organizer Spring returned to New York City last Saturday and will now devote some time to the thorough organization of Westchester County, after which he will take up other counties in succession, trying to put each in satisfactory working order before leaving it. If the local comrades give him hearty co-operation such work is sure to be of the greatest benefit to the party in the state.

During the week before his return Comrade Spring held a number of meetings in Watertown, Dexter, Gouverneur, Black River, and Brownville.

The comrades at Watertown, he reports, have regularly "got down to business." They intend to open headquarters by the time the campaign gets warm, and to make a good fight for the principles of Socialism.

Meeting at Dexter.

At Dexter, Comrade Spring first addressed the Paper Workers' Union. The workers in this trade are in very bad condition, working thirteen hours a day for wages of $1.25 or $1.50. The union at Dexter is of recent origin, and when Spring arrived it had just been showing some activity, to the great annoyance of the mill lords, who consider themselves rightful masters of the town and of all within it.

Some of the most active men in the union had been "disciplined" by the company, being taken from $1.50 jobs and put on other work at $1.25. This and the fear of still more severe measures caused some alarm among the more timid workers, and Spring came at an opportune moment.

The Way to Fight.

The union meeting which he addressed was well attended. He explained from the Socialist point of view the relation of employer and employee, and then turned to the experience which these workers were now having. He pointed out to them that, while the bosses could now tyrannize over them in the shop, they had a power at hand which, if they would use it rightly, would soon bring the capitalists to terms.

"Elect your own men to office in town and county on the Social Democratic platform," he said. "Show the capitalists that you, who are the majority, propose to rule. Show them that you are determined and they will treat you with respect. This paper mill where you work is assessed for taxation at $25,000; its real value is from $225,00 to $250,000. Let the owners see that you propose to use your votes to put workingmen in office and to make these exploiters pay taxes on the full value of their property for the benefit of the people of the town and county. Power is the only thing they respect. Use your political power and they will soon call a halt in their career of tyranny."

This advice was received with applause and it was the talk of the town next day. And it had its effect, for the men who had been "punished" by the bosses for their temerity in organizing a union were promptly restored to their old jobs.

The next evening another meeting was held in the Opera House. It was well attended, and a local of the Social Democratic Party organized with eighteen members. Socialism has been an unknown quantity in Dexter in the past, but it will now be a growing factor in the strength and hope of the oppressed workers there.

Another New Local.

At Gouverneur Comrade Spring addressed a large meeting in the park, accompanied by Thomas Pendergast of Watertown. Comrade Pendergast, by the way, is a good speaker and a devoted worker for the cause and gave the Organizer very efficient support. Several hundred people listened to the speeches in the park, after which those who sympathized with the movement were invited to a hall, where a local was organized with fourteen charter members.

A start was made at Black River and Brownville, which will be followed up later in the season.

The Buffalo Debate.

Two weeks ago The Worker told the story of the proposed debate in Buffalo between Comrade Spring and Attorney Thayer, who had been lecturing on the "evil" of Socialism. Spring challenged him and the challenge was accepted. The Buffalo Socialists hired the hall and paid all expenses, allowed Thayer to formulate the question, and supplied him with party literature. After the audience had gathered to hear the debate, Thayer sent a telegram from Rochester saying he could not come till aften ten o'clock—and he did not come at all.

Mr. Thayer now expresses deep regret at the failure of the arrangements and an earnest desire to hold the debate. Comrade Spring has accordingly written him that Comrade Vail will visit Buffalo within a few days and will gladly meet him in debate. It is hoped that he will not again run away.

Two Months' Work.

During the two months of Organizer Spring's work—April 7 to June 7—he has addressed thirty-six public meetings, five business meetings of locals, and six trade unions, besides speaking to the striking carpenters in Buffalo—in all, forty-eight meetings. The writing of 209 letters and cards has added to his labors and indicates the thorough way in which he has got in communication with comrades throughout the state. He has organized three new locals and ninety-eight new members have been added to the party at his meetings. Besides this, he has secured twenty subscriptions for The Worker and sold a considerable quantity of other Socialist literature. Finally, he has arranged for Vail's tour, which is now on foot, with twenty-two dates so far made.

In several places the trade unions co-operated in arranging public meetings and, in general, they showed the most friendly spirit.

IN NEW JERSEY.

At the last meeting of the State Committee delegates from Bergen, Camden, Essex, Hudson, and Passaic Counties were present. Camden reported activity and plans afoot for effective agitation. Essex reported that 124 Market street had been determined upon as headquarters for Essex County Local, subject to referendum, and that it was planned to utilize the room now sublet to trade organizations as a social meeting place for the comrades in which would be placed a pool table and sideboard; organization of new branch in Bloomfield reported; holding of County Convention reported at which a city, county, and congressional ticket was nominated, Billings being nominated for Congress, McIntosh for Mayor and Magnette for Sheriff; reported that trade unions were soliciting Socialist speakers. Hudson County reported five additions to membership since last meeting; reported that Decoration Day parade and memorial service in Arlington was a success and would doubtless prove beneficial to the movement; reported that question as to legality of recent election of state officers threshed out at last meeting of Hudson County Committee and settled amicably. Passaic County reported holding of convention on June 3, at which as complete a ticket as possible was nominated; also reported organization of auxiliary of Socialist women in this county.

Secretary submitted blank form for exact registration of names and addresses of members, list of officers, locals and branches and such other information as is essential to perfect organization, which had been endorsed by Hudson County and put into immediate effect. Secretary requested to communicate with each local, submitting said form and expressing the wish of State Committee that it be put in use. Treasurer reported balance on hand, $106.72; bills ordered paid, $29.10; balance remaining on hand, $77.62. Printing Committee ordered 1,500 constitutions and platforms and matter stereotyped for future use. As soon as printed the Secretary is instructed to forward to each local the number required, making a charge above cost that will cover express or postage. Agitation Committee to look into matter of congressional districts and ascertain the new boundaries. After lengthy discussion, motion that all matter emanating from State Committee should bear label of the Allied Printing Trades Council was carried. Oswald and Firth elected committee of two to assist Kearns in indexing by card system the party membership in the state. Glanz of Paterson suggested that The Worker be asked to furnish list of its readers in New Jersey as an aid to the plan under advisement of Organization Committee. No action was taken. Secretary instructed to notify locals that communications hereafter to secure recognition, must bear the seal of the organization and be signed by the secretary. Hudson County's delegate requested to ask his local to submit its system of bookkeeping with a view to its adoption by the other locals, that submitted by the National Secretary being considered too complicated for genera use. Moved by Ufert that State Committee purchase of Essex County Local 1,000 nominating petition blanks. So ordered.

H. R. KEARNES,
State Secretary Socialist Party.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The last meeting of Hudson County Committee of the Socialist Party of New Jersey was well attended and reports from all branches gratifying. Excursion Committee reported completion of arrangements for excursion on August 24, and asked for enlargement of committee and delegates were instructed to request election of three members from each branch to aid said committee. Delegate to State Committee explained action of State Committee on motion to request the association formed for the purpose of publishing Socialist Daily to elect two members on their Board of Management from the stae of New Jersey; he reported that State Committee voted it down because the state party constitution forbids official endorsement of any paper. In evidence of kindly feeling for the future daily and desire to help it, the delegates to State Committee supported motion of Organizer to purchase a share of stock and pledge the Local in the sum of $100. Motion lost because of desire to bring the matter before the mass convention of the county which meets the second Saturday in July. The subject will then be brought forward again, and it is safe to predict an outcome most favorable to the Socialist daily project. Comrade Butscher was granted the floor and outlined a plan for circulation of pledges which was accepted and committee elected to circulate pledges and secure contributions.

Comrade Goebel of Newark was granted the floor as representative of Secretary of late State Committee and submitted proofs relative to election of state officers. As a result of the controversy, which we are glad to feel has been satisfactorily settled, Hudson's delegate was instructed to ask the State Committee to rule that all communications going to that body hereafter shall bear the official seal of the branch or local and the signature of the secretary and if not so sealed and signed shall be rejected.

H. R. KEARNES,
Secretary, Local Hudson County.

PROGRESS IN NEWARK.

The opening gun of the coming campaign was fired on Tuesday evening, June 3, amid most pleasing and satisfactory surroundings. By special invitation representatives of the Socialist Party attended the regular quarterly meeting of Feeders' and Assistant Pressmen's Union, No. 19, in order to explain to them the attitude of the Socialist Party towards the trade union movement. John Spargo was the first speaker presented, and as he was fresh from the scenes of the miners' strike in Pennsylvania, he was in fine fettle, and delivered a masterly oration. It did not take the audience long to find out that Comrade Spargo understood every phase of the trade union question, and his clear-cut exposition of Socialism went straight home. At the close of his address he received an ovation.

Organizer Neben of Essex County was the next speaker, and he outlined the class struggle in his usual forcible and peculiar style. A recess of thirty minutes was here ordered, during which a collation was served, and which also gave an opportunity for the Socialists to fraternize with the boys. Chairman Frank Ostertag then called the meeting to order again and introduced Fred McIntosh, our candidate for Mayor. He spoke to the members from the standpoint of a practical pressman, outlining the gradual development of the automatic feeding machine from its inception to its present state of perfection, and showing by statistics the amount of human labor displaced. It was a plain statement of the cold hard facts that affect the very life of this particular branch of industry, and was listened to with rapt attention. His sarcastic arraignment of the studied silence of the national committees of both the Republican and Democratic parties in regard to the striking miners in the anthracite regions caused great enthusiasm, and the reading of National Secretary Greenbaum's message to President Mitchell was received with cheers. He closed his address with a strong appeal for the Socialist Daily and The Worker, and definite action will be taken on this matter by the organization at their next meeting.

Comrade Flewellen, one of the striking miners from Carbondale, Pa., was the last speaker. He gave an interesting account of mining life—an account that would never be printed in a capitalistic sheet.

This meeting marks an epoch in the Socialist movement in the state of New Jersey. The thin edge of the Socialist wedge has at last penetrated the trade union movement in this state, and no power on earth can keep it from striking the core.

A committee from the Socialist Daily recently visited one of the principal locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and stated the aims and objects of their coming paper. President Robert Hunter reports that after the committee withdrew the matter was taken up for discussion, and it was voted to lay it over until Monday, July 7, when a general meeting of all the locals will be held and one hour will be given to that particular subject, and the same committee is requested to be present at that meeting, as action will be taken at that time.

The progressive trade unionists in Newark are much elated over the election of Max Hayes as delegate to the American Federation of Labor by a referendum vote of the International Typographical Union. It is particularly gratifying because every union man in America knows upon just what platform the genial Max stands, and his election speaks volumes for the growth of Socialism in the ranks of the typos. It is truly amusing to watch the facial contortions of our so-called "safe and conservative leaders" when the name of Max Hayes is mentioned. They immediately gaze into vacancy and chew the end of reflection. And to add still more to their discomfiture comes the glorious news from Denver that the Western Federation of Miners have proven themselves worthy of the name of union men by adopting the Socialist platform in its entirely. Surely this has been a great week.

The Worker can now be found on sale every Saturday on the newsstand in Fireman's Building, corner Broad and Market street.

TREMAINE.

MAINE NOTES.

The comrades at Madison organized last week with a charter membership of twenty-seven.

J. D. Groves, State Committeeman for Lincoln County, sends in an application for membership from Wiscasset, adding one more town to those already represented in that county.

Local Portland reports a gain of twenty members for May. The local is holding weekly meetings, and hopes soon to open permanent headquarters in connection with the labor unions, which are about to lease a building.

Great interest is being manifested in the coming of Comrade Carey to work with us this summer. The Executive has been almost snowed under with requests for dates, and if all the time asked for had been assigned, Carey would have to prolong his stay far into the winter.

The following dates have been assigned and accepted: Camden, July 10; Rockland, 11; Thomaston, 12; Bath, 14; Freeport, 15; Bath, 16; Portland, 17; South Portland, 18; Westbrook, 19; Biddeford, 21. Other dates are in process of arrangement and will be reported later.

It is the intention of the Executive Board to close the state campaign with a series of mass meetings, to be held simultaneously throughout the state on the eve of election.

The boys are full of courage, and optimistic as to results. F. E. I.

—The fact that a caterpillar eats six hundred times its weight in food in a month is somewhat overshadowed by the fact that it takes so much to satisfy one Rockefeller for a month that several times six hundred men of his weight can't get enough to eat for two months.—The Socialist.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Picnic & Summer Night's Festival of

Local New York, S.D.P.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 29,

AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK.

Tickets, 10 cents — At the Gate, 15 cents

Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 4th Street.

"WHERE WE STAND."

A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 50 for $1.40, 100 for $2.50, postpaid. Order now.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.

Published by THE COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Musket," by Frank Stuhlman; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10c. a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted. SPECIAL.—Upon receipt of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 300 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Where We Stand."

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

R·I·PANS

I was troubled with torpid liver for many years and was subject to dreadful headaches, which confined me to my bed once a week. A friend recommended Ripans Tabules. I did not have much faith, but he persuaded me to try them, and inside of three weeks I was a cured woman. On account of my age I hardly thought it possible to effect a cure, as I had been subject to those awful headaches since I was a little girl.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!

If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER,

GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 ½ E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave.
357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th Sts., New York.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
220 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 933. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counselor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building)
7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT . . .
Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by BEN. HANFORD	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by REV. FATHER MCGRADY	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by ALGERNON LEE	3 Cents
The Proletariat by KARL KAUTSKY	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by JOS HARRIMAN. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by KARL MARX and FRED'K ENGELS	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. ENGELS	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. STONE	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by KARL KAUTSKY	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by FRED'K KRAFFT	10 Cents
The Adventures of JOHN MCCUE—Socialist	10 Cents
This Religion of Capital by PAUL LAFARGUE / Social Effect of Machinery by FRANK W. COLTON	10 Cents
Where we stand by JOHN SPARGO	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by ROBERT BLATCHFORD	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" 10c. "American Farmer," By Simons. Cloth 50c. "American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00. "The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c. "History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth $2.00. "Religion of Capital." By Lafargue 10c. "Social Effect of Machinery." By Colton 10c. "Tales from Gorky" $1.20. "The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons 5c. "The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth $1.00. "Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford 15c. "Voice from England." By Father McGrady 10c. "The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth $2.60. "Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 229 pages $4.00. "Where We Stand." By J. Spargo 5c. "Woman." By Martha Moore Avery 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 cash or $1 a month five months makes you joint owners in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer, Simons, Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism, Vanderveide, Paper	.25	.15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx, Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Rights Commonwealth, Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family, Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age, Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels, Cloth	.20	.12
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels, Paper	.10	.06
Socialism, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Paper	.10	.06
Life of Engels, Kautsky, Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism, Per copy	.05	.02
Pocket Library of Socialism, Per 100, assorted	2.25	1.00
International Socialist Review, Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review, Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative) 56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.
"What Is Socialism?" by Mills. Per 100..10c.
"Scientific Socialism," by Mills. Per 100..20c.
"The Civilized Monkeys," by Warren. Per 100 15c.
"Ahlt Grabitall, Financier," by Warren. Per 100 20c.
Convenient in Size. Convincing in Argument.
Send a dime for 10 weeks' subscription to The Coming Nation, an illustrated Socialist weekly, and sample copies of the above leaflets. Address:
THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street, —District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 3 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 517 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kassiner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America,
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 130 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $3.00 and $2.50 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Schenectady, Albany, Oneida, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass. New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lazerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, O. San Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 229

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 19 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.
F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST., New York City.
Use this Label. Union Printer
Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

By Edmond Kelly.

(Note.—Mr. Edmond Kelly is the author of "Justice" and "Collectivism" and late Professor of Economics and Municipal Government at Columbia University.)

In an article on "Government Ownership and Class Rule" in The Worker of April 6 it is argued that government ownership under capitalistic government will be of no benefit to the working class; that its indiscriminate advocacy is now a distinct hindrance to Socialist propaganda.

If this contention means that Socialists must not be content with pushing measures favoring government ownership, but perhaps at the same time organize for the purpose of securing control of the government, all Socialists are likely to agree.

"If, however, it means that the Socialists must control the government before efforts are made to secure government ownership, the contention is worth careful examination; for, if well founded, it would prevent Socialists from favoring any movement in the direction of government ownership until Socialists were themselves in control of the government.

This contention is a part of a general question of policy of immediate importance to all those interested in practical Socialism, and constitutes the great stumbling block in the way of concerted Socialistic action to-day in France. When parliamentary government was threatened in its very existence by the divers opinions held regarding the Dreyfus case, and the inability of any ministry to secure a sufficiently permanent majority to transact the business of the country, M. Waldeck-Rousseau was dragged from the retirement which he had earned because he seemd to be the only man in France capable of uniting a sufficient number of elements in the Chamber to weather the hurricanes that were blowing from every side of the compass at that critical juncture. Obviously, at that time there was only one issue upon which the parliamentary factions could unite: There must be either a majority found in favor of Dreyfus, or one found against Dreyfus. Waldeck-Rousseau found a majority consisting of the entire Left, including the Socialists pure and simple, in favor of a fair trial; and he constituted a cabinet in which all the factions of the extreme left were represented, including the Socialists themselves in the person of M. Millerand. For the first time in the history of France it became possible for the Socialists to exercise some influence upon legislation through representation in the ministry. The presence, however, of Millerand in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet immediately determined a division in the ranks of the Socialists, an important part of them maintaining that Socialists should not compromise with a capitalistic government, but must remain in opposition until they were strong enough to elect a homogeneous Socialist ministry, capable of carrying through the entire Socialist program.

The argument presented by this faction of the Socialist Party in France, known as Guesdists, is very similar to the contention made in the article referred to, and as such is entitled to our most careful consideration; the issue it raises may be stated thus: Shall Socialists co-operate with those citizens who have not imagination enough to understand—or, perhaps, sincerity enough to admit—the righteousness of the Socialist cause, but who, nevertheless, are sufficiently impressed in favor of municipal ownership to vote for it. I venture to point out in support of the affirmative the following argument:

Assuming that the policy of the Socialist should be to secure control of the government, he can only do this in one way: By bringing to any one election a majority of voters to the polls. The art of securing government may be reduced to the art of causing a majority of votes to be cast at the polls. What, at the present moment, are the difficulties in the way of securing such a result, whether at a city, state, or a national election?

I take it that the greatest obstacle is ignorance. Not one cultivated man out of a hundred has yet taken the trouble to study Socialism; the general notion about Socialism is that it is a crazy expression of discontent, vaguely connected with anarchy and assassination. This creates an emotional opposition to Socialism. The few who reason on the subject of Socialism are opposed to it because they believe that Socialism is not practical; some believe that it is by the organization of trade unions alone that the workingman can fight the capitalist; others, who have studied Herbert Spencer, believe that there are scientific and philosophical reasons against Socialism. To the ignorant there is no lesson so potent as actual experience. It has been found quite useless to tell New York citizens that the city of Manchester manufactures gas at one-half the price that is charged by private companies in New York. They won't believe it; or they will endeavor to explain it away on some such theory as that of a lower rate of wages prevailing in England. The only way to satisfy the New York citizen that the city of New York can manufacture gas cheaper than private companies is for the city to do it. The only way to satisfy the New York citizen that the city can run tramways cheaper than private companies is for New York to do it. When the New York citizen finds that the city can manufacture gas and run tramways cheaper than private companies, he may then be induced to undertake the task of distributing coal, milk, ice, and other necessaries. When the New York citizen discovers that the city can do this cheaper than private companies, the citizen will then be prepared to take the next step looking towards an extension of municipal functions.

It is useless to ignore the lack of imagination of our fellow parishioners. They not only lack imagination, but they lack the faculty of their senses; to-day, as 1900 years ago, may it still be said "eyes have they and see not; ears and hear not!" If we wait until a majority of citizens are converted to the entire Socialistic program, we shall have to wait—like the Roman peasant—until the Tiber runs dry.

Fortunately, there are many men of ability who are preaching the economy of municipal ownership. These men have not yet grasped the whole Socialist program, and probably never will, but they are at present willing, not only to vote themselves for municipal ownership, but to induce others to do so. If to this the vote of all the workingmen could be added, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a majority could soon be secured, in most of the large cities of the Union, in favor of municipal ownership. This once achieved, a distinct progress would have been gained towards the securing of national ownership, and thus slowly the ignorance that doesn't believe in the economy of government ownership and that constitutes the most formidable obstacle to Socialism, would be gradually removed.

It is perfectly true that so long as government is in the hands of the capitalist class, so long the realization of the whole Socialistic program will be adjourned; but the question before us is not how would LIKE best to realize Socialism, but how we CAN best realize it. Obviously, we would all be most satisfied were we to be able to secure a majority in favor of Socialism at once, and at once carry out the whole Socialist program. But there are two convincing reasons why we should not be able to do this: The first is the argument drawn from history; the other is the argument drawn from existing facts.

The argument drawn from history may be briefly stated as follows: No radical, social or political change was ever effected in a short time; the more sudden a revolution, the greater the reaction from it; the slower the revolution, the less the reaction from it. The slower, therefore, the change, the more permanent is it likely to be. This is the lesson of history.

When we turn now to the existing facts we find that the ignorance that prevails on the subject of Socialism is so colossal that we cannot hope to dispel it, except by the slow persuasion which comes from the experience of actual results.

But there is another reason for preferring the slow method: The running of tramways is not an easy business to learn; the manufacture of gas can only be managed by experts; all business has its own special difficulties to overcome. The very distribution of coal requires knowledge of detail which is possessed only by those who have been long engaged in its business; the same may be said of the distribution of ice, milk, and all other necessaries. The great argument in favor of a municipality undertaking this class of business is that it ought to be able to do it more cheaply than a number of competing individuals. Just as it is easier for the national post office to distribute letters from door by door, so will it be cheaper for a city to distribute milk, coal, and other necessaries, door by door. But if the Socialists, having got control of the government, were to undertake immediately the business of manufacturing all the commodities which we need for our use and comfort, and the distribution of these commodities amongst all the citizens, with due regard to economy and fairness of distribution, without having previously educated a sufficient corps of officials to do this difficult task, is it not clear that their first efforts would result in confusion so bewildering that discredit would be thrown upon Socialism itself? Whereas if, on the contrary, a city or state were to assume, gradually, the manufacture of gas one year, the management of tramways the next year, the distribution of milk the next, the distribution of ice the next, and so on, is it not obvious that what a city could not undertake without the greatest danger at a single effort, it could undertake without danger by degrees?

There is, of course, a great deal more to be said on this subject. There is reason for believing that the transition from the fierce jealousy and hatred of individualism to the generosity and disinterestedness that should mark the Socialist régime is one that will require slow changes of temperament spreading over the lapse of considerable time; but it would take too long to develop the scientific arguments in favor of this contention. I shall therefore close this brief memorandum with the expression of regret that when the Central Labor Union of Toledo received a communication from the so-called Non-Partisan Federation, upon the board of which may be noticed such names as those of Samuel M. Jones, Frank Parsons, John R. Commons, H. D. Lloyd, and others, the co-operation of the Union was refused by unanimous vote. Would it not have been possible vigorously to stand by the principles of the Union without refusing the co-operation of men who, however little they may understand the real aim of the workingman, are nevertheless, with such light as they have, moving generally in its direction?

—C. F. Hudson, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., writes: "Please continue my subscription to The Worker for one year. It is the real thing and pleases me because it calls things by their name. There is only one brand of Socialism and we get that, unadulterated, through The Worker. When we get the Daily I will have no excuse for reading a capitalist paper."

—Socialism would not break up the home of the workingman, but it might cause the millionaire to get along with a few less servants in his house.—Erie People.

REPLY TO MR. KELLY.

The arguments advanced by Mr. Kelly, as a believer in Socialism, in favor of municipal ownership under capitalistic administration, have all received previous attention in The Worker, and the present treatment of the question will therefore be brief. Mr. Kelly's contribution, being a particularly good presentation of the opposite view, is published that the two positions may be fairly compared and the correct position for Socialists thus seen.

For a more complete treatment of the question the reader is referred to an article entitled "The Essential Point in Socialist Propaganda," in The Worker of December 15, 1901; an article on "Socialism and Public Ownership," in The Worker of May 1, 1902; and an editorial, "The Socialist View of Municipal or Government Ownership," in The Worker of May 18.

Millerand, whose case is cited by Mr. Kelly as another phase of the same question of co-operation with capitalistic forces, is universally condemned by the Socialist press and the Socialist parties of all countries. And even Jaurès, his one time supporter, has now stated that a Socialist cannot consistently become a minister in a capitalistic cabinet. The exigencies of the Dreyfus case and the supposed necessity of saving the republic were the only reasons advanced to justify his position, and these are no longer valid.

Our position is this: Municipal ownership under a capitalistic administration will not appreciably benefit the working class; and, conceding that the previous establishment of municipal ownership might be of some small advantage to a Socialist administration and a step in the transition to Socialism, the fact remains that the Socialist movement would lose its essential character and ultimate aim in advocating municipal ownership under capitalistic government, and that the spread of discontent and the pressure of an uncompromising, revolutionary Socialist movement will drive the capitalist political parties to establish municipal ownership sooner and more surely than any reform agitation could. It is this latter point that Mr. Kelly misses. The trusts are a step in the transition to Socialism, but Socialists would not for that reason spend their time in advocating the organization of trusts—the capitalists will attend to that themselves. And as mere municipal ownership, in itself, will not benefit the workers, it is a fatal mistake for believers in Socialism to advocate it independent of a change to working class government.

But the fundamental error in the position taken by Mr. Kelly—the idea that the course he favors would cause a beneficial increase in the Socialist vote—is centered in his statement that: "The art of securing government may be reduced to the art of causing a majority of votes to be cast at the polls." On this point, see editorial under the heading "Not by Votes Alone."

Mr. Kelly believes that we should "co-operate with those citizens who have not imagination enough to understand—or, perhaps, sincerity enough to admit—the righteousness of the Socialist cause." This does not require much comment. The question is one of material interests and those who have not the sincerity to admit the correctness of our position are those whose material interests are opposed to it, although their material interests may lead them to favor municipal ownership in order to reduce taxation, etc. Socialism will not come primarily because it is "righteous," but because the material interests and necessities of the producing class demand it and because economic evolution will force it.

Mr. Kelly lays great stress on the "economy" of municipal ownership, but the working class would not get the benefit of this economy—it would go to the property-owning class in the shape of reduced taxation. The working class do not pay the taxes except in the same sense that they pay the profits and dividends of the capitalist, for if reduction of taxation reduces the cost of living, a reduction in the cost of living is always followed by a reduction in wages, because the standard cost of living determines the wages of the workers, wages being forced down to this point by the competition for jobs. So the people who "endeavor to explain away" the economy of municipal gas in Manchester "on some such theory as a lower rate of wages prevailing" are right after all. The trusts effect great economies, but the savings made by these economies go to the owners of the trusts. Likewise the savings made by the economies of municipal ownership under capitalistic administration would mostly go, indirectly, to the capitalist class in control of the government.

We are not quite so despondent over the ignorance of the people as Mr. Kelly is. The increase of the national Socialist vote from 2,000 in 1888 to 130,000 in 1900 would seem to show that they are learning at quite a good rate. And two and a quarter million Socialist votes in Germany shows that the economic and political education and organization of the working class is anything but a hopeless task. And it must not be forgotten that a great industrial crisis from overproduction, throwing thousands of men into the army of the unemployed, is likely to swell the Socialist ranks enormously. Such a crisis would bring more to our ranks than would the success of municipal ownership in every city in the nation. If the statement be true that: "Not one cultivated man in a hundred has yet taken the trouble to study Socialism," it does not worry us in the least. For most of the men who have the time and money to become "cultivated" belong to the class whose material interests would cause them to oppose Socialism anyway. We do not think many workingmen, "having studied Herbert Spencer, believe that there are scientific and philosophical reasons against Socialism." The class which has time and education to study Herbert Spencer is the capitalist class, which we have to fight. Educated men who care more for the study of Herbert Spencer than the pursuit of wealth and whose intellect and idealism would lead them into the Socialist movement would, of course, be a great and welcome aid, but the mass of Socialists must come from the workers, whose class interests the Socialist movement represents. Mr. Kelly says: "To the ignorant there is no lesson so potent as actual experience." But if municipal ownership is not Socialism where will the "lesson of actual experience" come in? And if municipal ownership is Socialism how will those whose ignorance makes them opposed to Socialism be converted to it?

Mr. Kelly says: "No radical social or political change was ever effected in a short time." How about the Declaration of Independence and the freeing of the chattel slaves by the Emancipation Proclamation? However, the point is that social changes are effected by a long process of economic development (for instance, the trusts as the economic evolution towards Socialism) and this social change is then recognized and its logical conclusions carried out and institutions adjusted to it by political change which may be sudden and revolutionary.

It is true that we cannot at once carry out the whole Socialist program, but the steps towards carrying it out consist in the gradual conquest of the powers of government. Wherever the Socialist Party is put in power it will carry out as much of the Socialist program as its power enables it to, and when the Socialist Party has captured the national government there is no reason why it cannot at once proceed to carry out the whole Socialist program.

As to the ability of a Socialist administration to immediately undertake the administration of industry, it may be pointed out that the real work of management is done for the capitalists by hired managers. These same men, if necessary, could be hired, at least temporarily, by a Socialist administration. Also, it must be remembered that much of the work of management necessary under the competitive system, such as getting trade, beating rivals, business strategy, etc., would disappear under Socialism. But there is no reason to doubt that workingmen who are able to organize and successfully maintain immense trade unions, in the face of all opposition from capitalists, government, and press, could also organize and manage industrial affairs.

Mr. Kelly says: "There is reason for believing that the transition from the fierce jealousy and hatred of individualism to the generosity and disinterestedness that should mark the Socialist regime is one that will require slow changes of temperament spreading over the lapse of considerable time." This is aside from the question under consideration, but it may be remarked in passing that, although generosity and disinterestedness will no doubt mark the Socialist regime and be most natural under it, they are not prerequisites to its establishment, but will follow naturally after the removal of the economic causes of jealousy and hatred. Human nature changes quickly in response to education and right environment. Let the child of coarse and ignorant parents be adopted and educated by a refined, kindly, and intelligent couple, and if the child itself does not develop into a refined, kindly, and intelligent being, at least the children of that child will, if reared under the same circumstances. Considering this, it is doubtful if the change wrought in the race by the better environment of Socialism, will require a very considerable lapse of time to show itself.

As to Mr. Kelly's regret that the Central Labor Union of Toledo refused to co-operate with Samuel M. Jones, Frank Parsons, John R. Commons, H. D. Lloyd, and other "men who, however little they may understand the real aim of the workingman, are, nevertheless, with such light as they have, moving generally in its direction"—the question is not as to the sincerity of these men, but as to the intelligence and the correctness or incorrectness of their position. Sincerity does not render an illogical and mistaken position any less dangerous and harmful.

To come back to the subject of discussion, Mr. Kelly is correct in saying that our position "would prevent Socialists from favoring any movement in the direction of government ownership until Socialists were themselves in control of government." The Socialist position is that it is a matter of indifference to the working class, and that it is more likely to come as a concession to a revolutionary spirit in the working class than in any other way. We are opposed to the indiscriminate advocacy of mere municipal ownership in itself by those who avow themselves Socialists because it leads to confusion, compromise, and the weakening of the revolutionary spirit, and delays the growth of class-consciousness, by its failure to recognize the class divisions and antagonisms.

COURTENAY LEMON.

THE SOCIAL VOLCANO.

By Daniel K. Young.

We call them fools, those people of St. Pierre,
Who sat in peace while Pelee groaned in pain,
And heeded not those warnings shrieked in vain,
But said, "For us there is no cause for fear,
The ground is firm and our estates are here,"
Till in an instant that most hellish rain
Of fire and death had wiped them off the plain
And naught was left but desolation sere.
But what of them, who heedless of the groans
Of poverty and human sufferings,
Their fellow men continue to enslave,
With jeer and taunt at men's despairing moans?
Oh, plutocrats and emperors and kings
Take heed from Pelee's desolating wave.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

Persons whose call in this world it is to reform the wicked have always deplored that moral perversity of the criminal mind by which it becomes angrier with the fellow that "squeaked" on the criminal than with the criminal or his crime. President Roosevelt is just developing that very tendency which has brought forth so many lamentable prison sermons and made the righteous weep for so many ages. The President is crying, "Who squeaked on Arnold—the torturer of the Filipinos?" If he were not something very much less than a moralist, he would be asking, "Who dares to conceal these unmanly crimes under the guise of patriotism?"

If there is anything else outside the cat family as like to a cat as a kitten is, that something else is ultimately public opinion. You may kill your cat eight times, and as everybody knows, it comes up the ninth time smiling with a new lease of life, requesting your signature. The press, the school, the pulpit, the landlord, the grocer, the policeman, the army, the genteel world at large, have united in killing off pro-striker public opinion. Yet, marvellous to relate, the capitalist conspirators both in Chicago and Pennsylvania are to-day up against a stronger pro-strike public opinion than they ever faced during all their previous crimes against labor. So far they have succeeded in stifling off each little group of workers resisting on behalf of human liberty and life and the eight executioners above named have buried the strike opinion. But lo, here it is, the ninth time. We begin to understand now why Hanna takes an interest in arbitration.

The president of the War College, R. I., Captain Frank E. Chadwick, has delivered what is called a scholarly, and what was at least in one respect, an appreciative address on the inevitable character of our future wars. He said that, as wars in the past have generally been of a commercial character, so are they sure to be in the future. Of course this view takes the glory-halleiujah gilt off the warrior's gingerbread, and makes of such magnificent patriotic bombshells as Spooner and Grosvenor mere commercial drummers and fifers, mere commercial pig-stickers. Alas! Now if Chadwick would go a step farther and tell us that commerce is itself only a war upon the world's labor for the appropriation of workingmen's products by the parasite class in possession of the armies of the nations, his hearers would have had a true diagnosis of war. But you cannot expect to learn too much at a kindergarten like the War College.

There is a man out Chicago way who writes for the New York "Times," a tory paper of this city, and this correspondent of a good tory paper frequently distinguishes between workmen, or poor people, and citizens. The last case of this peculiar new Americanism is in his report of the blocking up of Halstead street during the teamsters' strike by a street car, which, he says, was full of "citizens" who appeared to favor the "workmen" on strike. This uncitizenizing of poorer people I also recall in a former report of some "citizens" who saw certain persons carrying away an old house for firewood. People in cars are citizens. People in want of firewood are not.

The press of Great Britain has its share of snob reporters; but there is nothing in all Snobland can match the perpetual sneer at London's poverty and London's poor which appears in the columns of our big New York dailies. The newspaper readers of London are still too democratic for the impertinent, cheap, cynical stuff that goes for clever description in a New York daily. How coarse, how vulgar, how ragged, how indecent, how ignorant, how noisy, the people of the East End of London appear to the little Yankee snob reporter you can see for yourself by reading the reports of the Mafeking and peace jubilations of poor London.

Well, the Boer war is over, and it is well over; and it will be better over if some of our Socialist comrades will learn in future not to slop over on mixed questions of this sort. We are friends of all attainable rightly based liberty, but not therefore blind advocates of every new brigandage which takes to the mountains in that sacred name. What connection is there between a war upon the principles of capitalism and a sentimental enthusing for the gloomy despotic Boer? I never mistook him for a champion of liberty; and I am glad to have escaped the company of his numerous and varied political friends here in the United States.

The question of who is boss in the United States is evidently not an open question in the minds of that great railroad president who has played such a conspicuous part in the organizing of the present railroad war upon trade unions known to us as "the miners' strike." He says, with reference to the New York Board of Trade's appeal to President Roosevelt to step in and do something, "I do not believe that President Roosevelt will be foolish enough to take these resolutions seriously." And then he intimates who is king by showing "the mischief of creating in the minds of the strikers the idea that there is a new way by which the operators (owners) can be forced to grant demands WHICH THEY ARE NOT DISPOSED TO GRANT AND WILL NOT GRANT." Now who is king? Show me any language of unreason and despotism to match that; and as applied to the head of a state, show me any language of rebellion and defiance to match it. But it comes from the capitalists, and our government has been so long bossed from that quarter that even Roosevelt is not strenuous enough to mind it. I wonder could we grow an Andrew Jackson to-day?

If that Captain, or Colonel, MacDonald, who was accused of cruelty, oppression, immorality, and a little meanness by one of his soldiers, can carry his bluff through of prosecuting and punishing his accuser, he will undoubtedly be regarded by the military as a friend of their order and a rehabilitator of their Americanism and their honor. To frighten off at this stage of our expansion the honest, simple, Christian soldier, brought up in our Sunday schools, from telling the truth when he sees a murder or a rape or things of that sort, which count for nothing among patriots, is very essential to the maintenance of a good old-fashioned blind soldiering which does nothing but obey.

Bishop Thorburn's wretched showing before the Philippine committee the other day ought to be a warning to ecclesiastics to avoid exposing how little they know about God's doings. Although he volunteered the statement that "God put us into the Philippines," he got badly rattled on a few hypothetical questions. The Bishop only proved that his God is a Republican politician who will do nothing detrimental to the interests of the party. That God, is a Methodist and a Republican is naturally enough the Bishops creed. He used to be a Democrat and belonged to other denominations before Lincoln's time.

All the bands in Germany are practising "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." The Boer war is finished and the Kaiser's commercial expansion in that continent is therefore temporarily impeded. In one day the German press has passed from hatred to good fellowship with us and with the English. Prince Henryism means that there is business to be done. There is no objection to civility, of course; none to good-fellowship; none to learning our tunes and to flattering us. The only objection is to the rapidity and grossness of these changes as ordered from the circles of our masters. Insincerity, humbug, and lying are expected from a dime auctioneer; but the common people have not yet so fully realized the degeneracy of public life under capitalism as to hop about with kaisers and other montebanks with facility. The masses still retain some sense of public gravity and, though having little sense of pomp, they have a strong sense of decency.

A high and unusual compliment has been paid to Generals Corbin, Young, and Wood in the invitation to come to the military manœuvres in the Fatherland as the personal guests of his Majesty, Kaiser William, and he to pay all the expenses! Such a compliment has been paid by his Majesty to no other three gentlemen on earth. Now what more do you want? Now won't you do business with us? A Bowery boy could put a little more polish on than these potentates.

GOMPERS WAS TOO TIRED.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in many parts of the country with the disinclination of the several executive officers of the American Federation to exert themselves in helping strikers to gain their demands.

George Ramsey, chairman of the strike committee of the striking carriage workers of Cincinnati, in the official journal of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, says:

"President Gompers of the A. F. of L., while in Cincinnati was visited by a committee of the locked-out carriage and wagon workers and requested to wait on the manufacturers in conjunction with the committee and see if they could bring about a settlement of the differences existing.

"Gompers said he was sorry for the carriage workers, that his heart beat for them, and that he sympathized with them. And when the committee told him that it was not sympathy they were after but assistance from him as the head of the A. F. of L., and the carrying out of the duties of his office and try to settle the lock-out and strike that had been endorsed by the A. F. of L., he said he did not have time and was tired, and that he would deputize Frank Rist in his place. This the committee declined to accept.

"Samuel, this is a very bad state of affairs for the A. F. of L. to have a representative who is too tired to fulfill the duties of his office. But it was no more than we expected of him, as it was in keeping with the action of Secretary F. Morrison, when he was in Cincinnati investigating the same affair. Now, Sam, you little know that the men you refused to help in their hour of need are the men who stood by you and the cigarmakers when the K. of L., through Powderly and the ex-board, were fighting you. Now, it seems that you have fallen into the same rut as Powderly. It seems that you have forgotten the men that compose the A. F. of L. and assume to be greater than the organization, in refusing to do the duties of your office.

"In toadying to the representatives of capital and ignoring the representatives of labor, I will call your attention to the fate of Powderly and suggest it may be yours if you don't change your ways."

A NEW LEAFLET.

What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?

10 copies ..... 5 cents.
50 copies ..... 15 cents.
100 copies ..... 25 cents.
1,000 copies ..... $2.00.
Postpaid, cash with order.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

FOR THE DAILY.

Report of Progress in Gathering Funds.

Important Report of Organization Committee—Considered by Board of Management and to Be Presented at Next General Meeting.

The Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association met on Monday evening and received the report of the Organization Committee, which was exhaustively discussed and will be presented to the next general meeting of the Association on Monday evening, July 7. This report is of the utmost importance and there should be a full attendance to consider it.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to June 9:

Previously acknowledged	$5,833.00
Louis Michael, City	1.00
L. B. Palewsky, City	1.00
H. Goldberg, City	25.00
Frances J. Malloy, Brooklyn	5.00
Arb. K. u. S. Kasse, Br. 17, East New York	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, O.	25.00
Edward Cole, Dover, N. H.	3.00
P. A. Levene, City	50.00
23rd A. D., City	10.00
W. E. Ottner, City	5.00
Fred. Ebbers, City	2.00
Total	$5,985.00

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

Lena Rabinowitz, City	$ 2.00
Louis Michael, City	.50
S. Zechnowitz, City	10.00
F. J. Malloy, Brooklyn	1.00
Chas. R. Bach, Rochester	10.00
L. D. Abbott, City	5.00
A. Schonberg, City	1.00
J. A. Goldstein, City	2.00
A. S. Lindenmeyer, Hoboken	1.00
E. Neppel, City	5.00
P. Bauer, City	1.00
M. M. Bartholomew, City	1.00
E. P. Clarke, City	10.00
E. M. M., City	5.00
Miss J. Dubman, City	4.00
Jos. A. Dunne, City	2.00
A. William, City	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Herron	200.00
Joshua Epstein	2.00

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Tom Helde, Williamsbridge	.80
Chas. Moder, Williamsbridge	1.00
John F. Clark, City	5.00
Peter E. Burrowes, Brooklyn	1.00
Total for week: On pledges, $265.50; contributions, $7.80	$273.30
Previously acknowledged	1,338.68
Total cash	$1,611.98

Comrades who have made pledges are requested to notify Comrade Butscher at once of any change in address, as it will save considerable time and expense.

Comrades soliciting pledges are again urged to report promptly every week the result of their work.

District Organization.

The district managers are as follows:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

11th.—Geo. Brown, 423 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand street.

13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street.

15th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street.

Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark.

Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

Contributions and payments on pledges may be made to these agents, who will give receipts for all payments in the name of the Association.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

SWEDISH WORKERS MEET.

On Saturday evening, June 14, there will be held in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue and Sixteenth street, a mass meeting of Swedish workingmen to consider the question: Can we Swedish workers in this country do anything to help our struggling brothers in Sweden to gain universal suffrage?

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

OHIO CONVENTION.

Extends Fraternal Greetings to Striking Miners—Convention Both Spirited and Harmonious.

In Columbus, Ohio, on Decoration Day, the Socialist Party held its state convention. Forty-nine delegates were present, representing 539 party members. Secretary Critchlow's report showed twenty-nine locals in existence, with 822 members.

A full state ticket was nominated, as reported last week, headed by Max S. Hayes for Secretary of State.

Fred. G. Strickland of Yellow Springs was elected state organizer; Dayton was chosen as headquarters, and W. G. Critchlow as state secretary, with M. J. Hynes, Thos. Fisher, Edw. Gardner, Frank Tryer, and Geo. Webber as Local Quorum. The Secretary will receive a salary of $15 a week.

The following resolution, introduced by Delegate Keogh of Toledo, was adopted with ringing shouts of approval:

"We, the Socialists of Ohio, in convention assembled, send greetings to our fellow wage-earners the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania, and hereby pledge our moral and finacial support in so far as we are able to assist them, and earnestly hope they will carry their struggle to successful termination. We would call their attention to the fact that organized capital can be finally defeated by organized labor only at the ballot-box, and urge upon them the necessity of voting as they strike and elect members of the working class instead of representatives of those whose interests are opposed to them.

On this resolution the Cleveland "Citizen" comments thus: "We have heard of no other political party that has taken a stand on this question and don't expect to. The action taken at Columbus proves once more that the Socialist Party is not a 'friend of labor,' and does not deal in meaningless phrases and cheap gush, but it IS THE labor party of Ohio."

The convention was a spirited and yet a harmonious one. Most of those present actively took sides in all the discussions. One of the most earnest discussions was upon the adaption of the resolution introduced by C. R. Martin for national centralization in party affairs as opposed to state autonomy. On this question the old and experienced comrades, led by Martin and Hayes, were in favor of the resolution, while the newer comrades led by Strickland, were against its adoption. On a narrow margin the opposition succeeded in having the resolution tabled.

The draft of party constitution, as printed in The Worker of May 11, was taken up seriatim, altered, and corrected, and after earnest thought and careful deliberation the convention finally drafted a constitution which will be submitted to the membership for ratification or rejection. It provides, among other things, for a uniform system of dues of twenty-five cents per member per month, five cents of which goes to the National Committee, five cents to the State Committee and the balance to be retained by the locals.

WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

As a result of Comrade Collins' visit, Connellsville has a local of the Socialist Party, starting with sixteen members. Many locals have made preparations for meetings to be addressed by Collins and are asking for definite dates. The State Secretary will reply to those requests at the earliest possible moment. Local Spring Forge will issue a challenge in the name of Comrade Collins to debate with any defender of capitalism. Comrade Collins could not reach Austin by reason of train delays on Sundays. He speaks in the Coudersport opera house on June 10, and in the Montgomery opera house June 11.

A very successful county convention was held in Lancaster on June 4. A local will be formed in Maytown as a result. The following ticket was nominated: Congressman, L. L. Bixler, Lancaster; Sheriff, J. W. Johnson, Maytown; Prothonotory, Herman Appler, Lancaster; Registrar, Willis Mellinger, Lancaster; Treasurer, M. P. Wenger, Maytown; Clerk of Quarter Session, W. E. Worrel, Columbia; Coroner, F. B. Emig, Ephrata; Directors of Poor, I. S. Clare and V. Ross Stevens of Lancaster; Prison Inspectors, And. Bowman and E. W. Buchwalter, Rossmere; Auditor, D. K. Hartman, Witmer; Commissioner, Walter Pope, Lancaster; Assembly (northern district), S. A. Urich, Ephrata; A. M. Buchwalter, Rossmere, and E. B. Ebersole, Maytown; Assembly (city district), Herman Hoch, Lancaster; Senator, Harry Bowers, Maytown.

Philadelphia comrades are more active than ever. The very successful six months' lecture course at headquarters will close on Thursday, June 26. Miss Johanna Dahme of New York City will be the speaker that evening. Preparations are being made for open-air meetings. Candidates will be nominated in severa legislative districts.

Comrade Collins will reach the coal fields June 15, and will fill the following dates: June 15 to 17, Scranton; 18 to 20, Carbondale and vicinty; 21, Pittston; and for the following week in Wilkes Barre and vicinity.

Comrade Mailly of Massachusetts is in the strike field; besides distributing literature and holding meetings, he will supply the party press with reliable reports of the situation.

Contributions for agitation in the srtike region have been received as follows: Previously acknowledged, $21; Chas. Ricker, $1; Henry Backroth, $1; Women's Socialist Branch, No. 13, donation, $5; ditto, collection, $4.05; Vanderbilt comrades, $7.15; total, $39.20. Send all contributions to the Treasurer, J. Edelman, 807 West Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
State Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

—Again we say, don't try to remember all the boycotted goods on the market. Just purchase goods bearing a trade union label; that will do the business.—Brewers' Journal.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 12. NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Report of Meeting of State Committee.

John Spargo Nominated for Fraternal Delegate to Canada—Preparations for State Convention on July 4.

Comrade Phillips occupied the chair at Tuesday's meeting of the New York State Committee.

A communication was received from the National Committee, calling for nominations for Fraternal Delegate to the convention of the Socialist Party of Canada. As nominations are to be in by July 1 and locals would not have time to make returns, the Committee decided to make the nomination for the state. John Spargo was nominated. The reason for his nomination is that he recently made an agitation tour through Canada and will be of great service to our comrades of Canada in clearing the Socialist movement in accord with the international Socialist movement.

Reports from the Field.

Reports were received showing that Comrade Vail had held successful agitation meetings in Schenectady, Catskill, Troy, and Newburgh. Comrade E. P. Jennings reported a good discussion meeting in Union Sprin[illegible]. Local Johnston reported the election of officers. Reports showing activity were also received from Locals Catskill, New Rochelle, Peekskill and Watertown. Highland Falls and Central Park, L. I., are preparing to organize.

Preparations for Convention.

Comrades Slobodin and Spring were elected to prepare the report of the State Committee to the Convention on July 4.

Organizer Spring made a report on the condition of locals throughout the state.

Julius Gerber, Organizer of Local New York, reported, that in accordance with instructions of the State Committee, he had sent out the call for State Convention, instructions for primaries, primary notice blanks, and credential blanks.

It was decided to hold a special meeting on Tuesday, June 24, and every member of the State Committee should be present.

Every local in the state should make a special effort to be represented by at least one delegate in the convention, as steps are to be taken to put the state organization in the best working condition for the campaign.

Work of Vail and Spring.

Comrade Vail's dates for the coming week are as follows: June 18, Watertown; June 19, Dexter; 20, Corning; 21, Hornellsville; 22 to 24, Buffalo. The comrades in Watertown are just in the mood to work enthusiastically to make his meeting a success. The lew local at Dexter, which State Organizer Spring started on the path last month, will be able greatly to strengthen its position by the aid of Vail's clear exposition of Socialist principles and policy. And at Buffalo, where the clergy are already regretting their ill-advised attack on Socialism, which served only to draw increased attention to it, he will undoubtedly have an opportunity to do good work. It is hoped that Attorney Thayer, who dodged Spring after accepting his challenge to debate, will give Vail a chance to make things clear to him.

Organizer Spring is now at work in Westchester County. Last Thursday he addressed a business meeting of Local Yonkers, and on Friday a good street meeting was held. On Saturday he spoke on the street in Tarrytown and found several good men willing to form a local of the party. Spring will visit Tarrytown again on Thursday, June 19, and will probably effect organization. On Sunday afternoon he spoke to a large meeting of the striking hatters in the park at Yonkers, accompanied by Comrades Bauerberg and Barondess. All were well received.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the County of New York to elect delegates to the State Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the State of New York, and to nominate candidates for the general election, will be held on Saturday, June 28, 7 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, in the city and county of New York.

By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County, to elect delegates to the County, Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly District Conventions, will be held on Saturday, June 21, from 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., at the following places:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Second A. D., at 184 William street, office of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung."

Third A. D., at 126 Varick street, residence of Comrade Lowstrand.

Fourth A. D., at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 241 E. Broadway.

Fifth A. D., at 249 W. Eleventh street, residence of Comrade Mayes.

Sixth A. D., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

Seventh A. D., 330 W. Eighteenth street, residence of Comrade Lemon.

Eighth A. D., at 118 Division street, residence of Comrade Lane.

Ninth A. D., at 508 W. Twenty-sixth street, residence of Comrade Wecklein.

Tenth A. D., at 170 E. Fourth street, residence of Comrade Riegel.

Eleventh A. D., at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street, Meyer's Hall.

Twelfth A. D., at Great Central Palace, 90-96 Chrystie street.

Thirteenth A. D., at the West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 W. Forty-second street.

Fourteenth A. D., 238 E. Tenth street.

Fifteenth A. D., at 408 W. Fiftieth street.

Sixteenth A. D., at 817 E. Fifth street, residence of Comrade Panzer.

Seventeenth A. D., at 550 W. Fifty-first street, residence of comrade Fi[illegible]ass.

Eighteenth A. D., at 421 First avenue, hall.

Nineteenth A. D., at 125 Amsterdam avenue, hall.

Twentieth A. D., at 300 E. Twenty-sixth street, hall.

Twenty-first A. D., at 944 Columbus avenue, stationery store.

Twenty-second A. D., at 216 E. Forty-first street, hall.

Twenty-third A. D., at Beckman's Hall, N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

Twenty-fourth A. D., at 215 E. Fifty-ninth street, club room of the Socialist Educational League.

Twenty-fifth A. D., at 136 E. Twenty-fourth street, tailoring store.

Twenty-sixth A. D., at Preininger's Hall, 1432 Second avenue.

Twenty-seventh A. D., at 260 West Forty-first street, residence of Comrade Hoerdtner.

Twenty-eighth A. D., at 1497 Avenue A.

Twenty-ninth A. D., at 904 Eighth avenue, residence of Comrade Tauffer.

Thirtieth A. D., at the club-house, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Thirty-first A. D., at 80 E. One Hundred and Sixteenth street, residence of Frank Hill.

Thirty-second A. D., at 1708 Lexington avenue, office of Dr. Rubinow.

Thirty-third A. D., at 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, office of Dr. Ingerman.

BOROUGH OF BRONX.

Thirty-fourth A. D., at 380 Willis avenue, cigar store.

Thirty-fifth A. D., at 3309 Third avenue, club-house.

Annexed Districts, at Helde's Hotel, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York County.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY PRIMARIES.

Comrades of the Social Democratic Party in Kings County are, by action of their County Committee, called to meet in their assembly district branches Saturday, June 21, before 9 p. m. at the following places respectively:

1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. Branch, at 121 Schermerhorn street.

5th A. D. Branch, at 119 Harrison avenue, residence of Comrade Joseph Dooley.

6th A. D. Branch, at 30 Sumner avenue.

12th A. D. Branch, at Concordia Hall, Prospect avenue, between Sixth and Seventh avenue.

13th A. D. Branch, at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Colyer streets.

14th A. D. Branch, at 110 Huron street, residence of Comrade Joseph Bell Clayton.

15th A. D. Branch, at 187 Montrose avenue.

16th A. D. Branch, at the Socialist Club, 9 McDougal street.

17th A. D. Branch, at 540 Hancock street.

18th A. D. Branch, at 1658 Dean street.

19th A. D. Branch, at the Labor Lyceum 955 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., Branches 1 and 2, at Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D., Branches 1, 2, and 3, at Keystone Garden, 400 Glenmore avenue.

They are instructed to elect at these meetings delegates to a county convention called to meet on June 28 at the Socialist Club, near Fulton street and Ralph avenue, to choose the representatives for Local Kings County in the state convention, July 4th, in New York City.

WARREN ATKINSON,
Organizer.

NOTICE.

Subdivision of Local New York are called upon to elect delegates to the General Committee for the term beginning Saturday, July 12.

Financial Secretaries of subdivisions are called upon to send in their membership reports at once.

J. GERBER, Organizer.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

To the State Committees and Comrades of the Socialist Party: Pursuant to an invitation extended through G. Weston Wrigley, Provincial Secretary, the National Committee of the Socialist Party at its meeting in St. Louis, Mo., decided to send a fraternal delegate to represent the Socialist Party at the Canadian Socialist convention to be held in Toronto between September 1 and 13 (approximately), 1902.

In accordance with the decision of the National Committee I hereby call upon all the locals of the party in the United States to make nominations for such fraternal delegate. Nominations close July 1. Returns should be made in organized states to the secretary of the State Executive Committee. In all other states returns should be made direct to the National Secretary.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

FOR THE DAILY.

Report of Progress in Gathering Funds.

Organization Committee at Work — Comrades Volunteering to Assist — More Helpers Needed.

The Organization Committee of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association met last Monday evening at the Labor Lyceum for the purpose of organizing committees to visit the trade unions of New York, explain to them the plans for the Socialist Daily, and ask their co-operation to the extent of sending delegates to a conference to be held at the Labor Lyceum on Thursday, July 24.

Eighteen comrades volunteered to engage in this work and will be advised by Secretary Butscher as to the bodies they are to visit. Any other comrades who can give a little time to the work, even one night a week, are requested to inform Comrade Butscher.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to June 16:

Previously acknowledged ...	$5,983.00
Jos. Barondess, City ...	10.00
John Szarko, Tuscan, Ariz...	25.00
A. F. Simmonds, Peekskill, N.Y.	10.00
Soshinsky, Newark, N. J.	5.00
D. Micholowski, City	6.00
Max Diamond, City	5.00
Carl Steinke, Norwich, Conn...	3.00
Chas. Schuefel, Newark, N. J.	6.00
Otto Schuefel, Newark, N. J...	5.00
Fritz Von den Steinen, Newark	5.00
Rich Vonden Steinen, Newark.	5.00
Wm. Hilt, Newark	5.00
Emil Zimmermann, Newark ..	5.00
Carl Schneider, Brooklyn	15.00
Total	$6,095.00

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

John F. Handlon, City	$3.00
E. M. Meltzer, City	1.00
D. Micholowski, City	.50
Soshinsky, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Max Diamond, City.....	.50
Dr. Girsdanski, City	3.00
E. Spranger, City	2.00
W. Brayer, City	.50
W. C. Burgwald, City	.25
M. Guenther, City	1.00
Carl Steinke, Norwich, Conn...	1.00
Carl Classen, City	2.00
H. D., City	1.00
W. Butscher, Brooklyn	1.00
Ph. Lane, City	2.00
Emil Zimmermann, Newark...	1.00
Wm. Hilf, Newark	1.00
Chas. Schuefel, Newark	.50
Edw. Rau, Newark	1.00
Fred. McIntosh, Newark	1.00
Andrew Moeller, Newark	1.00
Timothy Ivers, Graniteville, Vt.	1.00
Carl Schneider, Brooklyn	2.00
J. C. Brann, City	1.00

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Herman Langer, Roxbury, Mass.	$2.00
L. Roemer, Newburgh, N. Y.....	1.00
C. Peterson, Newburgh, N. Y...	1.00
O. Pfleger, Newburgh, N. Y.....	.25
John Feurstein, Newburgh, N.Y.	.25
J. Steffe, Newburgh, N. Y.	.25
Samuel Foster, Newburgh, N. Y.	.25
Dr. H., Bayonne, N. J.	10.00
Aug. Stehr, Granite Falls, Wash.	.50
Wm. Menzel, Granite Falls, Wash.	.50
Hy. Menzel, Granite Falls, Wash.	1.00
Gust. Messerschmidt, Granite Falls, Wash.	1.00
Joe Blankley, Granite Falls, Wash.	1.00
Chas. Fyl, Granite Falls, Wash.	1.00
Geo. Mengel, Granite Falls, Wash.	5.00
Geo. Burkhardt, Detroit, Mich...	2.00

Total for week: On pledges, $29.25; contributions, $27 .. $56.25
Previously acknowledged 1,611.98

$1,668.23

District Organization.

The district managers are as follows:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

11th.—Geo. Brown, 423 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand street.

13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street.

15th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street.

Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark.

Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

THE STRIKE OF YONKERS HATTERS.

Eleven Hundred Men Listen Gladly to Socialist Speakers—National Union Neglecting its Duty.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 16.—The strike of the eleven hundred men at Waring's hat works is still continued and the strikers are gaining ground, principally in becoming more conscious of the fact of the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class, our comrades not sparing any efforts to enlighten the strikers on the subject and to show them the real meaning of the strike.

Although no work is being done at Waring's at present, the shop is kept running and boxes, supposed to contain hats, are constantly carried out of the shop, in order to show to the strikers that the work is being continued and that they may as well give it up. The merry winds, though, last week exposed the game, by rolling a box off the wagon; the lid came off and showed the box to be empty.

The efforts of the police to provoke the strikers to a semblance of a riot have so far failed and the men are holding out in fine shape and are getting ready for a long struggle.

Meetings are being held daily, where the situation is explained to the men and various counsel and advice given. Comrade Bauerberg addressed about six hundred strikers on Friday last, when he told them that their present strike is only a little local skirmish, a part of the general war all over the world, where the army of the proletariat is battling against the forces of Capital. He advised them not to forget that the principal battle takes place on Election Day, and if they want to win their strikes and be men of thought and not beasts of burden, they should vote for their own party and not for the Republican or Democratic hirelings of Capital. All references to political action on independent labor lines were heartily applauded, and the general impression is that the Socialists are right and that they are the only friends of the strikers.

On Sunday Comrade Spring, State Organized of the S. D. P., was present at the meeting of the strikers. After Comrade Joseph Barondess had addressed the strikers on purely economic matters, and in a very clear and forcible way explained them the situation an dadvised to hold out in order to win. Comrades Spring and Bauerberg spoke to the men. Comrade Spring, who a night before addressed an open-air meeting near the strikers' headquarters, was enthusiastically received, listened to with remarkable attention and warmly applauded. Good results are expected from this agitation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Waring, the owner of the factory, who intended to spend his workingmen's money at the coronation, has hastily returned to Yonkers. Royal honors are apparently secondary in importance to money-getting, and Mr. Waring thought he could break the strike better than his hirelings. He came back, endorsed the acts of his superintendent, and is ready to buy any one who wants to sell himself.

The most deplorable thing in the situation is the fact that while the strike is on for the recognition of the label and the union, the strikers are not yet unionized. The officers of the United Hatters of North America give all kinds of flimsy excuses for not helping the strikers and with the sympathy of organized Labor on the side of the strikers, there threatens to develop an enormous scandal that will probably result in much trouble for the over-conservative president of the Hatters, M. Morrill. This gentleman, while not having enough backbone to tell the strikers that he does not care to unionize them and take them into the national organization, has first promised to come, then refused to come, and finally disappeared entirely, leaving the strike leaders unable to give a decent explanation to the rank and file of the reasons of Mr. Moffat's queer actions. If this strike is lost the blame should be placed directly on the shoulders of the officers of the United Hatters, for the local strikers are ready to hold out indefinitely if they are unionized. If not, their next best move would be the formation of an independent hatters' union with a label of their own. They do not care to take this step, but Mr. Moffat is forcing them on one side and Mr. Waring is fighting them on the other, and they are compelled to help themselves. The general public is in sympathy with the strikers and great credit should be given the president of the strikers' organization and the other officers for the able way in which they are handling the raw recruits of Labor in this difficult time. P. J. B.

KRELL PIANOS STILL BOYCOTTED.

The official organ of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union denies the widely published statement that the boycott on the Krell Piano Company of Cincinnati has been lifted. The boycott is still on, affecting the Krell, Royal, and Studio pianos, and should be observed everywhere, as the Krell Company has paid no attention to the employees' demands.

BUY UNION-LABEL BREAD.

WESTERN UNIONS.

President McDonald Re-Elected in A. L. U.

President Boyce of the W. F. of M. Declines Re-Election—Choice of Officers Confirms Progressive Resolutions—Debs Says Only Danger Is in Too Rapid Growth.

The "Colorado Chronicle," a labor paper, published in Denver, in summing up the results of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western (now American) Labor Union, says:

"After a session lasting almost two weeks, the convention of the Western Labor Union adjourned last Saturday afternoon. We give the proceedings in full up to the closing session. The convention was a busy one, and many advance steps were taken.

No Dual Organization.

"Perhaps the most important step forward is a change in the name of the organization. Hereafter it will be known as the American Labor Union. This removes the sectional feature and will aid in the work of organization in all parts of the country. President McDonald says that the work of organizing the unorganized laborers will be pushed with all the more vigor, but that under no circumstances will dual organization be encouraged or countenanced. The American Labor Union will aid in every possible way organizations already in existence.

"The convention committed the unions affiliated to an active advocacy of Socialism in addition to the promulgation of the distinct trade union idea. It is hoped that this will prove to be a clear method of using the immense power of the labor organizations with wisdom, allowing them to fully utilize their great strength in the political field.

To Organize Farmers.

"The new executive board is authorized to look after organization among the farmers along the line of economics. The aim will be to bring this numerous class of laborers in harmony with the views of the trade unionists. To this end such adherents will be assessed just half the regular per capita tax, namely, five cents a month."

Debs' Comment.

Comrade Debs, who took an active interest in the work of the convention and was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the assembled workingmen at Denver, writes to the "Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee, under date of June 6:

"The conventions will close to-day or to-morrow and their work will be complete and glorious. The old politicians and their henchmen who did all in their power to defeat political action on the part of organized labor are stampeded and thoroughly alarmed. You would be surprised could you realize what a tremendous change has taken place during the past few days. In this city of 200,000 the one pervading theme, go where you may, is Socialism. The red buttons of our party are in the churches, the stores, the restaurants, and everywhere; stranger meets stranger as comrade, and all are happy over the inspiring outlook. The one danger that must be guarded against is too rapid growth. There may be trouble from this source, but I am confident that we have a sufficient number of comrades scattered over the state who are well grounded to keep the ship true to her course and guide her safely to her destined port."

Boyce Retires.

Edward Boyce, who has held the office of President of the W. F. of M. through the days of its early struggle and to whose ability and devotion those who are familiar with its history agree in ascribing a large share of the credit for its growth, declined re-election, on the ground that he needs a period of rest after ten years of hard work in the organization. The justice of his request to be excused was recognized, although he would have been the first choice of the convention, and Charles H. Mayer of Deadwood, S. D., was elected in his place. Edward Hughes of Butte, Mont., was chosen as Vice-President and Wm. H. Haywood was unanimously re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer.

McDonald Re-Elected.

In the A. L. U. convention Daniel McDonald was re-elected as President, with D. F. O'Shea of Cripple Creek, Colo., as Vice-President, while Clarence Smith was unanimously re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer. The headquarters were placed at Butte.

The choice of officers in both organizations confirms the position taken in the resolutions previously reported, and there is every reason to expect that their policy will be both progressive and aggressive.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

The "Railway Employees' Journal," the organ of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, published at San Francisco, advocates Socialism in every issue. The Brotherhood is growing rapidly. The "Journal" says that at the present rate the organization will have a million members in 1905—which is nearly the number of men now employed on the railways of the country. Thus far, the principal strength of the new Brotherhood is west of the Mississippi, although it has some locals in the East.

—If you get this paper without having ordered it, you may know that some friend has had it sent to you. Read it and pass it on.

TRUST RULE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Court Helps Morgan to Crush Coal Strike.

Judge, Interpreter, Stenographer, and Witnesses, All Tools of the Soft Coal Trust.—A Travesty of Justice.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., June 12.—If anyone wishes to see to what an extent a gigantic trust can control the courts and apply their own laws, he need look no farther than Fairmont, the town from which Morgan's soft coal trust takes its name. Practically every mine in this district is owned by the Fairmont Coal Company, under the control of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Condition of the Miners.

It is a well known fact that the miners of this district are the worst oppressed and the least organized in the United States, and it is the attempt of the officers of the United Mine Workers to organize them that has brought down upon them the wrath of the combined millions of Wall Street.

The impression given out by the Trust that the men are an uncontrollable and vicious class is as false as their manufactured testimony in the trials now being held here, in which they are trying to convict seven officials of the U. M. W. of A. of violating an injunction which was secured by means of hoodwinking a court undoubtedly partial if not in actual sympathy with the Trust.

Thomas Haggerty, a national organizer of the United Mine Workers, with six assistants, came into this district about six weeks ago to more effectually organize the miners, and it is safe to say that his steps have been dogged by the Coal Trust's detectives every minute since he came. At every meeting he spoke, disguised detective stenographers have taken down his words, gaining admission by the false pretense that their reports were to be given to the Allied Trades Union.

The crime for which he is being tried, and for which he and his assistants have been deprived of their liberty, is the violation of a most infamous injunction. The men were practically enjoined from doing anything except eat and drink—and God knows they will do little of that; for, between the scant wages, the company store, and the company shanty, it is a constant nightmare to keep the wolf from the door.

No Rioting or Intimidation.

When the strike order was issued on June 7, all the union miners came out. They were promptly warned not to trespass on the Company's ground. At the mining hamlet of Monongah the men rented and paid for a building to stay in and, in fact, called it a "home." Here they congregated to talk over their affairs and listen to speeches and induced such of their friends as they could get to come to the meetings; they held several parades; but at no time did they trespass on anyone's land, simply using the public roads. The testimony of Sheriff Joliffe is that he never saw or heard anything like intimidation of other miners nor any riotous conduct, nor did he hear any threats against other miners or against the Company's property.

An Outrageous Injunction.

In the face of all this an injunction was secured. Some imported men who would stoop to anything for a dollar were hired to swear that they were afraid to go to work while the strikers were holding meetings. Then all was easy. An injunction was issued, FORBIDDING THE STRIKERS TO MARCH ON THE PUBLIC ROADS OR TO CONGREGATE WITHIN SIGHT OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY. Thus is "conspiracy" defined in West Virginia!

Trust Owns the Court.

The case is being tried before a justice who is a brother-in-law to Mr. Watson, millionaire coal magnate and head official of the Fairmont Coal Company, and his rulings are apparently all in favor of the Trust. The strikers' lawyers are C. B. Johnson of Clarksburg and A. G. Fickeisen of Wheeling, both able young men, who are making a strong case under the circumstances.

The witnesses are all Italians in the pay of the Fairmont Coal Company, and give their evidence through an interpreter who, by his own oath, is paid detective of the Company. The court stenographer was a stenographer-detective for the Trust. Thus the miners' chances of winning are about as remote as those of a man with one chance to win the capital prize in a lottery. The whole proceeding is a farce, a travesy of justice, and its sole purpose is to dispose of the organizers for the time and leave the men without a leader.

While Morgan is hobnobbing with King Edward, the West Virginia miners who create wealth for him are struggling against starvation. From the London dispatches I note that the Americans at Ambassador Choate's dinner were very attentive while the band played "God Save the King." No doubt, Morgan was wondering why someone in this country doesn't play "God Save the Country."

MINER.

—It does not establish the fact of a man's honesty to prove that he only steals or robs a little or a part of the time, or to show that his victims still have something left, or that his stealing or robbing actually benefits a lot of people.—Wm. T. Brown.

IN THE COAL STRIKE FIELD.

William Mailly Writes on Conditions Prevailing in the Anthracite Region.

A Well Conducted Strike—Miners' Confidence in Mitchell—Class Lines Sharply Drawn—Life of the Coal Miners.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

WILKES BARRE, June 15.—Whatever doubt existed in this region as to the early settlement of the miners' strike was almost wholly dispelled during the past few days, and the sixth week begins with every probability of an existence of the struggle for at least several weeks longer. The publication by the mine owners, in connection with the investigation by Carroll D. Wright, of the correspondence between themselves and the miners' officials leading up to the strike, brought final conviction that this was to be really a fight to a finish.

Perhaps it is well that this be the case. Sooner or later the fight would have to come, for the miners were never more determined to adjust the grievances and remove the conditions that have borne heavily upon them for many years. The victory of 1900 gave them a foretaste of what they might have with thorough organization, and they have been preparing to enforce more demands ever since that time.

On the other hand, the mine owners have also been preparing. They may have yielded to the miners under the stress of political exigencies two years ago, but, if they did, they have probably regretted it ever since; for the result has been an almost perfect organization of the miners throughout the whole region, and with that has come a limiting of the exactions practised upon them and a hindrance to the previously unbridled exploitation of the mine workers of all kinds. The union is an incubus which retards robbery and fetters fleecing. The refusal to meet the miners' union and to arbitrate was all in the line of a supreme effort to be made to shake off this incubus, destroy the miners' union and return to the conditions existing for twenty years prior to 1900.

What will be the outcome of the struggle is, of course, problematical. At present the operators are making no efforts to run the mines, other than an attempt at keeping out water and preventing gas from accumulating. They are having a hard time doing this even, and they will suffer greatly financially; for in addition to the damage done to the mines, must also be reckoned that inflicted upon the machinery by the incompetent men brought from the outside. For instance, I am told that a valuable aircompressor, at the Cunyngham mine near here, has been nearly ruined since the strike began.

It is doubtful if the operators expected the miners to act so unanimously as they have. The strike is in splendid shape. Not only are the miners out solidly, but the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen have quit to an extent beyond all expectation. There never was a more wholesale tie-up. To make matters more interesting, fire-bosses have been quitting at various places during the week, and it is hoped that all of them that can be reached will be out within the next few days. This is what has made the keeping of the mines clear of water and gas so difficult. The imported men are both incompetent and ignorant. They are working night and day and many have collapsed under the strain. It is safe to say that while the Coal Trust may increase profits by adding to the price of coal, much of these profits will have to go toward repairing mine property damaged through the strike.

Confidence in Mitchell.

How much of the solidarity displayed by the men is due to a conscious desire to remove the conditions oppressing them and how much to a feeling of loyalty to President John Mitchell is an interesting question. Mr. Mitchell is the hero of the anthracite region. The confidence in him is unbounded and extends among the workers of all trades. They believe in his honesty and have faith in his judgment. In my association with the miners and other working people, since arriving here, I have not heard a single word that could be construed as reflecting upon Mitchell's character or intentions. This accounts in a great measure for the present situation, but it also makes Mitchell's responsibility a heavy one. That he realizes this I am full sure. He is passing through a critical period in his career. The close of the strike, while meaning much to the strikers, will also mean a great deal to their president.

So far as can be seen, Mitchell has conducted himself admirably. He has shown caution and foresight, and he has the faculty of "knowing when to keep his mouth shut" developed to a remarkable degree. Perhaps this is one of the secrets of his success, for the leader who talks little has less to take back. One remark of his, disclosed in the correspondence already alluded to, which quotes him as suggesting that the mine-owners advance the price of coal 10 cents a ton to the public so as to admit an advance to the miners, has been misconstrued, purposely, of course. What he did say was that he felt sure the public would be willing to pay 10 cents a ton extra if they felt sure the miners would get it.

But while confidence in or admiration for President Mitchell has had a great deal to do with the unanimous stoppage of work, yet the feeling of revolt against conditions existing before the strike is also strong and widespread. This feeling has been smoldering for years, and had its first outlet two years ago. It has reached its fullest expression in the present strike—that is, so far as the miners have learned to express revolt. All that was required was organization, directed by men in whom the miners had confidence, to crystallize this feeling into concrete force and bring about a condition which finds the working class of the anthracite region arrayed in solid phalanx against their enemies.

Class Lines Clearly Drawn.

The class lines are drawn in this fight with a vengeance. The strikers admit of no equivocation or hesitation in a person showing on which side he or she stands. It is a case of being either for or against, and the merchant, politician, hotelkeeper or what else that hesitates or shows courtesy or shelter to the enemy or its satellites suffers for it. This feeling extends even among families, and civil war never stirred up more bitter strife between relatives than this strike has. The fight is carried into local school boards and the schools themselves, as in one instance, where the children of strikers refused to be taught by the sister of a scab, and quit in a body. All this is incomprehensible to the business man who has to toe the mark, or the mine owner who finds his power and influence weakened through it.

The latter, especially, while inviting war, such as this surely is, refuses to abide by the rules of war. He assumes the right to import the city degenerates, to arm them and allow them to intimidate the strikers, to provoke outbreaks of violence, to shoot and kill, as was done to the little McCann boy at Ashley, to bribe workmen to betray their class, and use the press of the country to falsify and prejudice the miners' cause, but when the miner carries the war into Africa and retaliates in kind, his conduct is denounced as "fiendish" and "un-American."

With all this, however, it is astonishing how quiet these 150,000 idle men are. True there have been demonstrations against scabs at several places, but no more than might occur on a holiday. There will be far worse on the Fourth of July in every city in the country. These demonstrations have been denounced and discouraged by the union in many localities. There appears to be no desire to injure anyone. The miners are content to fight the battle out along the present lines. They have not allowed themselves to be provoked into outbreaks, such as the mine owners really desire and try to bring about. The discipline is good, and if maintained, should do more than anything else to bring victory.

But there is the question of food to be reckoned with. So far this has not troubled the union much. Yes, notwithstanding the low wages received, the miners have gotten along very well. This is due to the preparations made for some time past, and there have been few complaints heard and no appeals made for support. Those of the strikers who have nothing have been able to get credit at the stores. The uncompromising position of the men has prevented merchants, who might feel inclined to refuse credit to old customers, from doing so. They know that the strike cannot last forever, and, win or lose, they will be remembered. Of course, if the strike continues much longer, help will be needed and it should be forthcoming. No workingman, or sympathizer with the working class, would hesitate to give help were it possible for them to see and hear with their own eyes and ears the conditions under which the miners work and live.

In writing of these conditions I know it will be hard to be conservative enough to save myself from the accusation of exaggeration. But it would be harder still to succeed in telling the whole truth and feel the subject has received full justice.

The encircling hills make the Wyoming Valley a natural amphitheater, where, at this season of the year, everything is lovely except where man has left his handiwork to mar the scene. For let the eye turn where it will huge coal breakers, hugged close by grim culm piles, rise up to blot the landscape and remind you that here King Profit reigns. It is the abundance of natural beauty blooming everywhere in the valley that makes the conditions under which the human beings live here more revolting to contemplate.

The Miners' Homes.

There is a marked difference between the clean, well preserved towns of New England and the mining towns of Pennsylvania. Here the streets are poorly tended and the houses dirty looking and seldom painted, though this is by no means a criterion of the interior. Glimpses through open doors invariably show cleanliness and attention. The inmates are apparently making the best of what's within their reach. Here and there are gardens, with rose bushes climbing round the porches, but the fences are decrepit and needing repair. The best looking houses are those owned by the workers and tended by themselves. There is no inducement for them to repair property for which the owner extracts exorbitant rent and yet cannot see his way clear to keep in good condition.

The rented houses are constructed of plain boards, many are without plaster and the inmates have to paper the interiors themselves, in many cases. Four to six rooms make up the

(Continued on page 4.)

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Comrades in New York should take note of the party picnic to be held on June 29 at Sulzer's Park and should sell as many tickets as possible. We shall soon need money for the campaign. A word to the wise is said to be sufficient. Show your wisdom.

No local in the state of New York should fail to have at least one delegate at the state convention on July 4. It is important that the convention should be truly representative of the will of the party in the whole state. More than that, the delegates from new and weak locals, personally meeting those from the stronger organizations and deliberating with them, will come back full of new ideas for carrying on the work and will bind the whole party more closely and harmoniously together. Let every local be represented.

"REFORMING" THE SENATE.

There is a movement on foot for popular election of United States Senators. It has been on foot for a good many years. It will probably continue so for a good many more.

A great deal of quite unfounded enthusiasm is being worked up in some quarters over this proposition. It is a part of the business of the capitalist politicians to work up factitious enthusiasm over political reforms which will take a long time and use up a great deal of energy in carrying them through and which, when carried, will not amount to much, as a means of distracting the people's attention from the great economic revolution which could be carried through just as easily and which, when carried, will solve all the problems that these political reforms do not touch.

Certainly the present constitution of the United States Senate is very absurd. It is absurd that the Senators should be elected by the legislatures of the various states instead of being elected by the people direct. It is also absurd that little Nevada or Delaware should have equal representation with such populous states as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio. The United States Senate is almost as absurd in its constitution as the British House of Lords; and it is much more dispowerful, for good or evil—mostly for evil—than that antiquated body. It would be a very sensible course to make the representation of the states in the Senate proportional to their population, as it is in the House of Representatives, and to provide for election of Senators by popular vote. It would be still more sensible to abolish the Senate altogether.

But after all, if it is merely a question of reforming or abolishing the Senate, it is a very small question and will not make much difference, one way or another.

A contemporary—one of those papers which are very loud and "radical" on everything except the real living question of the day—says:

"It is time for the people to take back to themselves the election of the Senate. While the trusts control senators, they control the country. Such a condition of affairs must become very serious for the nation, and ultimately very serious for the trusts. They would be better off if they would submit now to gentle curbing and control. Thus they might for a long time evade absolute suppression and confiscation.

"The people of this country will not permit any collection of corporate pocketbooks to rule through the senate, and Mr. Vest and others interested might as well make up their minds to that fact."

Anyone who follows the Washington dispatches knows that the House of Representatives is just as completely under the control of the trusts as is the Senate. Sometimes the Senate serves as a convenient shield for the rascality of the House, as when the House gains credit by passing labor bills and then sends them to the Senate to be strangled.

But that is all. There is no essential difference between the two bodies. The same set—or the same two sets, Republicans and Democrats—of capitalist politicians, tools of the trusts, control both branches of Congress. If we "reform" the Senate, it will be as good as the House—no better; and that means that it will be good for nothing, so far as the working class is concerned, until the working class begins to elect its own men on its own platforms, to make the laws.

Socialists will not waste any time on such petty reforms as direct election of Senators. We are after the whole thing. We advise the working class to elect their own men to the House of Representatives next fall. We advise them to elect their own men to the legislatures of the various states at the same time, and so to ensure the election of working class Senators, too. We can do all this just as easily as we would "reform" the Senate. And by doing it we will accomplish something in fact, not only in name, as in the case of Senatorial reform.

AN INSTRUCTIVE CONTRAST.

The workingmen of this country may well institute a careful comparison between two opposed policies as exhibited in the news reports of the last five months: The record made by the American Federation of Labor's Legislative Committee at the National Capitol, as told in the organ of the Federation; and the record made by the two Socialist members in the Massachusetts Legislature, as reported in The Worker from week to week.

The former is a record of disheartening failure, in spite of the Federation's membership of more than a million, in spite of its full treasury, in spite of the exalted society in which its officers move. The other is a record of progress, inspiring hope and enthusiasm in the mind of every Massachusetts workingman who has followed it; yet it is the record of only two men, backed by an organization of a few hundred men, with no money in their treasury, and with no "social position" and no support from the daily press.

The difference, which made the one a failure and the other a success, is the difference between the Socialist policy of independent and uncompromising political action on a working-class basis, and the Federation policy of begging for favors at the hands of our enemies.

If we may judge from our experience in Massachusetts, one Socialist in Congress would accomplish more practical good for the working class in one session than the labor lobbyists have accomplished in the last fifteen years.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA LIBRE.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the independent government of Cuba comes the emphatic announcement that "Cuba needs money." That foreshadows the fate of the new republic, as planned by the Capital Kings.

The historic drama which we may expect to see enacted within the next few years, with Cuba as its scene of action, just as it has previously been enacted, over and over again, with other small nations, is somewhat as follows:

Cuba needs money; most of the people are propertiless and depend on the land-owners and other capitalists, large and small, for an opportunity to work and live; the small land-owners, small manufacturers, and small merchants are short of capital and are, accordingly, dependent upon the big capitalists—especially on the great American financial and industrial magnates; these, in turn, will do nothing except at terms that will bring them satisfactory profits—and it takes a great deal to satisfy them. In order to raise money for roads, harbors, ports, etc., since the people are too deeply impoverished to pay heavy taxes, bonds must be issued by the new republic. The bonds will be taken—at a satisfactory discount—by the American and European financiers. Thus the financiers acquire a first mortgage on the island and all the product of its people's labor—a first mortgage guaranteed in law by the government of the Cuban republic and guaranteed in fact by the capitalist government of the United States.

And then? And then Cuba Libre is "libre" no more. Then, whenever it shall suit their interest, whenever it shall gratify their whim, the financiers can find a pretext or make a pretext for intervention and annexation.

Already, The Worker has received information of preparations made for such a possible coup. A man now in New York, who has lived in the West Indies, has been approached by the agents of great financial interests, and told that all his expenses would be paid and himself liberally rewarded if, at the proper time, he would proceed to San Domingo, enlist a crew of adventurers, land on Cuban shores, and raise an insurrection—as a pretext for armed intervention "for the protection of business interests." It may not come this year nor next year, but that is the sort of thing the Cubans may expect, sooner or later.

And if the Cuban government shall patriotically attempt to protect its people from the blood-suckers of Wall Street and Lombard Street it will find itself treated with as scant courtesy and as little mercy as has been shown to Egypt or to Crete, to the Boers or the Filipinos.

In that day our Cuban fellow workingmen will find but one true friend in the United States—the Socialist Party, composed of workingmen who pay tribute of sweat and blood to the same international gang of capitalists that rules at Washington and at London, at Paris and at Berlin. Meanwhile, let the Cuban toilers build up a Socialist Party of their own, a brigade in the international Army of Labor, as a bulwark against the common danger.

"MONARCHS OF INDUSTRY."

By Lydia Platt Richards.

The monarchs of Trade, in the saddle to-day—
Rough riders, indeed, on the people's highway—
Tax and take tribute with unrestrained hand;
The more they receive, the more they demand.

These monarchs of Trade, in their untrammeled greed,
Combine and conspire till they clutch all we need;
Control and collect with a high, golden hand
The profits and products of our boasted free land.

These tyrants of Trade, with invisible crowns,
Are ope with those judges in black, silken gowns.
The national finance, they hold in their hand
And armies rush forth at their beck of command.

These monarchs of Money are sovereigns supreme,
While kinglets, anointed, like phantom or dream,
A figure—a cipher—a tool to command—
A puppet to dance when the Trust moves its hand.

These despots of Finance are exploiters sharp;
They play on the people, like strings of a harp.
See them worship the Flag! Such devotion and zeal!
While Charities flaunt and their pliant knees kneel.

Still, tyrants of Traffic rate highest of all;
Kings born in the purple seem meaching and small,
Like lackeys, retainers, who serve and obey
Great trusts and combines in their unbounded sway.

Once robbers and butchers and killers of men
Were lauded and crowned by the sword and the pen;
Their children grew heirs to the kingdom and crown;
Thus royalty rose and the people bowed down.

A ruler of rulers has risen; to-day
Boy, red-handed kings, to the Trust Magnates' sway.
The products of Labor they clutch and control
And the masses beguile by the promise of dole!

These monarchs of Greed, with a smile or a frown,
Take tribute alike from the country and town.
Since laws may not reach, nor statesmen resist,
We meekly submit, while the screws turn and twist.

USELESS LABOR.

Dostoievski in his "Memoirs from the House of Death," speaking of the labor of prisoners, says: "If we would desire to completely crush, annihilate man, inflict the most cruel punishment upon him, so that even the most brutal murderer would shudder before such a penalty for his crime, it is only necessary to give to their labor the character of utter uselessness and senselessness. If, for instance, a prisoner were compelled to pour water from one pail into another, and from this back into the first, or pound sand and the like—I think the prisoner would in a few days kill himself or commit one thousand crimes, in order to deserve death punishment, and thereby escape from such humiliation, shame, and torture."

BUY UNION-LABEL BREAD.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

You can never look indulgently and good naturedly on the peculiarities of our beloved President until you get his keynote and understand how entirely he is a man of one idea, the idea of one man, and until you know who that one man is. Then you will appreciate the sanitarium persistency with which he harps upon that one string, "the individual," above all things, the string that leads to monarchy. Even when addressing West Point on the soldiering of the future, he declares that the regiment is no longer to be the unit, but the individual. A pretty clear case of reversion to the primitive type of warrior who wore no pants. While they are pouring all the young West Point officers into one rigid mould of militarism, they must give the boys some sort of a bluff to keep their little self-respect up.

That West Point celebration was amusing, even when you leave out what the President said. The invariable "American citizen" who invariably turns up with his invariable enthusiasm, was there; and, as he invariably does, he hustled and rushed himself, and trod on the A. C.'s corns, to get to the front. And there he soon found, again, occasion, as he invariably does, to declare himself an American citizen, which always seems a surprise to him. (And no wonder.) But the West Point sergeant ordered the soldiers to use their bayonets on the crowd if necessary. Then the A. C. pulled his toes in, cooled off, and went to another show next day to make the same astonishing declaration. How odd!

It is weariness, even to the flesh, to hear the constant accentuation and re-assertion of "our sex" which prevails among certain large social chunks of womankind. This re-iterated sexing of the sex by the sex might seem justifiable among some of the drudgers of wage slavery; but these are not the people that are starting that great Woman's Show in Madison Square Garden. They say it is to be a wonderful exhibition. Women doing everything, writing, typesetting, printing! Why should ten fingers setting type be a wonder with one sex behind the fingers rather than another. To the other wars of the world the professional lady has added this sex war of her mind, and the unfortunate part of it is she will soon be unable to save herself from the man's burden of our slavery, of which now she seems so proud. By the way. There is an old bachelor at my elbow who offers to bet me a dollar that they will not prevent men from going to look at them. Nay, that if no men were too look at them there would be no show. He is a cynic.

The bitter bit in the mouth of the railroad president is always turning up to the agitator, "the fellow who makes labor discontented and bids him ask for more. You never hear anything about the professional agitator who works among the mine owners. There is Truesdale, blatant, malignant and rash, as his words abundantly prove, a most dangerous agitator among a few powerful millionaires who really can be dangerous. Is it not full time that the country knew where to look for its agitators dangerous?

Here is a band of idle, selfish, unscrupulous men, in constant touch with each other, having the industrial map of the country before them, figuring up at what point and when they can smite the organization of Labor. Deliberately, in their guilty leisure and lordly cunning, making contracts with some sections of miners which will last over periods of anticipated strikes in other sections; so that the one set of men under contract may be used to subdue the other men not under contract. These arrogant traitors to man, when all is ready, make things intolerable for their victims, precipitate a strike and then roar their resolution over the country to permit no man to reason with them, to submit to no arbitration, to yield to nothing. Beside these, in dignity and composure, to say nothing of righteousness, how clean, liberal and decent are the agitators on the laborers' side.

Carroll D. Wright, with a string to him, came to New York, the other day, to inquire of the mine profit operators what the strike was about. Then Carroll D. Wright, with a string to him, calls upon Mr. Mitchell to inquire of Mr. Mitchell what the strike was about. Carroll D. Wright, without the string to him, could tell both parties, better than they know themselves, what the strike was about. But then people with strings to them only know what they are wanted to know. Two things Mr. W. tells—Mitchell isn't a bad man. Think of that! The miners under contract ought not to strike; they may lose the public sympathy. How much is that worth, Mr. Wright?

Our fellow sinners who love the flowing bowl, not wisely but too well, in Massachusetts, are likely henceforth to have a good time of it as far as the strong arm of the law is concerned, for Judge Cutler of Boston has decided that the law can punish no man for being drunk until his prosecutors can prove that he voluntarily got drunk. Now we all know how surprised a man is when you tell him he is drunk, and if a man does not even know when he is drunk, how can he have entered the intoxicated state voluntarily? Some carping Anarchist might here find much to say on the fallibility of written law and the limitations of human speech to defend itself against a judge.

That's a pretty piece of business. Here's all that beautiful patriotic, liberty-loving romance of ours; the liberation of Cuba, which was designed to form such a shining page in the school books of our baby boys and girls, turned into a mere vulgar dicker, with money paid down and receipts given, between the Sugar Trust and our government to carry on a sugar merchant's war, partly at their cost, to get possession of the sugar fields and sugar slaves of free Cuba, to run our beet sugar rivals out of business under the smoke of war and the magnanimous gift of freedom to the recumbent figure of a weeping Cuba.

One of the things that will refresh the bowels of the saints in connection with the Credit Men's Convention, which came off the other day at Louisville, Ky., is the evidence given by these men of their continued yearning after a higher standard of commercial morality. When we remember that this is an association of 4,000 persons who have contrived to get people all over the country into their debt, who spread their nets all the year round to catch a man in a corner, who then invoke the law to hold them there by the throat while they bleed him to death. When we remember how much they have to trust to malodorous spies, and resort to the complex dishonor and treachery of commercial agencies, can we wonder that they long to elevate the moral standard of all persons, outside the Credit Men's Association. But inside! Ah well, if we became moral inside, where would our credit be?

President Truesdale is one of the most aggressive and irrational of the so-called operators who are now fighting the public sense of fair play under the banner of "WE WON'T." No ill-tempered old woman (with apologies to my senile old lady friends, who are all good tempered) could put up such an exhibition of inanity as he does in his public statements. He began this strike with an artillery of insolence and "I will hear nothings." Now he says that he is resolved to hear nothing because of something that has happened since he first resolved to hear nothing, and he begins to peddle out to the newspapers dirty little lies about things the miners say about poisoning wells, etc. How are the mighty fallen!

A Miss Taylor of Washington, a government clerk, has committed an offense of so grave a nature as to incur dismissal at the hands of the high cockalorums who dismiss. Her offense was the entertaining and expressing of opinions about the government. This present administration, which has been so singularly indecorous in using its paid officials, high in office, for stumping the country as campaign agitators has discovered, very late, at least, in this one case, that officials should not have and utter their opinions so. If Root and the rest of them were not such inveterate offenders in Miss Taylor's way, their left-handed treatment of a frail and erring sister in their own sin would not look quite so bad.

Mark Hanna got mad in the Senate for being cartooned the other day. He says he'll go to law about it. Fancy Mr. Hanna going to law to defend himself from cartoons! Why, my dear Mark, Mother Nature in one of her benevolent moods created you to be the John Bull of America, and long after that slim figure of a bishop robed as a combination of striped clown harlequin and footman will have ceased to puzzle us, your bull formed embodiment of your monopolist brethren decked in dollar printed garments will point the moral and adorn the tale of those who would show how America fell and faded under the plutocrats.

The distinctions conferred on Whitelaw Reid, our Ambassador to King Edward's coronation, should satisfy the most enlightened Americans. The King talked alone with him. Some say for fifteen minutes, some say twenty; but the officials all commented on the unusual length of time. To find out what they talked about all that time, imagination's utmost stretch in wonder dies away. Now who would not be in the fool-making business? It seem so awfully easy. Go it again, Edward. You are about the only man that has quickened the pulse of Whitelaw Reid for many years. At home, among mere people, only vinegar and water fall through his bleached veins. Go it again, Edward.

TRULY, NO WONDER!

"No wonder Jay Gould said he could hire one-half of the working people of the United States to shoot the other half down, when the leaders of trade unions will sell their organizations to the Republican politicians for political appointments." This is the comment of the "Miners' Magazine" on the appointment of Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Firemen, to be Commissioner of Immigration. The one reason for Sargent's appointment, thinks our Western contemporary, is that "he was a splendid apologist for the corporations of the United States and a faithful lackey of the Republican party."

NOT A NEW GAME, THOUGH.

Kind Gentleman.—What is the matter, my little man?

Small Boy.—Johnny tole me to give him de cigar an' he'd show me a new game.

K. G.—Well, didn't he do it?

S. B.—Yep. He calls it Capital an' Labor. He's Capital an' I'm Labor. He's smokin' de cigar an' lettin' me smell de smoke.—Coming Nation.

——Fifty persons committed suicide in Chicago last month. It seems these people would rather brave the dangers of an orthodox hell, than to stand before the fierce fires of competition.—Coming Nation.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Comment of "International Socialist Review."

The coal miners of America are just entering upon what promises to be one of the most memorable struggles between exploiter and exploited that have taken place in many years. About 160,000 miners have laid down their tools and are demanding better conditions of life and work as a condition of once more selling themselves into wage slavery.

As to the merits of the question, even the mouth-pieces of capitalism can find little to say in favor of the mine-owners. Judged even by the ethics of exploitation, the misery and degradation of the anthracite miner has been condemned over and over again. Congressional committees, newspaper reporters, sensational novelists and sober historians have vied with each other in the effort to discover words and phrases strong enough to condemn adequately the conditions under which these workers in the blackened midnight of the mines must live and labor.

The story of the grinding, hopeless toil, petty cheating, false weighing and insolent tyranny endured by the dwellers in the "company" owned, ruled and cursed mining towns of the anthracite coal region, has been told so many times that there is no need of further repetition.

Neither need the specific nature of the present demands concern us. When men are asking for additional crumbs from a loaf, all of which they created and are entitled to receive, it is not for outsiders to question whether the particular portions demanded are most needed. The miners have not asked for too much; of that we may be assured. Whatever they have asked for every laborer or friend of Labor's cause will rejoice to see them obtain.

The strike has so far shown few startling or novel features. The National Civic Federation, that clever combination of dupes and duped, succeeded once more in proving its value to the masters by interfering at the beginning and securing just the delay that the mine owners needed to prepare for the fight. Just at present it seems to have stepped one side to await another opportunity to display its treacherous sympathy for Labor. We hope the officials of the United Mine Workers have learned their lesson sufficiently well not to give the Hanna arbitrators another opportunity to get in their dirty work. If the officials do permit further meddling from this source it cannot but give rise to suspicions of the honesty of those officials. Ignorance can no longer be pleaded as an excuse.

There is strong probability of the calling of a national convention to decide upon the question of the bituminous miners also going out. If they should conclude to join their anthracite brethren the struggle would at once reach a scale attained by but few of the great industrial battles of the last century.

Whatever may be done, the miners may be sure of the sympathy and support of every member of the Socialist Party. In its organized form the party has been quick to express this sympathy, and if an appeal for financial assistance is made, as there soon must be if the strike is not terminated, the party will be quick to give substantial form to its sympathy.

The Socialist Party is the only political party that will do this. It is the only political organization that dares to express its sympathy for the miners at the only time when they are in need of sympathy and support. Next fall, when no battle is being fought, and when no assistance is needed, the old party politicians will be full of sympathy. Just now, when help is so terribly needed, when every trifle of outside assistance counts so heavily, there comes no sound from Democratic nor Republican headquarters.

Let the miners and other workmen as well bear this fact in mind. The miners are not Socialists. Most of them will probably vote against Socialism at the next election, as they have at previous ones. But they are laborers, who just at this time are engaged in a portion of the great class struggle against capitalism, and the Socialist Party is the political expresser of the laboring class and the political representative of Labor in that struggle, whether the laborers themselves have sense enough to know it or not, and therefore it is on the side of the laboring class wherever and whenever it is battling for better conditions.

Some day the miners will grow intelligent enough to ask for the mines and all their toil produces. When they do this they will find that it is much easier to get this greater thing than the trifling favors for which they are now so desperately struggling. Just drop the request, in the form of a Socialist ticket, in the ballot box and the victory is won.

"EFFICIENCY."

(Dedicated to the Liberal and Progressive Imperialists.)

"Efficiency"—that is the watchword, since honor is out of date,
And justice draws no higher to the placeman's golden gate.

With a little lord to lead us, and a lawyer for the make),
We will tread the imperial pathway, nor heed the hearts that break.

"Trade," "temperance," "education"—so we but feather our nest,
What matter if red-mouthed ruin should swallow all the rest?

What matter, so we are scathless, if the battle-bolts be sped?
What matter if aliens famish, so we lack not for bread?

So we have effective "housing," what matter if, far away,
The glare of the burning homesteads affright the shameful day?

So our bank books show a balance, so our clocks keep true to time,
What matter the surging echoes of the Concentration crime?

Come, then, let us be "efficient;" let us shrewdly "cleanse our slate"
Of the love that makes men human, of the faith that makes men great.

Since brotherhood brings no guerdon, let us close our ranks, and dwell
A breed of efficient devils in an efficacious hell.

H. S. S., in London Justice.

——See the advertisement in this paper headed "An Offer." Send 60 cents to the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, and get 15 good Socialist pamphlets.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

SOCIALIST SONGS WITH MUSIC. Compiled by Charles H. Kerr. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1902. Paper, 36 songs. Price, 20 cents a copy, or $1.50 a dozen.

We are pleased to see that the sale of the first edition of this excellent little song-book, issued about a year ago, has been so large as to call already for the publication of a revised and enlarged edition. The publishers say: "The first edition was criticized in some quarters as being rather too heavy and sober, and an effort has been made to remedy this defect by the addition of a few lighter songs." We are glad to observe that none of the songs, on the whole very judiciously selected, which appeared in the first edition have been excluded from this. Among the added songs are: "The Laborers' Battle Hymn," by J. L. Joynes, to the air of "Die Wacht am Rhein;" "Onward, Friends of Freedom," by John Glasse, to the air of "Onward, Christian Soldiers;" and "The Smith and the King," by Edward Carpenter, to the air of "The Miller of Dee." The book should prove acceptable wherever there are a few comrades who can sing and should be put to good use in rendering agitation meetings more attractive.

The June number of the "Socialist Spirit" contains some particularly good stuff by Editor Franklin H. Wentworth; also a timely article by Frederick Krafft on the value of propaganda among the young, so necessary to offset the perverting influence of capitalistic education. Wentworth has done a deal of strong writing of late. His "Price of Cleanliness" from the "Socialist Spirit" will shortly be published in pamphlet form by the Socialist Literature Company.

The feature of "Wilshire's Magazine" for June is an editorial on "The Morganization of the World." Although fanciful and satirical, it gives an insight into the purpose of "mergers," and the motives of the modern capitalist who desires power rather than luxury. The magazine also contains a wealth of selected articles.

No. 35 of the Pocket Library of Socialism is an exposition of "The Philosophy of Socialism," by A. M. Simons, excellent for its clearness and brevity.

Jewish-speaking Socialists will be interested to know that Comrade Winchevksy has assumed the editorship of the Jewish Socialist monthly, "Zukunft."

"Zukunft" is to be conducted as a scientific review, with articles on the economics and the philosophy of the movement, and discussions of important matters of current history and of Socialist theory and policy, giving as broad as field for the expression of opinion as may be consistent with fidelity to the cardinal principles of international Socialism.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Social Democratic Herald.

The policy of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor the past few years has been downright stupid. In the face of snubs from capitalistic legislatures, to whom Labor has asked in vain for favorable laws and in the face of a widespread and natural growth of Socialistic ideas among union men, President Gompers has forced his will on the federation, told the workers they must split their voting strength between the two parties or wings of the capitalists and on top of this has seemed to succumb to the blandishments of that old reprobate of a labor skinner, Marcus Hanna. He stands a chance of finding himself in the position of the hen that hatched out ducks' eggs. His brood will surely desert him. Already the ranks of the federation are honeycombed with Socialist workmen—honest, manly fellows, who are impatient to hurry on the day of wage emancipation by a conscious labor vote. The action at Denver last week is the first break. While it puts the new American Labor Union in the position of a rival to the A. F. of L., it is probably only toward the leaders that it will maintain antagonism. We believe the rank and file of the A. F. of L. will soon follow the example of the Western men and declare for Socialism. Then will follow a consolidation of forces.

Cleveland Citizen.

A brief dispatch from Denver states that the name of the Western Labor Union has been changed to American Labor Union, and that charters would be issued to national, state and local bodies throughout the country.

This means that the A. F. of L. will have to face a strong and growing rival organization in the work of combining the laboring people.

Just what the relationship will be between the two federations—whether it will be mutual aid or bitter war—is difficult to forecast at this time.

The Western unionists are inclined to radicalism—to combine their industrial efforts with political action, as is done in Europe. The A. F. of L. has given scant satisfaction to the radical element within the organization.

The developments in the older body during the past few years—the straddling of the question of labor class politics, the internal struggles between trade autonomy and industrialism; and the unauthorized action of certain officers in becoming connected with Hanna's Civic Federation, as well as minor matters—have caused a great deal of discussion of a more or less heated character.

It is our opinion that those who are at the head of the rival organizations should profit by the experiences of the past. Conditions have changed, especially during the past dozen years, and some arrangements should be made to prevent the recurrence of fratricidal war.

The rank and file of the American labor movement want peace and progress in the field of unionism, and it would be nothing short of high treason to comfort the trust power by inaugurating a war of extermination at present.

Saginaw Exponent.

"There is one thing sure; we will not start our mines on their propositions; and the mines belong to us."—R. M. Randall.

In the last sentence, as a daily paper quotes Operator R. M. Randall, lies the keynote of the whole situation in the coal industry of the Saginaw valley.

"The mines belong to us." Yet every dollar of invested capital in them is the product of the collective labor of thousands of human beings.

"The mines belong to us" Yet every dollar's worth of wealth extracted from them is the product of the collective labor of thousands of members of society.

"The mines belong to us" Yet every pound of coal was placed therein, without money and without price, by bounteous Mother Nature for the use of all her children.

Even the conservative American Federation of Labor advocates the collective ownership of the mines; yet how few of those affiliated with the Federation have ever voted the ticket of a political party that proposes to bring about such a condition! * * *

The only party which proposes to bring under collective ownership all those things with which men must labor, and without which they cannot live, is the Socialist Party.

Colorado Chronicle.

The coal miners' strike now in progress is one of the most peculiar that this country has ever witnessed. * * * At present, instead of starving miners calling for work at any conditions, or paralyzed operators losing millions in sales, we have a public without coal, coal that will be mined and sold later on, but which now is as far off as though there were none to be mined. Owing to this state of affairs, the public is the one injured, the public is the one crying for relief, for settlement.

Popular opinion, now so important in that it is demanding the settlement, is strongly with the miners. The refusal of the miners to resort to arbitration won for them immediately the sympathy will of the people, and the operators gained their corresponding ill-will in ignoring all these offers. The people think that this action on the part of the operators evidences a desire on their part to continue the strike; that a scarcity of coal will force the price up, and consequent profits will be large. Many advocate legal proceedings against the Beef Trust, but as yet the government has not instituted such action. That there is a Coal Trust none will deny; it fixes the amount of coal to be mined by each company, the amount to be hauled by each railway and the prices to dealers. But the futility of such an action is apparent. A concession can only be had when the Trust is broken, and the Anti-Trust Law is utterly useless in this direction. The only possible path of redress through the government is the public ownership of the collieries and railroads.

The Miners' Magazine.

From one end of the North American continent to the other, people of all shades of opinion and belief are discussing the trust question, and, excepting the few who are directly interested, it is admitted by all that the methods pursued by all trusts are detrimental to the general welfare of the people.

This being the case, what is the remedy?

So far as the Socialists are the only people who propose a remedy. What is it?

Let all the people own all the trusts for the benefit of all the people.

Those who wish to continue in the trust business thereafter must do so upon their merits, not behind the fortress of special privileges, as they are doing.

For the sake of argument, we will admit that this propoistion is entirely wrong in every detail, and we will retire from the rostrum and take a seat in the audience and listen to any party that proposes a better solution.

There is no logic in condemning the Socialists for advocating what they believe is right; propose something better so the people can judge and when this is done the Socialists will be the first to co-operate, because they are investigators earnestly seeking the truth.

Don't forever cry, "The Socialists are helping the Republicans to defeat the Democrats," "The Socialists are trying to capture the trade unions and take them into politics." We have heard all this and it don't scare the people any longer.

Propose a remedy; show you are a thinker, not a confirmed growler.

COLLINS IN STRIKE FIELD.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 16.—Comrade John Collins will attend the Luzerne County Convention of the Socialist Party in this city on Sunday afternoon, June 22, and will speak at the following towns in the vicinity during the following week: Monday afternoon, June 23, Ashley; Monday evening, Sugar Notch; Tuesday evening, Nanticoke; Wednesday evening, Luzerne; Thursday afternoon, Maltby; Thursday evening, Plains; Friday evening, Duryea; Saturday evening, Wilkes Barre. Readers of The Worker should assist in making these meetings successful.

WHO'S AFRAID?

King Alphonso XIII of Spain attained his majority Saturday and became king in fact as well as in name, having reached the age, 16, prescribed by the constitution.—Chicago Tribune.

I see a dog—no stone to shy at him;
Yonder a stone—no dog's in view;
There is your dog, here stones to try at him—
The king's dog! What's a man to do
—Paul E. More, in the Socialist Spirit

PARTY NOTES.

Readers of The Worker will be glad to learn that Comrade Charles H. Matchett, who is now in England, is in greatly improved health.

Comrade Brown of Rochester writes that he finds it impossible to begin his contemplated lecture tour before the last week of August. He will then be in a position to spend two or three weeks speaking for the party in Massachusetts, after which he will start on a tour of the West.

The agent of The Worker in Lowell, Mass., is D. T. Blessington, 287 Appleton street.

Miss Johanna Dahme of New York will speak in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, June 26, closing the series of lectures at the Socialist Headquarters, 1022 Arch street. Her subject is, "The Coming Liberty—Socialism." Admission is free and all are invited.

Since entering the Pennsylvania strike field Comrade William Mailly had visited, up to Monday last, the mining towns of Ashley, Sugar Notch, Nanticoke, Luzerne, and Duryea, distributing literature in each place. He addressed a meeting of striking engineers and firemen at Wilkes Barre on Wednesday and the Central Labor Union on Thursday evening, also a meeting of strikers in the miners' headquarters at Nanticoke. He has been well received at each place and our literature was eagerly taken. He will stay a few days longer in this district and then go to Hazleton, Shenandoah, and Shamokin.

T Socialist Party of Luzerne County, Pa., will hold a convention in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 South Main street, Wilkes Barre, Pa., on Sunday afternoon, June 22, at two o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for public offices and transacting such other business as may relate to the welfare of the party in the county. All members not receiving invitations are requested to bring their membership card, which will entitle them to a voice and a vote in the convention. Let none fail to attend.

At Chas. H. Vail's recent meeting in Newburg the few remaining members of the S. L. P. in that city listened to his lecture with approval and afterwards fraternized with the speaker in cordial fashion. Comrade Vail believes that the rank and file of the S. L. P., who have been deceived as to the character of our party, are ready to leave the S. L. P., and will come to our ranks just as fast as they are shown what we really stand for.

The Social Democratic Club of Buffalo has made arrangements for Comrade Vail's meetings in that city. On Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., he will speak Schwartzmier's Hall; on Sunday evening, he will speak in the open air at Main and Genesee streets; on Monday evening he will speak on the East Side. All members of the Club should be present at the meeting in Schwartzmier's Hall.

At the last regular meeting of Local New Rochelle three new members were admitted. This was the result of Comrade Vail's visit. The Local has now eighteen members in good standing. A primary convention will be held in Music Hall, Mechanic street, Tuesday, June 24, between 8 and 9 p. m., for the purpose of electing a delegate to the state convention, to be held in New York City, July 4. An invitation is extended to our New Rochelle sympathizers to join the Local before that date, and participate in the primary. Send name and address to James Gagen, Recording Secretary, 50 Walnut street.

The Socialists of Rockland County, Ohio, held a convention at Lexington on June 15, formed a permanent organization, and nominated a strong ticket.

The Socialists of Ohio, and especially southeastern Ohio, are giving an outing on the Fourth of July at Woodsdale Park on the C., H. & D. Railroad, near Hamilton, and just between Dayton and Cincinnati. The proceeds are to go entirely to the propaganda of Socialism and the major part will be used to defray expenses of this fall's state campaign under the guidance of the state committee. Socialists from Chillicothe, Sidney, Piqua, Dayton, Xenia, Hamilton, Cincinnati and vicinity, Indianapolis Richmond and many other points will be in attendance and the present indications are that this will be the largest gathering of Socialists ever held in the state of Ohio. Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire will be one of the speakers, as well as many other well-known comrades and many amusements of all kinds will be provided. For further information, address W. G. Critchlow, State Secretary, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton, O.

Comrade Wilshire addressed two successful meetings in Chicago last week and has since been speaking to large audiences in Milwaukee.

Local Spokane is keeping pace with the Socialist movement of the rest of Washington, which is growing rapidly. In February the local had but fourteen members; now it has fifty. A Socialist weekly, "The New Time," is to appear this month, with Joseph Gilbert as editor and Albert Strout, formerly of Davenport, as manager. Comrade Gilbert will be Spokane's delegate to the state convention on June 29.

The 6th and 10th A. D., last Friday, took up a collection to help the Pennsylvania State Committee in sending Socialist speakers and literature to the strike field.

The 18th and 20th A. D. held an outdoor meeting with the Beef Trust as subject Thursday evening last, at Twenty-seventh street and Second avenue. Mayes, Fielding, and Ward spoke, Paulitsch acting as chairman. A large number of Beef Trust leaflets and copies of The Worker were distributed. The meeting was successful in every way.

Good work is being done in the 21st A. D. New members are being enrolled each week. Regular street meetings are now being held, with excellent results, and a systematic effort is being made to reach and teach the trade unionists of the district. A number of comrades have pledged a stated sum weekly for carrying on this work. The enrolled Social Democratic voters of the district will also be personally visited and as many as possible aroused to activity in the party. All this means hard work and considerable expense and the members of the district are not all doing all that they might for the cause. It is not fair that all the trouble and expense should fall on a few members. All Social Democrats in the district should attend the meetings and take part in the agitation. Readers of The Worker in the district are invited to communicate with or call on the Secretary, E. M. Martin, 817 Columbus avenue, for information regarding party organization.

The 23d A. D. holds a public meeting Friday evening, June 20, at Beckmann's Hall, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue. Algernon Lee will speak on the Coal Strike.

The last meeting of the 28th A. D., to which all readers of The Worker and all registered SoSocial Democratic voters in the district were invited by postal card, was very well attended. After a few introductory remarks by the chairman, addressed to the strangers in the audience, Comrade Bowerman spoke on "The Progress of Socialism in the West." He treated the subject well and his remarks were listened to with profit by all present. A general discussion followed, in which most of the members participated. Comrade Butscher also took part in the debate. Five new members were gained for the district organization. It was decided to hold a similar meeting at the same place, 1497 Avenue A, on Friday evening, June 27. Comrades Guenther and Sussmeyer were elected to the Entertainment Committee for the party picnic, and the following district officers were chosen: Corresponding Secretary, Richard Bock; Financial Secretary, John Kalnig; Treasurer, F. Mareck; Delegate to the General Committee, H. C. Bowerman, Britting, and Bock; to Yorkville Agitation Committee, J. Obrist, Bowerman, Otto Knoll, and Guenther; Auditing Committee, Obrist and Reinecke. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

All Socialists living in the 34th A. D. are invited to join the party organization, which meets every Friday evening at 380 Willis avenue. The organization is steadily growing and is doing good work; but more members are needed to do the work that ought to be done. At the last meeting the delegates to the Bronx Borough Committee reported their plans, which were endorsed.

The 35th A. D., Br. 2, met at 3509 Third avenue on June 12. The attendance was deplorably small. The regular routine business was gone through, and under the head of new business it was decided to hold an open-air meeting on Saturday, June 28, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. At the next business meeting, June 26, the election of officers for the new term will take place, and it is urgent that all comrades be on the spot and insure the election of efficient and faithful workers. As the organization of the 34th A. D. has reduced the membership of the 35th, Br. 2, from thirty-five to twenty-two, the presence and activity of all the remaining members is indispensable.

The Socialist Educational League will hold its annual ice-cream festival Saturday evening, June 21. Comrades can enjoy themselves after attending the primaries.

The last meeting of the Speakers' Club was well attended. Comrade Bowerman spoke on the Coal Strike from a capitalistic standpoint and an interesting discussion followed. The subject for the following week was chosen—"Issues of the Campaign." Comrade Fielding has promised to be the leading speaker. Each meeting shows an increase in attendance.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, at its last meeting, appropriated $5 to be used in sending Socialist literature to the Pennsylvania strike field. This is the first party organization in New York City to take such action. Election of officers in the Club resulted as follows: Recording Secretary, E. C. Paul; Financial Secretary, Florence Lee; Treasurer, Geo. Friedl; Sergeant-at-Arms and Literature Agent, Robert Sprotte; Ticket Agent, Pauline Bering; Delegates to Yorkville Agitation Committee, Louise Obrist, Otto Oerter, and Charles Oerter; Auditing Committee, Herman Fölgner, Chas. Friedrichsen, and John Lenz. The club meets every Thursday evening in the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. All young Social Democrats in the Yorkville districts are invited to join.

NEWARK JEWELERS.

Jewelers' Union No. 2, of Newark, N. J., which had planned to hold an outing at Cranberry Lake, has decided to cancel the arrangements and find some other place. The reason for this action is that in order to reach Cranberry Lake it is necessary to travel over the Lackawanna road, and the union feels that, in view of President Truesdale's attitude in regard to the miners' strike, it is the duty of workingmen, so far as possible, to avoid paying any profits to this road. Resolutions were adopted severely condemning President Truesdale and extending sympathy to the miners.

——The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent. since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work, and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist press.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialist Party.

Previously acknowledged	$366.18
Local Broad Brook, Conn.	10.00
6th A. D., Brooklyn	3.00
W. C. Wagner, St. Louis	1.00
Local Wilkes Barre, Pa.	3.00
Total	$383.18

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades Bock and Mayes presided in the last meeting of the General Committee of Local New York. Twenty-six new members were admitted to the party.

On roll-call, the following subdivisions were shown to be absent: 7th and 9th; 11th; 12th; 13th; 14th; 19th; 20th; 26th, Bohemian; Annexed IDs-tricts. These districts should see to it that their delegates attend, as the work of the districts suffers greatly when they are not kept in communication with the whole Local by regular attendance at the meetings of the General Committee.

The 4th A. D. was reported in good condition, but greatly in need of Jewish speakers. Delegate Josephson stated that it was easy to get interested audiences among the Jewish workingmen of the District, but that most of the speakers in that language refused to helped in the work. He asked that the Executive Committee use its influence to secure Jewish speakers; granted.

The 6th and 10th A. D. reported having taken up a collection to help in the work of agitation in the Pennsylvania strike field. By instruction of the District, Delegate Slobodin moved that the Local inquire of the National Committee why that body was not doing more for agitation in Pennsylvania at this favorable opportunity and urge that every effort be made to that end—and especially that Polish speakers and literature be provided; carried.

The 16th A. D. reported renting a hall and arranging for more vigorous work in the future.

The 18th and 20th A. D. reported that outdoor meetings had been started and would be kept up steadily.

The 21st A. D. is holding successful outdoor meetings and gaining new members.

The 24th A. D., Branch 2, is working well; holding outdoor meetings, selling The Worker, distributing large numbers of leaflets, and steadily gaining in membership.

The 28th A. D. reported holding a discussion meeting on Friday night; to which all enrolled Social Democratic voters in the district were invited by postal card. Comrades Bowerman and Butscher led the discussion, which was very interesting, and five new members were gained.

The 30th A. D. is also adding to its membership and will hold discussion meetings.

The 35th A. D., Branch 2, reported that a good start has been made for outdoor agitation in the Bronx.

On the report of the Executive Committee, steps were taken to get more speakers to work for the outdoor summer campaign.

On the request of Local Kings County that Local New York join in the establishment of an Executive Committee for the whole of Greater New York, the recommendation of the Executive Committee was concurred in, to request Local Kings County first to submit the proposition to a general vote of its own members, with the assurance that, if carried there, the matter would at once be submitted to general vote in Local New York.

The rules and regulations for primaries and conventions as outlined by the Organizer were, with some small amendments, concurred in.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

At last Saturday's meeting of the County Committee, Comrade Feitner presiding, the reply of the Executive Committee of Local New York to the proposition to form a committee for the whole city was read, and it was decided to postpone action in the matter till after election.

The General Organizer's call for primaries was endorsed and the district organizers instructed to arrange all details in regard to the primaries to choose delegates to county, congressional, senatorial, and assembly district conventions.

Five applicants were admitted to membership.

Comrade Holzer gave notice of a motion to amend the constitution by abolishing the separate office of Corresponding Secretary.

It was reported that a speakers' club had been formed and all members desiring to assist the party by public speaking should communicate with General Organizer Atkinson.

The following subdivisions were absent: 1st, 2d, and 3d A. D.; 15th; 18th; 20th, Br. 2; 21st, Br. 1 and 2.

CHASE'S TOUR.

Comrade Chase reports to the National Secretary as follows for the week ending June 6:

During the past week I have addressed meetings in Cape Girardeau, Dexter, Poplar Bluff, De Soto, and St. Louis, Mo.

All of these meetings were more successful in the way of attendance than in any week during my trip in Missouri. This is particularly gratifying, because of the fact that in Southeastern Missouri there has been a serious lack of organization among the working class and wages are at a low standard. I found wages and condition of the working class there worse than in any other part of Missouri. The meetings there, in consequence, did much good at this time, to wake them up to their conditions and to the necessity of organization, industrially and politically.

In Cape Girardeau, I spoke in the court house for the Federal Labor Union, and the following night I spoke for the Socialists in the same place. Nearly every man who attended the first meeting came also to the second, to receive a good dose of Socialism. The two meetings there will undoubtedly do a deal of good for our local. In Dexter we had a large meeting in the open air under the auspices of the Federal Labor Union, and at the close of the meeting there were many who expressed their eagerness to join the union and to look into the subject of Socialism.

I spent all of the following day in the place, and the comrades told me that there was great talk going on in the shops about the meeting, and a desire among the workers to hear more about unionism and Socialism.

The meeting in Poplar Bluff, under the auspices of the local of the Socialist Party and the Labor Union, was interesting because of the fact that the union joined hands with the Socialist organization in the arrangements for the meeting. It was significant, as well as interesting, for the reason that it illustrates the feasibility of our policy in working hand in hand as sister organizations.

The meetings in St. Louis were under the auspices of the Machinists' Union Friday night and the Bakers' Union, Saturday. At the Bakers' Union, which was an open mass meeting, twenty or more new members were secured as a result of the meeting. About 90 per cent. of this union are Socialists.

At De Soto there was a large audience of workingmen and the place is ripe for the organization of a local of our party. Several good union men came to me after the meeting and said they wanted to organize a local of the party. I have made arrangements to have an organizer go there and get them into shape in the near future.

The places in which I speak in the next few days are Carthage, Springfield, Higginsville, Sedalia, St. Joseph, and Stanberry, Mo. I will reach Omaha, Neb., on Sunday, June 15. From this point begins the long trip through to the Pacific Coast.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At the meeting of the State Committee last Monday evening a charter was granted to Local Coudersport, which starts with twenty-fivfie members. Communications were also received from Pittston, New Brighton, and Red Hill, asking information as to how to start locals.

Comrade Collins reported good meetings at Coudersport, Austin, and Black Lick. At Williamsport he found the comrades active; he addressed the Machinists' and Teamsters' Unions here and spoke also from the Court House steps.

Preparations being made for county conventions in Montgomery and Lycoming counties, Luzerne convention will be held at Wilkes Barre, June 23. Comrade Collins was directed to attend and to work in that county for a week or more, with the advice of the local comrades.

The Connelsville comrades report that the landlords are class-conscious, and will not rent halls for Socialist meetings; but this does not discourage them or prevent them from taking in new members.

Rapid growth of the membership is reported in Erie, Wilkes Barre, Austin, Black Lick, Cokeville, Spring Forge, Royersford, and Reading.

Many inquiries were received in reference to the filing of nomination papers for local candidates, and the law pertaining to the same. It was decided to print the following in the party press as a reply to all such:

FILING NOMINATIONS.

Nomination papers for Congressmen, Judges, Senators, and Representatives to the Legislature must be filed with the Secretary of State in Harrisburg at least thirty-five days before the election; papers may be mailed to the Secretary's office.

Nomination papers for all city and county candidates (except Judges) must be filed in the office of the County Commissioners at least twenty-one days before the election.

Nomination papers for township and borough candidates must be filed in the office of the County Commissioners at least fifteen days before election.

The number of signers required on all nomination papers (except those for state officers) is 2 per cent. of the largest vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the electoral district or division for which the nomination papers are designed to be made.

Each elector signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation.

There is an affidavit form on each nomination paper; this must be signed by five persons who have signed that paper, and they must take affidavit to it before a notary public or other civil officer.

Permit no (") ditto marks on the paper, as they will invalidate the paper; everything must be written out in full.

If papers are mailed to Secretary of State or County Commissioners, it is advisable to register the letter.

Do not wait for the last day to file papers; get them in as early as possible.

THE AGITATION FUND.

Contributions for the purpose of sending Socialist speakers and distributing Socialist literature in the strike field have been received as follows: Previously acknowledged, $39.20; Warren Atkinson, Brooklyn, $1; Eldeston comrades, $2; Mr. Barclay, Newport News, Va., $1; Max Schneider, Burmont, $2; Jul. Weber, $1; And. Levice, Footdale, $4.20; F. Mulac, Vanderbilt, 50 cents; S. Cooke, Brooklyn, $10; 31st and 33d Ward Club, Philadelphia, $3; Friend, 50 cents; M. H. Lonengston, Boston, $2; total, $66.40. Send contributions to J. Zeltman, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
State Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

MAINE NOTES.

Comrade Roland T. Patten of Skowhegan addressed the Madison comrades Friday evening, June 13.

Comrade D. A. White of Saco will speak in Bath, Saturday evening, June 21.

Since writing last, the following dates for Comrade Carey have been assigned and accepted: Berwick, July 22; Springvale, 23; Portland, 24; Lewiston, 25; Dexter, 26; Dover, 28; and Bridgewater, 29.

Mass meetings will be held in Portland at City Hall, Sept. 5, with Carey and MacCartney as the principal speakers, and open-air rally Sept. 6 on Monument Square, with Carey and Comrade D. A. White as speakers.

Comrade Wilshire has placed ten dates in August at the disposal of the Knox County comrades, half of which are already taken.

The writer was in Skowhegan two weeks ago, and from a careful survey of the field would estimate the chances decidedly more than even that the Socialists elect their candidate to the state legislature from that town.

For the first time on record the Republican ranks are split into factions, and partizan feeling runs high. The comrades realize the opportunity thus opened, and will push their advantage to its full extent. Truly the pot is beginning to boil. F. E. I.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.
PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF
LOCAL NEW YORK, S. D. P.
ON SUNDAY, JUNE 29,
—AT—
SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK.
Prize Bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Games and Amusements for Ladies and Children.
Moving Pictures by American Cinematograph Co.
TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS.
Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 4th Street.
To Reach the Park: Second or Third Ave. Elevated to 177th St. Transfer to Tremont Ave. cars to Park. West Farms or Southern Boulevard cars at 129th St. and Third Ave. direct to Park. From West side, take 135th St. car at 135th St. and Eighth Ave. and transfer to West Farms car.

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL
—ARRANGED BY THE—
U. B. OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS' LOCAL UNIONS, 309 & 476
TO BE HELD
Saturday, June 21, at Sulzer's Westchester Park, nr. Bronx River Bridge.
GAMES FOR PRIZES. A PRESENT TO EVERY CHILD.
TICKETS, 15 CENTS FOR GENT AND LADIES. COMMENCING 3 P. M.
HOW TO GET THERE: Take West Farms car at 129th Street and Third avenue, or Elevated to 177 Street and Trolley to Park.

"WHERE WE STAND."
A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Five cents a copy, 10 for 35c., 50 for $1.40, 100 for $2.50, postpaid. Order now.

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS.
Published by THE COMRADE PUB. CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind," by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition; "Dialogue between the Machine Gun and the Manager," by Frank Stuhlman; "A Lesson from the Donkeys," by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10c. a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted.
SPECIAL.—Upon receipt of 50 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COMRADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 illustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Where We Stand."
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

R·I·P·A·N·S
I was troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia as long as I can remember. I had no appetite, and the little I ate distressed me terribly. All day long I would feel sleepy and had no ambition to do anything. Since taking Ripans Tabules I feel decidedly better. In the morning I am fresh and sound and my appetite has improved wonderfully.
At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER,
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave.
357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.
MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin
L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free
H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.
Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS Registered
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...
Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.
Railroading in the United States by Ben. Hanford ..... 5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGrady ..... 10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. Gaylord Wilshire ..... 2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by Algernon Lee ..... 3 Cents
The Proletariat by Karl Kautsky ..... 5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Job Harriman. Third Edition ..... 5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Fred'k Engels ..... 10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. Engels ..... 5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman ..... 5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone ..... 5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by Karl Kautsky ..... 5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft ..... 10 Cents
The Adventures of John McCue—Socialist ..... 10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by Paul Lafargue
Social Effect of Machinery by Frank W. Colton ..... 10 Cents
Whose we stand by John Spargo ..... 5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford ..... 5 Cents
On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.
"Adventures of John McCue" ..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth ..... $2.00.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Talks from Gorky" ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons ..... 5c.
"The Wetcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth ..... $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford ..... 10c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 925 pages ..... $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo ..... 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ..... 10c.
A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
That's the way to get them at actual cost. $10 cash or $1 a month five months makes you joint-owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.
The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth ..... .50 .30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth ..... .50 .30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper ..... .25 .15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth ..... .50 .30
Last Days of Modern Commonwealth. Cloth ..... .50 .30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth ..... .50 .30
Love's Coming Age. Edward Carpenter ..... 1.00 .60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth ..... .50 .30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper ..... .10 .05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper ..... .10 .05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper ..... .10 .05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy ..... .05 .02
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted 2.50 1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy ..... .10 .05
International Socialist Review. Per year ..... 1.00 .50
Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.
"What Is Socialism?" by Mills. Per 100, 10c.
"Scientific Socialism," by Mills. Per 100, 20c.
"The Civilized Monkeys," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 15c.
"Abli Grabitski, Financier," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 20c.
Convenient in Size. Convincing in Argument.
Send a dime for 10 weeks' subscription to The Coming Nation, an illustrated Socialist weekly, and sample copies of the above leaflets. Address:
THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District meets at 517 East 157th Street, ...day at 8 p. m.—District VII. ... Saturday evening at 1432 ... of every ... The Board of Supervisors, that it is ... Tuesday at Faulhaber ... Avenue, at 8 p. m. ... ballot-box to ... of robbery and ...

LOCAL 476, ... are that the workers WORKERS ... ll product of their la... Brotherhood o... the land and mines of America. Meets ... shall be held Bohemia Hall, 323 East ... nd of all, street, New York. Financ... ...cretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible ... Room ... Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kassa fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruptions. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00, respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member and the wives and unmarried daughters between 18 and 45 years may be admitted to the third class in payment of an initiation fee of ... Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members ... 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. ... at large are not accepted, but all ... use have to join existing branches. In ... and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lazern, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 239

CARL SARM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.
F. W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST., New York City.
Use this Label. Union Printer
Lowest Prices. — Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

AMERICA'S NEW PRECEDENT.

BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

President Roosevelt thinks that our history with Cuba "establishes a new precedent." So it does. But we have been the first to offend against our own precedent. We came up against our own precedent in the Philippines and flunked. Mingling the glory and the shame, mixing the moral pro and con, we have no basis for self-glorification. We invited ourselves to a task. We then forgot our engagement.

America is not geographical area. America is not an army or navy. America is not even the extension of trade. America is a dream. America is an ideal struggling for practical utterance. America is a new advance of the spirit. America is achieved in so far as its dream is fulfilled. America may have its greatest successes under some other name. That race which best fulfills democracy is America. If America defaults in the test America is dead. It may subscribe to what creed it chooses. The spirit is departed. No victory can be victory if it is won only in the interest of the letter of our compact. Such victories are defeats and shames.

We have but one precedent. That precedent is freedom. We honor our precedent in the proportion that we subserve the requisites of the free life. It is nothing to have added one more example of rulership to the ancient list. It is everything to have effected departures towards the open where liberty may be granted its expanding opportunities. And the opportunities of liberty are not of plunder but of life.

Two countries in especial put on airs at the Hague Conference. These countries were the two grandees of the Anglo-Saxon alliance. The first offenders against the articles of the conference were these moral upstarts. If anything adds to the emphasis of crime it is the apostasy of the hypocrite. Our worst offense is not in conquest. Our worst offense is in hypocrisy. It is consistent enough for the old regimes to go about the earth seeking lands they may devour. But it is in violation of all our history and our ideals for us to enter ourselves for the race of the robber.

America does not make a splendid robber. As robber she is clumsy, not picturesque. America as robber is tawdry and without assurance. She has the look of guilt. That is both her mockery and her salvation. As long as America confesses judgment by this realizing suspicion of guilt America may retrieve her moral disasters. What amount of material glory can atone for a spiritual default? America as magnate does not excite respect. But America as the right and left wings of democracy could enjoy the leadership of states and would transfigure the tyrannies of the world.

America should not be rulership. America should be renunciation. America should not exist by virtue of a tyranny but by the sufferance of freedom. That one virtue which all governments so far existing have missed should be the one prerogative which America should assume. America should not discover and enact precedents. America should be a precedent. America should not receive sanction by one act of gracious fatherhood. America should be that fatherhood in symbol and act.

COAL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

average house. The rooms have low ceilings and the windows are small, often with broken panes. These shanties look more like overgrown rabbit hutches than the residences of human beings. In the several camps I have visited some of the houses show up better than others. In Nanticoke, where I was told many of the miners own their own homes, the houses made quite a brave appearance. In Luzerne, a double row of small houses called Paynes Patch defied adequate description for decrepitude and ugliness. For these the miners paid $7.50 a month, with coal thrown in—about a ton a month.

Work and Wages.

ver one goes the same story ... es, excessive docking, un... t is heard until it be... and monotonous. One ... t the next place vis... hange, some im... ry the madden... es of injustice. ... r comes; the last ... plements the one be... ces the dismal series more ... It causes a man to wonder how these people can retain their cheerfulness, for they do. It is as well for their masters perhaps that they can still smile through it all. And I am told I have not seen the worst yet!

It is difficult to strike an average of the wages received. This varies in the different localities, according to the number of shifts worked and the price paid per car. At Ashley I was told the miners averaged $20 every two weeks; at Sugar Notch $30 a month; at Nanticoke $25 a month, and at Luzerne the average would hardly reach $30 a month. House rent ranges in these places four places from $3.50 to $8 a month, according to the size of the house. Coal for which the miner receives $1.05 a car of three tons costs him for home use $2 to $3.50 a ton delivered by the company. This is not good coal either, the docked or cast off coal called "honey" being supplied to the miners. The price of coal has also been increased since the 1900 strike.

An ordinary shift of nine or ten hours is supposed to consist of six cars on the average. These cars hold three tons at some places, which means four with "topping." When the company claims a car holds one and a half tons, means two and a half and three with topping. While a miner and laborer may be in the mine all the from six to ten hours, a full shift cars is rarely had. More often any three or four cars are loaded. The laborer receives 35 and 40 cents a car, as the rule may be, while the miner receiving the remaining two-thirds pays all expenses of the two. The miner may sometimes work only six hours, for when he has enough coal on hand for the laborer to fill the shift, he can go home.

When the miner demands eight hours he does so more especially for the laborers and the other men and boys paid by the day than for himself. He argues that with proper regulation the same number of cars can be supplied as now, and if not, then more men can get employment to facilitate operation. It appears to be true that the laborer frequently comes out ahead of the miner, because of the expense the latter incurs, though this is not the rule. Conversing with different sorts of workmen, I find the story of an organization of laborers separate from the miners is a canard.

The demand for coal to be weighed is the most important one. The mine cars are supposed to hold by cubic feet measurement, from one and a half to three tons, according to size of car and height of vein. But they always hold much more. In order to save himself from being docked when the car reaches the top, the miner heaps up "topping," which will mean half a ton more. If there is a rough road the car may reach the outside without the "topping"—knocked off on the journey. This will mean perhaps a whole car, or a half, docked by the company for "light weight."

Docking for slate is the most irritating grievance. How much the miner loses by this is incalculable. At some places, 5 per cent. is allowed the operator for dirty coal, but it reaches 10 per cent. more often. Miners calculate upon losing at least five cars a month through this. There is no system of judging "dirty" cars, docking being done by guesswork. Sometimes one car is selected and unloaded and for every one hundred pounds of dirt the miner is laid off a day. It is impossible to keep all the dirt out of the loaded cars. At Luzerne before the strike two years ago, at one mine the average docking per month amounted to 15 and 16 per cent. At another it amounted to five cars a month. At both places it is less than half that now. When a man is known to have a "clean" place, his checks are lost from time to time in a mysterious way and he loses pay for the cars. The miners demand tonnage weight and checkweighmen on the tipples.

Child Labor.

There are reported to be fewer boys at work in the breakers now than two years ago, but the stranger would not think so. Nearly every boy appears to be either a door boy, a breaker boy or something else around the mine. The age limit is 12, but it is admitted on all sides that boys much younger than that, ten, nine and sometimes eight years old, are employed. I saw several who appeared hardly big enough to be able to carry their dinner pails. They are thin little fellows, and they seem to be enjoying their vacation. Their wages run from 50 cents a day up to $1.10 cents, according to class of work. This means a day of ten hours—less than that (which often occurs) reduces their wages in proportion. There is a farcical attempt to educate them at night school, farcical because the boys are not able to imbibe education after working all day. Few of them are therefore able to read and write very much.

The parents, through necessity, falsify their boys' ages in order to have them at work. I asked one man why he allowed his children to go to work so young? (ten years).

"When a man has five children and only gets 80 cents to $1.25 a day, how can he help it?"

I didn't know and I said so.

The day workmen paid by the day—truckmen, pumpmen, etc.—receive more than the miners, sometimes $60 a month, because they usually work every day. But they have their grievances also, of which more later.

The culm piles surrounding the mines are veritable mountains, and at a close distance, obscure the foliage covered hills lying beyond. These piles of cast off coal represent unpaid labor of the miners ever since the mines opened. This inferior coal, for which the miner was docked, is used to fire the boilers at the collieries, and is the bane of the firemen who are forced to use it. But it is frequently run through the washers by the operators and sold in the Eastern markets as buckwheat and similar grades, so the operator makes a profit out of what cost him nothing. I saw one culm pile from which coal for this purpose had been taken daily for two years at the bare labor cost of running it through the washeries.

Company stores no longer exist at many collieries. Where they do, there is no absolute rule compelling employees to trade in them, but the man who does is favored accordingly. The prices are usually 10 per cent. higher than in other stores. The one place where I learned that dealing in the company store was compulsory was at the Chauncey mine near Nanticoke—run by an individual operator, who is in turn run by the railroad companies.

At Nanticoke conditions seemed better than anywhere else I have been. This is attributed to the fact that the miners here were the first to organize in the anthracite region after years of disorganization. A five months' strike in 1899, which ended successfully in an increase of wages, started the organizing boom in the region which resulted in the 1900 strike. The dockage system in Nanticoke was reported in good shape, there being checkweighmen on the tipple protecting the men's interests. But the union has bettered conditions, more or less, everywhere, bad as they are now.

A Sign of Progress.

The majority of those on strike are non-English speaking, Poles, Hungarians, Austrians, Slavs and Italians predominating. It is admitted that these constitute the most determined among the strikers. They say they will never yield. And these are the men, and the sons of men, that came into the region durinfi the last thirty years and worked for lower wages than those already here. They have progressed and demand more now—a sign that the working class should be glad to recognize.

The support of the Wilkes Barre newspapers is of the usual sort, half hearted and insincere. They are afraid to take the other side openly, excepting the "Leader," a Democratic paper, which was dying, like its party, when it was revived, report says, by the receipt of 60 tons of coal from a local coal company. Now it is the special organ of the mine owners against the strikers.

The miners receive the Socialists cordially, and are eager to hear our speakers and read our literature. Of both these we have not near sufficient in the field. I have had to go out twice without any papers, and as there is plenty of opportunity for distributing them, we should take advantage of it. Whatever the miners may do at the ballot box in November they will listen to and read about Socialism now, and that is what we are after. The State Committee can make good use of every cent received, and while the strike is on and we can reach this 150,000 workmen so easily, for the sake of the cause do not let the Socialists in the field wander forth empty handed.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

THE MINERS' GRIEVANCES.

False Weighing and Docking the Chief One.

Systematic Frauds by "Operators"—Relations of Miners and Laborers—Reports of Friction Unfounded.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 12.—The miners have many grievances, so many that it is somewhat difficult for an outsider to settle upon which is the principal one, but the odds seem to be in favor of the demand to have coal weighed. This is a mighty grievance and means much in profits to the mine-owners and in wages to the miners. Before the strike coal was paid for by the car, which was usually supposed to hold three tons, but which actually held much more. The car was paid for acoording to the thickness of the vein worked in, but the dockage system practised by the o perators made the amount paid for much less than the amount really mined.

The Dockage System.

This dockage system consists of taking off the miners' car one-quarter, or sometimes one-half, either for supposed light loading or for slate and dirt in the coal. Through this a miner would lose from four to as high as twelve cars a month, the "operators" having the sole power to judge of weight and dirt, and thus receiving for nothing the coal docked from the miners.

The miners, in addition to the weighing of coal, desire the right to have a check-weighman at each mine, who will be paid by themselves and will protect them from unjust docking and false weighing. It can be imagined how bitterly the "operators" oppose the introduction of a system that would so materially affect their profits.

Miners and Laborers.

The report spread broadcast throughout the country that the mine helpers or laborers were organizing against the miners seem to have been a false one, or else the effort instigated by the mine-owners, proved abortive. It is not likely that such a movement would succeed, if, indeed, it would ever reach proportions that would make success or failure a question. The fact is that the helpers and miners are members of the same organization and there seems to be no friction of any sort between them.

The laborer system, however, is one that exists in coal mines all over the country and for years its abolition or re-adjustment has been a vexed one. It varies in detail according to the conditions in vogue in each mine or locality.

In this, the upper anthracite region, the laborer is employed by a miner and they work a chamber together. The laborer receives one-third of each car loaded, the other two-thirds going to the miner. If, therefore, the miner receives $1.05 a car (of three tons) the laborer receives as his share 35 cents, which at a full shift with five or six cars to the turn, would bring the laborer $2.10 or $2.45 a day. But the turn rarely reaches that amount, for often only three or four cars are loaded in a day.

In return for his wage the laborer loads the coal into the cars; the miner mines it, drills the holes, fires the shots, sets the timbers, and provides the skill and experience. The miner also pays for the powder, oil, lamp-wicking, shovels, picks, machines, tool sharpening, and all other expenses. These expenses go on, no matter how many cars are loaded, and so it frequently happens that when the turn runs slow, the laborers come out ahead of the miners on pay day. In the event that the cars are docked by the mine-owners the miner bears the brunt of the docking, which amounts sometimes to a considerable sum.

Hours of Labor.

The charge against the miners that they only work from four to six hours a day, while their laborers work ten, holds good only when the miners have an "easy" place—that is to say, one where the coal can be got out easier than in others. These places are much rarer than they used to be, and that miner is accounted fortunate who can get out under eight or nine hours. The demand for eight hours will mostly affect the workmen around the mine, who are paid by the day and who are also members of the miners' union, as well as the miners' laborers. This will enable the latter to do the same amount of work in less time underground.

In many mines in this locality laborers are not employed by the miners where the height or thickness of the coal permits.

When, two years ago, the miners succeeded in securing a ten-cent increase, the laborers received it also. The latter are usually new-comers, who serve their apprenticeship as laborers and eventually become miners themselves. The miners are not contrac... in the sense of the word that they make contracts with the operator to load a certain amount of coal in a given time. The miner simply takes what cars are given him in the course of a day, the laborer receiving his share, whatever that day may bring. I learned of one case of an old miner who had $11 left after paying his laborer and all expenses, for two weeks' work—and this was nothing unusual.

W. M.

THE MINE FIREMEN.

Secretary Mullahy Gives a Statement of Their Reasons for Striking.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 16.—Secretary-Treasurer J. F. Mullahy of the stationery firemen unions in the anthracite field speaks as follows regarding the conditions of these workmen:

"That the firemen are justified in striking for an eight-hour day is plainly proven by considering the hardships they have to endure. A fireman works twelve hours every day in the year, while his work is proportioned according to the number of boilers he is tending, yet in no case has he less boilers than should rightfully require the attention of two men.

"They are obliged to use culm for fuel and this culm has lain from five to twenty years, all the life is burnt out of it, and this makes a great difference to the firemen who have to use it. The work itself is very trying. The temperature of a fireroom in the summer is 180 degrees, and in the winter is seldom under 100 degrees, which, taken in connection with the heat of the fires makes the work very exhausting. The majority of the boilers are fitted with steam blowers, which are turned on full blast and are therefore deafening and disagreeable.

"Firemen receive on an average of 14 2-3 cents an hour, which is less than many unskilled laborers receive.

"In many cases the firemen are unable to eat from breakfast time until late in the afternoon, because in the large firerooms there are from eighteen to twenty-seven boilers for two men, and they cannot draw their fires until noon, when it requires two hours to do that. They seldom get fifteen minutes to eat their lunch.

"It should be remembered that the fireman assumes the responsibility for the lives of all those working in and around the colliery and if he should, through overwork or any other cause, neglect his duty, the results might be disastrous. For this reason alone, we should have an eight-hour day and we're going to have it."

Taken in connection with the stories published about the easy jobs and big wages of the firemen around the mines, the foregoing statement is of interest, as illustrative of what in the capitalists' opinion constitutes an "easy job"—when the workman has the benefit of it.

W. M.

MOTHER JONES IN VIRGINIA.

Mother Jones is performing valiant service for the cause of unionism in the Virginia mining districts. The operators in the Virginias are the most brutal exploiters of their kind to be found anywhere. They look upon miners as being no better than slaves or dogs, and any person who attempts to organize them is threatened with imprisonment or death. Recently the scoundrelly operators and their hirelings threatened Mother Jones because of her great success in organizing the men. She called a meeting and before a tremendous audience denounced the bosses and their infamous methods, declaring that she had arranged matters in such a way that if she was killed two prominent operators would accompany her to the great beyond. Instead of frightening her, the threats only served to increase the ardor of Mother Jones, and it is largely due to her determination and pluck that nearly twenty thousand miners were brought out on strike in districts where such industrial independence has been unknown.—Cleveland Citizen.

Mother Jones is a Socialist and a trade unionist in every fibre, and she is not afraid to say exactly what she thinks and feels. The miners have learned to respect and love her and, although it is hard work to introduce new ideas of freedom and manhood among workers who have been systematically oppressed and deceived for so many years, her work in Virginia and West Virginia is last beginning to bear fruit.

FATHER HAGERTY.

The Cleveland "Citizen" gives the following account of Father Hagerty, the Catholic priest who, like Father McGrady, of Bellevue, Ky., is agitating for revolutionary Socialism:

"Father Hagerty, the Catholic priest who has given up his pulpit to take the platform to advocate Socialism, has already become a great favorite with the working people of the West and is being deluged with invitations to speak. He first became interested in labor affairs about 1896, when he gave up his charge in Chicago and went to Cleburne, Tex., where he revived the spirit of trade unionism among railway and other workers, and it was largely through his persistent efforts that the Texas State Federation of Labor was formed. Father Hagerty has likewise done some organizing in New Mexico, and, as he masters eight languages, he spends his spare moments in translating the best things on Socialism from the English, German, and French into Spanish for the Mexican working people. Father Hagerty, besides being a natural orator, is a scientist and possesses a wide knowledge of medicine. He is 37 years of age."

Father Hagerty took a prominent part in the work for Socialism at the recent convention of the Western Labor Union in Denver. We learn from the Denver "Post" that he is still in the church.

—Ben Hanford's "Railroading in the United States" and Job Harriman's "Class War in Idaho" are two of the best pamphlets to circulate among workingmen. Single copy, 5 cents; ten or more, at 2½ cents a copy.

—Fifty cents will bring this paper to your door every week for a year.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

BREAD.

PLAN TO BEAT CAREY.

Republican Politicians of Haverhill Detail Democrat to "Fix" List of Voters.

The Haverhill politicians are trying hard to prevent Carey's re-election in November. The Massachusetts law puts it practically in the power of the Assessors to fix the polling lists and so to disfranchise voters by "neglecting" to put their names on the list.

The Assistant Assessor for Ward Five, Carey's district, is Charles H. Morrill, a Socialist. Although no charge of partiality has been made against him, the Board of Assessors, a majority of whose members are Republicans, has detailed a Democrat to "assist" him, taking a part of the work in the ward completely out of the hands of the official to whom the voters of the ward entrusted it.

A vigorous protest has been made against this arbitrary action by the voters. About a hundred signed a written protest which has been presented to the Board; but, as a local daily says, the list of signers "contains but a small number of the TAXPAYERS of the ward and its effect is slight." In the eyes of old-party politicians, only tax-payers—and tax-dodgers—are entitled to consideration.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

Full State Ticket Nominated—New Headquarters at Sedalia—Resolutions Inviting Farmers Adopted.

The Missouri state convention of the Socialist Party at Springfield was in every way a success. Thirteen points were represented, as follows: Liberal, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Aurora, Galena, Joplin, Bevier, Greenfield, Monett, West Plains, and Poplar Bluff.

Geo. H. Turner of Kansas City and Caleb Lipscomb of Liberal presided, with H. Ballard Dunn of St. Louis as Secretary.

The Platform Committee made a report in line with the general policy of the party in Missouri, which is to use the national platform with local variations. The platform as thus reported was adopted, with an additional declaration, demanding the election of Labor Commissioner, Factory and Mining Inspector by direct vote, instead of by appointment.

Among the other resolutions adopted was the following:

"Whereas, The development of capitalism has practically reduced the farmers of this country to the condition of the wage working class; and

"Whereas, The speculation and investments by the larger capitalists directly and indirectly in farm lands and improved machinery renders the farmers' position more and more precarious; and

"Whereas, The conditions tend to bring the farmers to the same state of economic dependence occupied by the warge working class; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we call upon the farmers of this state to study the labor question and ally themselves with the wage workers under the banner of the Socialist Party."

"Whereas, The experience of organized labor in the past ten years demonstrates beyond doubt that the present state militia is nothing but the instrument of the capitalist class to protect and avance its interest and also to crush organized labor in all its efforts for better conditions; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we demand the disbandment of the present state militia and especially call upon all organized labor in the state of Missouri to join with the Socialist Party in its efforts to abolish the militia system."

E. Val Putnam resigning the position of State Secretary, J. H. Rathbun of Sedalia was chosen in his place, with E. T. Behrens, John O. Fisher, F. P. Hunefelt, James Knuas, and M. J. McCabe as members of the Local Quorum.

The state ticket was nominated as follows:

For Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.

For Railroad and aWrehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. A. H. Hull.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

Two record-breaking mass meetings were held, one under the auspices of the Central Labor Council in the opera house and the other at the ball park.

"WHO'S PAYIN' FOR IT ALL?"

Most every day we hear about some
rich chap with a daughter
Or mebby an ambitious wife to take
across the water;
He buys a yacht that costs a lot and
hires crews and cooks
And loads his women folks with gems
supposed to help their looks,
And mebby he may think the price the
splurge'll cost is small,
But still I can't help wonderin' who's
payin' for it all.

The man who heads the steamship
trust or some big corporation
Has planned to blow a million in to
see the coronation.
He'll be away all summer long and
travel like a king,
While I'll be workin' on the crops I
planted in the spring;
He'll rent a castle from some lord
that's crowded to the wall,
And I can't keep from wonderin'
who's payin' for it all.

The man whose mines are closed to
bring the miners to submission
Will go on buyin' everything for
which his heart keeps wishin';
He'll take his women folks to court,
and, Moses, how they'll blaze
With diamonds strung across their
shapes in forty-seven ways!
They're goin' in their costly yachts;
they won't come back till fall,
And I can't keep away the thought,
"Who's payin' for it all?"

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

—Now is the opportunity to get people interested in Socialism by giving them our new leaflet on the Beef Trust.

LAW AND ORDER IN PUERTO RICO.

Trade Union and Socialist Meetings Attacked by Riotous Mob—Authorities Connive at Persecution.

The trade unions and Socialist organizations of Puerto Rico are being severely persecuted by the agents of the capitalists who control the island. Press dispatches—mostly suppressed or garbled by the American papers—state that numerous labor meetings have been broken up by riotous Republican mobs, and the Federacion Libre, the central labor organization of Puerto Rico, has cabled to President Gompers of the A. F. of L. in these words: "More than six assaults have been made upon Federationists within a week, seriously wounding unprotected men. Protest to President Roosevelt."

The United States authorities have utterly failed to give the labor organizations protection against mob violence.

GOOD VOTE CAST IN WATERTOWN.

Workingman on Social Democratic Ticket Polls 27 Per Cent. of Votes—Old Parties Combined.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 12.—A city election was held here Monday, to choose a Water Commissioner for a term of five years. John C. Knowlton, the old incumbent, ran for re-election, supported by Republicans and Democrats alike. Against him was the candidate of the Social Democratic Party, Charles Byron, President of the Trades Assembly, an iron-molder in the foundry of the New York Air Brake Company.

Mr. Knowlton is a very good man, as capitalists go. But he is a capitalist and stands for capitalism, and on that basis the campaign was carried on. Comrade Byron stood clearly for uncompromising Socialism and the working class.

Many workingmen did not have a chance to vote, as the polls were open only from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and not every workingman can afford to risk his job by taking time off on Election Day—especially if it is suspected that that he votes for his own class.

When the ballots were counted, both sides were surprised to learn that we had polled no less than 27 per cent. of the votes—Knowlton having 805 and Byron 293.

The local "Daily Times" complains bitterly of our action in nominating a candidate against such a "good man" as Mr. Knowlton, which, it declares, was "an uncalled-for thing," as "Mr. Knowlton has always been the best friend the workingmen have had in this town." The "Times" cannot understand how it is that three hundred workingmen in the city should choose to have one of their class rather than a friend of their class to administer their public affairs.

The "Times" admits that "any citizen has a right to aspire to an office," but finds that Comrade Byron's action in running against Mr. Knowlton was "revolutionary and anarchistic." In other words, the "Times" would say, any citizen has a legal right to run for office, but a workingman has no business to do so except at the dictation of "eminently respectable citizens."

The "Times" is welcome to its opinion. The workingmen of Watertown are coming to the point where they can form opinions of their own, without the help of capitalist newspapers.

T. P.

A MEXICAN WHO KNOWS.

The witless wit who penned the following sub-editorial in the New York "Press" of May 20 thinks he is real funny, but he is not half so knowing as the "Aztec organ of enlightenment" which furnishes his theme:

"Another ray of light is sent forth by a Mexican paper which chronicles the rapid growth of a great Socialist party in the United States, which is ultimately to play the part of Aaron's rod to the other political organizations. Already the multi-millionaires are so scared by it, the paper says, that they are 'contributing their vast fortunes by many millions of dollars to the establishment or support of libraries, universities, hospitals, technical schools, and the like.' This is a point well worth the consideration of that free-handed liver and celebrated bon vivant, Uncle Russell Sage. But the discovery of the Aztec organ of enlightenment which touches us most nearly is that the newspaper offices of the United States are simply swarming with editorial writers who are avowed Socialists, but who are forced by tyrannical and plutocratic editors-in-chief to write the other way.

"This really is a serious condition of affairs. Suppose all the editorial writers in the country should band together, and, rising simultaneously some day, bind and gag their editors-in-chief and turn every newspaper in the country into a Socialist organ the next morning! The possibilities recall the very worst excesses of the French Revolution."

THE AGRICULTURAL PROLETARIAT.

Many writers, particularly among Socialists, have considered the "hired man" of the farm as analogous to the city wage laborer and as therefore the one to whom an appeal must be made for any change in the social conditions in agriculture. A little closer understanding of the situation will remove this impression. The ordinary farmer hires a man only during seed time and harvest—perhaps for three or four weeks altogether. During many other weeks in the year the farmer himself lies idle. Instead of making any "surplus value" from the laborer whom he does employ, and whom he often drives to such extreme exertions, a more rational way to consider it is to look upon the farmer as little more than an employing agent and resident supervisor for the exploiting class who are really extracting "surplus value" from both the farmer and his "hired man."—A. M. Simons, in "The American Farmer."

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end:

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

SOCIALIST EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN.

The mind of every human being at birth is a blank. The brain of the infant is ready to receive whatever impressions of the world its immediate surroundings choose to make upon it. Let every one remember that no one is born with his entire nativity stamped upon his physiognomy except in a limited sense. In other words, no one enters this world with an American, English, German, or any other nationality. Assuming that all human beings were endowed with the gift of speech with their advent into life, it is safe to say that not one would utter the creed of the Protestant Church, declare its allegiance to the Pope, profess its undying faith in the Koran nor pledge to sacrifice itself for Old Glory or any other standard. This is only too well recognized by Church and State, and both bodies not only suffer little children to come unto them, but employ every stratagem, use every and all means to attract and influence the minds and hearts of the impressionable innocents. The result we know. This is the method responsible for the world as we now find it, and a similar method adapted to our reasoning will secure us the future, the near future.

The rising generation now five to fifteen years old will be entitled to suffrage within the next short period ranging from six to sixteen years. What an opportunity offers itself to Socialists! Within one generation an army of thoroughly trained voters imbued with the Socialist spirit will march to the polls, to demand its own rights.

At present the boards of education are more easily captured for our purposes than the legislative chambers, and in my opinion are more desirable. Committees may call at board meetings, especially our sister comrades, and object to this or that taught in the schools and offer, or even demand substitutions. A member in the board with progressive ideas is of course a consummation devoutly to be arrived at. Our children may be induced to ask perplexing questions at school and Sunday-schools. Open-air speakers should not ignore the juvenile audience, on the contrary they should address them exclusively until a large adult assemblage is attracted. They can teach them truths which they never learn at school. The children in turn will mention much of what they have heard to their parents. I have found this manœuvre to be quite effective, as children afterward have frequently accosted me on the street asking when I shall speak again. Above all we must either publish, without delay, juvenile literature in hand-bill form or devote a column or two to this object in our party papers or magazines. These few suggestions afford sufficient food for reflection and if some active comrades, and above all our sisters in the movement, will hasten to cultivate this most important field of propaganda the harvest will be bountiful and the seeds obtained for still further and more successful dissemination.—Frederick Krafft, in the Socialist Spirit.

—Individual salvation is a lie born of a selfish heart, and when we most think we are out of the mire, the arm of the Most Neglected reaches up from the pit and drags us back, into the dark.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

Questions from "Life."

Some questions which "Life" suggests as suitable to be asked by President Roosevelt's proposed superintendent of trusts:

1. Where did you get it and what is the difference between a dividend and a "divvy?"
2. What legislatures do you own?
3. What is the average of the combined salaries of your president and office boy?
4. Why did the grand jury fail to indict you?
5. What time is your president allowed for lunch?
6. How many persons have you run over, ruined, or otherwise killed during the year? Why?
7. Who is your judge?
8. Do you pay him by the job or by the year? Of what church is he a member?
9. State all sums paid during the last year for false witnesses?
10. Are your contributions to both political parties dictated by love for mankind or for business considerations?
11. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"
12. How much of the total consumption do you control, and why can't you tell.
13. Do you believe in Socialism or in Anarchy?
14. How were the books lost?
15. Why don't your directors know something about the business?
16. Where do you expect to go to when you die?

Sworn to by janitor.

N. B.—The typewriter's oath will not be accepted unless she has reached years of discretion.

THE TWO WAYS.

Young men, life is before you. Two voices are calling you—one coming from the swamps of selfishness and force, where success means death; and the other from the hilltops of justice and progress, where even failure brings glory. Two lights are seen in your horizon—one the fast fading marsh light of power, and the other the slowly rising sun of human brotherhood. Two ways lie open for you—one leading to an ever lower and lower plain, where are heard the cries of despair and the curses of the poor, where manhood shrivels and possession rots down the possessor; and the other leading off to the highlands of the morning, where are heard the glad shouts of humanity and where honest effort is rewarded with immortality.—John P. Altgeld.

—If your local has not a Literature Agent, see that it elects a good active one next meeting, to sell Socialist books and pamphlets and get subscriptions for the party press.

FACTORY TO POCKET
Positively you save two profits when you buy of us. Latest illustrated catalogue free.
W. F. DOLL MFG. CO.,
175 Broadway, near Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Established 1876.

A NEW LEAFLET.
What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?
10 copies ..... 5 cents.
50 copies ..... 15 cents.
100 copies ..... 25 cents.
1,000 copies ..... $2.00.
Postpaid, cash with order.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 13. NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ESSEX COUNTY STIRRED UP.

Whole Branch of Socialist Party Arrested.

Newark Police Overreaching Themselves — Tremendous Indignation Aroused—Will Be Remembered on Election Day.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—New Century Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon with workingmen who came to join with the Jewish branches of the Socialist Party in protesting against the outrages committed by the police.

On Tuesday of last week, while Branch 9 of Local Essex County was quietly holding its business meeting, a squad of police, with revolvers drawn, burst in, informed the comrades that they were all under arrest, and led them off to the station house. Seventeen in all were arrested—five of them charged with being "Anarchists," while twelve were accused of criminal libel, on the ground, it is stated, of reports published in the Jewish "Forward," with which some of the comrades were connected. Bail was fixed at from $500 to $1,000 and was soon secured.

The raid, it is said, was instigated by the same Captain Edwards who unsuccessfully attempted to stop our open-air meetings in Newark last year and got exposed as a rowdy and a bully in the attempt.

Great Protest Meeting.

Jacob Lawn presided at Sunday's protest meeting, at which there was present a delegation from the County Committee of the Socialist Party, consisting of Comrades E. T. Neben, Fred. McIntosh, and Jas. E. Billings. The chairman, in opening the meeting, vigorously denounced the conduct of the Sheriff and the police, and his denunciation was applauded to the echo.

Samuel Levine, one of the victims of the arrest, was the first speaker.

The Real Anarchists.

He was followed by Fred. McIntosh, our candidate for mayor, who reviewed the outrages committed by the authorities against free speech and all the rights of citizens, in their attempt to break the silk workers' strike. He declared that if there were any Anarchists in the affair, they were the old-party politicians, who trampled upon the very laws they had sworn to enforce, in order to help greedy capitalists fleece the poverty-stricken weavers.

The Real Libellers.

Meyer London of New York followed in a vigorous speech, which roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He scored the combination of capitalists, politicians, editors, and preachers who are trying to crush the workers. These people had brought a charge of criminal libel against Socialists for daring to speak on behalf of the working class. Their own utterances were the vilest and most wanton slanders that had ever been uttered.

The chairman at this point announced the contributions made by a number of unions, lodges, and workingmen's societies, and by individuals, for the defense fund, which already amounted to over $1,000. The case will be fought to the last, to test the question whether the workers of New Jersey are to be reduced to a level with those of Russia in the matter of political and civil rights.

Old Parties Indicted.

County Organizer E. T. Neben was the last speaker. He cited the lying reports of both Republican and Democratic newspapers of New Jersey and of New York in regard to the silk strike as well as to the Socialist movement, to show that the two old parties were one in the enmity to the working people, and appealed to his hearers to make use of the Socialist press in English, German, and Jewish to spread the truth.

He then showed the difference between the theory and practises of the Socialists and the Anarchists—whether the theoretical Anarchists who are being persecuted along with us, or the practical Anarchists who occupy public office and use their power against the people. When he held up the charter of Branch 9 of Local Essex County of the Socialist Party, the audience broke into loud applause and cheering.

The Newark police have made a big mistake this time. They have gone so far that they have roused indignation among the workingmen of all trades and their conduct will be remembered on Election Day.

ESSEX COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Essex County Committee of the Socialist Party will hold a special meeting Saturday, June 28, at 7:30 p. m., at Headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark. Every delegate is expected to be present. The present state of affairs demands prompt and vigorous action.

E. T. NEBEN, Organizer.

THE CAUSE OF MINE "ACCIDENTS."

Great indignation exists throughout British Columbia over the Fernie mine disaster, in which 150 men lost their lives by an explosion. Everybody calls for an investigation into the cause. But after all, there can be but one cause. Poor ventilation. Spend money enough to put pure air into every nook and corner of every coal mine and you will never have an explosion, and that is all there is to it—The Socialist, Seattle.

The remark applies equally to the Fraterville "accident," which occurred in the same week. The profit-grabbing capitalist is at the bottom of every such affair.

NEW YORK STATE.

Report of Meeting of State Committee.

Spring and Vail at Work in the State—Preparations for State Convention on July 4—Four New Locals.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket and transacting such other business as may come before it, will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, on Friday, July 4.

Each local in the state is entitled to one delegate for every fifty members or major fraction thereof in good standing. Every local should make an effort to be represented.

For the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party,

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, State Secretary.

At Tuesday's special meeting of the State Committee correspondence was received from the National Secretary and from many locals and comrades in the state—Buffalo, Ticonderoga, Kings County, Port Chester, Gloversville, Rome, Rochester, Johnstown, and others.

A charter was granted to a new local at Highland Falls. At last week's meeting charters were granted to Gouveneur, Dexter, and Niagara Falls.

State Organizer Spring reported good meetings at Tarrytown, White Plains (Carpenters' Union), Peekskill, and Highland Falls. On Wednesday he was billed to speak in Newburg, and would work in that vicinity for three or four days. He will remain in this part of the state till after the convention. Meanwhile, he is arranging to send another speaker out to follow Vail and locals desirous of holding meetings should at once address F. J. Spring, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

Rochester reported good work being done; headquarters a great success; five thousand Meat Trust leaflets distributed within the last few days; a big meeting addressed by Comrade Vail on Monday. Sends two delegates to the convention. Other locals reported election of delegates.

The vote of the state on candidates for delegate to the International Bureau is as follows: Bandlow, 16; Herron, 115; Hillquit, 106; Hoehn, 43; Mills, 30; Morgan, 45; Simons, 73; Untermann, 19; only ten locals reporting.

Locals are called on to send in their financial and membership reports at once. The report of the Financial Secretary showed receipts from May 21 to June 24, $134.20; expenditures from May 10 to June 16, $209.96.

Comrade Vail has held very successful meetings during the past week at Watertown, Dexter, Corning, Hornellsville, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Rome.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the County of New York to elect delegates to the State Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the State of New York, and to nominate candidates for the general election, will be held on Saturday, June 28, 7 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, in the city and county of New York.

All delegates are requested to come promptly, as the General Committee is to hold a meeting the same night.

By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Subdivision of Local New York are called upon to elect delegates to the General Committee for the term beginning Saturday, July 12.

Financial Secretaries of subdivisions are called upon to send in their membership reports at once.

J. GERBER, Organizer.

WHY NOT?

The following editorial appeared in the New York "Sun" of May 15:

"The proposal emanating, with the best of intentions doubtless, from the Merchants' Association to induce Mr. John R. Freeman to become the chief engineer of the Water Department by paying him a salary of $10,000 more than the city can afford to pay is simply grotesque in its discordance with our system of government. Such an arrangement would make Mr. Freeman not an employee of the city only, but an employee of the Merchants' Association, something not to be thought of.

"If this precedent were adopted, why should not the Chamber of Commerce pay additional salaries to the Rapid Transit Commissioners? Why should not the Bar Association pay the Corporation Counsel an additional salary? And why should not the Chamberlain and the Comptroller be paid in part by our various banking institutions?

"The Merchants' Association will be able to pay the Water Department engineer or any other public official his salary when they own the town."

This proposal is perfectly reasonable and charmingly frank. Our public officials are the tools of the capitalist class and serve its interests alone. Many of them receive additional salaries, we might say tips, in the form of bribes. Why should not the capitalists directly pay the salaries of their servile tools? The proposal of the Merchants' Association is plain proof of the fact that the government is simply a committee to further the interests of the capitalist class.

—Thousands of men go to the polls and vote shackles on themselves.—Commonwealth.

ARE ALIVE AT DAYTON.

County and Congressional Tickets in the Field.

Account of Socialist Activity in Lively Ohio Town—Wilshire Speaks at Picnic on July 4.

DAYTON, O., June 22.—The Socialists of Dayton, who have been apparently stunned by the several rapid and overwhelming defeats of organized labor, have awakened from their slumbers and have arranged for propaganda on a very large scale, which will be systematically worked from now on. Leaflets and party papers will be circulated and regular agitation meetings carried on in the different sections of the city.

Picnic on July 4.

A picnic and general good time has been arranged to take place at Woodsdale Park, July 4. Cincinnati, Hamilton, Middletown, Sidney, Piqua, Xenia, and Chillicothe comrades will join in making this the gala day of the year. Many attractions have been secured at a large expense and Comrade Wilshire of Toronto will speak upon his favorite theme, "Let the Nation Own the Trusts." Besides this there will be boat races, swimming races, fireworks, two bands constantly playing, and a hundred other features of amusement. Trains leave Dayton at 8, 10:05, 11:40 a. m. and 1 and 3 p. m. Tickets will be sold on platform at depot at 50 cents round trip (children 25 cents) including admission to the park.

Congressional Ticket.

For the second time we have met in Congressional convention and nominated a candidate to oppose the old party men. Jacob A. Hemler of Hamilton was the unanimous choice of the convention and his platform is the reaffirmation of the national and state platforms. He is a machinist by trade and is held in high esteem by his fellow workmen. Comrade Hemler is a good talker and speaks German as fluently as English. He will undoubtedly make a tour of the district during the campaign. The Socialists of this district are proud to have so able a candidate to present to the working people of Preble, Montgomery, and Butler counties, which comprises this district, for their suffrage this fall. This is largely an industrial district, especially Dayton and Hamilton, and the working people now have a golden opportunity to break the unwritten exclusion act—the one which excludes labor representatives from Congress. Will they do it? Will the working people of this district vote for one of their own class to represent them in Congress?

Montgomery County.

The Montgomery County convention has come and gone and it was certainly a most harmonious occasion. The state platform was adopted to use for the county and the following candidates were nominated: Sheriff, Thos. Anderson, machinist; Clerk of Common Pleas Court, Albert M. Huss, woodworker; Coroner, Gus. Haas, salesman; County Commissioner, Thos. Fisher, electrician; Infirmary Director, John Maley, paper maker; Prosecuting Attorney, Dan P. Farrell, advertising manager. This is without a doubt the strongest ticket ever selected in this county. Each candidate has been selected carefully and with a view to his ability to fill the office and his advocacy of clear-cut Socialist principles. The comrades are making great preparations for a strong campaign, and every effort will be put forth to arouse the workers of this country to action next November. The ineffectiveness of the strike and boycott is slowly becoming apparent to the organized workers, owing to their experiences of the past eighteen months. The only hope that is now left is to unite solidly upon the political field, and in doing this no blacklists can be used, as we have the secret ballot. No time will be lost in striking and the results obtained will be more far-reaching and permanent than by any other method.

Candidates' Resignations.

In accordance with a section of the new Ohio constitution, we have caused each of our county candidates and the congressional candidate to place on file at the headquarters of the Socialist Party, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton, his resignation from the office for which he is nominated, and in case they are elected and do not faithfully serve the interests of the working class, their resignations will be handed in for acceptance. This guarantees to the workers the allegiance of their candidates. The resignations can be seen at above address by anyone concerned.

Local Business Meetings.

The business meetings of Local Dayton are held every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the headquarters, 26 Pruden Building. Although these are the business sessions, they are not in any sense closed meetings. All interested persons are cordially invited to be present and take part in the discussions which follow the regular order of business.

Agitation Meetings.

The first of the agitation meetings for the fall campaign will be held on Fourth street, near Main, on Saturday, July 5. H. Gaylord Wilshire will be the principal speaker, and he will undoubtedly have a large audience. His lecture here last Labor Day was well received by his two thousand hearers, and on every hand we find expressions of pleasure at his announced visit

(Continued on page 4.)

THE COMING MINERS' CONVENTION.

Impossible to Predict at Present What Action May Be Taken.

Good Reasons Both for and Against a Strike of Bituminous Miners—President Mitchell's Advice Likely to Be Followed.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

HAZLETON, Pa., June 27.—The call issued by President Mitchell for a national convention of coal miners has set speculation rife throughout the region as to whether a general strike will be called or not. The miners themselves believe that the convention will result in complete suspension, but there is a difference of opinion among those not directly concerned in the strike, but who claim to be in a position to prophesy what action will be taken.

Just what will happen, in the event that the present situation in the anthracite field does not change, no one can predict confidently. Only the convention itself will be able to set all doubts at rest, but some opinion can be formed from actual knowledge of the situation, within and without the strike area, and consideration of the internal conditions existing within the miners' national organization.

Of course, so far as the anthracite miners are concerned, they expect their brothers in the soft-coal fields to strike, the wish being father to the thought. They believe they have made a fight to preserve their organization that entitles them to the utmost limit of recognition, and they believe if that recognition is not forthcoming, in the face of the forces against them, any victory they might otherwise gain would be meagre indeed, if they win any at all. They expect a general strike, therefore, and they will be bitterly disappointed if one is not called.

But what position will President Mitchell take in the convention? That is the question that creates the most conjecture, because it is believed that whatever he advises will pretty nearly settle what the convention will do. It is impossible for anyone to say, outside his immediate advisers and trusted lieutenants, what President Mitchell will suggest or advocate, and there is doubt whether even they really know. He is the one man that can settle all doubts. He is so incommunicative, so cautious, so deliberate that few people, if any, ever know where John Mitchell stands until he definitely declares himself. Probably no other labor official in the country is so completely master of himself under all circumstances.

Perhaps Partial Suspension.

It is safe to say, however, that Mitchell expects a national suspension of work to be declared, if not to take effect immediately, then on a general scale. The convention may declare for a suspension of two days a week, and failing that, for four days, a total suspension being reserved for a final blow. It may be that the more radical step will be taken immediately, but this will depend upon the temper of the convention. Experience would show that the miners of the country are not likely to take half-way measures, should any action on their part be required. It is altogether likely that as the conditions in the anthracite field become better known and the strike situation, with all that means to the organization, more thoroughly understood, the feeling for a general strike will grow until no power could prevent a majority vote in its favor.

It was probably for this purpose, and also to give ample time to admit of the election of a full representation from the large territory covered by the miners' organization, that the date of the convention was set four weeks off.

Mitchell's Attitude.

There can hardly be any doubt that President Mitchell wishes to have the anthracite strike won, no matter what legitimate measures should become necessary to reach that end. His heart is in this strike, and all the more so, perhaps, since it was ordered over his advice and desire. Whatever elements of statesmanship he may possess are being exerted to the utmost to bring success to his people. That he feels deeply the confidence the anthracite miners have in him cannot be gainsaid and he is striving faithfully to deserve it. For that reason, he is almost certain to go all the way in an effort to achieve victory.

On the other hand, must be considered his natural conservatism, which, it must be admittted, has guided him successfully so far in his administration of the miners' affairs. His declaration last year, during the steel strike, that contracts with employers should not be violated is still remembered and worthy of consideration at the present time. Whether he would still hold to the letter of that declaration in the face of existing circumstances, or whether he deems that these circumstances, involving as they do the life or death of a very large and important portion of the miners' organization, justify extreme measures, is a question.

Interstate Agreement.

The abrogation of the interstate agreement of the soft-coal operators and miners is a very serious matter. This agreement was secured after much fighting and manœuvering, and it has worked so satisfactorily to the soft-coal miners that there will naturally be strong opposition to prejudicing its continuance. And it must be remembered that it was through Mitchell's advice that the agreement of 1901-1902 was accepted by the miners to extend over the present year, instead of their insisting upon the new demands they had presented to the operators.

All this serves to complicate the situation. The soft-coal miners secured an interstate agreement entirely through the strength and compactness of their organization, and they will be jealous of their reputation for observing contracts. Nevertheless, the reservation of the right of national conventions to abrogate all agreements was probably provided for in the case of just such emergencies as the present one. This reservation was known to the operators when they signed the agreements, so that they should be prepared to accept the consequences. This is a point worthy of remembrance by all those interested in the miners' cause.

It would seem, therefore, that if President Mitchell desires the convention to declare a general suspension, he can advocate that without laying himself open to just censure as stultifying himself. And I think it altogether likely this is the course he will take, not willingly perhaps, but as the only one fitting the occasion—the most critical that ever confronted any labor organization in this country. The miners were never so well organized and never so well officered as now. Whatever their political opinions or affiliations, and no matter how much their past acts may subject some of them to criticism, yet it is doubtful if another labor organization in America can produce a more capable set of officers than the miners have to-day.

West Virginia an Element.

West Virginia presents an interesting figure in the situation. The success or failure of the strike there will determine to some extent the decision of the national convention. Heretofore, this state has been the hardest problem the miners have had to handle. It was largely responsible for the indifferent success of the soft coal miners strike of 1897, when its miners almost wholly refused to strike with those in the other states. The task of organizing there has always been most difficult and the favorable condition of the strike there now is largely due to the efforts expended by Mother Jones and others. That the injunctions against the leaders were enforced, including even Mother Jones herself, testifies to the success of the strike in that state. Should this extend until the national convention, the chances of a general suspension will be stronger, as West Virginia will then be acting in consonance with the other states.

Miners Will Act Together.

From this, it will be gathered that the coming convention will be an exceedingly interesting and important one. Should a general suspension be desired by the majority of the miners, and I think this likely, events have so shaped themselves to make such a movement most propitious. If President Mitchell and his co-workers had planned the present campaign and arbitrarily arranged events, they could hardly have arrived at better results. This much is certain: If the convention orders a wholesale tie-up, be the majority large or small, the miners everywhere will obey the call. Those who believe differently know little of the miners and their history.

I have attempted to write this resume of the situation calmly and without prejudice, with an eye single to making it clear to the workers, and Socialists especially, who are. I know, acutely interested, in the present struggle and watchful of its development and probable results. It is my own view acquired through some acquaintance with the miners organization and direct knowledge experienced in the field.

I think there will be a general strike, should nothing intervene between now and July 17. In the event of a total suspension of miners in the United States, the working class would be confronted with a serious situation, and Socialists everywhere should prepare themselves to take advantage of every opportunity to make the occasion one for working class victory and advancement.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

SOFT COAL MINERS HELP.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., June 21.—Patrick Gilday, President of District No. 2, United Mine Workers, yesterday issued a notice that bituminous coal is being shipped to points east to aid in breaking the strike in the anthracite region. In order to prevent this, it is ordered that the output of northern and central Pennsylvania be restricted, and the miners are notified not to work more than four days a week. If this does not suffice, it is announced that a further restriction will be ordered.

THE FUTURE STATE.

Oh, men and women true, once more take hands,
Join hearts and heads, and clear the crooked maze,
Set love and justice up o'er these our lands,
Let truth be honored, honest work have praise,
When each and all are workers, hand and brain
Divorced no more; no toll to bear the brand
Of degradation; when the common gain
Is each one's good—fast then our state shall stand.
—Walter Crane.

—Life without labor is guilt; labor without art is brutality.—Ruskin.

THE RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

Crimes of Czarism Against the Working Class.

Socialist International Bureau Communicates the Terrible Story to the Workers of the World.

To the Socialist Parties of All Countries.

Comrades:—A year ago International Socialism pointed out to the world the attacks being made by Czarism alike upon science and upon the Russian proletariat.

In spite of the loud protests of the working class of all nations, in spite of the cry of indignation of the European press which followed from these protests, tyranny still prevails in Russia.

It imprisons, it tortures, it murders in masses all those who, through organization or through science, aspire to better conditions and desire the liberation of the working class.

The recent communications to the Socialist press concerning the bloody repressions which took place in Russia on May 1, are confirmed by reports which come from labor organizations and by other investigations made by our comrades, B. Kritschevsky and G. Plechanoff, Russian delegates to the Socialist International Bureau.

In Vilna, the Cossacks and the police dispersed the crowds celebrating May Day, killed the bearer of the red flag, imprisoned thirty-seven workingmen whom the governor, von Wahl, ordered to be flogged until they lost consciousness.

In Kief, young girl students, arrested in the course of a demonstration, were undressed and compelled to submit to most revolting humiliations. Mothers were arrested in great numbers and they were forced to inform the police and to betray their own children.

In the government of Poltava, the rebelting peasants were led into churches, where, after formal services, they were flogged until they fainted.

In the prisons of Ekaterinoslav, the political prisoners are starving voluntarily rather than longer submit to maltreatment by their keepers.

The Ekaterinoslav committee of the Social Democratic Party of Russia has called public attention to these odious facts.

A starvation revolt (refusal to take food) has broken out in the prison of Bouterki, in Moscow, in consequence of barbarous treatment inflicted on political prisoners.

In Odessa those who celebrated May Day were flogged; the peasants of Charkoff were fortured as atrociously as those of Poltava.

The "Bund," or the General Union of Jewish Workingmen of Lithuania, Poland, and Russia, in its communication, corroborates the reports of the atrocites committed by Czarism, in the following words:

"The manifestation of May 1 passed in Vilna as usual. The police and the Cossacks, with their customary ferocity, lashed with their heavy whips (nagaikas) every manifestant on the street. The bearer of the red flag was most ferociously ill-treated; all his clothing was cut and his blood flowed in streams. Several dozen workingmen arrested at the place were beaten on the street and again in the station house.

"But all these savageries were only a prelude to the bloody scenes which took place next day. By orders of Governor von Wahl, bundles of sticks, soaked in water, had been made ready before the manifestation. The torture took place on May 2, in the stable of the station house, in the presence of a commission of executioners consisting of Goernor Von Wahl, Chief of Police Naslmoff, a physician, Michailoff, Police Captains Snitko and Kontchevsky, Brigadier Martynoff, and Sergeants Cyboulsky and Milioucha.

"The arrested were called out one by one. With cynical irony the Governor began congratulating each prisoner on the festival of the First of May.—'And here is a pleasant surprise for you,' he added, pointing to the rods. 'How old are you?'—'Forty years.'—'Give him forty blows.'—'And you?'—'Fifty.'—'Give him fifty blows.' And so on.

"One prisoner answered stubbornly that he was a million years old. He got one hundred blows; and, when he lost consciousness, he was revived by pouring water on his head, so that the torture could be continued.

"The doctor was there to say how many blows each victim could endure. Governor von Wahl saw to it that the rods were applied vigorously and, if the executioner inadvertently gave a lighter stroke, the Governor ordered that this blow should not count.

"The flogging continued until the victim lost consciousness. If he was able to rise to his feet they began again. And, in order to aggravate the humiliation of the torture, when the victim again became conscious, they held out to him, with mocking laughter, the placard bearing the words, 'Hurrah for the First of May!' which had been distributed on the eve of the demonstration by the local committee of the Union."

The bearer of the red flag and another workingman were FLOGGED TO DEATH.

The committee of the Bund, and the Vilna committees of the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania and of the Socialist Party of Lithuania, and the Vilna group of Russian Social Democrats have, in lview of these revolting and ignominious tortures, joined in issuing a proclamation in ten thousand copies in Russian, Jewish, and Polish, reciting the names of the executioners responsible for the outrages and ending with these words:

"Vengeance will fall on each of you and your names will be cursed forever."

The White Terror is raging ever more ferociously in Russia. The events of Vilna form, unfortunately, but one particularly savage episode.

The International Socialist movement, stirred with profound indignation by the atrocities daily perpetrated upon the Russian workingmen, appeals to enlightened public opinion to condemn these abominations.

Deeply moved, International Socialism sends its greeting of solidarity to the Russian workmen, who struggle, with unexampled heroism for their political and economical emancipation.

We call upon the Socialist Party of all lands to inform the people of the horrible crimes committed against the working class of Russia, and without delay to give expression to their protests, by such means as they may find proper, against Czarism, which, in its official harangues, talks of peace but which, in fact, carries on the most implacable war against the people who are demanding only their right to existence and to liberty.

For the Socialist International Executive Bureau.

V. SERWY, Secretary.
Maison du Peuple, Brussels.
Translation by Henry L. Slobodin.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

LET US PUT AN END TO THIS CIVIL WAR.

In Pennsylvania a private standing army, called deputies and coal and iron police, numbering several thousand men, many of them desperate criminals, are being held in readiness, at any pretext, to shoot down miners in order to break the strike.

The "operators" do not dig coal nor run trains. But they make profits on the coal industry and without their consent miners and railroad men may not work.

In Rhode Island, the other day, the state militia were out to "maintain law and order" against striking street-car men.

Here are the facts, briefly: The trade unions asked the Legislature to pass a law to protect women and children in the cotton mills from overwork. As a pretext for killing that bill, the Republican and Democratic politicians passed a ten-hour law for the street-car men. But they carefully avoided putting in a penalty clause. As a result, the trolley companies defied the law. And when the men struck for its enforcement, the militia were ordered out to help the capitalist law-breakers.

The Rhode Island capitalists do not spin nor weave cotton nor run street cars. But they make profits by the labor of women who have to neglect their homes and children who ought to be in school, and by the killing overwork of the trolley employees. Neither spinners and weavers nor conductors and motormen may work without their consent.

In West Virginia, where coal miners are on strike against a system that dooms them to lifelong slavery to the company store and the company landlord, a judge has forbidden the strikers to march on the public roads or to meet within sight of the "operators'" property. For violating this injunction they have imprisoned Mother Jones, along with other union organizers.

These West Virginia gentlemen do no useful work. But they make profits by the labor of others, and they would force the workers to obey them under penalty of starvation.

In New Jersey the silk workers are on strike. The New Jersey mill operatives in this and other industries, are among the most badly paid workers in the country. Their wages are far lower than they were ten years ago. In order to defeat the strike, the bosses and their hired editors and their political tools have got together to raise a hue and cry about "Anarchy." They have taken some disorders, instigated, perhaps, by agents of their own, as a pretext for enforcing martial law, for clubbing and shooting right and left, for arresting men and women and throwing them into jail at the sweet will of drunken deputies or corrupt police captains. No constitutional guarantee of liberty counts for anything with these irresponsible armed loafers. Quiet business meetings of labor organizations are raided and the members hustled off to jail. A placard merely calling on the strikers to "stand firm" is branded as "inflammatory" and "incendiary" and its author sent to prison.

The New Jersey capitalists do not make silk. They make profits, rich profits, out of the blighted lives of children and the ruined lives of young girls driven by hunger to the hell of mill life. They are lords. They will be obeyed, at whatever cost of sweat and tears and blood from the workers.

These capitalists are organizing "to wipe out the Anarchists." Let them! wipe out themselves then. For they are the real Anarchists, the enemies of peace, of order, of human happiness.

These capitalists have power thus to tyrannize over men, to insult women, to exploit babies, because they own the mines, the mills, the railroads, all the means of production that the wage-workers have made and must use.

Do you not think, workingmen of Pennsylvania, of Rhode Island, of West Virginia, of New Jersey, of every state where capitalism rules, that it is time you united at the ballot-box to abolish this system of robbery and civil war, to declare that the workers shall have the full product of their labor, to declare that the land and mines and mills and railroads shall be held as public property for the good of all, no longer as private property for the profit of a few?

That is what the Socialist Party proposes. You can elect its candidates, men of your own class, to carry out that program, if you will.

OREGON'S GAINS.

Straight Vote More Than Doubled Since 1900.

Average Vote for Candidates on State Ticket Shows Gain of About 250 Per Cent.

ALBANY, Ore., June 22.—Complete returns for the election held in this state on June 2 show an immense increase in the vote of the Socialist Party.

In 1900 the state gave 1,466 votes for Debs and Harriman, our candidates for President and Vice-President.

In the election which has just been held our vote stands:

For Governor, R. R. Ryan, 3,532.

For Secretary of State, C. W. Barzee, 5,576.

For State Treasurer, W. W. Myers, 5,465.

For State Printer, J. E. Hosmer, 5,269.

For Congress: First District, B. F. Ramp, 2,523; Second District, T. D. Gerdes, 2,724.

Even taking the vote for Governor as the standard, we have gained about 150 per cent. Our average vote in this election is 5,018—a gain of 250 per cent.

A proportionate gain in 1904 may be expected. Certainly the Socialists of Oregon will work for it.

MOTHER JONES IS ARRESTED.

Intense Indignation Aroused in West Virginia.

Brave and Gentle Woman Led to Jail for Disobeying an Infamous Injunction—Time for All Workingmen to Awake.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., June 20.—This afternoon Mother Jones was arrested under an injunction issued by Judge Jackson of Parkersburg. She was addressing a mass meeting composed of miners and other citizens. Perfect order prevailed, and she stood while speaking on ground rented by the organizers of the United Mine Workers—belonging, therefore, for the time being, to the organizers.

Mother Jones spoke in no uncertain words or tones of the robbery of the toilers, but she urged those to whom she appealed to be law-abiding, to use peaceful and constitutional means to defend their rights.

The bosses have been eagerly waiting for riotous conduct on the miners' part, that would give them an excuse for clubbing, imprisoning, and shooting, but the strikers have refused to give them a pretext.

The injunction under which Mother Jones is arrested is an infamous one, forbidding the miners to march on the public roads or to assemble, even in the most peaceable manner, anywhere within sight of the mines, no matter though it be at their own rented headquarters.

This high-handed conduct of the bosses and the authorities creates great indignation here, and will do [illegible] among all the tens of thousands of [illegible] miners who know and love Mother Jones.

People here are saying: "It is idle to talk now of losing our freedom. All our vaunted liberties are lost. It is time we considered how to win it back."

The workingmen of West Virginia appeal to their brothers all over the land to awake, to join hands, to unite their power to overthrow this growing tyranny.

CITIZEN.

HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS?

On June 11the Seattle "Times" guardedly suggested that it might [illegible] well to select the presidents [illegible] in Central Park. The Seattle "Times" is owned by Main "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern [illegible] fourth

Not a bad idea at all. For the capitalists. And the capitalistic Supreme Court and the rest of it can [illegible] punch a hole in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution that will be big enough to let such a little thing crawl through.—Railway Employees' Journal.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

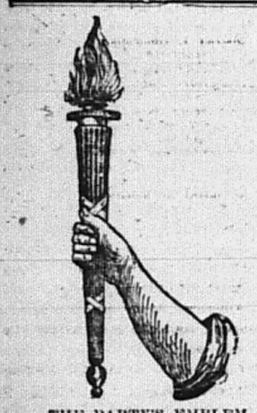
Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
—S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Our "reform" Aldermen seem to be very good at framing ordinances so that they cannot be enforced.

Every New York comrade should be at the party picnic at Sulzer's Westchester Park, Sunday—not alone, but with his family and his friends.

The Editor begs that readers and correspondents will be lenient of any shortcomings or omissions in this paper, as he has been deprived of the valuable aid of Comrade Lemon, the Assistant Editor, who is confined to his bed by sickness.

WORK VERSUS ETIQUETTE.

We observe that the Illinois State Committee has formally protested against the action of the National Committee in sending to the locals a circular asking for contributions for the strike propaganda fund.

We do not profess to be able to understand the action of the Illinois State Committee. We cannot fathom its motives. We know the members of the Committee to be Socialists, yet their present action seems to us to be utterly inconsistent with common sense and Socialist principles.

The coal strike, throwing some 200,000 miners out of work, bringing them into organized conflict with Morganism, and thus at once giving them leisure to listen, to read, and to think and giving them the strongest reason to accept Socialist principles. The field of agitation thus opened to us is frequently of national importance and magnitude, although it happens to be almost entirely limited to the geographical boundaries of the single state of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania State Committee is doing its utmost to present our principles and purposes to the striking miners, through our speakers and literature, without neglecting its other duties. Its financial strength, however, is not equal to the task or the opportunity and it appeals to the National Committee for aid.

The National Committee has also burdens and a limited income, "topping"—knows cheerfully responded to the ney. This will mean its means would allow. car, or a half-more, it has appealed directly for "light we local organizations throughout Rocking f country, stating the facts, and inlosses by this them to make such voluntary places, donations as might to them seem adator forcible. ent. And this is the flagrant violation of state autonomy of which the Illinois State Committee complains. Now, when the National Committee is laboring to improve such an extraordinary opportunity for Socialist propaganda—this is the moment the Illinois State Committee chooses to hamper its efforts, to check its work, to render it helpless and useless.

We repeat, we cannot conceive the motives of such an act. For us, we are more concerned about Socialist propaganda than about official etiquette and red tape. We shall always stand by a National Committee that works for Socialism, whether it be located in New York, in St. Louis, or in Chicago.

A Richmond comrade writes: "Coal shipments from the Virginia coalfields to the seaboard through Richmond have fallen to almost nothing. The daily papers here are suppressing all but the barest mention of the strike situation whether in this state or elsewhere." It is evident that the strike in Virginia and West Virginia is far stronger and more general than the capitalist press admits. In these states, where the labor movement is still comparatively young and weak suppression is much easier than in the North. Only the growing power of the working class can command any respect from the capitalists and their tools; and the working class grows in power in proportion as it throws off conservative traditions and learns to depend upon itself and bravely to oppose the masters of industry.

LAW AND POWER.

The "Chicago Socialist" makes the following significant editorial remark:

"In a debate in the Massachusetts Legislature the fact was brought out that Illinois has a law hich provides that when the bosses advertise for men to take the place of strikers, they shall state that fact in the advertisement. Our great law-abiding packers overlooked that law when they advertised for men to take the places of the striking teamsters. So did the department-store owners. Labor laws passed by the capitalists to catch votes are of little value while the capitalists hold the machinery by whic. they are enforced."

This is perfectly true. A law, in itself, has little or no power. In order to effect its purpose, the administration of it must be entrusted to men who have a class interest in its enforcement. A labor law passed by Republican or Democratic capitalist legislators and left unenforced by Republican or Democratic capitalist officials is a mere mockery of the needs of the working class. To protect the working class from the rapacity of the capitalist masters it is necessary to have class-conscious chosen representatives of the working class itself in the legislative halls to frame the laws, on the judicial benches to apply them, and in the executive chambers to compel obedience to them.

The two Socialists in the Massachusetts Legislature have done more than all the Republican and Democratic "friends of Labor" in all the legislatures ever have. The latter have loaded the statute books with laws worth no more to the workers than so much waste paper. Carey and MacCartney, though they have not secured the passage of any important measures, have aroused public attention, strengthened the self-reliance of the working class, and frightened the capitalists and their political agents into comparative decency.

If the working-class voters of Massachusetts let it rest at that, they will have gained little. If they use the advantage that the work of Carey and MacCartney has won for them, they can send ten such fighters to the State House next term in place of two and within a few years they can have the Commonwealth governed by and for the class whose labor sustains all its burdens.

Some of our contemporaries are saying that "this is an off-year in politics." We should like to know why. There are three hundred and eighty-six congressmen to be elected, besides executive officers and legislators in forty-two states and territories, and innumerable judges, sheriffs, mayors, and city and town councilmen. It is safe to say that the Socialist Party will have tickets in at least two hundred and fifty of the congressional districts and twenty-six of the states and territories. That hardly looks like "off-year" politics. This year's election is very nearly as important as that of 1900 or 1904 and the Socialist Party has an exceptionally good opportunity for making its power felt. So, comrades, fall to work.

The plutocratic press of Montana is greatly concerned over the warm greeting given to Comrade Debs at Butte the other day and the rapid growth of Socialism all through the Rocky Mountain region. The Republicans and Democrats are each accusing the other of having something to do with stirring up the trouble. These journalistic servants of the mine owners are so trained in venal duplicity, it is so long since one of them has dared to express an independent thought or feeling, that they cannot conceive the possibility of any man being actuated by honest motives in public life; and they have repeated the stale lies about "harmony between Capital and Labor" so often that they have befuddled their own brains and cannot understand a spontaneous movement of the working class to emancipate itself from wage-slavery.

DISUNION MEANS DEFEAT.

The New York "Evening Post" of last Friday published a special dispatch from Pittsburg on the possibility of a sympathetic strike of bituminous miners. The dispatch stated that if such a strike were ordered by the convention of July 17, "the miners of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana would withdraw in a body, and the organization would probably be disrupted." The dispatch closed with these significant words:

"Another feature that must be weighed is the latent jealousy between the soft and the hard coal men in the organization. With the men of the competitive field favoring secession rather than a strike, there is little danger of the great interests, like the United States Steel Corporation and the Western railroads, suffering."

The "Evening Post" is a capitalist paper, published for the gilt-edge respectables of Wall Street, and all its sympathies are with the owners of the world as against the workers of the world. In the dispatch which we quote it is very likely that "the wish is father to the thought." Whether or not a bituminous strike will be ordered The Worker does not pretend to guess, any more than it presumes to advise in the matter. But if the convention decides upon such a strike we believe it will be found that the "Evening Post" has lied in alleging the existence of such criminal jealousy between the two branches of the coal mining craft. So far the soft-coal miners have loyally aided their brothers of the anthracite field in this strike, and we both wish and believe that they will continue to do so at whatever necessary cost.

The lesson of the paragraph we have quoted, however, is the same, whether the statement of fact contained in it be true or false. The lesson is this:

JEALOUSY, HOSTILITY, DIVISION OF ANY SORT AMONG WAGE-WQRKERS MEANS SAFETY FOR THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

That is a lesson which cannot be impressed too deeply on every workingman's heart and brain.

It is true and important on the purely industrial field—the field of the trade union, where the strike and boycott and label and the lockout and blacklist and injunction are the weapons used.

We have rival organizations in the metal trades, in the building trades, in the clothing trades, even in the powerfully organized printing trades. These organizations refuse to recognize each other's boycotts and labels; they even go so far as to scab in each other's strikes—for a scab is a scab, even though he carries a union card; if the union men take the place of striking non-unionists they are just as truly scabs as when the case is reversed.

Even when there are not rival organizations in a single trade, we often have the unions of different trades in the same industry bitterly quarreling over questions of autonomy and jurisdiction—as in the cases, recent or present, of the printers and the machinists, the brewers and the coopers, the brewers and the brewery engineers and firemen, or the miners and the mine engineers and firemen.

Every such quarrel between trade unions, whether rival unions in one trade or unions of related trades, redounds directly to the benefit of the master class, the capitalists. Sometimes, as in the "Evening Post" dispatch we have quoted, they openly exult over the divisions among their wage-slaves. Oftener they are wise enough to say nothing for publication, but stealthily to do all in their power to foment trouble, fan the fires of jealousy and prejudice, and put obstacles in the way of union among the workers.

The great employers and exploiters of labor have been very active, of late, in trying to promote harmony between Capital and Labor, and their daily press has lent them its aid to the fullest extent. But has anyone caught the Civic Federationists trying to bring about an amicable settlement of the quarrel between the brewery workers and the engineers or to unite the rival factions of carpenters? Not a bit of it! On the contrary, they have pitted these organizations against each other, the hireling press has sought to increase their mutual hatred by publishing false or garbled and exaggerated accounts of their troubles, and there is good reason to believe that spies and paid agents of the employers' associations are secretly working within many of the unions to keep up the antagonisms by which the masters profit.

The Worker does not attempt the hopeless task of judging between rival unions or unions quarreling over jurisdiction. We know that the unions must settle these questions for themselves and that some internal fights are as inevitable as they are disastrous. The only advice we give is this:

Let every trade unionist—and every workingman should be a unionist—remember that his whole class is at war with the capitalist class; that the interests of the two classes are fundamentally opposed, and that this struggle cannot, therefore, be permanently settled by any compromise; let him remember also that the essential interests of the whole wage-working class are identical, that its divisions and causes of quarrel are only incidental matters, matters of detail, and that they can, therefore, be satisfactorily adjusted if the attempt is made in the right spirit; let him observe that capitalists forget or postpone their internal quarrels when at war with the workers, and that they rejoice to see the workers divided on the field of battle.

If the members of the trade unions bear these things in mind they will easily find common ground on which to settle their internecine strife, in order to concentrate all their forces in line of battle against the capitalist class.

What we have said of the need of harmony among the workers on the industrial field is equally true in the field of politics.

The capitalists are keenly conscious that their political interests, whatever minor differences there may be among them, are all diametrically opposed to the real political interests of the workers. So long as the workers continue to divide their forces on capitalist issues—true or false—the capitalists are well pleased. They do not wish to disfranchise the workers, if one-half of the workers will vote against the other half and let the capitalists draw platforms and choose candidates for both.

The capitalists do not disapprove of labor politicians—that is, of labor leaders in capitalist politics. On the contrary, they patronize and encourage them—often the same group of capitalists patronize labor leaders of both old parties at once.

The only thing the capitalists fear in politics is the union of the workers on a platform of their own and with candidates of their own. That is the only thing in politics from which the workers have anything to hope.

That is why the capitalists hate the Socialist Party. And that is why the workers should join and work in and vote for the Socialist Party.

In Terre Haute they have an anti-boycott boycott. That is, the "good citizens," who think boycotting very wicked, have got together to boycott every one who joined with the workingmen in boycotting the trolley company. This is as it should be. The sooner both sides recognize that we are living in a chronic state of war between producers and exploiters, the sooner that war will be ended by the victory of the producers. We are not of those who cry "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace.

Any errors or omissions in the list of state secretaries and of the subdivisions of Locals New York and Kings County in this paper should be called to the editor's attention at once.

RIOTS SHOW NEW ASPECT.

Commenting on the riots accompanying the recent strike of teamsters in Chicago, the "Chicago Socialist" says:

"It is not strange that the tremendous economic changes which have taken place in the past few years should produce a corresponding change in the modes of thought and action of the people influenced by them.

"Even the recent street riots, incident upon the dispute between the packers and teamsters, showed some peculiar features, probably indicative of this change.

"A personal contact with the crowds participating in them showed conclusively that it was by no means the so-called 'tough element,' the 'hoodlums,' that preponderated. It may seem strange, but it is certainly undeniable that most of the sympathizers who took an active part in the disturbances were well dressed people, many of whom from their appearance belonged to the little middle class.

"A canvass of the small store keepers undertaken by some of our party members showed that this class was almost unanimous in favor of the strikers. In previous strikes this element was always the most bitterly opposed to the workingmen and never failed to display its hostility.

"The unwillingness of the police force to use harsh measures with the crowds was also significant, as was also the criticism of individual acts of police brutality and the apologetic tone of the capitalist press thereon.

"Members of the Socialist Party mixed freely with the crowds and their comments upon the struggle were generally accepted. More than one unfortunate who had felt the weight of a police club was told that he had received exactly what he voted for, by some Socialist spectator, and the bystanders invariably supported the assertion.

"If there is any such thing as 'public sentiment,' it was undeniably on the side of the teamsters. The packers had the unpopular end of the dispute. No doubt the general outcry against trusts and combinations was to no small extent responsible for this.

"Socialists expect nothing from rioting that can in any possible manner advance their cause. If the sham attacks upon the trusts in the capitalist press encourage rioting, when a trust gets at outs with its employees, it is the business of the capitalists to exorcise the devil they have conjured up as best they can.

"But the changed character of the riot is nevertheless good evidence that class antagonisms are becoming more distinctive and gradually approaching their culminating point."

—F. Marion Crawford, the well-known novelist, in an interview in New York recently, said he believed the world is drifting into Socialism. "I hope and believe," he declared, "it will be brought about by peaceful means and without resort to violence."

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

When I saw no display headlined columns any morning during the week about the miners' strike (i. e., the plutocrats' strike against the rest of the world's right to organize) I knew that the enemies of American manhood had no victories to record. Surely this hot-blooded hatred of oranization by American editors, varied by their intervals of cold-blooded unsympathy, is a clear proof of how entirely America's great experiment of democracy is left to be wrought out by the working people through Socialism.

One morning a cry went up in Pennsylvania that a heavy fall of rain, by threatening flooded mines, would help the high-toned sons of avarice to reason with the rest of the world and bring them to honest terms with their men, and so restore peace and decency to the iron state. I therefore listened, on the next Sabbath, to hear of public prayers being offered up in all the churches for an Elisha rainstorm, but no prayers went up from the churches. How is this, Elisha? Do not the miners pay your salary? It is hard to serve two masters, my fellow slave, Elisha.

Not all the arts of soiled rhetoric and spoiled patriotism combined can evermore give the dignity of old ideals to modern wars and warriors. Commercialism stifles greatness; the soul of the modern hero, grown under the bargain counters of trade, is a soul that can only bargain for a bargain, even with sword in hand, and a soul that will never draw a sword as long as it can draw a cheque. Gomez of Cuba was slain with a cheque, Palma is chained with obligations to sugar, alias the United States; and from the first tear up to the last lie that we have expended on Cuba it has been all sugar, except for those who shall work in the corn fields to pay up the bribes.

I can now well remember when the great (?) daily papers began to praise Gomez. I am also instructively impressed with the eulogies bestowed upon Palma by the same old prostitute drabs of capitalism. It was when the military power of Gomez was chequed and when a safe first President was chequed into office. This chequered close of the Cuban war, with heroics piled upon our late adversaries, so closely resembles the closing of the Boer-British war as to suggest analogies between "perfidious Albion" and Columbia, her sister. They cannot help it; it is the way they were brought up.

Considering all the centuries through which professional priesthoods have been teazing the human race with sin studies, it is amazing with what ease and success a modern capitalistic scribbler, crookedly born and crookedly brought up, can float lies out upon the public mind. So insidious and finished is this art of the daily lie-floating, beginning with "It is said," "We have reason to believe," "The public interest demands," etc., etc., that it would require a college of specialists in tergiversation to purge our dailies of that microbe. It is now "rumored" that King Edward's rheumatism is only the first symptom of not being coronated on account of the omniscient anarchist. "Behold how great a fire a little spark kindleth."

If I were a Carnegie wanting to dispose of millions, I would spend them for one rational definition of the phrase "our country." In the present economic war of civilization, a phrase that would be as useable to all as the word regiment is to a military man; a definition not idealistic but real, representing the human life on this continent. To make such a definition possible is the mission of Socialism.

"Be sure your sin will find you out when the chickens come to roost," is strangely verified in the case of the late President Cleveland, Presbyterian, now hobnobbing with O'Brien, the Jesuit injunction judge, and Fitzgerald of the same bench of lay bishops, getting a degree of jurisprudence from the cowled authorities of Catholicism. Considering that government by injunction commenced with Cleveland, and that government by injunction and appeal is likely to take the place of government by public consent and congress in this much-sat-upon democracy; it is fitting that Cleveland should break bread with the executioners. "The chickens have come home to roost." Workmen of America, keep your eye on the judges at the ballot boxes; see what school they hail from. Your country's darker days are in their hands.

It will certainly be a very much straighter business to the end, if as in Pawtucket, the depraved deputy hitherto picked up by capitalism to menace the public safety and to put down Labor, shall be permanently succeeded by the military. Deputies selected by the law and order class apparently for no other reason than that they are of the strenuous criminal class who dodge jail, have added to their infamy the curse of irresponsibility. Not so the military. The statesmen must stand at the ballot boxes for their crimes.

The professional newspaper incendiary, with whose work of incitement to violence and repression the laboring world of America has been so long acquainted, is again loose. Readers of the New York dailies were face to face with this false and malignant spirit when they read the other morning the reports of the Paterson dyers' melee. Not a syllable of balanced thought, but a wild skreed of denunciation. Not one word of perspective, of antecedent, of the right before, or the wrong before, but an attempt at a scribbler's assassination of Labor. If those reporters were avowedly engaged in making war at all times upon labor these flashes of fury would be only incidents of a chronic madness. But these fellows pose as "the public," and send their editorials or reports out as "bulls," ex-cathedra, of public opinion. These are the public opinion men who advise the miners not to do anything that may estrange public opinion (?)—their public opinion. What could the unions of America do to secure that sympathy? Disband and die. The veil recently lifted on the murder of the Paterson mill girl and which revealed the libidinous orgies of the mill-owning gentry, also revealed the source of this sort of reporting. Yet Labor will organize and save America from its enemies.

One of the advantages of a great army being controlled by commercial warriors is the guarantee of peace it gives. These officers will not expose the officers by sending the army unnecessarily forth to danger. In this one instance at least the law of self-preservation is the law of others' preservation. Thus also it is a guarantee against being wholly swallowed up at once that we have our government consisting of beet sugar men and the other sugar men. In this one instance, at least, ours is a government by two parties, and we are saved by it. When the house of greed is divided against itself, and sugar has lost the sweetness of its gilt coupons, wherewith shall patriotism be savored and what will become of the Republican party?

There is a sweet simplicity and directness of purpose in the court presentations to be made a few weeks hence before the Emperor of China. One hundred of the crack "butes" of China's entire empire of mandarinesss are to appear before the imperial child of the Sun, and he is to select out of the number an additional spouse. It is to be regretted that the offer was not extended to the ladies of other countries. My what a rush we would have had! Never mind, a lot of us will be on a similar racket at King Edward's coronation.

It seems so preposterous to the business man of America that the votes of a lot of miners should be permitted to disturb them in their contracts. Votes are well enough for electing mere governments of the United States; but to think of them being permitted to decide whether a man's income next year, out of his mill and coal investments, shall not be greater than last year, if he wants it, is too exasperating for anything, don't you know. That is just how the Socialist use of the vote hits 'em on the spot. Give it to them on the economics if you want to see them have fits.

Bourke Cockran has been plucking one Mr. Lamb, a lawyer, too. This is not the only lamb that Bourke Cockran has plucked. He plucked the financial anti-silver lambs of America during the Bryan campaign as never they were plucked before in orators' bills. He has been plucking the holy Roman Irish anti-British lambs for some years, and the pro-Boer lambs; and he is now ready for the Tammany, or any other old lambs that want plucking.

As capitalism carries its own dissolution in the characteristics of its public men, the profit monger's unstableness giving instability to all that is based upon it, so also such a governments as that of Russia, based upon the spy system and upon force, finally falls through the characteristics of the spy it has nourished and brought up; or it falls before the military force it has created to crush others. You may give life, but you cannot make it live the way you want it. Colonel Grimm, one homemade traitor alone, will now cost Russia some twenty million roubles for new forts, and in every one of her own spies she has a trained traitor. So does this inexorable law of God hold good, even against holy Russia.

It always puzzles me to understand how labor union men can sincerely expect a city like New York to employ union labor only. Corporation Counsel Rives has rightly decided that it is unconstitutional to attempt it, as any labor leader will also decide if he put on his considering cap. What agreement can there be between righteousness and Mammon? How long would American capitalism, of which New York is the breathing center, endure if the right of labor to better itself by unions were recognized? No business institution or business government will ever recognize the right of slaves to organize and fix their own daily value.

Talk about ideal conditions! The Socialist has his ideal in a democratic commonwealth based upon industry alone. The doctor has his ideal in a suburban district of very well paid annuitants or pensioners with large families of daughters. The ecclesiastic has his ideal in a teeming population constantly requiring all the sacraments. And the capitalist has his ideal in a tunnel contract under a great city which he can sublet to sublettors who can hire swarms of laborers not knowing enough of the language to protect themselves. It now transpires that these jolly contractors underground in New York City have been changing plans to suit themselves beautifully. But, having hurt Mr. Barney's house on Park avenue in their fun, there is going to be law about it.

—The labor which is the right of every man to have and to do is that which gives him the chance to express in material form the joy of his own soul. That is the chance to live. And the task of securing for every man and woman that opportunity is the best definition of religion I know.—Wm. T. Brown.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

(and OTHERS)

New Era, Philadelphia.

All the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to induce Congress to pass a law that would exclude Chinese laborers failed. President Gompers, in the June "Federationist," tells the story of the failure of the A. F. of L. legislative committee to make Congress believe a labor organization that is afraid to go into politics can punish any congressman or senator who refuses to vote for a law in the interest of workingmen.

The Iconoclast.

Mark Hanna recently made the assertion from his senatorial toadstool that he desired no greater monument after death than to have the American people remember him as one who assisted in the abolition of the strained relations existing between capital and labor. Poor Mark has recently been suffering from insomnia because of the laboring man. Every time the strikers gain a victory over capital, dear Marcus has a three-cornered cramp in his abdomen—one corner sticking in. But he derives comfort from his recollections of the Spring Valley massacre.

Advance.

It is now (in view of the action of the Denver conventions) up to every Socialist trade unionist to use his utmost endeavor to see that Socialists are elected to the A. F. of L. convention this fall. Only by capturing that body for Socialism can a destructive interunion war be avoided. Socialists have not sought it. But Gompers has decreed that no trade union endorsing Socialism shall be allowed to exist. He has declared war against Socialism. Let us take up the gauntlet and put out of the presidency of the Federation of Labor the friend of Hanna the labor crusher. Then the American Labor Union and the A. F. of L. may unite or work together in peace and solidarity.

Cleveland Citizen.

The "Miners' Magazine," organ of the Western Federation of Labor, published at Denver, delivers the A. F. of L. a hard uppercut. It is pointed out that at the last convention of the Federation at Scranton, Pa., eight unions with 32 delegates had 3,686 votes, while 233 unions with 278 delegates had only 3,583 votes. The "Magazine" wants to know how the Federation can be reformed "under such a system of ring rule." We know of no other way except that those who desire to infuse new ideas into the big organizations should continue to advocate them until they become popular. The fact is that the delegates from the large unions are not always in accord on important questions, no more than those from the smaller organizations. Of course, it cannot be denied that the representation tends toward monarchism, instead of democracy, and there is a growing demand that a change should be made.

Colorado Chronicle.

"Blown about by every wind of doctrine." That is the condition of every Socialist until he sees the class struggle. After seeing that, "next step" propositions have no charms and no power to sidetrack from clean-cut working-class party action. Even the "Appeal to Reason" is not grounded in the doctrine or it would never have allowed a recent issue to deal exclusively with direct legislation, suggestions, for pledging candidates of all parties, etc., etc.

Direct legislation is the cornerstone of Socialism, but no one who sees how capitalism vitiates everything it touches can expect anything from its operation until the people are free. Nothing gained to-day can be more than an unused rusty tool until a class-conscious party of workers arises to free the people and then to use for the first time in history the full machinery of democracy.

Chicago Socialist.

It happens now and then that some faint glimpse of the class struggle breaks through the thick heads of our politicians, especially the sort that are prone to discover dangers that menace the community. Such a one is the governor of Iowa, who in a recent speech at Denver, declared that the government must lay its hand upon the combinations of capital. "What I have said of associated wealth," he continued, "I may repeat with respect to associated labor."

In the light of recent events in Denver where "associated labor" has just declared for Socialism, it is not difficult to fathom the reason for Governor Cummins' alarm. His idea that the government is something that holds the balance of power between capitalist and laborer is one that every supporter of the present system must pretend to believe, at least until "associated labor" makes it plain that the struggle is really for the possession of the government itself.

Piano Workers' Journal.

Compulsory arbitration, with its usual penal features, has found its way in another part of the Antipodes. The Legislature of New South Wales last December enacted a law creating a court of arbitration. Some of the provisions of this law are that no strike shall be inaugurated before a "reasonable" time has elapsed for a reference to the court of the matter in dispute, or during the pendency of any proceedings of the court in relation to an industrial dispute, or to take any act or do anything in the nature of a strike or discontinue work. Anyone who instigates or aids in any way the inauguration of a strike or suspension of work is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding two months.

This is the goal to which some would have the labor movement tend, but against which, with pugnacious tenacity, the American trade unionists have protested and will continue to protest.

BUY UNION-LABEL BREAD.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Among all the exchanges that come to our table none is more illustrative of the international character of the Socialist movement than is the "Labor World, The Sole Organ of Labor and Socialism" in Japan. The "Labor World" is edited by Sen Katayama, the most active of the Japanese Socialists, and is now in its sixth year. Several months ago Comrade Katayama started a daily, and after publishing it for one month "lost everything but hope in Socialism." A Social Democratic Party was formerly founded in Japan, but was suppressed on the first day of its existence. The "Labor World" is a magazine of good size and appearance, containing a few pages of quaint English and the rest in Japanese. The "Labor World" professes to be class-conscious, but as far as we can tell from the few pages in English, the movement in Japan is not very clear, as is to be expected in its first stages, especially in a country such as Japan where capitalism is just reaching full development.

Some time ago Editor Katayama remarked that: "We have the labor fakirs also in Japan." And the following account of "The Miserable End of the Kyoseikwai," from a recent number of the "Labor World," reminds us very much of our own "Industrial Peace Conferences" and shows how capitalists everywhere pursue the same methods in their attempts to disrupt the labor movement:

"We have many times warned the members of the Kyoseikwai, the Engineers Union, not to betray their interests. They were at last played into the cunning and meanest hands of the Company and the Union was dessolved entirely. On the 11th and 12th the Company called together some thirty engineers representating about one thousand three hundred engineers and firemen, to discuss their interests and improvement. These representatives came up to Tokyo to be well treated by the company. It is reported that they were well supplied with drinks, appetizing dinner and beautiful girls and maids to wait on them that could be obtained at the first class restaurant in the Uyeno Park and more over they were well treated at their hotel. Thus these heroes of the former strikers now returned to their respective post well satisfied with themselves, for they had enough drinks and feasted on dinner and beautiful women! But what became of those thirteen hundred workers who are now entirely disorganized and spent all the money they saved? Alas they are sold to the company by those Kanji. Who is to blame for such manner of degrading faithful working men? The company and its officers whose purpose is to bribe them in order to crush the bone and sinew of our industry so that they could do whatever they wish to do with their employees."

The above incident would delight the managers of the Civic Federation.

That capitalism is rapidly developing in Japan and taking the same course there that it does everywhere else is shown by the following items from the pages of our Japanese contemporary:

"Trust fever just began to rage in Japan. A match trust of 12,000,000 was formed by American capital. It is reported that the Goulds tribe is the chief investor while a high collar gentleman Mr. Shizuo Kondo promoter."

"The Uraga Ship Building Co. bought up the branch factory of the Ishikawajima Ship Building Co. Ship Owners Trust was to be formed."

"The Kanegafuchi Spinning Factory is trying to swallow up the Kiushiu Spinning."

The following is typical of the attempts of the ruling class in all lands to sidetrack the revolutionary movements by palliatives to quiet discontent:

"There appeared series of articles in the Osaka daily during latter part of January last. They were stenographic opinions told by Hon. Funio Yano, late minister to China, on the subject of social reform. These articles came out now in a book form which was sent to us by the author. The book deals with the author's scheme of social reform and the author professes himself as a moderate socialist in contradistinction to a social democrat. The ideas and principles of the author's scheme are originated in the Prince Bismarck's working man's insuranse schemes, and they are modified to suit the present condition of our society."

Brother Katayama does not seem to see through these Bismarckian tactics and takes occasion to "congratulate the proletariats of Japan in finding such a noble champion in Hon. Funio Yano!" Bitter experience will doubtless give our Japanese comrades a clearer conception of the class struggle and teach them to beware of all reforms proposed by the capitalist class. The machinations of this embryo Bismarck would seem to show that the ruling class of Japan is keenly alive to the dangers of a revolutionary movement and anxious to divert it from its purpose and quell discontent by surface concessions.

The "Labor World" reports that "Socialism in Japan is becoming more and more influential among all classes. The Socialist Association has been ever so active that its members are increasing. The Socialist literature and books are studied more and more. Oppressive measures adapted by the existing authority are so stimulating to the movement."

We stretch out a hand across the sea to Comrade Katayama and wish more power to his pen.

—President Roosevelt has denounced lynching in the South, but up to the present has not found occasion to say a word about the murderous system of child labor in that part of the land. No capitalists are drawing a profit from lynching.—Chicago Socialist.

PARTY NOTES.

John C. Chase spoke this week before locals and trade unions at Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge, Perry, and Boone, Iowa.

The Labor Lecture Bureau is negotiating for the services of one or two of the best German speakers for a tour under its auspices.

Comrade Nic Geiger commences his tour among the miners' unions of Pennsylvania, June 25, at Carbondale.

The Colorado state convention will be held at Colorado Springs on July 4.

Carl Thompson is following up his agitation work in Oregon with a tour of Colorado.

Father Hagerty met Rev. David Utter, a Protestant minister, in debate on the subject of Socialism in Denver on June 15. If the reports of the local dailies can be believed, Father Hagerty made a clear case for Socialism and carried the audience with him.

Local Seattle, Wash., is still "booming"—took in fifteen new members at the last meeting.—Comrade Burgess is at work in the state, speaking at Everett, Mt. Vernon, Burlington, Wooley, Fairhaven, Whatcom, and other places. —Three new locals have recently been chartered and six others are awaiting the next meeting of the State Committee.

Third Assistant Flunkey General Edwin, C. Madden has apparently regretted that he tried to choke off the Seattle "Socialist." He found he had blundered into a hornet's nest and has now retreated. The "Socialist" has been informed that "until further advised" its right to second-class mail rates will be respected.

The report of the California State Committee shows fifty locals, of which forty-three are in good standing. Locals Alameda and Oakland recently combined into one body. Nomination papers for the state ticket are about to be filed. 15,000 signatures having been secured, while only 9,000 are required by law.

California Socialists are planning a monster picnic at Long Beach on the Fourth of July, with Walter Thomas Mills as speaker at three great meetings. They do these things on a large scale out West.

The "Los Angeles Socialist" is keeping up its war against child-labor in that city. It is a hard fight, but the increase of the Socialist vote this fall will have its effect on the exploiters of babies.

The "Undercurrent," the Socialist weekly of San Bernardino, Cal., is making lively war upon the local traction company for its disregard of all public interests, and is, at the same time, vigorously championing the cause of the striking boilermakers.

H. C. Darrah, formerly of California, is now in Utah, having passed through Arizona and New Mexico on his agitation tour.

Oklahoma Socialists held territorial convention on June 21 at Oklahoma City.

Arrangements are being made by the Connecticut State Committee to send an organizer around the state for a month or more. It is expected that Comrade Caldwell of Philadelphia will be secured and will begin work in Connecticut about the middle of July. During the week ending July 6, W. E. White will visit the towns of Meriden, Southington, New Britain, Middletown, where it is expected that branches will be organized. Readers of The Worker in these towns who can help the organizer in any way should write the State Secretary.

A mass meeting will be held at Bayonne, N. J., on Sunday, June 29, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Socialist Educational Club, in the new headquarters of the Club, corner of Avenue C and Nineteenth street. All readers of The Worker are invited to attend and to bring their friends with them. Comrade Chas. Ufert of West Hoboken will speak on the subject: "What Shall We Do about the Trusts?"

State Secretary Barnes of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania has received the following letter from Secretary Wassman of Garment Cutters' and Trimmers' Union No. 110, Philadelphia:

"At the regular meetnig of L. U. No. 110, held on June 16, a resolution endorsing the candidates and the platform of the Socialist Party in the state of Pennsylvania was adopted.

"Our members were urged to work earnestly for the candidates between now and Election Day. We sincerely hope that the party will, if not able to elect its candidates, make such a showing when the vote is counted, that it will strike fear in both of the old parties."

The Socialists of Luzerne County held their county convention last Sunday, with a hundred delgates present, representing Wilkes Barre, Nanticoke, Pittston, Luzerne, Edwardsdale, Duryea, and Plymouth. Charles F. Quinn was nominated for Congress, with a full county ticket headed by Nym Seward for Treasurer.

Comrade Collins held five meetings in and around Carbondale, Pa., last week, with the best of results. Comrade Monaghan writes: "Collins has done good work. He is just the right kind of man for the people in this section. We were at Jermyn, a little town two miles below here, first, and had an audience of about three hundred. Collins' speech got their full approval. We can start an organization in that place soon. He then spoke at Simpson, above this city, and had a similar crowd there. They will start a local. At Duffie's Field there was a big crowd and thirty-eight men gave in their names for the party. The largest meeting of all was at Archbald, seven miles below Carbondale. They will calll a meeting next week to form a local. The workmen about here are red-hot for the movement. They are reading the papers, leaflets, and pamphlets sent us from the office of The Worker, and we can make use of as much more literature as you will send. We are going to work hard and stick to it till we get every workingman and boy in the place."

Comrade Haywood had an effective little communication on Socialism in the Philadelphia "Bulletin" of June 16. Many daily papers publish communications on questions of public interest, and comrades should make use of such opportunities. Write briefly, clearly, and to the point, use ink, and write on only one side of the paper, and you will have a good chance of carrying some suggestions about Socialism to a large number of people whom you cannot reach otherwise.

The State Committee acknowledges the receipt of 50 cents from Philip Bauer and $1 from four Oneida comrades, whose names cannot be mentioned on account of the tyranny of the local bosses who have determined to crush all workingmen who show any manly independence.

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the Labor Lyceum Saturday evening, June 28. This is the last meeting of the present committee, and all delegates should be present.

The Kings County Committee meets at the Socialist Club, near Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Saturday evening, June 28.

The last meeting of Speakers' Club was well attended and unusual interest was manifested. Comrade Fieldman took the lead in a debate on "Issues of the Next Campaign," speaking from a capitalist standpoint. A protracted discussion followed, twelve speakers replying for the Socialist side. Until further notice meetings of the Club will take place Tuesday evenings at 64 E. Fourth street. The next debate will have for its subject "The Philippine Question." All comrades interested in the next campaign are requested to be on hand.

The Brooklyn Speakers' Club will hold its second meeting Monday evening, June 30. These meetings are preparatory to open-air agitation work. All interested in such work are invited to attend.

The Entertainment Committee of Local New York met the last two Mondays to complete arrangements for the party picnic to be held on Sunday, June 29, at Sulzer's Westchester Park. Nearly all the delegates of subdivisions were present. All necessary committees were elected. The report of the arrangements committee shows that all has been done to make the affair enjoyable. There will be fun for young and old, prizes for those who bowl, and other games. Those who have accepted on committees and all those who are willing to help out on the day of the picnic are requested to report at the committee room at the park at noon. There are a few places vacant and volunteers are wanted.

Local Richmond, N. Y., and Local Waterbury, Conn., are arranging to hold picnics for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund.

All organizations in or near New York in sympathy with the project of a Socialist Daily are requested to leave open the dates from Mar. 28 to Apr. 6, 1903, as a grand fair will be held for the Daily Fund at that time.

At the last meeting of the 34th A. D. the agitation committee reported the outdoor meeting a great success. Comrade Fieldman held the closest attention of the crowd from beginning to end. Comrade Elges sold fifty copies of The Worker and a dollar's worth of books and pamphlets. It was decided to hold another meeting Saturday evening, June 28, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street and Willis avenue. Business meetings of the District are held every Friday at 380 Willis avenue.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville held a well attended and interesting meeting last Thursday, at which the new officers took their places. The quarterly reports showed the Club in excellent condition as to membership and finances. The picnic of Jan. 15 was a complete success, financially and socially. At last week's meeting the subject for discussion was the question whether Socialists and trade unionists ought to join the militia or army. Comrades Friedl, Sprotte, Günther, Herbert, C. Oerter, Deyerberg, and others spoke, and the discussion was found so interesting that after the time had been extended fifteen minutes it was decided to take the matter up again at the next meeting, June 26. During July and August the Club will meet only on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month; but in September weekly meetings will be resumed.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of the 19th and 20th A. D., Brooklyn, holds its first annual outing at Grauer's Woods, Myrtle avenue, Glendale, L. I., Sunday, June 29. In order to make the affair a success all the efforts of the members and comrades are required, since the Club is young and its financial strength does not yet come up to its needs. There will be amusements for young and old. The grounds are large enough to accommodate all comers, so no one need fear overcrowding. To reach the place take the surface or elevated cars to Ridgewood and transfer to Richmond Hill cars. Come and bring your friends.

The Club meets every Monday evening at 238 Central avenue. H. Koenen is the Secretary. All young men in sympathy with the Socialist movement who live in the vicinity are invited to join.

Local Peekskill has elected E. L. Holmes and John J. Heleker, Jr., as delegates to the State Convention of July 4. A. F. Simmonds, John F. McGovern, and Charles H. Hahn are the delegates to the Westchester County Convention. The officers of the Local, elected at the last regular meeting, are: Organizer and Literature Agent, Simmonds; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Heleker; Recording Secretary, McGovern. The Local is in thriving condition.

The Local held a very successful meeting on June 21, with Comrade Spring as speaker. He held the crowd to the last. Two hundred copies of the Meat Trust leaflet and one hundred and fifty of the leaflet on the New York Central crime were distributed, and a number of pamphlets sold. The Local now has thirty members in good standing; most of them hard and steady workers for the cause.

A new local of the Social Democratic Party was organized at Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y., last week with eight charter members—three carpenters, two masons, a painter, a tinsmith, and a tailor—all of them intelligent and class-conscious workingmen. G. J. Lindboe is Organizer, with F. M. Dennis as Recording Secretary and Literature Agent and Frank E. Brechbiel as Financial Secretary. Comrade Lindboe has worked for the cause of Socialism in past years in Norway and he and his comrades propose to make Socialism thoroughly known in their portion of this state before next Election Day.

STRIKE PROPAGANDA FUND.

The National Secretary acknowledges donations for the Strike Propaganda Fund as follows: C. R. Mitchell, Geuda Springs, Kas., $1.20; W. I. Phifer, California, Mo., $1; Local Springfield, O., $1; G. S. Klepstad, Hillsboro, N. D., 75 cents; Local Ashtabula, O., $4.50; Local Peekskill, N. Y., $1; J. W. Hanson, East Las Vegas, N. M., 20 cents; B. F. Ordway, Peoria, Ill., $1; Local Orlando, Fla., $5; 21st Ward, St. Louis, $1.20; total, $16.85.

All moneys contributed to this fund are to be used in furthering the propaganda of Socialism among the striking miners. Send contributions to Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"Unconditional surrender" is the reply of President Geo. F. Baer to the striking miners.

"The only settlement that can take place will be for the strikers to return to work. That is what we are waiting for. There can be no outside interference. All the king's horses and all the king's men cannot effect a settlement in other ways. I cannot say when the strike will end, but it can only end in one way—by the strikers returning to work."

Another president adds: "If there are any real grievances, the operators will be willing to confer with their own employees when they return to work."

The operators will, of course, decide themselves whether there are any "real grievances."

Exactly! A slave-holder addressing his runaway slaves could not size up the situation more neatly: Come back and submit yourselves to my will and authority. I will then decide whom to punish and whom to forgive. To some who claim they have not enough to eat, the lash will be applied. Others who have protested that their work was too heavy, I will send to the auction block. Those whose services are valuable to me will be returned to the fields of labor as long as I choose they shall stay there."

Let us admit that as the capitalist surveys the industrial situation all over the country—the increasing number of strikes and the alarming persistence of the laborer's claim for "a little—just a LITTLE more" of the wealth he creates—the striking advantages of the old chattel slavery system must stand out before him, tantalizingly, in bold relief. The present wage system is getting just a little shaky. The bare possibility of the laborer's ever being able to sell their labor upon their own terms is enough to fill his soul with abhorrence and dread. This must be prevented at any cost.

The Union is responsible for the growing insolence of these men. Therefore, this Union must be crushed, and unionism all over the country must be wiped out. Why, it is a worse institution than the "Underground Railroad" during the days of chattel slavery! "If these men are allowed to ask for 'a little more' and still 'a little more' every year, what will become of OUR PROFITS?" cry operators, railroad magnates, and manufacturers in chorus—for well enough they know that their profits represent what the men ask for and have really earned.

We have reason to know that the miners and other wage-slaves are beginning to have their faith shaken in the present glorious system of "free labor." Their eyes are not turning back to chattel slavery, but forward to real justice and freedom. From end to end of this state, it is every day becoming easier for our Socialist speakers to gain a hearing, while among the miners only the size of the halls or the reaching power of the speaker's voice limits the number that eagerly listens. Comrades Spargo and Mailly have already given their testimony on this point.

Three charters were granted in the week—to New Brighton, Pittston, and Carbondale; the latter place forming two branches, one with sixteen members and the South Side branch with thirty-eight.

County conventions were held in Wilkes Barre for Luzerne County and in Reading for Berks County, and full tickets nominated in each.

Several other counties are preparing to hold conventions. There will be about twice as many county tickets in the field this year as there were last.

Austin has secured permanent headquarters, where meetings are held every week, and many new members added to the roll.

Comrade Collins held splendid meetings in Scranton, Carbondale, Jermyn, Simpson, Pittston, and Archbald. The last named place will apply for a charter. Collins is now in the strike district, speaking twice a day, and some days holds three meetings. He complains that the amount of literature at hand is insufficient, and our literature fund is exhausted.

Contributions have been received as follows: Socialist League, Philadelphia, $11; L. Wettenberg, Philadelphia, $5; Mathilden Well, Kennebunkport, Me., $10; E. N. C., Darrian, Conn., 25 cents; Comrades in Hamilton, Mont., $2; previously acknowledged, $66.40; total, $94.65. Send contributions to J. Edelman, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
State Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

A NEW BRANCH IN THE ORANGES.

Organizer Neben of Local Essex County, N. J., has made arrangements for the formation of a branch covering Orange, East Orange, West Orange, South Orange, and Orange Valley, to be called Branch 9 of Local Essex County. A suitable meeting place has been found at the hall used by the Orange Trades Council, 18 Cone street, near Main; the Orange and Passaic Valley trolley passes the door.

The first meeting, for organization of the branch, will be held at this hall on Thursday evening, June 26. All party members in the Oranges or sympathizers there wishing to join the party are called upon to be present, so that a strong working branch may be organized at once.

Comrade Neben reports that in addressing meetings of carpenters, hatters, and other trade unionists, a number of these told him they were pleased to hear that a branch was to be formed in the vicinity and promised to do all in their power to make it a success.

There is a good field for Socialist propaganda here, which has never been properly cultivated, and now is the time to bring the ideas of Socialism to the minds of the wage-workers in the Oranges in such a thorough manner as to ensure early victory at the polls.

IN NEWARK UNIONS.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Press Committee of Branch 4 have been so absorbed lately in preparing for the coming campaign that they have neglected to inform The Worker of the good work that is being accomplished in the various labor organizations of this city. We are happy to report progress all along the line—a progress that has a definite meaning.

At the present time we have good loyal comrades from fourteen organizations in the trade union movement enrolled upon the books of Branch 4 and they are invariably men of ability and power in their respective unions.

Branch 4 will be well represented at the convention of the State Federation of Labor to be held at Trenton in August, as no less than six comrades have already been slated to represent their various unions there. Reports from various parts of the state show very plainly that the Socialists will be more strongly represented in the State Federation this year than ever before. An effort will be made to send a man to New Orleans from the state of New Jersey who will represent the trade union and working class movement at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Heretofore the man elected to represent the workers of the trust-ridden state of New Jersey in the A. F. of L. convention has invariably been a tool of one of the capitalistic parties, a man who was considered "safe," a man who would consent to be handled by the oily clique, headed by President Gompers, a man whose opposition to Socialism was pronounced. This year, however, they will be up against an organized fight. The political heelers in the labor movement at this coming convention will run up against clean and honorable men who will be well prepared with facts and figures to refute their specious arguments, and who will appeal to the honest intelligence of the assembled delegates, instead of resorting to the cheap chicanery of the politician. Then, if we win a victory, it will be a clean and honest victory, and that is the only kind that a Socialist wants.

An organized effort is being made by Essex County Socialists to bring before the various unions the proceedings of the recent conventions of the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners. It is safe to say that there are at least 30,000 organized workers in Essex County who have not even heard of those conventions. Why? Simply because the Newark dailies have studiously avoided mentioning the subject at all, and the "conservative" leaders are making every effort to suppress the glorious truth. Only the workers who are subscribers to Socialist papers are aware of the great events going on in the labor world. However, special literature is being prepared bearing upon those conventions, and in another month every local body of labor in Essex County will know just what happened in Denver, why it happened and how it happened. In this we are especially indebted to Comrade George N. Wright, formerly of Branch 4, but who is now located in Denver, and who was a spectator at both conventions. Comrade Wright has furnished us files of all the Denver papers bearing on the question, also the news from Trinidad, Colo., that the State Federation of Labor endorsed and adopted the Socialist platform in spite of the agents of the A. F. of L., who were sent to head off such action.

Comrade E. C. Wind is doing heroic work among the Jewelry Workers. He has called two mass meeting recently, which has had a tendency to strengthen the local greatly.

The hirelings of the Democratic party are already trying to create "issues" in order to fool organized labor, and then dump them if victorious. For instance, they propose to make a grand-stand play regarding the violation of child-labor laws and the attitude of Governor Murphy in ignoring the protests of the Glass Workers' Union. But a year ago, when those same hirelings were crawling in order to get the Essex Trades Council to endorse Seymour, it was the Socialists in that body who proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that Seymour, the so-called "friend of organized labor," was employing in his machine shop non-union men. It was the Socialists who went to a mass meeting of machinists in Lyric Hall and proved their statements true, and the Socialists will combat the trickery of the Democratic pluggers in the labor movement in the coming campaign. It indeed looks very blue for the Committee of Fifty this year. They will not get the rake-off they did last year, unless they can find some way of squelching those wicked Socialists.

But the Socialists are in the fight to stay, and the vote in November will mark the doom of some men who are pleased to pose as the "safe and conservative" leaders—aye, leaders who would lead the workers to the trough of the Democratic party and preach to them the virtues of Grover Cleveland, the acting president of the A. F. of L.

THE COMMITTEE.

CHASE'S TOUR.

Comrade Chase makes the following report of his work to National Secretary Greenbaum, under date of June 19 at Perry, Ia.:

"During the last two weeks I have addressed meetings in Sedalia, Higginsville, St. Joseph, and Stanberry, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge, Perry, and Boone, Ia. The meetings in Higginsville, St. Joseph, Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Fort Dodge were all well attended. The others were not what they should have been. Two of the latter were under the auspices of railroad men—one the locomotive engineers, the other the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Both of those meetings were miserably handled, there being no one seemingly, to take interest enough to do any work for the success of the meetings.

"The Omaha meeting was very good. I spoke in the park until rain interfered, then we took the crowd to the Socialist headquarters, where we continued the speaking to about four hundred people.

"The Fort Dodge meeting was under the auspices of the Carpenters' Union. They secured the opera house, hired a band, and paraded the streets, and turned out a good audience.

"I find that public meetings of this kind are something new to most of these places in Iowa, and they hardly know how to manage them. They are well pleased, however, with the idea of holding meetings, and future speakers among them will find it easier.

"There is more conservatism here among union men, and more speakers are needed among them to wake them up. Next week I have dates in Des Moines, Winterset, Albia, Ottumwa, Keokuk, and Van Horn."

The National Secretary makes a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Labor Lecture Bureau from March 24 to June 7 as follows:

EXPENSES.

Railroad fare, Chase	$95.99
Hotel, do	82.80
Salary, do	118.00
Printing advertising matter, special letter heads, envelopes, cards, etc.	50.75
Postage	49.63
Payment to addressing company	3.55
Total	$481.72

RECEIPTS.

From eight locals, Socialist Party	$36.00
From forty-eight trade unions	333.25
Profit on literature sold	7.33
Total	$376.58
Deficit	$105.14

This statement does not include the time of the National Secretary and office force nor a proposition of other operating expenses of the National Headquarters, of which the Labor Bureau is a part. On the other hand, it includes expenses of starting the work, in excess of what will regularly be incurred in any similar period, now that it is under way.

ART UNDER CAPITALISM.

The world is full of entertainers. They paint pictures—write books—make music—sing songs—blacken their faces and contort their bodies—all to amuse an idle class of parasites, a class of men and women who have managed to separate themselves from work and their fellowmen, and who must therefore be amused. These authors and painters and actors and contortionists call themselves artists, and they dance and parade before the idle public to buy a portion of the ill-gotten wealth that is extorted from the labor of the poor. * * *

The leisure class, supported by the ceaseless toil of human slaves, must be amused. This class has all the wealth and favors of the world. It must read books, hear music, see pictures, attend the theater and speculate upon the world to come. It must hire a great army of artists who give their time and energies, not to the highest creation that their souls conceive, but to producing those objects that will amuse and satisfy the ruling class. The artist lives from the labor of the poor, and to them he can give nothing in return. All the creations of his brain and brush must go to adorn the mansions of the rich. The author must write the books that pander to the things that are, else there are none to read and buy; and the church must teach that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to miss the kingdom of heaven. * * *

No true art exists that does not have as its fundamental purpose the desire to better and to serve mankind. The prophets and seers and saviors of the earth have given freely of their power and genius to help their fellowman. Ever and ever again have the rulers of the world taken them to the top of a high mountain, and pointing to all the kingdoms of the earth have offered these in payment for their souls. Few have been so brave and strong as to resist the proffered bribe. Few have cared to stand with the outlawed and oppressed against the powerful and the great.—Clarence S. Darrow, in an essay on Tolstoi, in The Rubric.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.

BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.

A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.

"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political. Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 25c.; 25 for 50c.; 53 for $1.00; 100 for $2.00.

ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 250 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

FIRST GRAND ANNUAL OUTING
—of the—
Young Men's S. D. Club, 19-20 A. D., Bklyn
—TO BE HELD IN—
Grauer's Woods, Myrtle Ave., Glendale.
SUNDAY, JUNE 29.
Admission Free. Six Beer Checks, 25 cents.
How to reach the place: Cars to Ridgewood, excepting De Kalb avenue cars; transfer to Richmond Hill cars, which pass the park.

R·I·P·A·N·S

A year ago last June I was troubled greatly with indigestion after meals. Often upon retiring at night I would be seized with dizziness, which often kept me awake for hours. I was recommended to take Ripans Tabules by one of my friends who had himself found use for them. I immediately found relief in their use and have since had no return of my complaints.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!

If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER,

GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave.
337 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address,
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2578 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER.
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free.

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 913. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building)
7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION Registered
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT . . .
Southern Illinois.
A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by Ben. Hanford	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGrady	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. Gaylord Wilshire	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by Algernon Lee	3 Cents
The Proletariat by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Job Harriman. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Fred'k Engels	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. Engels	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft	10 Cents
The Adventures of John McCue—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by Paul Lafargue / Social Effect of Machinery by Frank W. Colton	10 Cents
Where we stand by John Spargo	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" ..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth, 50c.
"American Commodities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons ..... 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth ..... $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Hereford. Cloth ..... 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 920 pages ..... $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo ..... 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery. 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
That is the way to get them at actual cost. $5 each or $1 a month five months makes you joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	.25	.13
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Ruskin Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.50
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.18
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.02
Pocket Library of Socialism. For 100, assorted	2.25	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "HOW SOCIALIST LITERATURE IS PUBLISHED," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.
"What Is Socialism?" by Mills. Per 100 ..... 10c.
"Scientific Socialism," by Mills. Per 100 ..... 20c.
"The Civilized Monkeys," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 15c.
"Ahll Grabitall, Financier," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 20c.
Convenient in Size. Convincing in Argument.
Send a dime for 10 weeks' subscription to The Coming Nation, an illustrated Socialist weekly, and sample copies of the above leaflets. Address:
THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District 1. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kassa der Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 130 local branches with 22,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another

DEBS STAYS IN DENVER.

Has Decided to Make His Future Home There and Is in Great Demand as a Speaker.

BUTTE, Mont., June 17.—Eugene V. Debs spoke here last night to a crowd of trade unionists that filled the Auditorium. He gave them straight Socialism from A to Z, and they responded with ringing cheers. Last night's meeting has attracted great interest.

He has gone on to fill a number of engagements in Washington and British Columbia, after which he will give Butte a return visit.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 19—Eugene V. Debs spoke to an audience of more than a thousand workingmen at McKinley hall last night. The audience was with him, if we may judge by applause. Comrade Joseph Gilbert presided.

Comrade Debs has decided to make his home in Denver, and will be actively engaged in the Socialist and trade union movement there, which shows such remarkable signs of increased activity. The "Colorado Chronicle" says:

"The announcement that Eugene V. Debs will in future make his permanent headquarters in Denver is received with satisfaction by the laboring men of this state generally. Mr. Debs has lecture engagements that will require at least months to complete, and hence for that length of time will be in the city very little. However, he expects to take an active interest in the coming political campaign in Colorado, and will visit most of the larger towns in the state and address the people."

Comrade Debs will undoubtedly be kept busy in Denver and the neighboring states and the workingmen of the region are to be congratulated on having the benefit of his services. The comrades of the east of the Mississippi willl have to make up the loss by increased activity—and they will look to Colorado and Idaho for inspiration in the shape of a large Socialist vote next fall.

CONTRASTED POLICIES IN LABOR MOVEMENT.

The following item of news from the "Colorado Chronicle" sets in vivid contrast the policy of the American Labor Union and that of the American Federation of Labor:

"The United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees of Salt Lake City are out on strike to help the Bakers' Union in support of their contention for better conditions. They are affiliated with the Utah State Federation of Labor, which is the local central body of Salt Lake City, and were ordered out by that body. The Bakers' Union is a subordinate union of their international union which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees is a subordinate of a national that is affiliated with the American Labor Union. The local situation demanded that they stay together, and the central acted for that purpose. There is a dual union of Cooks and Waiters in Salt Lake City instituted by the A. F. of L. for the avowed purpose of disrupting the original union. This dual union is not recognized by the central body, and the A. F. of L. adherents are now busily engaged in filling the places of the strikers. This shows that the A. F. of L. people are attempting to break the strike, and break the Bakers' Union in order to get at the American Labor Union. This seems to be the attitude of the A. F. of L. in labor affairs throughout the West."

The A. L. U. supports the strikers even of unions which are not affiliated with it. The A. F. of L. takes advantage of strikes to force the unions that are in trouble to obey its mandates.

THE WALL STREET PIT.

I see a hell of faces surge and whirl
Like maelstrom in the ocean—faces lean
And fleshless as the talons of a hawk—
Hot faces, like the faces of the wolves
That track the traveler fleeing through the night—
Grim faces, shrunken up and fallen in,
Deep plowed, like weather-eaten bark of oak—
Drawn faces, like the faces of the dead,
Grown suddenly old upon the brink of earth.
Is this a whirl of madmen, ravening
And blowing bubbles in their merriment?
Is Babel come again, with shrieking crew,
To eat the dust and drink the roaring wind?
And all for what? A handful of bright sand
To buy a shroud with and a length of earth?
Oh, saner are the hearts on stiller ways!
Thrice happier they who, far from these wild hours,
Grow softly as the apples on a bough;
Wiser the plowman, with his scudding blade,
Turning a straight, fresh furrow down a field;
Wiser the herdsman, whistling to his heart,
In the long shadows at the break of day;
Wiser the fisherman, with quiet hand
Slanting his sail against the evening wind.
The swallow sweeps back from the south again,
The green of May is edging all the boughs,
The shy arbutus glimmers in the wood,
And yet this hell of faces in the town—
This roar of giddying madness surging on,
Surrounded by the quiets of the hills;
With great calm star forever overhead
And, under all, the silence of the dead!
—Edwin Markham.

——Are you looking for the eternal world? It is here and now. Are you seeking for contact with the power that makes for righteousness? It is you; you are it. Not the individual trying to find salvation from the hell of a theological nightmare, but the citizen and state and nation ministering bravely and reverently to the needs, not of dollars, but of men.—Wm. T. Brown.

ANOTHER UNION FOR SOCIALISM.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Adopts Socialist Resolutions and Elects Socialist Delegate to American Federation.

In the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City, the following resolutions, introduced by the Manhattan Knife Cutters' Association, were adopted by a large majority:

"Whereas, The experience of the labor movement in this country during the past two decades proves beyond a doubt that our great republic is controlled by a small class of capitalists whose chief aim is to pass such laws and interpret them in such manner as to make it natural and inevitable for the many to be exploited by the few;

"Whereas, After many years of organized effort on the economic field, the working class has failed to arrest the oppressing tendencies of the capitalist class, and is therefore to-day more than ever dependent for its existence on the caprice of those who own and control the mines, factories, shops, railways, mills, the bulk of the land and all the other means of production, as well as the legislative halls, the executive mansions and the judicial chambers;

"Whereas, Under such a condition of affairs the workingmen must ever struggle bitterly for a mere pittance, in order that their masters or employers should be surrounded by all kinds of imaginable luxury—the workingmen toiling from morning till night, with no rest, no pleasure, no family life worth speaking of, no home deserving of the name, living in a most unwholesome atmosphere, breathing the germs of deadly disease, sapping their life-energy, dying a slow death at an early age, all because the capitalists of the land, in their greed for political, social, and economic power, demand profit;

"Whereas, Better conditions cannot be hoped for through the aid of those who oppress and live upon the back of Labor, past history corroborating the poet's famous saying: 'Who would be free, himself must strike the blow;'

"Resolved, That we, the delegates assembled at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, declare that the time has arrived for the workingmen of this country to organize themselves as a class politically, on a platform voicing the interests of Labor as a class, for the purpose of restoring the United States to the people of the United States; the country to be collectively owned and controlled by all and for the benefit of all the people."

Peter Schlesinger of Chicago, a member of the Socialist Party, was elected as the delegate of the International Union to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. The Union has a membership of about ten thousand.

It is evident that there will be a larger proportion than ever of progressive trade unionists at the New Orleans convention.

HAYES IS ELECTED.

Runs Second and Carries Forty Per Cent of Vote for Delegates of I. T. U. to Federation.

The official statement of the canvassing board of the International Typographical Union confirms the report that Comrade Max S. Hayes of Cleveland has been elected as one of the three delegates of the I. T. U. to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

About 25,600 votes were cast for delegates, with nine candidates in the field, and Hayes ran second on the list. Wm. M. Garrett of Washington led with 12,697; Hayes followed with 11,141; and Frank Morrison of Chicago received 10,940, winning third place over M. P. Walsh of Milwaukee by a plurality of 325 votes.

The New York Typographical Union, No. 6, had two candidates in the field, August McCraith, who received 9,299, and Eugene F. O'Rourke, who polled 7,384.

No. 6 gave Hayes 1,040 votes out of a total of 4,300.

Cleveland, No. 53, gave Hayes practically its full vote. He had 286 and the other eight candidates, combined, had 443.

Hayes has already been in several conventions of the Federation, but only as a delegate of the Cleveland Central Labor Union, and with a single vote. The three delegates of the I. T. U. will divide among them about three hundred votes in the New Orleans convention.

"BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS."

It is a very hopeful sign of the rising intelligence of the Union Traction employees that they are becoming alive to the true character of the so-called "benevolent association" which the bosses are trying to force upon them as a substitute for the union. The demand for its abolition on the part of the men is a practical recognition on their part of the falsity of the declaration that the interests of Capital and Labor are identical. There's no sentiment in business, no room whatever for disinterested benevolence, Capitalism isn't built that way.—Chicago Socialist.

Tolstoy has well said that the rich are ready to do anything for the poor except get off their backs. The capitalists will get off the workers' backs only when the workers resolve that they will no longer be beasts of burden to be clubbed or pelted at a master's whim.

The "benevolent associations," "workingmen's clubs," and other institutions of the sort, in which capitalists embody their pretended love for the workers, are actually nothing but devices for distracting the workers' attention from their real interest and making them into willing slaves. The only workingmen's organizations that are useful to the working class are the ones that the capitalists hate.

——The trade of governing has always been monopolized by the most ignorant and the most rascally individuals of mankind.—Thomas Paine.

MICHIGAN STRIKE MAKES SOCIALISTS.

Virtually a Lockout, Aimed at Workmen and Small Capitalists—Morgan May Overreach Himself.

The Cleveland "Citizen" quotes John McGarvey, a prominent member of the Mine Workers' Union in the Saginaw, Mich., district as saying, in regard to the present strike in that region:

"The Pere Marquette Railway controls most of the large mines in Michigan, and the magnates are trying to kill two birds with one stone. They forced us on strike for the purpose of destroying our organization, and in keeping us out they also expect to drive the small mine-owners into bankruptcy and grab their possessions for a mere song. J. P. Morgan is said to be behind the scheme.

"You would be surprised to learn the change of political opinion among our people in and about Saginaw. They are beginning to understand that there is a class struggle, and the result is that the boys are cutting away from the old political hacks and coming out for Socialism. Watch and see if our people don't break into the offices in Saginaw and other mining centers of Michigan."

The growth of the vote of the Socialist Party in Michigan in the state and local elections of the last two years certainly justifies Comrade McGarvey's prediction. The Michigan miners are setting a good example for their brothers now on strike in Pennsylvania and the Virginias to follow. Morgan may overreach himself, as grasping tyrants generally do.

WILL APPEAL TO KNOX.

The convention of the National Plumbers' Association—the employing plumbers' organization—at its meeting in Atlantic City two weeks ago adopted a resolution pledging every member not to give employment to any one of the three journeymen plumbers now on strike at New Castle, Pa.

On the ground of this action and of a resolution, providing that all master plumbers outside of the Association shall be charged 20 per cent. more for supplies than is charged of members, the striking plumbers have decided to call upon Attorney-eneral Knox to say whether or not the Plumbers' Association has violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

It is safe to say that the honorable ex-attorney of the Steel Trust and present Attorney-General of the United States will either pay no attention of the query or will give the journeymen plumbers a learned justification of the master plumbers' action.

PIANO WORKERS IN BROOKLYN LOCKED OUT.

The local Piano and Organ Workers' Union furnishes the following statement in regard to the lockout of the employees in O. Wissner's factory in Brooklyn:

At a meeting of Wissner's employees on Thursday evening, June 5, it was voted to send a committee to Mr. Wissner in regard to some slight grievances.

Some person not authorized to do so seems to have given Mr. Wissner a wrong account of the grievances. Wissner then refused to see any committee of his employees. On the following Monday he called all the employees together, informed them that they were all discharged, and that he would not deal with them as a body, but would take them back only as individuals—which meant that he would not further recognize the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.

The employees then left in a body and went directly to their meeting room, where they voted to consult the Greater New York Executive Board. On the advice of the Executive Board they applied to the International headquarters at Chicago for authority to resist the lockout, which was immediately granted. Pickets were accordingly appointed to patrol the vicinity and warn applicants for employment of the facts.

On roll-call, 97 out of 128 employees responded to the call of the Union. Ten more had come out at the date of the statement, June 19. The only men remaining were mill hands.

The men are determined to fight the matter to the end. Their brothers in the trade have promptly responded to a call for funds, and as yet no scabs have gone to work.

All piano and organ workers will please stay away from Wissner's till further notice.

A MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENT.

The Typothetae or employing printers' association of Denver, Colo., has inserted in the "Inland Printer" and other papers an advertisement to the effect that there is "plenty of work for job compositors, linotype operators, pressmen, feeders, bookbinders, and bindery girls" in that city. Denver Typographical Union No. 49 officially denies the truth of the statement and warns workmen of the printing trades against being deceived by it.

A NEW MORNING WILL DAWN.

A new order of thought is abroad in the land. While at the top the corporations are strangling justice and robbing the people, underneath there is growing and rapidly spreading a general demand for more equitable conditions. All classes are expressing discontent with existing wrong, and a condemnation of the degrading commercialism of our time. An entirely new literature which breathes the spirit of human brotherhood is filling the land. The pen of the age is on the side of truth. Only the hired scribblers for the press and the capitalistic magazines are on the other side. The immediate future seems dark with much tribulation, but the hirelings who now torture labor and assassinate liberty will be buried in their own infamy. A new morning will dawn, radiant with the splendor of freedom, and the children of toil will come into their inheritance.—John P. Altgeld.

——Any tyrant is willing that people should be free and happy the way he himself prescribes.—American Sentinel.

FOR THE DAILY.

Report of Progress in Gathering Funds.

Board of Management Meets and Prepares Recommendations for General Meeting of July 7.

Pressure of other work compels us to postpone for one week the publication of the list of pledges, payments, and contributions for the Socialist Daily Fund.

The new pledges for the week ending June 23 amount to $165.80, bringing the total pledged up to $6,260.80.

The week's payments on pledges amount to $178.65 and the cash contributions to $11.50. The total of cash in the fund is thus brought up to $1,858.10.

The Board of Management met last Monday, with Comrade Clarke in the chair. The question of name was first taken up and after full discussion it was decided to submit to the general meeting of the Association on July 7 these four names: "Advance," "Record," "Sentinel," and "Globe."

The Board decided also to recommend that it be a morning paper.

Other important recommendations will be brought before the meeting.

Reports ewre made on the collection of funds and other work. Comrades who have made pledges are urged not to wait for the collector, but to forward their instalments promptly.

DAYTON.

(Continued from page 1.)

again. Advertising matter is being put out and comrades are requested to call at headquarters as soon as possible and help make the meeting a success.

The New Labor Paper.

The Trades Council of this city has lately started a fight against the old official organ of that body, and in its stead established a new paper called "The Union Picket." This has been widely heralded as a Socialist Paper and even the dailies are devoting columns to tirades against this "Socialist paper." Upon investigation we find that it is in no sense a Socialist paper. It is advocating trade unionism from a pure and simple standpoint, compulsory arbitration for the workers, and a labor party a la Hartford, Bridgeport, and San Francisco. All in all, it appears to be a "reformer," with the emphasis on the "er." We wish them every success, as it is a vast improvement over the old paper, but we ask these questions of them:

Why advocate compulsory arbitration when the compulsion part is in the hands of the employers?

Why advocate a labor party after the experiences in San Francisco, Hartford, and Bridgeport?

Why not support an already organized labor party—the Socialist Party?

The State Secretary

reports that he will not have the state nomination petitions ready for a few days yet, as they were obliged to have them printed in a local establishment, while previously they were furnished in legal form by the state of Ohio. He also reports new locals at Akron and Findlay, that the organizing work in the state is pushing forward rapidly, and that new locals and members are the order of the past week. This is encouraging and will certainly stimulate the Socialists in this city to activity.

The Dayton Headquarters

at 26 Pruden Building are open every day and evening and all persons are cordially invited to call at any time they desire. Literature, party papers, and magazines are always on hand. All party members are requested to keep in touch with those in charge and help to distribute the leaflets and papers and other propaganda. C.

MINERS HEAR MAILLY.

William Mailly is meeting with a cordial reception at the hands of the striking miners. He spoke at a union meeting at Freeland, near Hazleton, on Friday of last week, with the result that a mass meeting was arranged for Monday last.

The affair turned out a splendid success, and the miners were much enthused accordingly. The meeting was preceded by a parade with nearly three thousand miners in line. A band and two drum corps furnished the music. Charles Jacquot was chief marshal and also presided at the meeting.

The Opera House was packed to the doors, the windows, fire escapes, and stage being crowded. About two thousand persons were present. Burgess John F. Boyle, who is a union brewery driver, spoke first and was followed by William Dettrey, district board member and active strike leader, and who poured hot shot into the Coal Trust. John Straka, a Slovack miner, next spoke briefly in his native tongue. Followed by Comrade Mailly.

Another meeting was held at McAdoo on Tuesday afternoon, also preceded by a parade in which twenty-five hundred strikers took part. The meeting was held in Brennan's Hall, and every inch of available space was occupied. Mr. Dettrey again spoke, and Peter G. Gallagher, national board member, touched on the local situation. Mailly spoke for over an hour and was closely listened to by the audience. His advice to the miners to vote for the Socialist Party was especially well received. He also advertised the Socialist candidate for Governor, J. W. Slayton, and showed that when the workers vote for their class interests they would need have no fear of the government, local, state, or national, being used against them.

At both meetings the rush for The Worker resembled a stampede to a bargain counter and Mailly had not nearly enough to go around.

——Seventeen-year locusts are said to be good to eat, and if prosperity lasts much longer the workingmen may have to eat them or go hungry.—Chicago Socialist.

——Isn't it strange that in these prosperous times men should be found willing to take the places of striking department store teamsters at $11 a week.—Chicago Socialist.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Thos. Bersford, 660 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. La Kamp, P. O. Box 144, Goldfield.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room 8, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Jos. Oneal, 831 N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, A. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, Covington.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.—State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, Secretary, Winfield P. Porter, 614 Winthrop Building, Boston; Organizer, Wm. Mailly, same address, to whom all matters concerning organization should be addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet avenue.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. H. Rathbun, Sedalia.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, H. H. Kearns, Arlington. Meets second Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Louis Arustein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Arthur Bassett, Fargo.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1110, Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1327 Arch street; Treasurer, Jos. K. Edelman, 806 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

PUERTO RICO TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Saturnino Bone, San Juan.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bonham.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. W. Scott, 86 Virginia street, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and place of meeting. If you are not already a party member, but believe in the principles of Socialism, do not fail to attend the next meeting of your assembly district. Join the party, and go to work.

The headquarters of Local New York are at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Julius Gerber is the organizer, and to him all communications should be addressed. The General Committee, consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lyceum on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

1st, 3d, and 5th A. D.—Every Monday at 249 W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. Mayes.

2d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 73 Lodlow street.

4th A. D.—Every Friday at 241 E. Broadway.

9th and 10th A. D.—Second and fourth Friday, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

12th A. D.—Every Friday at Grand Central Palace Hall, 99-95 Clinton street, Room 5.

13th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 342 W. Forty-second street.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Tenth street.

15th and 17th A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 437 W. Fifty-third street.

16th A. D.—Every Friday at 616 E. Fifth street.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 421 First avenue.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 125 Amsterdam avenue.

21st A. D.—First and third Friday, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

22d A. D.—Every Thursday at 215 East Fifty-ninth street.

23d A. D.—First and third Friday, at Beckmann's Hall, Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second street.

24th A. D.—(Branch 1.) Second and fourth Monday, at 1659 Second avenue.

24th A. D.—(Branch 2.) Second and fourth Tuesday, at 215 E. 50th street.

26th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1432 Second avenue.

26th A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy-third street.

28th A. D.—Second and fourth Monday, at 1497 Avenue A.

30th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

31st A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesdays at 80 E. One Hundred and Sixteenth street, residence of Frank Hill.

32d and 33d A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1907 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 1, GERMAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 3309 Third avenue.

34th A. D.—Every Friday, at 380 Willis avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENGLISH.)—Second and fourth Thursday, at 3309 Third avenue.

ANNEXED DISTRICT.—First and third Saturday, at Webb's Hotel, Tenth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The headquarters of Local Kings County, at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, are open daily, from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., to furnish any information regarding the Local as well as all kinds of literature, including subscription cards for the party press.

The County Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at 8 p. m. The Local Organizer is Warren Atkinson, 122 Fort Green Place.

The following is a list of the Branches of the Local, with time and place of meeting:

1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. (American Branch.)—First and third Friday, at 121 Schermerhorn street.

5th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Emrich's, 5-7 Boerum street.

8th A. D.—Every Wednesday, at 222 Stockton street.

7th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at Blakenfeld's, 1222 Forty-fifth street.

9th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Turn Hall, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at Eckford's Hall, corner Eckford and Collyer streets.

15th A. D.—Second and fourth Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue.

16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 9 McDougal street.

17th A. D.—First and third Sunday afternoon, at 9 McDougal street.

18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 9 McDougal street.

19th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Labor Lyceum, 355 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Wednesday, at 257 Hamburg avenue.

20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Friday, at 675 Glenmore avenue.

21st A. D., Branch 2—Friday, at New Central Hall, 410 Stone avenue.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties:

2. The officers to be elected are:
   a. A Chairman at each meeting.
   b. Recording Secretary.
   c. Financial Secretary.
   d. Organizer.
   e. Literature Agent.

2. Order of business—
   a. Reading of the minutes.
   b. Admission of new members.
   c. Communications and bills.
   d. Report of Organizer.
   e. Reports of Committees.
   f. Unfinished business.
   g. New business.

4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.

7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, inclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

MULE AND WORKINGMAN.

It was near the close of the nineteenth century, after having spent the best part of my life in the service of civilization, that I found myself without means of subsistence and out of a job.

Men in like condition were all around me. Some were young, robust, hopeful; some were old, despondent, and despairing. Some sympathized and some hated.

In my younger days I had worked incessantly, but of late no one seemed to have need of my services, and my substance had been consumed in the interim between jobs.

It was the Age of Machinery. A pulley, a belt, a dozen shafts and bearings superseded a hundred workmen.

To my joy one morning, I read a sign, "Men Wanted," on an office door of a great corporation. For an instant my spirits bubbled over in the realization that I was a "man," and perhaps was wanted.

On entering the office I was met by a porter, who escorted me to a room where I was placed in the rear of a long line of men, awaiting turn at a door which led to an inner sanctuary, where the word "Men" was being thoroughly sounded and exemplified by a great doctor, named Physical Examination.

My turn came in a couple of hours and I passed in. A being whose visage rivaled many of the likenesses of Satan I had seen in youth met me with a cold smile, which reminded me of my vanished overcoat, and a piercing eye which stirred up my rheumatic pains, so deep was its penetration.

In youth I had been a splendid specimen of manhood—strong-limbed, broad-shouldered, keen of sight, and ready of hand. A shadow of my former prestige remained, but in my hair age had sprinkled his tell-tale tokens, and my eyes, though strong, showed they had pored over the history of too many years.

The Great Doctor felt of my muscular arm, adjusted his glasses, and peered into my face with great wisdom. He turned me slowly around, as one would a revolving chair and looked at me closely, up and down. As yet neither of us had spoken. He mechanically pushed me on a pair of scales, and peered through his glasses at the beam.

"What! what!" he exclaimed, looking closer and feeling my arm with more pronounced gripe.

"Only 158! Good girth, fine arm, full chest, but two pounds short; and hair a trifle gray, and eyes declining in power of vision. Please pass out, sir!" and he opened a door into the street.

But I did not move. I was bewildered by his actions. "I would like to have work," I said, by way of explanation, but cutting me short he said hurriedly, "Our weight standard is 160 pounds; you weigh only 158—"

"But that is a small deficiency—"

"A million words will not bring you up to our standard," said he.

"I have letters of service from—"

"If you had testimonials from all my beloved ancestors, you are still two pounds light," he replied.

"I have had twenty years' experience in my calling—"

"If you were a golden Colossus, you are not of standard weight, and your hair shows you to be over the age limit," he replied.

"My friend," I said, "give me a trial; I need work; my family—"

"Sir, your usefulness is past for us; you are a back number; we want men, we need men, we will take only men. You are not up to our standard of a man, and belong to the scrap pile. One must be young, sound, good sight, hearing, and health, of proper age, weight, height, and habits—please pass out. Time is money!"

I stepped out into the street rejected, just as on old mule limped out of an alley on the other side. The stock yards were near by, and all day another Great Doctor had been sorting and buying mules. They must be young, sound, gentle, strong, true to the collar, free from bad traits, of proper age, weight, color, and disposition, and this old veteran which met my eye had failed to pass. He bore many visible tokens of disqualification. His left ear drooped. His right fore foot was full of corns. His tail had been broken, in a wreck, years ago. His under lip, hanging so low, gave him an unseemly aspect; and the copious flow of tears from his single eye bore witness that he had passed life's golden meridian.

We walked down the road together, lamenting over our mutual unfitness for earth.

Presently a butcher overtook us, and drove my companion away to the cannery. The grewsome thought, too dark for utterance, flashed through my mind—how long ere the cannery, instead of the almshouse, will be the refuge for wornout workingmen?—Bert Huffman, in Boot and Shoe Worker.

VOTING FOR "GOOD MEN."

Voting for "good men" regardless of parties is an old saw that has cut little ice in the way of helping the workingman. Public officers are the servants of their parties, and while occasionally one will betray the men who control the party that elected him, such exceptions are only frequent enough to prove the rule. The men nominated and elected by the Democratic party always bow to the wishes of the men who control that party—the capitalist class. The men chosen to office by the Republican party respond to every sign of the men who control that party—the capitalist class. —Commonwealth.

——"Why is it that one can never get a bright, reliable and speedy messenger boy?" "De company don't pay dat kind of wages, ma'am."—Indianapolis News.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF

LOCAL NEW YORK, S. D. P.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 29,

—AT—

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK.

Prize Bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Games and Amusements for Ladies and Children.
Moving Pictures by American Cinematograph Co.

TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS.

Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 4th Street.

To Reach the Park: Second or Third Ave. Elevated to 177th St. Transfer to Tremont Ave. cars to Park. West Farms or Southern Boulevard cars at 129th St. and Third Ave. direct to Park. From West side, take 135th St. car at 135th St. and Eighth Ave. and transfer to West Farms car.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end:

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living continues to rise, and with butter, eggs, milk, potatoes, vegetables of nearly all kinds and fuel at the highest prices known in years, people possessed of small incomes must be having difficulty in making both ends meet. Only in rare cases, if at all, have wages increased in equal proportion. "Dun's Review" publishes its index number of commodity prices for March 1, showing an increase from $90.576 on Feb. 1 to $101.593. This is the highest point reached in many years, and is to be compared with the index number of $72.455 as it stood at the bottom of the decline in prices which was reached in July of 1897. In other words, the breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, other food products, clothing, and necessaries of food generally, which cost $72.45 in 1897, now cost $101.59. This represents an advance of 40 per cent. in the cost of living and a corresponding depreciation of the dollar.—Springfield Republican.

DON'T BLAME MORGAN.

Morgan buys all the railroads, makes the people pay for them in the shape of fares and rates, then proclaims himself the sole owner of them and pretends to do whatever he likes with his property, as he said himself in court lately. We can't blame him; I admire him. He is consistent with the anarchistic system the workers uphold by their votes. Morgan is a great and brainy man. He deserves all he can get. We want brainy men. But what we don't want is a system by which the wealth produced by the laborers be taken away from them. If we don't want such an order of things, why do you vote for it?—L. A. La Tour, in Miners' Magazine.

——Hopeless men become Anarchists; hopeful men become Socialists.—Commonwealth.

FACTORY TO POCKET

Great Mistakes. YOU WILL make one if you purchase a Watch or article of good jewelry before reading our illustrated catal gue, describing our new way of doing business.

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO.,
175 Broadway, near Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 14. NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR THE DAILY.

General Meeting in Labor Lyceum on Monday.

Important Matters to Be Acted Upon—Progress in Raising Funds—Workers Needed.

A general meeting of the Workingmen's Publishing Association will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Monday evening, July 7.

Important matters of business will be brought up on report of the Board of Management, including the recommendations of the Organization Committee in regard to the relations of the Association to the trade unions.

Admission of new members and proposal of names for membership will come early in the order of business. Those who have been proposed at a previous meeting and whose applications are to be acted upon must be present in person.

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for $5—$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, $1 on his admission, and the rest within one year.

Communications have been sent out to trade unions in the city and elsewhere in regard to the movement for a Socialist Daily and comrades who belong to unions should attend the meetings of their respective organizations in order to give any necessary explanation of the matter when these communications are read and to see that proper action is taken.

Any comrades who are willing to act on committees to visit unions should so inform Secretary Butscher at once, as their aid is greatly needed.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to June 30:

Peter Rousslange, Danville, Ill.	$5.00
A. S. N. H.	5.00
Geo. Fluegel, Rock Island, Ill.	2.00
Wm. Dettlebach, City	5.00
J. Besold, City	3.00
Dr. A. Himowich, City	50.00
Herman Henry, Newark, N. J.	1.80
Abraham Goldfein, Newark, N. J.	5.00
H. Goemans, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Dr. N. Booth, City	25.00
S. Green, City	10.00
Anton Mueller, Newark, N. J.	2.00
Dr. Pauline Ortman, City	6.00
Miss Marie Levine, Brooklyn	6.00
Chas. Frantz, Newark	10.00
N. Himawich, City	25.00
Wm. Brushaber, Detroit, Mich.	$5.00
John Spargo, Corona, L. I.	5.00
Mrs. John Spargo	5.00
Ferdinand Ufert, Jersey City	10.00
Nicholas Petersen, Jersey City	10.00
Previously acknowledged	6,095.00
Total	$6,295.80
Less by correction	5.00
Total pledged	$6,290.80

Hugo Peters was inadvertently reported as pledging $25 instead of $20.

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

Reinleib, City	$2.00
Wm. Mohr, Lawrence, Mass.	1.00
L. Uffner, New Rochelle, N. Y.	2.00
Sam'l Joseloff, New Rochelle, N.Y.	10.00
Geo. Volkert, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	4.00
Peter Rousslange, Danville, Ill.	.50
Herm. Klapproth, Centerville, Ct.	2.00
W. E. White, New Haven, Ct.	10.00
I. M. Rubinow, City	2.00
A. S., West Hoboken	1.00
H. Pick, City	2.00
Geo. Fluegel, Rock Island, Ill.	.50
H. Heerlein, City	2.00
J. Ginsberg, City	1.00
Dr. J. J. Mintz, City	5.00
Dr. J. M. Rubinoff, City	2.00
Dr. J. Ortman, City	3.00
Dr. H. Schwartz, City	5.00
Sam'l Bernstein, City	5.00
Victor King, Ashtabula, O.	1.00
Geo. Winkel, City	1.00
J. Bernard, City	1.00
E. M. Braum, City	1.00
W. Dettelbach, City	1.00
A. Goldfein, Newark, N. J.	1.00
H. Goemans, Brooklyn	.50
Dr. N. Booth, City	2.00
S. Green, City	1.00
Dr. Pauline Ortman, City	.50
Chas. Fautz, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Anton Muller, Newark, N. J.	.50
Herman Henry, Newark, N. J.	.15
Chas. Barry, Newark, N. J.	5.00
D. Rubinow, Newark, N. J.	2.00
Edw. Loewenthal, City	100.00
Hugo Peters, Brooklyn	2.00
Emil Boehme, Brooklyn	1.00
Francis J. Malloy, Brooklyn	1.00
Ludwig Zakchevsky, Brooklyn	1.00
Sam Berkman, Brooklyn	2.00
H. A. Steinbock, Brooklyn	2.00
Harry Kravitz, Brooklyn	1.00
Local Massillon, O.	10.00
Joseph Barondess, City	5.00
Dr. A. E. Scheble, Toledo, O.	2.00
Juan Corrales, City	1.00
Dr. I. Levin, City	5.00
Eugene Meyes, City	1.00
S. M. Meltzer, City	1.00
H. F. Meyer, City	.50
Wm. Meyer, City	.40
J. J. Flick, City	.50
F. Brosch, City	1.00
E. Dobin, City	2.00
Louis Mandelkern, City	1.00
F. Schade, Wilkes Barre, Pa.	2.00
F. Ufert, Jersey City	1.00
N. Petersen, Jersey City	1.00
N. Friedman, City	5.00
W. Bernauer, City	2.00
J. R. Anderson, City	2.00
W. C. Bergwald, City	.25
John C. Cohn, City	2.00
Theo. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo	2.00
M. Pincer, City	1.00

(Continued on page 4.)

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Opens on the Fourth of July at 10 A. M.

Full State Ticket to Be Nominated, State Committee Elected, and Plans Made for Campaign.

The State Convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York will be opened on Friday, July 4, at 10 a. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All delegates are requested to be in the hall promptly at that hour.

The convention has to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Engineer and Surveyor. It has to elect a State Committee to serve for the next two years. It has to adopt a platform on which we shall appeal to the workingmen of the state to support our ticket. And it has to take all measures in its power to provide for an energetic campaign during the following four months and a steady propaganda of Socialist principles throughout the two following years.

When the convention has adjourned our political campaign of 1902 will be under way. Each Socialist in the state must then feel himself personally responsible for its success.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The New York County Convention of the Social Democratic Party was held at the Labor Lyceum last Saturday evening. Delegates were present from every assembly district. Comrades Mayes and Kanely presided.

The following were elected as delegates from New York to the State Convention: Job Harriman, Morris Hillquit, Henry L. Slobodin, Edward P. Clarke, James N. Wood, Algernon Lee, Julius Gerber, Alexander Jonas, I. Phillips, H. C. Bowerman, Edward M. Martin, Emil Neppel, L. D. Mayes, Julius Halpern, N. S. Reichenthal, and William Edlin, with H. Schlueter, Wm. Ehret, J. S. Kanely, Ph. Schmidt, J. A. Goldstein, and Chas. G. Lane as alternates.

The Executive Committee was instructed to call a nominating convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next general election. The convention then adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

KINGS COUNTY.

William Butscher presided over the Kings County Convention, which was held at the Socialist Club last Saturday. Joseph Wm. Dooley was secretary. Thirty delegates were present, representing ten assembly districts. By unanimous vote William Butscher, C. L. Furman, Jos. Wm. Dooley, Thos. A. Hopkins, Warren Atkinson, Joseph A. Weil, and Peter Larsen were elected as delegates to the State Convention.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The Queens County Convention of the Social Democratic Party was held last Saturday evening at 63 Myrtle avenue, Ridgewood, with Chris Bub in the chair and Frank Bessen as secretary. C. Barge of Long Island City, C. Bub of Woodhaven, and Frank Bessen of Ozone Park were chosen as delegates to the State Convention, with John Conrad and Victor Fahrenfeld as alternates.

VAIL'S TOUR IS VERY SUCCESSFUL.

Meetings Unusually Large and Enthusiastic and General Outlook for New York Pronounced Good.

Comrade Vail, who has just completed a tour of the state, reports that it is the most successful tour he has ever made in New York—the meetings having been unusually large and enthusiastic, the questions asked indicating an increased interest in Socialism, and the general outlook in up-the-state districts most encouraging.

The meetings at Peekskill and Cold Spring, the first on the list, failed on account of bad weather, but at Newburg more than four hundred people gathered to hear the speakers. This was the first public meeting held by the S. D. P. in Newburg, and it was most satisfactory.

At Catskill the next night fully three hundred turned out and, in spite of very inclement weather, an audience of about the same numbers gathered at Troy the following evening.

Schenectady, which was the next stop, outdid itself, with an enthusiastic audience of about seven hundred persons. The Fort Edward meeting was not so large, but there were at least one hundred and fifty in the audience and much interest was shown.

Gloversville and Johnstown gave audiences of about three hundred each, and at the latter place the interest was so great that Comrade Vail was invited to speak from the pulpit of the Baptist Church on the day following his meeting (Sunday), but had to decline because he needed a day's rest.

At Utica, although the audience was not so large as some of the others, it was very enthusiastic and one of the best meetings of the whole series was held. The meeting in Rome was smaller than was expected, but several persons expressed their intention to join the party, so the results were evidently good.

Watertown always gives a good audience and so it did this time. A somewhat informal debate had been arranged between Comrade Vail and John D. Gill, a prominent local lawyer. Reports from Watertown comrades indicate that the hearers were pretty well agreed that Vail had the best of it and good Socialist propaganda was made. The neighboring town of Dexter also brought out a large and appreciative audience.

From Corning, Comrade Arland writes: "Vail held an audience of about three hundred for nearly an hour and a half. Judging by the questions asked at the close of the meeting, the sale of literature and the favorable comments on the address, the meeting was the most successful that has been held in Corning. Comrade Vail will always receive a warm welcome when he comes this way. Many adverse conditions tend to hinder the movement here, but we are gradually getting things into shape and expect to poll a hundred votes this fall, a gain of eighty over the last presidential election."

At Buffalo a small indoor meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, but in the evening several hundred were gathered on the street. Comrade Allman spoke first, followed by Vail. The audience was obviously with the speakers.

Attorney Thayer, who distinguished himself by running away from Comrade Spring last month, evaded all the attempts of the Buffalo comrades to arrange for a debate with Vail. The latter announced that he was ready to meet Thayer or any other defender of capitalism, but the opponents of Socialism thought it best to keep quiet.

Comrade Vail's tour closed with a rousing meeting at Rochester, the ninth he has addressed in that city, which quite satisfied him and upheld the good reputation of Local Rochester.

PICNIC POSTPONED.

Rain Defers the Outing of Local New York—Tickets Are Good for September 7.

On account of the continuous rain last Sunday it was decided to postpone the picnic of Local New York to Sept. 7. The tickets sold for June 29 will be honored at the later date and those who have bought tickets will therefore preserve them. Meanwhile, the comrades should take advantage of the two months' delay to sell more tickets, as a great deal of money will be needed in the campaign, for which purpose the picnic is to be held.

The committee will make preparations for a greater crowd than was expected on Sunday last, and will see that all comers will have an opportunity to enjoy the day. New hangers have been printed to advertise the affair and comrades are requested to see that they are got out at once.

Comrades and organizations are requested to settle now for tickets they have already sold and to get a new supply of tickets if they have none left. The campaign is opening and money is needed at once.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

American "Liberators" Determined to Rule and Exploit Country at Whatever Cost.

The Manila "American", declares that, if the United States government should decide to recognize the independence of the Filipinos, the Americans who are already there would intervene and that, "whatever may happen, Americanism will remain dominant in the islands." It publishes an article written, we are assured, "by a man prominent in business circles in Manila"—it is always the "men prominent in business circles" who assume to determine policies for all the people—from which we take this extract:

"Now in that event"—that is, in case of the granting of Filipino independence, with an American protectorate—"what are we Americans, who have adopted this as our home, to do.? It is apparent to all that the Filipinos are not ready for self-government, and to put them in control would mean anarchy.

"There would then be but one thing to do, and that is for us to take the reins into our own hands and give the islands an American government.

"Could we do it? Why certainly. We come of a race which has the governing instinct in stronger degree than any on earth. Moreover, we have had actual, lifelong training in a government by the people; and, what is just as important, we are used to taking the initiative. Consequently, at a moment's notice, as the Stars and Stripes come down, we would be prepared to run up a flag of our own and proclaim the Philippine Republic.

"There are something like twelve or fifteen thousand American civilians in the islands; most of them ex-soldiers with the best of training in the style of warfare prevalent over here. They are filled with the spirit of adventure or they would never have left home. Let a leader get out in the park facing the Ayuntamiento and make a speech calling upon Americans to rally around the new flag, and within two hours he would have a well-armed regiment of the finest soldiers the world ever saw. Within twenty-four hours there would be three or four regiments and as fast as the news could fly those in the provinces would begin to come in so that within a week or two the main points of the islands would be well garrisoned. As soon as the cable carried the news to the United States, those who love adventure would turn this way, and within two months we could muster an army of 50,000, if needed.

"But they wouldn't be needed. The Filipinos haven't the faculty for rapid organization and action, and before they could do anything the Americans would be in power. There would probably be attempts at an uprising, but with several flying columns of a battalion each, the American commander-in-chief could strike and break up all attempts at mobilization on their part."

SWEETLAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

Address to Working-Class Voters of Connecticut.

Socialist Candidate for Congressman-at-Large Bases His Appeal to Voters Solely on Socialist Principles and Class Interest.

To the Comrades of the Socialist Party of Connecticut.

Having been unanimously nominated as your candidate for Congressman-at-Large, I hereby accept the nomination, with a deep sense of the honor and distinction conferred, as well as of the trust and confidence reposed in me by my comrades and fellow workers in the field of Socialism. As one of the great common people who toil with hand and brain that they may exist, while the greater portion of the wealth created by our class is appropriated by an idle, parasitic, non-producing class, I deem it a great privilege to be accounted worthy of selection as a standard-bearer of international, revolutionary, class-conscious Socialism.

It is idle to assert that there should be no conflict between the capitalist class and the working class, for these classes are arrayed against one another by the present social system. The conflict exists between them that has existed in every age of human history, the conflict between master and slave, exploiter and exploited, robber and robbed. This struggle can end only when the working class becomes conscious of its power and its class interests, and arises in its strength and registers its decree at the ballot-box for the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, for the full products of its labor, to every one according to his deeds.

It is the historic mission of the working class to emancipate itself from capitalist domination, and to that end we, the class-conscious Socialist workers of the world, are bending our energies and giving of our time, talent, and scanty means. We have nothing to lose but our chains, we have a world to gain. We should be less than men if we did not enter protest against the injustice of the present capitalist wage slave system, and fight for better conditions for ourselves and families.

Those Siamese twins, the Republican and Democratic parties, the two political wings of the capitalist class, and their numerous progeny, the various "reform" movements, stand self-indicted before the working class of America. Their record is a damnable one of broken promises and treachery to the toiling masses. The laborers have begged for justice, and have received bullets and prison sentences, while a venal judiciary seeks to crush them and their labor organizations by the arbitrary application of the injunction process. They add insult to injury and injury to insult, and will continue so to do as long as the presnt system exists.

Therefore, it is our sacred duty as Socialists and lovers of humanity, to work for the downfall and overthrow of the present inhuman cannibalistic capitalist system, and upon its ruins to build and erect the Co-operative Commonwealth, where none shall be denied the right to work and enjoy the full fruits of their toil, and where they who will not work, neither shall they eat.

Yours fraternally,
GEO. A. SWEETLAND.
Bristol, Conn.

HIS HIGHNESS J. P. MORGAN.

A world-wide transportation trust has long been Morgan's dream. English newspapers are making comically pitiful pleas to Morgan to let England come into the new trust. The fact that Morgan is addressed in tones of supplication shows that he is absolute master.

Not Alexander, in all his glory; not Cæsar Augustus, not even Napoleon, with all his mighty armies, was such a conqueror as J. P. Morgan, with his little "yes" and "no" that makes or unmakes.

No king is one-tenth so powerful as Morgan. Edward VII, Emperor William, Nicholas of Russia—any one of these is a pigmy in real power compared with Morgan.

Almost every kind of man who labors works for Morgan through some of his companies. Rudyard Kipling, Lew Wallace—all of the geniuses who in fine frenzy dash off poetry and write stories for "Harpers" are working for Morgan. The patient scientists are digging out minute facts for Morgan to scatter to the world. The artist with pencil and brush draws and paints, and Morgan pays him.

So absolute has he become that while he is personally worth perhaps not more than $100,000,000, corporations over which he has control possess more wealth than there is gold on earth.

The total capitalization of all the companies he controls is $5,210,903,380—and all the gold, coined and uncoined, in all the nations, including the populous East, is estimated at $4,841,000,000.

There are in the whole known world about 1,320,000 human beings. Morgan controls enough to give each $4.

More than a million men are employed by the companies Morgan controls. This means that 5,000,000 men, women and children are dependent on him for a living—or rather that 5,000,000 persons contribute to his comfort.—Exchange.

—If you receive this paper without having subscribed for it, read the editorial headed "To New Readers" on the second page.

NO JEALOUSY OR DIVISION.

Soft and Hard Coal Miners Have No Quarrel.

Reports That Bituminous Men Would Secede Rather Than Strike Unworthy of Credence—Question of Interstate Agreement—Reports of Weakening Also Unfounded.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 29.—I observe that the New York dailies, in discussing the probabilities of a strike in the bituminous fields to help the anthracite miners are making such statements as the following:

"Another feature that must be weighed is the latent jealousy that has existed between the soft and the hard coal men in the organization. With the men of the competitive field favoring secession rather than a strike, there is little danger of the great interests, like the United States Steel Corporation and the Western railroads, suffering."

These predictions of a secession of the soft-coal men from the United Mine Workers in case of a general strike being ordered are based rather upon a desire for division among the miners than upon any known facts. As between secession and a strike, there need be no fear but that the soft-coal miners will choose the latter.

The miners throughout the country will abide by the decision of the national convention. Perhaps no other craft contains workmen so loyal to each other as the miners, and I think it will be shown that when the convention meets the sentiment reflected there through the delegates will be in favor of radical action.

The "latent jealousy" said to exist between the soft and hard-coal men is greatly exaggerated. If jealousy did exist to any extent, it was mostly on the part of the soft-coal miners and then mainly because of the fear that the anthracite men were trying to steal their (or rather the capitalists') market, and this fear has no longer reason for existence. At any rate, it will be found that jealousy will cut little figure in the question.

Interstate Agreement.

The question will resolve itself into one concerning the violation of the interstate agreemnt existing between the bituminous miners and operators—whether the occasion makes it expedient or judicious that be broken. In whatever way that question be settled, the miners will stand together, and the operators that expect differently will be as sadly disappointed as they were when the anthracite miners quit so unanimously eight weeks ago.

In view of the fact that the miners' National Executive Board has the power to call a genral strike, if necessary, it will be seen that President Mitchell and his colleagues, in leaving the matter to a national convention, have guarded against dissatisfaction or division by placing the matter in the hands of men fresh from the rank and file. And, inasmuch, as the impression prevails that Mitchell considers national suspension necessary, there can be little doubt that the rank and file will act accordingly.

Taking into account also the state of feeling prevailing regarding the anthracite strike, I think a general strike is almost certain. And the nearer draws the convention, the greater does that certainty become.

My attention has been called also to dispatches such as the following, alleging dissension within the union:

False Reports of Weakening.

"SCRANTON, Pa., June 20.—Considerable dissatisfaction exists in the ranks of the striking coal miners of this section. Some of the men who voted against a strike are using their influence to persuade all conservative miners to leave the ranks of the union and make application to the coal companies for reinstatement. It has been known for some time that all was not serene in the local unions, and after a number of secret meetings a large number of striking miners have decided, in the event of the strike continuing for several months, to make a break and secure their old places again.

"A very small percentage of fire bosses, driver bosses, and watchmen have responded to the call of the United Mine Workers to cease working, and a number of those who did respond have gone back to work."

As a matter of fact, there is no reason to believe that the strikers in the Scranton district are any more dissatisfied and "ready to revolt against the union" than those of any other district; and so far I have not encountered anything of the kind in any locality. In fact, there should be less reason to expect it, for it was that portion of the upper district that demanded the strike in the first place.

These reports have been circulated about every district in turn and they should be given little credence. They are disseminated for a purpose, and are without foundation in fact. The remarkable feature about the strike is the unanimity existing among the strikers. This, along with their quiet demeanor, has chagrined their opponents mightily.

There will be time to believe the strikers are weakening when a break is made. At the present writing, judging from personal observation and reports received from different quarters, it will be some time before that happens. The general expectation on all sides is that as the situation stands now the strike could last for some months to come.

W. M.

—Under Socialism when there is a surplus of coal the miners would go on a vacation instead of going on a strike.—Chicago Socialist.

MURDEROUS WORK BEGUN.

Striker Shot in Cold Blood from Stockade.

Indignation Prevails in Wilkes Barre, but Miners' Union Officials Prevent Disorder.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 1.—By long-distance telephone from Wilkes Barre I learn that the shooting of the striker, Winezia Luigi, at the William A. mine at Duryea this morning is regarded there as a cold-blooded murder. The man was peaceably walking along the highway when the shot that killed him came from behind the high stockade that surrounds the mine. His skull was completely blown to pieces.

The murder has aroused much feeling in the vicinity, but miners' officials Fallon, Reese, Llewellyn, and Rascavage have been on hand all day and succeeded in preserving order.

Reports of men weakening generally are untrue and sent out to misrepresent the situation. Heavy rains have caused great damage to mine property. I learn from Hazleton that the situation is unchanged there and no men have accepted Pardee Company's offer to return to work.

W. M.

THE NEWS FALSIFIED.

A Sample of the Perversion of Facts in Regard to Strikes Published by Capitalist Dailies.

Under such emphatic headlines as "Susquehanna Strikers Give In" and "Caretakers of Pennsylvania Mines Going Back to Work," the New York dailies published the following dispatch:

"WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 24.—The Susquehanna Coal Company, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, scored a partial victory to-day when it succeeded in getting several engineers, firemen, and pump-men to return to its collieries at Nanticoke. The men held a secret meeting yesterday, and most of them decided to return. The exact number who went to work is not known at this time, as the company officials will not discuss the matter. The men were distributed among the four or five collieries located in and about the borough. Most of those who went back were members of the union."

The Worker applied to Comrade J. G. Roth for a statement of the actual facts in the case and received this reply:

"WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 26.—It is true that several engineers went back to work. However, this signifies nothing, as these fellows are what Collins calls 'natural born scabs.' They were the last to quit and ever since they did quit they were aching to get back to work.

"If we consider the character of these men and the large inducements the companies have been offering, it is a wonder they didn't go back sooner. However, it is fortunate that they are only an insignificant number compared with all the steam men employed by the company. The firemen stand solid, and they together with the other engineers, pumpmen, etc., are now making a concerted effort to get the scabs out again."

It thus appears that the dispatch was partly false (in that it included firemen and pump-runners among those who had deserted the strikers) and that it greatly exaggerated the importance of the break.

Workingmen should be on their guard against such falsifications in the dailies, especially those of the large cities, most of which are partly owned or mortgaged or subsidized by the same capitalist clique that controls the Coal Trust, the Steel Trust, and the railroads. Some day we shall have a daily in New York owned by workingmen and then workingmen will be able to get true reports from day to day of the events of Labor's battle.

LABOR QUESTION IN CHURCH.

The New York "Times" publishes this special dispatch:

"SCRANTON, Pa., June 29.—At the Olyphant Catholic Church this morning a striker arose in the congregation, and declaring that a 'scab' workman was present, asked all fair men to quit the services. The striker left the edifice and sixty union men followed him."

This is an example of what Socialists call class-consciousness. Call it what you like, it is "the real thing." It is this spirit that will carry the labor movement through to success.

MORE EVICTION NOTICES SERVED.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 27.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has served notices upon forty tenants of the company at Locustdale to quit the premises occupied by them within ten days.

MAILLY IN STRIKE FIELD.

From Hazleton, Comrade Mailly went to Mahoney City, where he addressed a meeting of Miners' Local 866. Preparations were being made here to give Comrade Geiger a large audience on Monday. Mailly stopped over at Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel and got the Socialists in each place woke up. In Mt. Carmel much interest in Socialism had been aroused through Geiger's speech, listened to by over 2,000 people the day before. At each of these places Comrade Collins should get a cordial reception and hold good meetings. On Monday last Mailly addressed a meeting of the striking engineers, firemen, and pumpmen in Shamokin. He left for Pottsville that evening. He will go through the Panther Creek Valley and visit Mauch Chunk, going thence to Scranton and Carbondale, where he will probably close his trip in the anthracite region.

ORGANIZER COLLINS' WORK.

Comrade Roth of Wilkes Barre writes under date of June 29 that Organizer Collins had been addressing immense meetings of miners and other workingmen in the Wyoming Valley throughout the preceding week. At Pittston, Wilkes Barre, Sugar Notch, Nanticoke, Luzerne, Edwardsdale, Maltby, Plains, and Duryea large audiences listened to and applauded his exposition of Socialism. On Sunday a meeting was arranged to be held on the river front at Wilkes Barre, the same place where Spargo spoke last month, but at the last moment the Mayor sent the police to prevent it. Comrade Collins and those who had gathered to hear him crossed the river, getting outside the city limits, and there a most successful meeting was held, the Mayor's interference only adding to the interest. On Monday Comrade Collins spoke at Ashley and on Tuesday at Hazleton and put in the rest of the week in that vicinity.

WILL THEY DO IT? HIT.

Will the twenty-four non-union members of the Civic Federation demand union-made goods, smoke union cigars, or use label goods bearing organized labor's emblem of fair conditions?

Will they exhibit a friendliness toward organized labor by patronizing union barbers, calling for union clocks, and getting hauling done by union teamsters without submitting it first to arbitration?

Will anyone of the noble twenty-four non-union civics recognize organized labor and will their clothing be made by the Garment Workers?

Will they demand the bakers' label on their bread, is the hatters' label in their hats, and the shoe workers' label in their shoes, when they purchase these articles of every day use?

Of course they chew and smoke these friends of organized labor, but do they ask for and insist on the cigar-makers' blue label? When they gather together to discuss the momentous questions of labor strikes and the meal comes, do these twenty-four non-union sympathizers of organized labor insist on the organized workers in hotel or restaurant waiting on them? Well, hardly.

They are said to be anxious to settle the miners' troubles. It is not a matter of record that they, and their big-hearted friends of Labor, demand coal mined by these same miners? Ask John Mitchell, he ought to know whether these generous philanthropists consistently carry out the things they preach to others.—Union Picket, Dayton.

SOME CAPITALIST TEXTS WITH A SOCIALIST MORAL.

The following is an extract from the London "Morning Leader" of June 12:

"If anybody wishes to observe the spirit of Toryism pure and undefiled he cannot do better than study the 'Rules and regulations for letting and managing land, belonging to the Right Honorable the Earl of Normanton, in allotments to the agricultural laborers belonging to and in the parish of Crowland.' Let us give, from the 'Midland Mail,' a few typical examples of this private penal code:

"(10) 'No occupier shall work on his own land after six o'clock in the morning, or before six o'clock in the evening, without the written consent of his master when in employment, nor when out of employment if he has refused or neglected to obtain work, or began to work and then left it.'

"(11) 'Each occupier shall, with his family, attend some place of worship, once at least, every Sunday, and shall enforce the attendance at Sunday school of all his children of a proper age.'

"(19) 'Occupiers keeping their families regularly at home when capable of servitude ineligible.'"

Along with this we may quote the words of a canon of the English Established Church, speaking on the new Education Act, which places the public schools of England practically under the control of the Established Church and the Catholic clergy. This eminent churchman says:

"The safety of the state could best be secured by giving the lower classes that instruction which renders them patient, humble and moral, and relieves the hardship of their present lot by the prospect of a bright eternity."

To these significant bits of news and opinion from our English cousins, we add a few from this side of the water.

The following words were uttered in private conversation last week by a young capitalist living in New York:

"This miners' strike is nothing but a big farce. There's no use of talking, we ought to have government ownership of all the mines. As it is at present the government can't interfere, but if all the miners were government employees and they became dissatisfied with their wages, the government could clear them out of the mines in double quick order with the help of the militia."

The New York "Commercial Advertiser," discussing the coal strike, says:

"There can be no further room for doubt that the coal operators are fighting the battle that the steel mill owners fought last summer, to determine whether they shall have the right to control their own business or whether they must turn over this control for all time to an arrogant labor union. With this vital point at stake it is idle to think of arbitration or compromise, and whoever works to accomplish this mode of settlement simply encourages the miners' resistance and prolongs the struggle."

The New York "Times," "Post," and other capitalist papers are now vigorously urging the "operators" to begin work with scabs, and to call on the Governor of Pennsylvania for "protection." What that word "protection" means we know from the memory of Lattimer and from the example set at Duryea last Tuesday.

Read these things and think about them.

Remember how the American capitalists flocked over to England to fraternize with the Right Honorable the Earl of Normanton and his ilk at the expected coronation of King Edward. Remember how the American capitalists, statesmen, politicians, editors, and preachers overflowed with sympathy when the King got sick. They haven't wept very many tears over that striker who was murdered by their police.

In the face of all these things, can you doubt that capitalist class rule is essentially the same, the world over? Can you doubt that the capitalists are living by your toil and suffering? Can you doubt that the capitalists of every country are the enemies of the workers of every country? Can you doubt that it is your interest and duty, for your own sake and for the sake of your wives and children, for the sake of liberty and manhood, to unite and fight this international capitalist class?

And how shall you fight them? We answer with one more quotation—from an editorial of the Philadelphia "Record" this time:

"When Labor shall learn to make its strike at the polls it will have everything its own way. In this country the sovereignty rests in the hands of the voter."

The owners of the "Record" probably do not expect you to take that seriously. If you are wise you will take it seriously. At the polls, and there only, each of you, if he acts with and for his class, is as powerful as Mr. Morgan himself.

Read the platform of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party—in this paper. Hear Socialist speakers. Make up your minds now that on November 4 you will vote for Socialism.

COATES JOINS PARTY.

Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado Breaks Old-Party Ties and Becomes a Member of Socialist Party in Denver.

Lieutenant-Governor Coates of Colorado has authorized the following statement published in the "Rocky Mountain News" of Denver, in regard to his affiliation with the Socialist Party:

"In answer to a general inquiry he said: 'Yes, I sent in my application about a week ago, and on Sunday night was made an active member of that party. I shall be found fighting for those principles. I admit that I have been advised against it and have heard much talk about political errors, but I mean to take the stand and to stick to it. I am more anxious than anything else to do some good in this world, and believe in a man following his convictions, first of all. I have believed in Socialism for years, as the only means of elevating the working classes to a place of independence and to that position they should rightfully occupy. Having taken this stand long ago, I shall not turn back from it now, and do not want to. I would far rather retain my convictions than to hold any office.'"

He is further reported in the Denver "Times," the day after his joining the Socialist Party, as saying he would not be a candidate for any office on any ticket this year.

David C. Coates was elected Lieutenant-Governor in the fall of 1900 as a Populist candidate on the fusion ticket. He is a printer by trade and a member of the International Typographical Union.

MONUMENT TO MURDERED STRIKER.

DENVER, Colo., June 27.—Lieutenant-Governor David C. Coates and John M. O'Neil, editor of the "Miners' Magazine," will deliver addresses at Telluride, July 3, the occasion being the dedication of a monument erected to John Barthell by Miners' Union No. 63 of that place. John Barthell was a member of the union and was shot and killed July 3, 1901, during the Smuggler-Union mine trouble while trying to settle the strike amicably. The monument has just been completed.

THE MINERS' WAGES.

The New York "Times," summing up the first six weeks of the Pennsylvania coal strike, estimates the loss to the mine workers in wages at $7,770,000. This is the sum, which, according to the "Times," the men would have got in wages, had they worked. There are over 150,000 men out. The wages per man for six weeks amount, then, to the munificent sum of $51.80, or $8.63 a week. And yet the "Times," with other capitalist papers, says these men were prosperous, and blames them for striking.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	$1.20
250 copies	50c.
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post-office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

TO NEW READERS.

This and several following issues of The Worker will go to a large number of persons who have not subscribed for it. To all such we would say: Some friend of yours has asked us to send you a few sample copies of the paper. You are requested to read it and then pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate. If you like it, if you think it is working for a good cause, you are invited to subscribe for it. The price is 50 cents a year or 25 cents for six months. If you cannot spare a quarter now, make a note of it and subscribe as soon as you can afford to.

The Worker, like most labor papers, is not rich. It needs the support of all sympathizers. It is owned by a Publishing Association, composed of workingmen. It is not published for profit, but for the purpose of championing the cause of Labor and spreading a knowledge of Socialist principles. Not a cent of the income has ever been appropriated as profit by the Association. The whole income is spent in improving the paper and extending its circulation.

This being the state of affairs, we feel justified in calling upon every workingman whom this may reach to give us his aid: First, by subscribing for himself, if he has not already done so; second, by inducing his friends to subscribe.

The Worker begins this week the publication of the state tickets of the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party in the various states and territories. This list will be filled out as more nominations are made, and will be kept standing until Election Day. State and Territorial Secretaries are requested to call our attention to any omissions in the present list and to any additions to be made in the future. Our space does not permit us to include in the standing list the congressional district and local candidates, but only those whose names appear on the state tickets, but we wish to make this list accurate and complete, as The Worker is largely used for distribution and it is desirable to advertise as widely as possible the names of the chief candidates of our party.

The old-party papers of the smaller cities and towns throughout the country are beginning to echo the editorials of the capitalist dailies of Buffalo against Socialism—repeating, of course, all the falsehoods to which the Bishop of Buffalo has given his sanction, as that Socialism and Anarchism are practically the same, that Socialists want to destroy religion and the family, that the Social Democratic Party advocates riot and assassination, and the like. Our comrades in the various cities and towns can do much to combat this campaign of organized lying in two ways: First, by circulating The Worker and the leaflet "To the Catholic Workingmen of New York," issued by the State Committee, and by holding public meetings as often as the State Committee can supply them with speakers; second, by writing short, calm, letters for publication in their local papers, stating the true position of the party; it is comparatively easy to get such communications published in the press of the smaller cities and the rural districts and it will reach many people who cannot be reached otherwise.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Existing conditions and the probabilities of the near future justify us in calling especial attention to the appeal which we here present and in urging a hearty response to it:

"FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

"Comrades:—Every Socialist throughout the world will realize that at present the battlefield of the class war is in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. One hundred and forty-seven thousand mine workers are on strike, with no truce in sight. The fight is to be a fight to a finish. The object of the capitalists is to reduce them to absolute wage-slavery by destroying their organization. They are taking advantage of the workers by using the law, issuing injunctions, enforcing anti-boycott laws, and every other means of legal coercion. The men are beginning to realize that in order to win they must gain control of the government, which is now controlled by the enemy. They are resolving to use the ballot, their strongest weapon.

"The Socialists of Luzerne County, the heart of the strike field, realize the importance of the situation. Now is our opportunity. If we may judge by the looks of things there is a chance to elect some Socialists to office from Luzerne County this year. The strike is making Socialists of hundreds who never gave the matter a thought before. Our speakers are listened to and cheered by eager multitudes. The strikers are hungry for our literature. Organization is going on fast. We have a full ticket in the field, congressional, legislative, and county, which will command the respect of all workingmen, each candidate being a hard worker in the labor movement and well qualified to perform the duties of the office for which he is nominated.

"The local comrades are hard at work, but financially we are crippled. Our success will depend upon the help we receive from comrades outside the strike field. Money, literature, and speakers will be gladly received.

"Send contributions to either of the following:

"The Worker, 184 William street, New York City;

"National Secretary Leon Greenbaum, 427 Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.;

"J. Edelman, Treasurer of Pennsylvania State Committee, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia; or

"Fred Schade, Sr., Treasurer Luzerne County Committee, 487 South Grant street, Wilkes Barre, Pa."

Comrades, a very little money from each local in the land may mean the making of thousands of Socialists this year. Be it much or little that you can spare, do not delay.

And in responding to this call, do not fail to take note of the communication from the National Secretary, published in the "Official" column.

This is no time to relax our efforts. There is work to be done. It is for you, comrades, to see that is is performed.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin last week decided that the state law which prohibits an employer from discharging an employee because he belongs to a labor organization is contrary to the employer's constitutional right, and is, therefore, void.

In the same week, Judge Haney of the Illinois State Circuit Court held that the Illinois Anti-Trust Law of 1891 is unconstitutional and void in all its parts.

All of which goes to show that we must have judges elected on a platform that pledges them to maintain laws for the especial benefit of the working class—the platform of the Socialist Party.

"Shipping Trust Plans—Sweeping Changes and Economies Coming Soon." Such are the headlines. Do you suppose those "economies" will hit Mr. Morgan's pockets? No, they will hit the pockets of workingmen and fill Mr. Morgan's fuller yet. If the nation owned the trusts, every economy would mean more leisure and comfort for the workers.

The Cleveland "Citizen" reports that while Debs attended the conventions at Denver he was constantly "shadowed" by Pinkerton detectives in the pay of the employers. However, Debs has had that experience before, as has many another man who have done valuable service in the labor movement. Detectives constitute a sort of guard of honor in such cases.

Our attention has just been called to an article by W. H. Stuart in the April number of the "Railroad Trainmen's Journal," entitled "Revolution or Evolution—Which?" which professes to give a sketch of the history and the principles of the Socialist Party. The statement of facts in regard to the party history of the last three years is so grossly incorrect that it is evident we should attribute the writer's other mistakes to ignorance rather than to malice. Some of our comrades in the Brotherhood should take it upon themselves to set the matter in a true light through the pages of their "Journal," or, if this privilege is denied them, should undertake a thorough distribution of The Worker and Hanford's "Railroading in the United States" among their brothers of the craft.

A Michigan comrade suggests, as a brief Socialist platform, "Make the workingman's pay equal to his product," and adds: "We need a concise epigrammatic statement of the Socialist contention; I propose this and ask for improvements on the suggestion." The phrase is a good one as stating, from one point of view, the aim of our party. But if the comrade means that we should drop our party platform and adopt this or any other simple phrase in its place, we should consider that a great mistake. It was suggested, last year, that Comrade Wilshire's phrase, "Let the nation own the trusts," would be a sufficient platform; but the National Convention did not approve of the suggestion. A party platform must state the reasons for the party's existence—the conditions which it proposes to change; it must state the purpose of the party—its ideal; and it must state the means by which the party proposes to reach this ideal. All this our present party platform does. Doubtless it is far from perfect; but, on the whole, it is an excellently written statement.

It is reported that someone threw dynamite into a coal mine at Duryea the other day. "The Coal and Iron Police," say the dispatches, "were unable to find the persons who threw the dynamite." Perhaps they were not anxious to find them, for fear of finding themselves. Such things have happened in other strikes.

The Philadelphia "North American," organ of Holy John Wanamaker, announces with all due gravity that the spread of Socialistic doctrines among the workingmen of York, Pa., is responsible for the organization of a band of boy thieves in that neighborhood who are said to be expropriating sundry grocers and cigar dealers and confiscating eggs, melons, and bakeshop delicacies in a most revolutionary manner. If Holy John keeps on he will find that in fact the spread of Socialistic doctrines is at the root of the brutality now being practised on the Filipinos, of the frauds committed by the Steel Trust magnates, of the murderous propensities of the Coal and Iron Police, and even of his own sanctimonious chicanery.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.

By Anne Throop.

He seats him at his table
Mine hearty host and free,
With all about him right and left
Gallant and fair to see.

Softly the wit and laughter
Falls on the perfumed air
In the midst of the lights and the gleaming wine—
But somewhat else is there.

Mine host lifts up his sparkling glass
But his laughter hollow falls
For at either hand a gruesome throng
Creeps out about the walls.

Around and 'round they come and stand
Wan forms with sunken eyes
Palsied and shaking in bitter rags
Through the rosy lights' disguise.

An unfelt wind their garments blows
And lifts their faded hair
Famishing parents and children
A pageant of despair.

These wasted apparitions—
These are the wraiths of those
Whose fingers weave the beauties
To pamper wealth's repose.

Who sweat through deadening hours
For joys safe-locked from them;
Joys? They are smothered from God's free air;
Pushed from his garment's hem!

Which guest could carve the table?
Which cut this shining glass?
Yet from the toilers in the street.
They shrink back as they pass.

So is this deathly throng about
A writing on the wall
That houses built on blood of lives
Must haunted be and fall.

And though his laugh rings louder
Right jovial is our host—
A soundless wail is in his heart,
And by his side a ghost.

WORKINGMEN'S FREEDOM.

We crouch at the feet of our masters
And whine for a crumb of their spoil;
We grovel in humble submission,
Begging leave of our tyrants to toil;

Begging leave to earn back a pittance
Of the profit our labor has won—
And this is the freedom we boast of,
Handed down from father to son!

The freedom to strive with our fellows
For a chance to work early and late,
To pinch and starve our poor bodies
And broaden the rich man's estate.

This, then, is the freedom we boast of,
And deem it so sacred a thing
That for it we'll shoot down our brothers
At command of the state or the king.

Why, we know not the meaning of freedom,
And we shall not until we can see
That each must have all he produces
Before we are equally free.

—Alice Sorenson.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES.

Should I ever be called upon by the ancient governments of Europe, or their admiring pupils at the head of our own republic, to write a treatise on "The Beauties of Monarchy," I would have much to say—and no thanks to me, for is not monarchy a beautiful thing!

To Socialists, who are always dreaming of the day when men shall be united together by a community of interest, what can be more idealistically charming than the community of interest felt by the whole British Empire in one vermiform appendix? By what other human device could you get that vast multitude of mutual devourers to interest themselves in one appendix than by putting it inside of a person who is totally outside of trade, and then by putting a crown upon it?

It has been King Edward's part through all his princely life to play the rôle of moral understudy to her late most secretive and melancholy Majesty. That he played it modestly and bore it well has won for him a peerless reputation as "The Coming King," a reputation which would have been spoiled by the behavior of a king. For the kings of England were all good men, except those who touched church property and made enemies of the relentless churchmen who write history. Edward had been, taking him all in all, a very fair sort of an Edward, as Edwards go. But to play the two parts of naughty prince and good king well is too much for one man.

That great era of middle-class hypocrisy which spread its smug philistudinarianism over the English world, made a shield for its monarchy out of the harmlessness and womanhood of the late monarch. But the next occupant of the throne will find the "fierce light" once more beating upon that ancient seat. The natural strife between democracy and monarchy, postponed by gallantry, is surely coming between England and its coming king.

In all the regrets expressed concerning the postponement of the coronation, nothing has been so much in evidence as the tears shed over what the sharks have lost. (Sharks always seem to count as lost everything they meant to swallow but didn't get at.) But amidst the general lamentation over the victims that have escaped and money spent in useless preparation I hear no regrets for wasted labor. Even the workingmen reason about it with the middle-class mind and are nowhere complaining of the useless labor they have been set to do. Labor has as yet cultivated no sense of its own sacredness. What, were we not paid for it? say these yahoos.

Money was put in circulation, and what more do you want? say these yahoos. It seems a long way off from this yahooism which says, "Sufficient for all possible waste and degradation of labor is the wages thereof," to that self-respect which must develop in the world of Labor before Socialism comes; and which without reference to personal compensation, will distinguish virtuous and vicious labor.

The Republican state convention of Vermont has just gathered into its butteries all the moral cream produced by many years of temperance skimming. As she has done everywhere else, Mrs. Prohibition, throughout her whole line of costumes kept, in Vermont, a boarding house for politicians, conducted on temperance principles, but gave latch keys to her drunken friends of the Republican party, who never fail to "get in" after a vigorous campaign against the liquor men. Vermont has swallowed its whale after long straining over its Jonah.

Limited, politic, and tactical as its scope was, President Mitchell of the miners affords, in his recently issued reply to the "operators," an able, practical refutation of President Roosevelt's claim made before Harvard, that a university course enables its recipients to do better service than other men can do without it. The combined college powers of the railroad presidents have produced an anti-strike statement for public consumption out of which Mitchell has fairly knocked the bottom. For whom does the college education enable a man to do better service, Mr. President? If you mean the property despots, you're all right.

How much attention has been concentrated upon the practice of our religious orphanages here in New York sending helpless children trustfully committed to them, out to a life of brutal bondage among half-caste Indians? Whether they call themselves Sisters of Mercy or Misery who do this thing matters little; the unoffending lives of moneyless childhood should not be left at their irresponsible disposal. These orphans may be given away as a sort of Catholic grip on the Indians; but the inhuman grip on the children may be too high a price to pay for the proselytes.

Among the many things characteristic of class blindness of which a former eccentric commissioner of police in New York, now our beloved President, was the author, there is still with us a vagrancy squad of policemen, whose business it is to rid the city of beggars. Whenever a beggar is caught red-handed, "help is provided for him, IF POSSIBLE"—the capitals are official. As it is, of course, not possible, "the mendicant is given the alternative of adopting an honest business or leaving the city." Just think of it! After this specimen of social impotence and stupidity how much Teddy had to learn before he was really fit to be President!

Just think of what a multitude of such offers must pass out from a member of that squad after a year's faithful discharge of duty! In the event of the beggars not choosing an honest business (you see beggars are choosers sometimes) they are requested to leave the city; and then New York's Police Commissioner was satisfied. But whither are they wending? New York is not all the United States. What can the Commissioner enlarged do with the enlarged beggars? Shall I tell him? Let the army of parasites, of which he and his friend Cleveland are right and left centers, get out of the way of national prosperity.

When the New York Electric Light Company dickered our recent municipal agitation for cheap gas altogether out of the newspapers and altogether into its own pockets by consolidating with the menaced gas shares, the brilliant Bourke Cockran had to get an unknown lawyer to take his side against one of these big companies, "because," says the foxy orator, "we could never get any old or prominent firm to take the case, for the reason that any lawyer opposing such a great corporation would run up against difficulties with banks and corporations down town and socially as well." Let us think how hard it is to be an honest and successful lawyer; and let us wonder at how many of that sort have become senators—yea presidents. It is an age of miracles.

Certainly the art of mutual admiration (in public) by which aristocrats, in all ages, have kept the shrines of hero worship open to the gaze of the hordes of benighted mediocrity beneath them, is not likely to become one of the lost arts during the time of the present Republican administration; not while the English language has an adjective or the President of the United States can find a Joss among his political pals. Read his speech at Harvard and let us call the Pope over for a canonization.

Although one of the first tricks and "airs" that a professional writer of editorials in the great New York dailies has to learn and put on is the phrase and manner of impartiality in discussing public matters having their friends on both sides, yet they are wholly unable, even to seem fair, when discussing questions that have only Labor on one side of them. If our workmen were really keen and intelligent the editorials of high-class papers could drive them into revolt against the mental debauchery so shamefully and impotently present in every paragraph turned out by these poisoned scholars. Hardly a wholesome sentence worthy of American democracy has appeared editorially in the great conservative and scholarly papers of New York since the coal strike began.

For the sinister purpose of buttressing up the immobility of the stupified life, all the aristocracies and governments of our time are re-nursing old superstitions, or new forms of them among the people. No shrine cure or holy-bone story is too thin for our public press. One of the penalties of this playing with holy fire is the growing superstition among the wealthy classes themselves. They are handing their souls over to the black arts to torment them. It is clear from recent disclosures that from royalty to plutocracy the money masters of the world are bewitched by palmists and all sorts of occult fakirs.

The Anarchist game is being played by the "old timers" of Paterson, N. J., for all it is worth. Any man that ever kept school and knows the restless energy with which a bad boy of the degenerate, cunning, active type diverts attention from "the present subject" to any kind of irrelevency that may draw another boy into it, will understand the Mayor of Paterson's Anarchy yap. With something of a faculty almost like genius, if it were not so otherwise, they turn the public attention from Paterson's old, old skeleton in the closet by that "Hi! Hi! Mad dog! There goes an Anarchist!" From Paterson's genteel Republican-Democratic broadcloth criminality of labor oppression, whatsoever else you gaze upon, keep your eyes away.

Now what is this strike about, Mayor Hinchcliffe? If you have a band of capitalists in your city of Paterson who cannot conduct their business without exposing to public view so many examples of inefficiency, public disorder, and moral irregularity, don't you think they should be put in the same conveyance with the Anarchists who supply you with fighting phrases and a maternal apron under which to play your baby trick? Why don't you Paterson respectables come out like men and deal with the daily oppression in your mills instead of playing off fire-crackers over a few contemptible or non-existent Anarchists?

LIVING FOR "OTHERS."

"May the Lord deliver us from all cant," especially the cant of the millionaire. Here is a bouquet from the latest bunch handed out by that slimy prig, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the pious ninnies who imbibe his disgusting drivel at Sunday-school:

"The man who is poor, with only just enough money for the necessities of life, may use his life for the good of others, and that man is a true success."

He may use his life for the good of others! He's got to. It was by using the lives of such people in return for bare necessities that the Rockefeller millions were made possible. This specimen of cant is merely a variation of the old assertion that the capitalist is a benefactor and philanthropist through "giving employment," as by so doing he assists the "poor man" to achieve a "true success" after the manner described by young Rockefeller. A life spent piling up wealth for others is certainly a good thing from the point of view of the "others."—Labor Review, Williamsport, Pa.

MR. WRIGHT IS WRONG.

United States Labor Commissioner Lays Himself Open to Criticism in Many Ways.

The devil-fish of capitalism has at least eight powerful arms. They are: The legislative, executive, and judicial departments of government, the lobby, the military, the press, the schools, and the church. The three great departments of government make, interpret, and execute laws in its interest. It keeps the lobby on guard to watch the three just mentioned. The military is its bludgeon. The press spreads far and wide its sophistries. The schools inoculate the minds of our children with its age-worn fallacies. And the church rolls its blood-shot eyes upward and tells us that God ordained it.

The last three arms are purely educational. They are insidious purveyors of falsehood. While equally willing, the press is far the strongest.

The "Youth's Companion," in its issue of June 5, stepped dutifully up to the fighting line and fired a heavy charge in the direction of "the enemy." Its issue of that date contained an article by Carroll D. Wright under the caption, "The Young Man's Opportunity."

Mr. Wright denies strenuously that the opportunities for young men are being restricted and that there is an unemployed problem growing out of the present industrial system. He says: "I believe the reverse is the truth and that at the present time a properly equipped young man has a much better chance to secure an independent and lucrative position than at any previous time in our history." He says the "top" in industry has been greatly enlarged and that consequently there is always "room" there for young men who are "properly equipped." He instances the growth of the electrical industry, in which there are now 600,000 persons employed in this country, as a case where "the top" has been enlarged. He admits, by implication, at least, that the chances for young men to succeed by themselves initiating business enterprises have greatly diminished, but that their opportunities to secure high salaried positions in the great businesses already established as experts and specialists have multiplied. Mr. Wright's idea of "the top" is a high-salaried position in a trust business as expert chemist, superintendent or something of that sort.

As to unemployment Mr. Wright says: "But it is not a fact that there is an unemployed class growing out of the present state of affairs, for statistics prove two things; first, that the proportion of the whole people in the country engaged in remunerative employments is constantly increasing; and, second, that the margin of increase is among persons of higher skill and not among those who are at the bottom of the industrial ladder."

Everybody knows that the number of skilled employments has greatly increased, but to prove that unemployment is not a chronic disease of the capitalist system Mr. Wright would have to juggle desperately with his figures. It is significant that he does not cite any of the statistics he mentions to prove his contention. Of course, if he compared a period of great activity like the present with one like 1893, when three millions of men hunted in vain for work, or if he took no account of irregularity of employment or the wages received he might make a showing. But to prove that new avenues of employment fully compensate in the long run for the labor "saved" by new inventions would tax the skill of even such an expert defender of capitalism as our "labor" commissioner.

I would emphasize two points here. First, Mr. Wright seems to assume that the present stage of industrial development and the commercial supremacy of the United States, which he enthuses over, is a permanency. He seems to think that the present system, like a petrified forest, is to last forever. He apparently makes the same mistake the old political economists made, viz., he takes no account of the great law of development—of growth. He admits that there have been great changes, but he implies that there are to be no more changes. He admits that the firm of a half century ago has become the great corporation of to-day; but he assumes here a case of arrested development, and that something is to call a halt to progress. Mr. Wright graciously admits there has been a past, but he cannot see any future. Time was when the home market afforded ample field for the reinvestment of accumulated profits. That time is past forever. The world market is now the field for the reinvestment of piled up profits. But with improved mechanical appliances constantly aiding the hand of labor, with production constantly outrunning consumption, how long will this new field last? Let Mr. Wright answer if he can. He gave no hint of it in his article.

Second, when Mr. Wright talks about "The Young Man's Opportunity," what young man does he mean? The young man of the working class? Hardly. He means the young man of the capitalist class and of the great gullible middle class.

He says the young men who are to "reach the top" must be "well equipped," that "the standard has been raised," etc. He emphasizes technical education and even recommends a complete college training.

If the reader will examine the bulletin lately issued by the Census Bureau, detailing information relating to the 183 "industrial combinations" named, he will find that these trusts employed during the census year 1,470 salaried officers, and paid them an average of $15.65 per day. That they employed an average of 342,464 men wage workers, and paid them an average of $1.70 per day. That they employed 45,461 women toilers on an average of 83 cents per day and 11,267 children at 57 cents per day.

Now the problem for the young man of the working class is to climb from his present position, where he gets $1.70 per day, to "the top," where, as a salaried officer, he will get $15.65 per day, or more. He will find it a heart-breaking climb, even with the help of his mother at 83 cents per day, and of the small children at 57 cents per day each. For, on Mr. Wright's advice, he must first go through a college course; then through some technical school, and then begin at the bottom of the business and learn the machinery and all the details. This is certainly an alluring prospect to tempt the ambition of the working class boy. The bulletin mentioned gives in round number $1,600,000,000 as the value of the output of the 183 trusts. About $200,000,000 were paid in wages to the workers. Thus the creators of wealth are paid one-eighth of their product. Does Mr. Wright expect the working class boy to climb the ladder with this load on his back?

Again, the Commissioner says: "Granting the foregoing statements (as to better equipment) to be true, it may be said at once that there must be a crowding out of men not equipped to meet modern conditions. This is partially true, especially as regards men forty-five or fifty years old. The constant demand is for young men. The question as to what shall become of the old men is a problem which great corporations, like railroads and others, are considering, and which in all probability they will meet successfully."

Now note that the old men are necessarily to be "crowded out;" and, second, that their fate is in the hands of the great corporations who "are considering what to do with them." God help them!

But there is still another class for which Mr. Wright holds out no hope. Again I quote: "The young men who are not equipped stand in a different relation to the whole matter. I know of no sadder spectacle than that of a young man of fair abilities and keen ambition to succeed in life who has not the knowledge or the natural attainments equal to his ambition. This class must be content with what is left for they are, in a way, left-over men."

Left-over men! God help the "left-over men" and the "old men" and the "unfortunate" and the "unsuccessful" and the "failures."

All hail, the "successful!"—those who were strong enough to beat their fellows down in the mad struggle and who finally with panting breath and bloody garments reached "the top." For them the plaudits and the wild acclaid! And they call this civilization! Bah!

W. A. COREY.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. By William Alfred Hinds. Revised edition. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1902. Cloth, 433 pages. Price, $1.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUSKIN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. By Isaac Broome. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1902. Cloth, 183 pages. Price, 50 cents.

Nothing could more vividly impress us with the progress of Socialism in this country within the last three or four years—a progress not, in general, fully realized by those working from day to day in the movement—than our own feelings in taking up these recently issued books. Even three years ago we were kept busy explaining that "communities" and "co-operative colonies" had little or nothing in common with the Socialist movement. To-day, Socialism is becoming so well understood and the colony idea has so completely fallen into the background that we are rather surprised at the publication of these two books.

"American Communities" was first published in 1878. In its earlier form it was much inferior to the two other similar works—Noyes' "History of American Socialisms" and Nordhoff's "Communistic Societies in the United States." The present revised edition, however, is practically a new work, and is so nearly complete, within the limit of its place, that it will hardly be worth the while of any other investigator to enter the field.

"Within the limits of its plan," we say; for Mr. Hinds has not attempted either a synthetic history of the communistic and co-operative movements in themselves or a critical treatment of their relations to Socialism and to industrial development. He has merely collected the material for such history and criticism; but this—although the presentation and arrangement of the material is not as good as we might wish—he has done about as fully as it is worth doing.

Fruitless as, in any large sense, the communistic movement has been, it was a not uninteresting or unimportant phase of the social history of the last century. To students of that history Hinds' "American Communities" will be welcome. That we can now speak of it thus, simply as a contribution to history, without being drawn into discussion and polemic, is a most pleasing consideration. "Fuit Ilium."

The interest of Professor Broome's book is of the same sort, though the book is of a very different quality. It is a document, one of the "exhibits" in the indictment the communist-cooperative movement (we cannot sharply distinguish the two) has passed against itself—or, perhaps we shall better say, it is a part of the epitaph which that futile because essentially individualistic attempt at social regeneration has written for itself.

Professor Broome was one of the Ruskin colonists, active in the affairs of the colony, active in its factional disturbances. He does not write with the impartial calm of a historian, but with the animus of a partizan in the dissensions he records. Doubtless he means to be just. Evidently he has tried to restrain his indignation—what he feels to be his righteous indignation at the wanton misconduct of the opposite faction, to which, as he thinks, was due the failure of Ruskin. It is not for us to judge between the factions. We could not if we would and we would not if we could. We can see a cause for Ruskin's failure deeper than any personal faults of any or all of the colonists.

If there be any for whom colony schemes still have charms, we commend to them Professor Broome's "Last Days," as a sure antidote.

L.

——It is disheartening to note that Senators are careless about arriving at the Capitol in time for the Chaplain's prayer. Some of them distinctly need it.—Washington Star.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

The Coming Nation.

The New York "Herald" prints a picture—"The Real Sufferers"—in which a big burly miner is shown pushing the operator, who in turn is pushing the dealer, who is shoving the the consumer, who is braced against a gaunt looking wolf labeled "Starvation." Just in front of the wolf is a woman surrounded by a group of children, supposed to represent the miners' family. The artist who drew this illustration pictured a lie. The editor who printed it knew it was a lie. Deep down in the heart of every person who looks at it lies the knowledge that it is a lie. That the woman and the children are real sufferers is true, but that the men who are fighting for the bare right to exist are the cause is not true. The real cause of it all is the profit system—the "divide up" system in which the capitalist does the dividing. The average wages of the miner is $248 per year, out of which he must pay $96 for rent, $5 for oil, $14 for powder and $6 for the company's doctor. This leaves $187 for food and clothes—50 cents a day. Does that look as though he was pushing the operator very hard? And remember these figures are official, they cannot be disputed. How about the president of the Lackawanna Railroad, who recently got an increase of $10,000 in his salary? Looks as though he might be doing a little of the pushing, doesn't it? I have not the figures at hand, but it is safe to say that the mine owners make a clear profit of not less than $500 on each man in its employ. The New York "Herald" has got the miner in its lying picture at the wrong end of the string, that's all. But it is no secret what class the "Herald" represents.

New Castle Tribune.

Samuel Gompers says Congress has just passed a Chinese Exclusion bill that is not exclusive, but absolutely vicious, and dangerous to Labor and threatens civilization itself and he now talks as though we ought to begin to vote as we strike.

We are glad you are awakening, brother, but beg to say that during your long political Rip Van Winkle sleep, Labor has sought and found a live and wide-awake affiliation into which you are welcome to come; but don't try to divide by starting a "labor party" and don't try to make Labor believe that Capital is its brother, nor that it can get any relief from those who would perpetuate in any degree, rent, interest, and profit.

Congress will not pass an eight-hour law, because it is more profitable to the commercial interests (that it alone represents) to have us work, nine, ten or twelve or more hours, as it is also more profitable to have little children in the factories than in the schools. Congress will not pass a Chinese exclusion act that will exclude because it is more profitable to our "brother," Capital, to have the Chinese come here.

The Undercurrent.

We have been requested to give our views of the outcome of American Labor Union's political program. We are aware that the Socialist press is, with few exceptions, expressing itself variously in regard to the matter, but it seems that the question is not properly up to us.

The movement cannot but result in an inestimable advantage to the cause of Socialism. It is known to be in the hands of competent men. That the purpose is eventually to compel the adoption of a progressive political program by the unions of the country seems certain. Just what method will be employed to accomplish this end has not as yet been given out. There are many different methods of accomplishing it and the method of attack on the personnel of the American Federation of Labor seems to us to be the poorest of them all.

Of one thing we are certain, and that is that the so-called leaders of the A. F. of L. are, with notable exception, far in advance of the rank and file.

Understanding that the real power rests with the mass, the action of the executive body in refusing to adopt political action has been, to say the least, easily defensible. Now, since a rival organization has entered the field with a more progressive program, this defence will be lacking, but judgment should be withheld until the elder organization has had opportunity to take its stand.

The present law of the A. F. of L. does not forbid political action, but does, on the contrary, lay a splendid foundation for such action. That it will not become reactionary is to be hoped, and much will depend upon the attitude of the rival organization and the Socialist Party. We are members of the A. F. of L. and are not particularly restive as such.

Labor News, Cheyenne, Wyo.

At no time in the history of the United States has there been such a social unrest as at the present moment. There are more strikes and more men out than at any other period. If this is one of the signs of prosperity please give us the other thing. But even this is not without its benefit. The laboring people are everywhere being forced to the conclusion that they must capture the political power of the state, and they will make great progress along those lines this fall.

Springfield Republican.

This forcing of little children no more than ten, eleven, and twelve years old into the mills, stunting their growth in every way, is a terrible thing which appeals to every humanitarian instinct for correction. The Massachusetts capital that is making such labor productive of gain has a responsibility in the matter quite as great as that resting upon Alabama capital, for it is the product of an older industrialism into which some progress has been made in forcing a conscience. It knows better, in other words.

——The progress of democracy seems irresistible because it is the most uniform, the most ancient and the most permanent tendency which is to be found in history.—De Tocqueville.

PARTY NOTES.

National Secretary Greenbaum has issued a circular calling attention to the brewers' strike at Boston and at Cincinnati and calling upon comrades in the vicinity of those cities to do all in their power to assist the United Brewery Workers in bringing the bosses to time.—Another circular calls attention to the fact that before this month has passed the coal miners' strike will probably have extended to the bituminous fields and pointing out the duty of the Socialists to take active measures in co-operating with the strikers.

The party in California has, by general vote, elected N. A. Richardson as National Committeeman.—Santa Barbara has a thriving Women's Socialist Club.—Tulare County, Cal., has a full Socialist ticket in the field, nominated last week.—Comrade Helppingstine put in the latter half of June speaking at San Jose, Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Oxnard, and Los Angeles.

Socialism has struck Arizona. J. Stitt Wilson has been invited there to address a series of meetings.

"The Alliance of the Rockies" is another Colorado weekly supporting the Socialist Party.

Comrade Mills will speak in Colorado during the month of September, giving one week to Denver.

Kansas Socialists celebrate the Fourth by holding a state convention.

Chicago comrades have a dramatic company which is giving successful entertainments for the benefit of the campaign. "Out on the Streets" and "Under the Lash" are two original Socialist plays which they have put on the boards.

The Socialists of Covington, Ky., will hold a picnic for the benefit of the Congressional campaign fund on July 27 at Diamond Star Grove, formerly called Bushelman Grove. Rosedale cars reach the grove.

Local Toledo, O., will hold county and congressional convention on Tuesday, July 8, at Harmonia Hall. All members are urged to be present.—At the regular meeting of June 24, an able paper on "Scientific and Sentimental Socialism" was read by Comrade Thos. A. Bragg.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That Local Toledo places itself on record condemning the Right Reverend James Edward Quigley, Bishop of Buffalo, for attempting to array the Catholic Church against Socialism and connecting Socialism with Anarchy."—In response to appeal of National Secretary Greenbaum, a motion was carried to contribute $5 towards carrying on the educational work in the anthracite coal district.

The Socialists of Richland County, Ohio, held a convention at Lexington on June 15. Dr. R. H. Smith of Lexington was nominated for Probate Judge; E. E. First of Lucas, for Clerk of Court; Wm. Kyner of Lexington, for County Commissioner; and H. C. Frickman of Mansfield, for Infirmary Director. L. R. McIntire and A. J. Stoerck, both of Mansfield, are Chairman and Secretary of the County Committee. The convention sent its greeting to Comrades Carey and MacCartney, the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature, in the following words: "We take pride in your stand for Labor as against capitalism and tyranny, and we assure you that we are in hearty co-operation with all Socialist work. We hope that the time is not far distant when other comrades will be with you in your bravely fought legislative battles."

Socialists of New Castle, Pa., have challenged the Republicans to a public debate. It won't be accepted, though. The Republican politicians know their business.

Comrade Harris of Edwardsdale, Pa., writes: "Comrade Collins was with us on Saturday. We easily got up a grand meeting. C. F. Quinn, our Congressional candidate in Luzerne County, spoke first and gave the people some wholesome truths. Collins followed and held the close attention of the audience for three-quarters of an hour. He was liberally applauded. Thirty men then gave in their names to form a local of the Socialist Party and more are coming at the first meeting. We thank the New York comrades who have sent us bundles of The Worker and leaflets and pamphlets. These have been distributed and are being read with interest."

Comrade Lee addressed a large meeting of silk workers in West Hoboken last Saturday, urging upon them the need of solid organization in the trade union and of voting for Socialism in November. Comrade Ufert spoke on the same line in German and the editor if "Il Proletario" in Italian.

Comrade Vail had a fairly good indoor meeting and a very successful open-air meeting at Buffalo. Several subscriptions for The Worker were secured and a number of books and pamphlets sold.—The clergy are renewing their attacks on the Social Democratic Party and the daily press is aiding in the attack with all manner of lies and misrepresentations.—The comrades will hold three open-air meetings a week from now on.

Frederic M. Dennis, Lock Box 38, Highland Falls, N. Y., is agent for The Worker and "Vorwärts" in that place. Comrades and sympathizers there should do all in their power to help him work up the circulation of the party papers.

The General Committee of Local New York at its last meeting admitted twenty-eight new members. It was decided to engage Comrade Sol. Fieldman to speak every night in some part of the city and to assist the Organizer in other ways. Comrades in the various districts should bestir themselves to take advantage of Comrade Fieldman's services.

The Financial Secretaries of the following assembly district subdivisions of Local New York are called upon to send in to Organizer Gerber before July 12 the membership and financial reports for their respective bodies: 2d and 8th; 4th; 6th and 10th; 11th; 13th; 14th; 19th; 23d; 24th, Br. 1; 26th, Bohemian Branch; 32d and 33d; 34th; 35th, Br. 1; Annexed Districts.

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. will meet on July 5 at 8 p. m., at Comrade Mayes' house, 249 W. Eleventh street. Every member is expected to attend. Important business will come up. All enrolled S. D. P. voters, and any who believe in Socialism are invited.

The 12th A. D. has elected William Halpern and William Edlin as delegates to the General Committee; Sarah B. Edlin, Recording Secretary; Halpern, Financial Secretary; Sumkin, Treasurer. During July and August the district will meet on the first and third Mondays of the month at 241 E. Broadway.

Comrades Fishman and Panzer were elected to the General Committee at the last meeting of the 16th A. D. J. Middleman was chosen as Recording Secretary, Panzer as Financial Secretary, and Panzer, Alter, and Fiegenbaum as delegates to the Agitation Committee. Steps were taken to bring all Socialists in the district into the organization. Meetings will be held on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Comrades should attend regularly, as open-air meetings are to be started and workers are needed.

At th eregular meeting of the 31st A. D. June 24, Comrade Wilkins presided. John A. Kilgus and J. Wilkins were elected delegates to the General Committee; Eugene Meyer, Financial Secretary; Sidney Kahn, Recording Secretary; Kilgus, Wilkins, and J. Hillquit as delegates to the Agitation Committee. Two dollars was donated to the Pennsylvania State Committee.

Two new members were taken in at the last meeting of the 34th A. D., members of Typographical Union No. 6 and Carpenters' Union No. 309, respectively.—Comrade Cantor was received on transfer card from the 28th A. D. The Agitation Committee reported a public meeting to be held Wednesday evening, July 2 at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Officers were elected as follows: Financial Secretary, Wm. Brand; Recording Secretary, H. Reich; Delegates to General Committee, Robert Shaw and Brand; Agitation Committee, Herter and Weiss; Chairman for outdoor meetings, Reich. The next meeting of the organization will be held on Friday evening, July 11, at 380 Willias avenue.

The 35th A. D. met at 3309 Third avenue, with Comrade Anderson in the chair. One new member was accepted. The Financial Secretary made his report as follows: On nand, January 1, $4.11; income to July 1, $43.94; expenses, $47.30; balance, 75 cents. Comrades Bergwald and Kohle were elected as delegates to the General Committee; Anderson as Recording Secretary; Eiges, Corresponding Secretary; Von Deffi, Financial Secretary; Bernauer, Treasurer. A committee of two was chosen to visit Comrades Froehlich and the Wright brothers. It was decided to invite all registered Social Democratic voters and readers of The Worker to the next meeting, to be held in the same place on Thursday, July 10. Ernest Spranger volunteered to do the work of sending out circulars. A speaker will be secured for the meeting and it is hoped that comrades who have been absent from the branch for some time will come back and renew their activity. The open-air meetings so far held have been very successful and a few more earnest workers could bring the Bronx well to the front in the Socialist movement. An open-air meeting is to be held Saturday evening, July 5, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue, and all should be present.

During July and August the Young People's Club of Yorkville will meet only on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

The outing of the Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn at Grauer's Woods, Glendale, which could not be held last Sunday because of the rain, will take place on Sunday, July 6. All comers are welcome.

State Organizer Spring held three highly successful public meetings in Newburg, N. Y., last week with about three hundred hearers at each. The local comrades are greatly pleased with his work and are encouraged for the future of the Social Democratic movement in their city.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—On account of the pressure of work it has been found necessary for the Pennsylvania State Committee to meet weekly for the present. Meetings are held every Monday evening at 1022 Arch street. Charters were granted this week to locals at Duryea, Maltby, South Carbondale, and Edwardsdale, with forty-two, twelve, forty-eight and thirty-two members respectively.

The Allegheny County Convention meets at Pittsburg on July 5. Montgomery, Lackawanna, Lycoming, and Potter Counties hold conventions in the near future. A meeting to form a local at Pottstown has been called for July 4 and locals are also being formed at Nanticoke, Archbald, and Plains.

J. W. Slayton, City Councilman in New Castle and Socialist candidate for Governor, addressed the convention of Railway Trainmen and was well received. He has been invited to speak before the United Labor League of Pittsburg.

All locals are reporting increase in membership.

The Socialists of Berks County have nominated Alfred Brown for Congress; Miles Williams and James H. Maurer for the Legislature; Newton Herr for City Treasurer; Robert Ringler for Registrar of Wills; I. Miller and David Oswald for County Commissioners; J. George Hill and Daniel Trumbore for Prison Inspectors; and William Booser for Poor Director.

Philanthropist Carnegie is building a $300,000 library at Duquesne. The local comrades say that Carnegie's wage-slaves there, who work only from seventy to ninety-six hours a week, will not learn Socialism from the skin-bound volumes in the library, but from the skinflint methods of Carnegie, whom the April "Comrade" rightfully pictured as part saint but more devil.

Literature in large quantities is being distributed and many subscriptions taken for party papers by Locals York, Lehighton, Austin, Wilkes Barre, and through the coal district.

Miss Johanna Dahme of New York addressed an overflow meeting at the Philadelphia headquarters last Thursday. It is hoped that she will make an extended visit to the city later in the season.

A wagon will probably be got out for the Philadelphia campaign, to distribute literature from house to house during the day and serve as a speaker's stand in the evenings.

The State Committee has arranged for the sending of ten thousand copies of The Worker, seven hundred a week, to selected addresses throughout the state.

Spring Forge nominates A. F. Strambach for fraternal delegate to the Canadian Socialist Party convention; the Nineteenth and Twentieth Ward Club of Philadelphia nominates James F. Carey; the Thirty-first and Thirty-third Ward, A. M. Simons; Central Branch, Edward Kuppinger; New Castle, C. H. Vail; Delaware County and Wilkes Barre, J. Mahlon Barnes.

Comrade Collins has been doing splendid work in the coal strike field. He says there should be at least six speakers there. If he should accept all the invitations he gets he would have a meeting every hour. He has spoken at Pittston, Sugar Notch, Nanticoke, Luzerne, Plains, Wilkes Barre, Maltby, Duryea, Edwardsville, and many other places, organizing locals at the three last named.

Comrade Mailly is also doing yeoman service for Socialism among the miners. A hearty welcome is given him everywhere and he has more invitations to speak than he can fill.

Contributions for agitation in the strike field have been received as follows: Sixth and 10th A. D., New York, $2; 18th and 20th A. D., New York, $5; 21st A. D., New York, $2; J. G., New York, $1; Julius Weber, Philadelphia, $1; Local Pittsburg, $5; previously acknowledged, $24.65; total, $111.65. Never before has such a favorable hearing for Socialism been afforded. We urge upon the comrades everywhere to make the most of it. Send moneys to J. Edelman, 807 West Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
State Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

OKLAHOMA NOMINATES.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 23.—The territorial nominating convention of the Socialist Party was held here to-day in Labor Union Hall. The attendance was light, but little more than half of a full representation of delegates being present. Comrade T. S. Smith of Newkirk, editor and publisher of the "Oklahoma Socialist," was nominated as candidate for Delegate to Congress. He is a speaker of ability and is ready to meet his opponents in public debate. He will conduct an aggressive campaign. The convention re-adopted the platform of two years ago. Plans were discussed and steps taken for the campaign. Oklahoma has thirty locals in good standing, which represent but a small part of the voting strength of the movement. We hope to see the vote of 1900 more than trebled at the next election.

J. W. McF.

PASSAIC COUNTY TICKET.

The Socialist Party of Passaic County, N. J., held its county convention at the Second Ward Labor Lyceum, 100 Sheridan avenue, Paterson. The national and state platforms were endorsed as stating the position of the party and its candidates.

The following resolution was adopted:

"We recognize the necessity of conducting the class struggle upon the economic as well as on the political field, and we therefore recommend the organization of the working class into national and international trade and labor organizations.

"But we warn the working class not to be misled by so-called labor leaders who pretend a desire to promote the best interests of the working class by keeping politics out of the unions.

"We are aware that the majority of these leaders are opposed to class-conscious and independent political action on the part of trade and labor organizations for the sole purpose of advancing their own political aspirations, to the detriment of the working class; and we further claim that such conduct on the part of the leaders of trade and labor organizations is responsible for the many defeats that organized labor has suffered; and we furthermore hold them responsible for the many brutal acts of the hirelings of the capitalist class, in the so-called courts of justice as well as on the economic battle field of organized labor."

The congressional and assembly ticket is as follows:

For Congress—William H. Wyatt of Rutherford.

For Assembly—Wm. Glanz, Paul Hueck, Arthur Berthold, Theodore Siccoma, Ernest Reidel.

All workingmen in Passaic County are called upon to support this ticket and platform, which represents the interests of the working class.

NEW BRANCH IN ESSEX.

E. T. Neben, Organizer of Local Essex County, N. J., has succeeded in forming a strong branch of the party in the Oranges, which will meet on the first and third Thursday of each month at 48 Cone street, Orange.

The organization meeting was held last Thursday, and an interesting incident occurred in connection with it. The Teamsters' Union was holding a meeting next door and some of the members who had heard Neben speaking for the party moved that the branch be invited to come to the union hall in a body as soon as its business was completed and that Neben address the two organizations together. The motion was readily carried, and the invitation sent and accepted.

Comrade Fred McIntosh, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Newark who was a visitor to the newly organized branch, was introduced as the first speaker. He talked on unionism and explained the position of the Socialist Party as the party of the working class. Comrade Neben followed with a strong appeal to the workingmen to study Socialism, to join the party, and work for its success. Comrade Killenbeck, formerly of Clinton, Mass., also spoke briefly, supporting what the previous speakers had said. All were very favorably received.

Steps were then taken, on the suggestion of one of the teamsters, to call another meeting on the following Wednesday to which other workingmen should be invited for the further discussion of the subject.

The reception of the Socialist speakers here is certainly a good indication for the future of the labor movement in this part of the state.

LOCAL ESSEX COUNTY.

The quarterly meeting of Local Essex County, N. J., will be held at the headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark, Tuesday, July 8, beginning at 7:30 p. m. sharp. It is important that every member should be present at the opening of the meeting. There is a great deal of work to be taken up and the meeting cannot be delayed for members who are late. Election of officers and reports of important committees are on the order of business.

E. T. NEBEN, Organizer.

HUDSON COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hudson County Committee will be held at headquarters, 324 Central avenue, Jersey City, on July 7, at 10 a. m.

Officers and committees should come prepared to make a complete and final report, as the Local meeting and County Convention will be held the following Saturday evening and all books, papers, and accounts should be in condition for immediate transfer to officers and committees elected.

Branches that have not turned in registration forms will please endeavor to so do at the County Committee meeting, as the Organizer is desirous of rendering a complete membership report to the Local as soon as it convenes.

H. R. KEARNS, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY NOTICE.

The Kings County Committee desires to remind the branches of Kings County, S. D. P., which have not already done so, to elect officers for the coming half year, as provided in the constitution and by-laws of this local. The officers to be elected are, delegates to the County Committee, officers of the branch, an agitation committee, and a literature agent for the branch. It is further provided that when the branch elects new officers it shall immediately send their names and addresses to the County Committee.

WARREN ATKINSON,
Organizer.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Ewalie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S NOTICE.

To All State Secretaries of the Socialist Party.

Dear Comrade:—Circumstances oblige us to urge you to send us national dues at the earliest possible date, and we also suggest that you issue a special request to your locals to pay up for June as promptly as possible. Extraordinary circumstances existing at this time call for a general rallying movement, which cannot be accomplished without the co-operation of the respective state committees. There are several state committees at this moment who have not remitted national dues for May.

A crisis exists in the labor movement owing to the great miners' strike, which is putting our national organization to a very severe test. The Pennsylvania State Committee has not sufficient means at its disposal to meet the requirements of the strike situation in that state, and is appealing for funds through the party press has solicited an inadequate response. They have appealed to us to assist them by sending additional speakers into that state, which we are most willing to do, but regret that just at this time so many committees are desirous in sending in national dues. We cannot, therefore, see our way clear to continue contributing $10 per week towards Comrade Mailly's expenses in Pennsylvania, and we have gone to considerable expense to arrange for a lecture tour for Comrade George in the same state, which he begins on June 25. At the same time we have been to quite a heavy expense in arranging Chase's tour through the trade unions and party locals. We have also gone to considerable expense in maintaining Comrade H. C. Darrell as a propagandist through the states of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

We respectfully submit, that we are doing all that can be expected of us with the very limited resources at our disposal. We have sent out special appeals to every local in the country for contributions to special strike propaganda funds. We are already beginning to receive results from this. Our cash receipts during the past few months have not averaged much over $500 per month. Were it not for the fact that the trade unions are contributing so heavily to the expenses of our propaganda, we could not possibly carry it forward on the scale that has been and is being maintained. I beg to remind the comrades that the average receipts of this office per month would not much more than pay the rent, office and salary, for one month, of one first-class organizer in A. F. of L. In conclusion, I again urge that you co-operate with us and meet the national crisis in the gravest issue that has ever confronted the party. The past two weeks has wavered between $6 and $8, and I have had to borrow money today to pay the salaries of our office help.

Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

St. Louis, June 21.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST CLUBS.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., with Page, Goldstein, Sherman, and Porter present, and Page in chair. Minutes of last meeting read and accepted after correcting omission in inserting the following: "Voted to instruct Goldstein to visit Leominster the following Friday evening, June 13, for the purpose of inquiring with reference to the recent election, advising with the Leominster comrades, and to report to this committee."

Referendum vote on candidates for Secretary to International Socialist Bureau filed from Fitchburg, Haverhill, Rockland, Clinton, Salem, and Quincy.

Voted to send Ward 9 vote card to Secretary of Boston Central Committee and to request Ward 9 to send future reports through the Central Committee.

Treasurer instructed to inquire regarding Lawrence membership report. Financial and membership report from Rockland filed. Communications filed from Lawrence, Brockton, Wilkes Barre, Haverhill, Malden, Fitchburg, Salem, New York, Rockland, Clinton, Taunton.

Bills approved as follows: Postage, 50 cents; expenses of Goldstein to Leominster (car fare, loss of time, etc.), $5.15; mimeographing letters, $1.25.

Goldstein's report of his Leominster visit was endorsed and accepted and ordered published in The Worker, one hundred copies of which the Secretary was instructed to procure.

Secretary instructed to communicate with William Mailly with reference to a proposed pamphlet embodying a history of the work of Carey and MacCartney in the Legislature.

Adjourned at 10:05 to meet Friday, June 27.

W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

Boston, June 19.

THE LEOMINSTER CASE.

To the Executive Committee, Massachusetts Socialist Clubs.

Comrades:—Upon arrival at the meeting of the Leominster Socialist Club, held Friday, June 13, I found by investigation that the act of participating in the citizens' caucus of the town by one of the club members was due to a lack of understanding of Socialist tactics by the member himself and by the Club; and, too, their failure to know that the following caucus resolution was enacted at the last convention, a copy of which I presented to the Club: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the State Committee be instructed to notify all city and town committees that they shall, under no circumstances, allow its members to take part in any citizens' or capitalistic caucus, or to have their names used on the ballot by any capitalistic party."

The town of Leominster has never been divided in local elections on Democratic and Republican party lines. It was at the celebration of the Carpenters' Union, of which Comrade Stuart is a member, that he accepted the candidacy for Selectman.

After listening to their statement of the case, I reminded them of the fact that the first essential of a Socialist political organization is to gain the confidence of the voting public by cultivating the integrity of our movement; that our ability can only be kept clean by political action absolutely divorced from affiliation with other political parties.

I found that a misunderstanding existed as to the Socialist interpretation of what constituted a political party, which was largely due to the fact that citizens' caucuses are conducted in a democratic manner, and that they have no legal standing as a political party.

I made the point that, although the Massachusetts Election Act declares a political party to be an organization whose candidate for Governor polled 3 per cent. or more of the total vote cast—that is to say, "a political party," in the legal sense of the term, could only apply to an organization or subdivision of an organization that nominates gubernatorial candidates—the officials consider a political party to be an association of persons whose object it is to place public officers, whether it be in town, city, district, state, or nation. This position is officially voiced by the resolution relative to citizens' caucuses passed by our State Convention.

Considering the fact that our constitution fails to specify any penalty for such a misdemeanor, and being fully satisfied of the honesty of purpose of the comrades of Leominster, my first purpose being to maintain a united organization upon the basis of integrity, I presented the document herewith subjoined for their endorsement, it being a guarantee of Socialist tactics in the future politics of the town of Leominster.

"LEOMINSTER, Mass., June 15, 1902.

"To the Executive Committee, Massachusetts Socialist Clubs.

"We hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the Socialist Clubs of Massachusetts and the Socialist Party of the United States, and pledge our honor to uphold its principles, policy, and tactics and to take part only in caucuses of the Socialist Party.

"After mature deliberation, which was most fraternal in spirit, the pledge was signed by all members present, fourteen in number.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) DAVID GOLDSTEIN.

Boston, June 19.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT FOR MAY.

Receipts—			
May 2, Brockton	.50	due stamps	$5.00
May 2, Newburyport	.20	" "	2.00
May 2, Haverhill	.50	" "	5.00
May 9, Reading	.10	" "	1.00
May 12, Boston	.25	" "	2.50
May 14, Bridgewater	.21	" "	2.10
May 19, Lynn	.20	" "	2.00
May 20, Lowell	.20	" "	2.00
May 21, Everett	.20	" "	2.00
May 21, Rockland	.50	" "	5.00
May 23, Brockton	.50	" "	5.00
May 24, Boston	.50	" "	5.00
May 27, Somerville	.20	" "	2.00
May 28, Plymouth	.27	" "	2.70
	433		$43.30
May 2—Returned from printer's bill by J. J. Sherman			$4.00
May 13—Application blanks—Lynn, Ward 6 Club			.25
May 17—Collection at meeting of Political State Committee			2.25
May 21—Everett, membership cards			.25
May 23—Lynn, membership cards			.50
May 23—Rockland, membership cards			.25
May 23—Brockton, application blanks			.50
May 28—Plymouth, membership cards			.10
			$8.80

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY, 1902.

May 7—Postage	$ .37
May 7—50 mailing tubes for charters	.70
May 7—Wm. Mailly, organizing expenses	5.36
May 9—N. F. Geiger, balance of railroad fare, propaganda work	4.00
May 17—Weeks & Doten, 50 copies typewriting	4.00
May 17—Two finance books	.72
May 21—Wm. Mailly, organizing	8.69
May 28—Wm. Mailly, office supplies, including typewriting machine	2.13
May 28—Wm. Mailly, postage and traveling expenses	3.16
May 28—Financial secretary, postage	.50
May 31—David Goldstein, loan of Jan. 15, 1902	20.00
Total	$58.27

RECAPITULATION.

Income—	
Stamps	$43.30
Other sources	8.80
Balance on hand, May 1	33.59
Total	$85.29
Expenses—	
Expenses	$58.27
Cash on hand, June 1	26.82
Total	$85.29

STAMP ACCOUNT.

On hand, May 1	1,300
Sold during May	433
On hand, June 1	867

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID GOLDSTEIN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.
J. H. PAGE,
W. P. PORTER,
Committee.

NOTICE FOR SALEM.

Comrade Louis Gouzieu of Charlerol, Pa., requests that the comrade in Salem, Mass., who recently wrote him a letter in the French language will send his name and address, which he forgot to affix to the letter. Until this is done, Comrade Gouzieu cannot, of course, comply with the request made, not knowing whom to address.

STILL THEY COME.

Organizer Gerber reports further receipts on lists for the New York City campaign fund of 1901, as follows:

List 44, Anton Koste	$1.00
List 485, M. Winchevsky	.50
Previously acknowledged	2,206.75
Total	$2,208.25

Any comrades who still have lists are requested to return them, blank or with money collected, at once, as it is time to begin for the 1902 campaign.

BUY UNION-LABEL BREAD.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.

BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE"

With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Mortier.

A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.

"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political. Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 25c.; 25 for 50c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.

ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL
PICNIC AND GAMES
—OF THE—
PIANO & ORGAN WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA.
SECTION GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY
—AT—
Sulzer's Westchester Park
NEAR WEST FARMS,
—ON—
SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902.
DANCING AT 12 M.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS. PRIZE BOWLING.

R-I-P-A-N-S
TOURISTS, SPORTSMEN, HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN FIND RIPANS TABULES AN ALWAYS HANDY ARTICLE IN HOTEL, SLEEPING CAR, FIELD AND CAMP. THEY ARE THE BEST AND ONLY MEDICINE NEEDED FOR AN OUTING, AS THEY KEEP HEAD, STOMACH, BOWELS AND LIVER IN THE RIGHT CONDITION, AND THUS PREVENT ANY OTHER TROUBLE LIKELY TO ARISE FROM EXPOSURE OR SITTING AT LATE CAMPFIRES.
At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER,
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

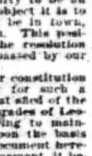
Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by H. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address,
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER. Subscription $1 per year, in advance. HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.



ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No fine drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER.
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 933. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th St., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about count one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Unions Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...
Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by Rev. Hanford	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGrady	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. Gaylord Wilshire	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by Algernon Lee	5 Cents
The Proletariat by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Job Harriman. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Fred'k Engels	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. Engels	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft	10 Cents
The Adventures of Jones McCue—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by Paul Lafargue	10 Cents
Social Effect of Machinery by Frank W. Colton	5 Cents
Where we stand by John Spargo	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue"	10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth, 50c.	
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth	$1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.	
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth	$2.00
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue	10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Colton	10c
"Tales from Gorky"	$1.20
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons	5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couch	$1.00
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berelford	15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady	10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth	$2.00.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 920 pages	$4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo	5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery	10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PURCHASING SOCIALIST BOOKS
If that is the best way to get them. A dollar sent to us for $1 a month five months makes you joint owners in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in the wholesale catalogue which others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50 .20
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.50 .20
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	.25 .10
Class War in Idaho. Cloth of Bars	.50 .20
Last Days of English Commonwealth. Cloth	.50 .20
Tragedy Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50 .20
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00 .40
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50 .20
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10 .05
Socialism. William Lidtkenecht. Paper	.10 .05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10 .05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.10 .05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	6.00 2.50
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10 .05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00 .50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Kerr & Co., Philadelphia, Erie, Allegheny

STEEL TRUST'S "GENEROSITY."

Growth of Profits and of Wages Compared.

This Year's Profits $44,000,000 Above Last Year's—Wage Increase Only $4,000,000—Total Profits Nearly Double Total Wages—"Distribution of Ownership" Analyzed.

It is announced with a great flourish of trumpets, as an illustration of the generosity of the capitalists and the "brotherhood" of Capital and Labor, that the United States Steel Corporation or Steel Trust has voluntarily advanced the wages of two-thirds of its men 10 per cent., increasing the annual pay-roll by about $4,000,000. About 100,000 men are affected by the increase.

The splendor of the Steel Trust's generosity is rather dimmed when we look at another item of news published much less conspicuously a day or two earlier. This is to the effect that the "net earnings" or profits of the Trust—after paying cost of materials, wages and salaries, wear and tear, insurance, taxes, and all other expenses—for the three months ending June 30, is about $38,100,000, an increase of more than $11,000,000 over the figures for the same quarter of last year.

Net profits, created by the labor of the employees, will be, at this rate, about $44,000,000 greater this year than last. The Trust munificently gives back $4,000,000 of this in the form of increased wages, and pockets the other $40,000,000.

Total Profits and Wages.

The figures give a basis for some interesting calculations. The wage increase of 10 per cent., we are told, affecting 100,000 men, amounts to $4,000,000. That means that the total wages of those men amounted, at the old rate, to $40,000,000, or an average of $400 a year and, at the new rate to $44,000,000, or $440 a year.

There are about 50,000 other workmen employed, we are told, who are paid on a "tonnage scale." Making the liberal assumption that these men are paid twice as high a rate as the others, we find that the total pay-roll of the Steel Trust is from $80,000,000 to $85,000,000 a year.

That is what goes to the hundred and fifty thousand wage workers—the men who make the steel.

The profits—"net earnings"—of the Trust last year were about $110,000,000 This year, after making allowance for the increased pay-roll, they will be over $150,000,000. That is what goes to the stockholders and bondholders—the men who make the steal, so to speak.

"Distribution of Ownership."

In connection with the legal contest between majority and minority stockholders over the "stock-conversion plan," an attempt is being made through the daily press, by the publication of partial lists of stockholders, to create the impression that the stock of the Trust is not to any great extent owned by millionaires, but that it is mostly held by thousands of poor people throughout the land.

To convince the public of this (alleged) fact would be a great point gained for the capitalists, as it would tend to obscure the class struggle and hypnotize the workingmen into the belief that they, too, are capitalists. But the falsity of the claim was exposed almost as soon as the attempt was made to bolster it up with figures.

Last Friday the agents of the Trust gave out a statement that there were at least fifteen thousand different persons holding the eleven million shares of $100 each; and they published a list of about sixty-five persons or corporations, alleged to be the largest holders, with their several holdings, amounting in all to about 3,165,000 shares. Thus it appeared at once that sixty-five out of the alleged fifteen thousand members of the Trust hold 28 per cent. of the stock.

The Fake Exposed.

This, however, was not the worst. A daily largely read on Wall Street naively remarked, in commenting on the list, "It must be remembered that many large holders of corporation shares keep them in the name of clerks or other people." Three days later, the same paper, the "Evening Post," published in an obscure place, the following paragraph:

"BERTRAM CUTLER IDENTIFIED.

"Bertram Cutler, owner, according to the lists of the United States Steel Corporation, of 123,975 shares of the common and 25,365 shares of the preferred stock of that company, is a clerk, it was learned to-day, in the office of John D. Rockefeller, and a resident of Prohibition Park, S. I."

That is enough. We do not need to ask how many more of Mr. Rockefeller's clerks, how many of Mr. Morgan's, how many of Mr. Schwab's, how many of Mr. Carnegie's, are lending their names to their masters, in order that the latter may try to conceal the extent of the wealth they have accumulated from the hard labor of the iron and steel workers. We do not need to ask how many of the fifteen thousand stockholders are "dummies" for the trust kings. The single instance shows the methods used and exposes the whole argument about "wide distribution of ownership" in the Trust, "community of interest" between the Wall Street lords and the poor widows and thrifty laborers, and all the rest of the "prosperity" argument that the Republican politicians will give us this fall.

This plain fact remains: The hundred and fifty thousand iron and steel workers are producing a net value of over $235,000,000 a year and getting back but of it only $85,000,000 at the most; the surplus is going to people who perform no useful part in the industry; and if a part of the workers are now to get 10 per cent. higher wages, they have to work 20 or 30 per cent. harder in order to hold their jobs.

The Socialist's conclusion is: "Let the Nation Own the Trusts."

——The King of Belgium has just bought 150,000 acres of West Virginia coal land. How do you like it, 150,000 acres of coal the Creator placed in the earth for everyone, gobbled up by one man—nice system, isn't it?—Colorado Courier.

GOMPERS TELLS A TALE OF WOE.

Second Chapter in Record of Failure.

Impotence of American Federation's Lobbying Policy Again Demonstrated—Emasculation of Chinese Exclusion Law Followed by Perversion of Anti-Injunction Bill—Eight-Hour Bill Will Probably Die in Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—Two weeks ago, under the headline, "Still a Record of Failure," The Worker commented upon the futile efforts of the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor in the matter of the Chinese Exclusion Law, as told in the June number of the American Federationist."

The July number of the "Federationist" adds another chapter to the story, and still a third will have to be told in August.

The feature of the current issue of the official organ of the Federation is an editorial entitled "An 'Anti' Changed to a 'Pro' Injunction Bill." Under this heading President Gompers relates once more the old, old story of a labor bill, prepared by the A. F. of L., lobbied through the House by the Legislative Committee, and then amended in Senate Committee in such a manner that the Legislative Committee will have to lobby for its defeat and, if they succeed in their efforts, will find themselves at the end of the whole process just where they were at the beginning.

"There was a king of France who had
ten thousand men;
"He marched them up a hill and
marched them down again."

Gompers Tells a Tale of Woe.

We may tell the story in President Gompers' own words:

"The bill * * * was prepared by the attorneys for the American Federation of Labor—Bill H. R. 11000—and * * * passed the House of Representatives recently by an almost unanimous vote. The bill as drawn is the result of years of deep study and experience of lawyers, laymen, and statesmen, and in the form as passed by the House meets the entire approval of those who stand for the bill.

"The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, however, reported the bill with an amendment which superficially appears plausible and reasonable, but is absolutely at variance with the very purpose of the proposition. The amendment is in these words: 'Not involving injury to property or breach of the peace.' The language in which the amendment is couched is an implication that workmen engaged in a dispute are guilty of injury to property or breach of the peace, an insinuation entirely unfounded. But even if true, there are laws now upon the statute books of the United States and of the several states providing punishment for those who are guilty of injury to property or breach of the peace. If any workmen should be guilty of either offense he would be amenable to those laws and punished accordingly. There certainly is no necessity, therefore, for such a provision in a bill designed to prohibit the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

Purport of Bill Reversed.

"As a matter of fact, the amendment of the Judiciary Committee not only defeats the very purpose of the bill itself, but indeed instead of prohibiting the issuance of injunctions WOULD, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF OUR LEGISLATION, PROVIDE A STATUTORY STIPULATION BY VIRTUE OF WHICH INJUNCTIONS WOULD BE AUTHORIZED."

President Gompers then quotes the opinion of Messrs. Ralston and Siddons, the attorneys of the A. F. of L., on the amendment in question. The attorneys point out that the laws provide ample penalties for violations of property rights and public order, providing, at the same time, for jury trial of persons accused of such offenses; that the use of injunctions in labor disputes to deprive strikers and boycotters of jury trial, has been in effect a judicial usurpation unauthorized by the law; and that this Senate amendment to the Anti-Injunction Bill supplies just this heretofore lacking authorization by statute law of the very abuse which the bill as originally drawn was intended to abolish.

President Gompers concludes:

Must Beg for Defeat of Bill.

"Now, in view of this opinion of these eminent attorneys and also the purpose to secure a law that shall rid us of the most injurious, unfair and prejudicial condition of affairs, which grossly violates the fundamental rights of our working people, we must oppose the amendment and insist upon the enactment of the bill into law as it originally passed the House of Representatives.

"We are anxious for the enactment of the bill, first, because the interests of the wage-earners of our country demand it, and secondly, because when a grave injustice is done to a large body of our people, its evil effects must permeate the whole body politic of our country. But with equal earnestness and emphasis we declare that rather than have a law upon the statute books which will, for the first time, give to the judiciary the legal, statutory authority for the issuance of injunctions, WE WOULD PREFER, AND SHALL WORK FOR, THE DEFEAT OF THE ENTIRE PROPOSITION BEFORE THIS CONGRESS, and bide our time when we may be enabled to induce the Congress of the United States in the future to take a more favorable view of Labor's claims."

Another Chapter Coming.

The third chapter in the history of the failure of the lobbying policy in the present session of Congress, which will doubtless be told in the next issue of the "Federationist," will relate to the shelving of the Eight-Hour Bill. This bill, which provides for an eight-hour day on all government work, was, like the Anti-Injunction Bill, passed in the House practically without opposition. Its passage in the House was, like that of the Anti-Injunction Bill, heralded through the country as a great victory for the "practical, conservative, non-partizan" lobbying policy of the Federation. It is now lodged in the Senate Committee on Labor, and, although several hearings have been given, it is practically certain that it will not be reported in the present session and very probably not in the next. R.

POSITION OF THE BREWERY WORKERS.

Will Probably Carry to New Orleans Convention the Question of Locals Affiliated with American Labor Union

Julius Zorn, writing in the "Brewers' Journal" of June 28, while expressing the greatest satisfaction with the action taken by the American Labor Union at Denver, denies that it is the intention of the United Brewery Workers to leave the American Federation of Labor and join the A. L. U. He says:

"We have proven in the past that we were always loyal to the A. F. of L. and have always shown our solidarity to every bona fide labor organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.; we have always fulfilled our duties as true union men and will continue to do so in the future. It never has been, nor is it now the intention of our National Union to discontinue our membership in the A. F. of L. On the other hand, we cannot nor will we demand of our western local unions, who are affiliated with the American Labor Union, to sever their connections with that body, which has achieved such extraordinary results for our locals in the far West.

"We appreciate the valuable services which the American Labor Union has rendered our national union; we congratulate that organization on the stand it has taken in the political field, and sincerely hope that a like spirit may soon predominate in the A. F. of L. for the good and welfare of the American labor movement."

As the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. demands of the Brewery Workers' Union that it compel its western locals to withdraw from the A. L. U., virtually threatening that otherwise the national organization will be suspended by the A. F. of L., the whole question will probably come up in the New Orleans convention and will be one of the leading issues on which the conservative and progressive forces will divide there.

BREWERY WORKERS AND AMERICAN FEDERATION.

The "Brauer-Zeitung," organ of the United Brewery Workers, requests friendly papers to copy the following statement:

"The daily press of the country published last week a certain decision of President Gompers in the controversy, 'United Brewery Workmen, Engineers and Firemen.' On account of these 'decrees' more fights with capital will develop, and the one to be held responsible for these onslaughts on labor by capital will be Gompers. Shortly before going to press with this edition we notice a new 'decree' of Gompers, where he, in consideration of the difficulties in the anthracite coal regions, retracts and contradicts his former decisions, and states that he never denied the mine workers or the brewery-workers the jurisdiction over engineers and firemen working in those industries. While all progressive elements in the labor movement are at a loss to understand Gompers' attitude and motives, the National Union of United Brewery Workers has already taken an appeal against the last unwarranted decision to the next convention of the A. F. of L., on the very good grounds, as we have material on hand to prove, that one of the grossest violation of principles and rights of organized labor has been perpetrated."

WORK AMONG POLES.

Comrade William Fischler has made a very successful agitation tour among the Polish workingmen of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, speaking to audiences of from fifty to three hundred persons at New Bedford, Taunton, Fall River, Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Huntington, Adams, Greenfield, Boston, Salem, Lynn, Lawrence, and Haverhill, in Massachusetts, and at Central Falls and Warren, R. I. The best meetings were at Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Adams, Salem, and Lawrence. Comrade Fischler's meeting in Greenfield was the first Socialist meeting of any sort ever held in that place.

The success of his tour may be judged partly by the fact that he sold two hundred Socialist Party emblem buttons, two hundred and fifty copies of the Polish translation of McGrady's "Socialism and the Labor Problem," and fifteen dollar's worth of other Socialist literature. The first edition, 5,000 copies, of the translation of Father McGrady's book has been exhausted and a second is in preparation.

There are Polish Socialist clubs at Fall River, New Bedford, Chicopee, and Boston, all eager to co-operate with the party.

HUDSON COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Socialists of Hudson County, N. J., will hold their nomination convention on Saturday, July 12, at 7 p. m. sharp, in Central Hall, 342-350 Central avenue, Jersey City. A meeting of Local Hudson County will be held after the convention, where much important business is to be transacted, including election of officers for the ensuing term, and preparation for this fall's campaign. In view of the great importance of this meeting, it is earnestly hoped that every member of the Local will be present and help to make the convention and meeting a rousing opening of the 1902 campaign.

C. KRONENBERG, Organizer.

URGE POLITICAL ACTION.

The Alabama State Federation of Labor has instructed its delegate to the next American Federation of Labor convention to present a resolution declaring "it is absolutely necessary for organized workingmen to take steps to increase the spirit for political independence, to foster political action by the organized men of the United States."

——Current book advertisements would indicate that either all modern authors are great writers or all modern publishers are great liars.—William Mailly.

HISTORIC GROUND.

Letter from the Scene of the Lattimer Massacre.

William Mailly Writes of Men and Things in and About Hazleton—The Crime of 1897 Still Remembered.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

HAZLETON, PA., June 22.—Looking down the main street that divides Hazleton, the view is not an unpleasant one. The street is wide and well paved, shade trees line the sidewalk, and the houses and stores are passably neat—some houses even handsome and picturesque—mine owners live there. On this sunny Sunday morning, a brighter, quieter city of its size could hardly be found anywhere. Least of all, does it bear the appearance of the center of a district where thousands of workmen are on strike. Newspaper readers the country over would be surprised could they see the places so luridly described by the facile "war correspondents at the front."

But a few yards away another scene is revealed in vivid contrast to that presented by the pretty main street. There you will see a valley as ugly as that of the Wyoming, two hours distant, is beautiful. A greater change could not be imagined. A bleak panorama, covered with gray rocks and furze, and cut by great gaps and gullies that make the earth appear as if it were in pain. These gigantic scars on the face of Nature are man's doing, showing also that his handiwork has changed for the worse. And there are the same breakers, the same culm piles, more misshapen and grim than ever.

This can be said, however. Here Nature is in harmony with the aspirations and deeds of those who claim proprietorship of the valley and the souls therein. Their aspirations are as bleak as the scene itself, their deeds as rank as the untrammeled vegetation, their consciences as hard as the rocks lying bare to the sky. Man has joined with Nature to make the Conyngham Valley the dreariest, bitterest spot in the whole anthracite region.

The country around Hazleton is replete with tragedy. Nature has set the scene for tragedy. You see and hear it on all sides; in the Lattimer story of blood, the unjust imprisonment of innocent men, the recital of weary marches of determined strikers, of stormy meetings and anxious exhortation, in the treachery of fellow workmen, the cunning and cruelty of employers and in the faces of men and women struggling to overcome that which has weighed them down and made them old before their time.

It was in Hazleton where Father Phillips became celebrated for his activity during the strike of 1900, and which only ended in his death in New York. You can learn all the details of that activity from the day that John Mitchell met the head of the Markle company in joint debate upon the steps of a little school house before a meeting of wrangling miners and sent that gentleman home a humiliated and defeated man. From that time Father Phillips sided with the miners, and helped them, so they believe, as well as his power enabled him.

Here it is, too, where "Mother" Jones cemented the workers together, organized them of times in the face of their own opposition, counselled and directed them during the day and marched with them through the night, knowing neither rest nor sleep until they had secured victory. Then she left them to go elsewhere to do it all over again, until she lies to-day in a West Virginia prison, giving her freedom that the working people she loves may win theirs. Here it is where her name spells solidarity and the example she set inspires sacrifice and hope.

A few hours spent among the strikers in the mining towns around Hazleton soon convinces you that the blood spilled at Lattimer in 1897 was not shed in vain. You learn that it was responsible for the successful strike of 1900, and, better still, that the existing situation in this vicinity is directly traceable to it. Diligent agitating, secret and open, kept alive the feeling of indignation and resentment, crystallizing it finaly into a successful resistance. There were exciting times during the conflict of 1900, but it was won and a livelier faith in each other is the result.

Accompanied by sturdy Tom Duffy, president of District No. 7 ,and indefatigable Pete Gallagher, national board member, I walked over to Lattimer, on our way back from Freeland, the other day. Freeland is twelve miles away, and is an old settled mining town. Here nearly all the miners own their homes, bought in the palmy days years ago, but rather ramshackle and worn-looking now. The best building in the place is the borough hall, erected upon a plot of land donated by the defunct Knights of Labor. It looks strangely out of place among the wooden houses of the town, which, by the way, contains the most radical men in the district. Good men, who are always the most active in resisting oppression and in making it effective. They should become good Socialists, and they will when they learn more about Socialism.

I heard the whole story of the famous massacre from the lips of men who know the truth, who saw the bodies of the slain, and helped to bury them, nursed the wounded and tended the widows and orphans left penniless. In Hazleton there are three survivors to-day living on the beneficence of their fellow workmen, maimed and ruined for life.

I saw the fence where the deputies stood, with Sheriff Martin at their head, and waited for the crowd that, unarmed and unaware, walked to death. Heard how the Sheriff read the riot act, how the crowd, not understanding the purport of his words, turned aside and walked into the street car track, how suddenly one shot was fired, then another, then a volley and how men fell where they stood while others, pursued by bullets, ran through the furze and laurel bushes, staggering, fear-crazed, bloody and shot-riddled, into the woods beyond, behind the little school house, into the school house cellar, anywhere to get away. A mile from the scene I stood upon the porch of a house where, gashed and bleeding, one of the victims fell. Yes, I heard it all, and I rejoiced nevertheless, for I knew that the blood of those poor workers was the seed that will yet blossom into flowers of freedom for their kind throughout the world.

The two school teachers, a man and a woman, who saw the tragedy and bravely told the plain truth at the trial, are no longer here. They have gone elsewhere—into other states, it was said. That term was their last in that township. They were turned down at the next election—because they dared tell the truth and refused to be intimidated into doing otherwise. All honor to them, wherever they may be!

The Pardee Company owns Lattimer, that is, the mines, the houses, machinery, and all accessories, except the men. They own themselves at present. They are all on strike. The houses near the scene of the massacre do not look so bad as others elsewhere, but further away, beyond the stripping, there are hovels that are among the worst anywhere.

The ground around Lattimer looks as if an earthquake had ruptured it. A wide and deep gash runs along, in a jagged line, as far as the eye can reach, extending for miles, like many others in the valley. This is a stripping. This means that the coal has been worked from the inside to the outcrop, which is then cleared off and dug up from the outside. This stripping follows the vein, and results in laying the country open like a huge animal under the knife. Its entrails in the shape of massive dirt piles, tree roots and rocks are strewn everywhere. In the gaping wound itself are black holes, like sightless orbs, where the human beings have burrowed painfully from the inside. It is a fearsome sight, this relentless devastation by man for profit's sake.

For, of course, there is profit in it. The coal is gotten with little expense, the principal labor being that of diggers, who are paid by the day, ten hours, for $1 two years ago, but now receive $1.28. They demand eight hours. Steam shovels do most of the loading. The men running these are also on strike—they want the union scale for their work—$125 a month. They were only getting $60 before, a big difference, but they are worth it and more, for the work is arduous.

Yesterday I visited Oneida, ten miles away, set in as desolate and forlorn a spot on the mountain top as I have ever seen. Evictions were expected to take place, but did not, for some reason. The company had the notices served ten days ago. The houses are all owned by the company, and it looks as if it would be a kindly act to evict the tenants, if they had anywhere else to go. Coxe Bros. & Co. own the mines both here and at Drifton, and have the reputation of being the worst exploiters in the valley, and all are bad. The conditions in both places are the same.

The miners here work as "butties"—two in a breast. There are no laborers, as in other mines. They receive 82 cents a car of 87 cubic feet, so the company claims. The price remains the same, be the breast 3½ feet thick or 25 feet. In the latter case, more money can be made than in the former, when it is almost impossible to make anything. The miners' wages average under these conditions 87 cents a day in a year of 187 days work.

The day laborers in the gangway receive $1.64 for ten hours, but other laborers receive no more than $1 a day. Should a miner's butty not come in to work, he employs a laborer and pays him $1.50 a day, besides expenses. It is reckoned that the day laborer at one dollar a day comes out ahead of the miner at the year's end. The dockage system is not so bad as before the last strike, when if any anyone made good wages, he lost it in docking. The union has regulated this better.

How do the people live upon such wages? Well, they huddle in the company houses, most of these built to hold four families. One moderate family would hardly have breathing space in them. These houses measure 44 feet by 24 and contain 16 rooms, four for each family, two rooms upstairs and two down. Each family pays $4 monthly. I heard of one case of thirteen people inhabiting a four-room house. Sometimes if the head of the family becomes disabled or gets killed, the wife and children "double up" with another family, probably relatives, in an already overcrowded house.

There are babies scrambling all over Oneida. The place seemed to ooze children—yards, porches, streets, windows, swarmed with them. It is heart-rending to think of them being raised in such an environment. It was said that a family of four could live on $15 a month and eat fairly good food at that. Its a problem how it is done, but it is. A single man can board for ten and twelve dollars a month. Where the boarders find room in some of the houses is another mystery in this land of mysteries.

Jeddo is seven miles from Hazleton and the mines are owned by J. B. Markle & Co., which is not as bad as the Coxe Company, simply because it hasn't got the same opportunities. Here is the story told of Jeddo:

Previous to 1900, the miners worked on an average of two and a half and three days a week. Since then, five days a week has been the average. This was due to the clearing up of the market by the strike of 1900, the floods of December, 1901, and February, 1902, which laid the mines idle for awhile, and the stocking of coal by the operators in preparation for this strike. The average wage is computed at $35 a month. One of this the miners pay $9 a month rent in Hazleton, where most of them live, and $2.50 a car fare to and from their work. They leave home at 5 a. m., and usually arrive back at 6:30 or 7 p. m. If they miss their street car, they have to stand in their damp clothes and wait half an hour, with the air at zero in winter. The breaker boys get 30 cents a day and upward for ten hours.

It is true that the prices of necessities of life have risen, as President Mitchell has stated, 35 per cent., while wages were only advanced 10 per cent. We all know beef went up. Coffee that formerly cost 8 cents now sells for 14 to 15 cents, and so on. Notwithstanding this, the miners have saved some money. How did they do it? By hard economy and self-denial. One thing that helped them was the abolition of credit at the company store, through the settlement of 1900. This compelled the miner to live on nothing (not hard for him to do) for two weeks until he drew pay. Then he bought for cash and, though the prices are high, he has been able to keep on buying for cash in the city and saved something besides.

Even then that does not explain how the miners have been able to reserve what they have. How much it has meant for them to do it they alone can tell. But they saved and for this struggle, especially. They were advised to do so and they followed the advice. That explains why there has been an unprecedented absence of complaints of distress or demands for food. It is one of the most remarkable things about a wonderful strike of which I wish time and space would permit me to tell more.

The miners' organization has given the miners confidence in themselves, ensured them greater independence, awakened new aspirations, kindled new desires, checked exploitation, strengthened their self-reliance, and taught them patience and sobriety. This is potent on all sides. At the Catholic Church this morning, out of a crowded congregation of miners and miners' children nearly all wore the button signifying the wearer had taken the pledge during the strike. The children, with their clean frocks and sweet faces, proudly showed the buttons, pinned where all could see.

The miners' organization has certainly done a great work during two years, a work which entitles it to our respect and consideration. This work has to be seen to be appreciated. Through it the miners are able to enter upon the seventh week of the strike with unbroken ranks and unwavering courage. It is a good thing for Socialists to see.

You smile ,and I say I am enthusiastic. You are right. I am enthusiastic. For I think I see in the revolution that has been wrought here in two short years, the beginning of a mightier revolution that will transform even this greed-wrecked valley into one of loveliness and eventually fill the waking world with love and glory.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

FOR THE DAILY.

(Continued from page 1.)

S. Raines, City	1.00
S. Kahn, City	1.00
C. Le Grand, Stapleton, S. I.	5.00

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Punch Card 118, by A. Waldinger	3.00
J. Dahl, Davenport, Iowa	1.00
S. Gordon, West Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
F. G., West Hoboken, N. J.	2.00
Foundry Club, Chelsea, Mass.	1.50
Mr. Lint, City	2.00
H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J.	1.00
N. L. Pidgeon, Northport, N. Y.	2.50
Mark Peiser, Brooklyn	1.00
J. P. Andreas, F. Anthes, C. Baume, F. Schuler, Cold Springs, N. Y., 25 cents each	1.00
A. B., by Hugo Pick	1.00
P. Haase, Davenport, Ia.	1.00
Chelsea Foundry Club	1.70
Total for two weeks: On pledges, $244.30; contributions, $19.70	$264.00
Previously acknowledged	1,668.23
Total cash	$1,932.23

District Organization.

The district managers are as follows:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

11th.—Geo .Brown, 423 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand street.

13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street.

15th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street.

Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark.

Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

MARINE WORKERS UNITING.

A movement to consolidate all the workers directly connected with the marine industries in one body is being got under way in Chicago. It will include the Longshoremen's Union, Steamboat Firemen, Water Tender's and Oiler's Association, Tugmen's Association, Linemen's Union, etc., and will be extended to every port on the great lakes, and is expected to amalgamate in a great offensive and defensive alliance over 25,000 men.

——Political friends of labor are growing too numerous to count. There will be a different tale to tell when some of these friends float into office on the votes of workingmen. Then consideration for the industrial and commercial interests will make them turn a deaf ear to Labor's appeal for justice.—New Era.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

TO WOMEN SOCIALISTS.

Women Who Are in Sympathy with the Movement Invited to Organize and Work for the Cause.

There is a great amount of work to be done in the field of Socialist propaganda, and the workers are very few. It may be that you think you are doing your share by speaking a word occasionally in conversation with your friends, but as you are Socialists, believers in the benefit of co-operation and organization, I do not need to remind you that such accidental and occasional remarks, although useful, are not so valuable as a regular, systematic method of promoting a knowledge of Socialism.

To all women who are Socialists, and anxious to see the cause of Socialism advanced, I would say: Organize yourselves into local unions and affiliate with the Woman's National Socialist Union. The fee to the national organization is only nominal, ten cents a year per member, and you will have the advantage of corresponding with women who are at work in various localities, from whom you can no doubt gain information that will aid you in your work, while you will also have the pleasure of giving aid and information to others.

If you feel that you cannot undertake very extended propaganda, you can at least gather together a small library of books tending to open the eyes of the reader to present conditions and awaken an interest in Socialist principles, and can industriously circulate those books among your acquaintances.

Much more can be done in an organization than by individuals working without knowledge of each other. The benefit to the worker is also not to be overlooked. We learn from each other, and fit ourselves to do better work. We keep up with the times, and have the pleasure of congenial companionship.

Our organization aims at the most democratic methods, and each local is at liberty to follow out its own lines of work, be they literary, social or otherwise, with perfect freedom. There is no interference, but only the effort at mutual assistance.

Many plans are already on foot which will be of help to small, scattered locals, as for instance a new collection of songs, a new series of lessons for young people, plans for the publication of literature of a nature likely to appeal to women, etc.

It is desired to hold a convention of the Women Socialists of the state of California, affiliated with the W. N. S. U., in San Francisco in the fall, immediately after the convention of the Socialist Party of California, and we therefore urge scattered groups of women throughout California to organize themselves into locals and affiliate with the national organization, that they may be prepared to send representatives to the convention when it takes place. The women now organized need your aid, and are ready to give you their help in return.

Assistance in the work of organization will be given if desired. The outline of a local constitution will be furnished, which may be modified to suit the local requiring it. All inquiries will be gladly replied to. Will you not take hold and do your best to promote the cause of Socialism. Remember what Socialism promises to woman. It is a cause that deserves woman's earnest co-operation.

For national or local constitutions or information, please address Mrs. Wenonah S. Abbott, Oak, Shasta Co., Cal., President; Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa, Secretary, or Josephine R. Cole, San Jose, Cal., representative for California.

J. R. C.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

Connecticut.

Governor—John W. Brown.
Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank.
Secretary—W. E. White.
Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.
Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.
Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.
Congressman-at-Large — George A. Sweetland.

Michigan.

Governor—William E. Walters.
Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse.
Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jeannerett.
State Treasurer—William Klaser.
Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes.
Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt.
Attorney General—John D. McFarlan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—William H. Smith.
Member of State Board of Education—Samuel R. Hoobler.

Missouri.

Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. A. H. Hull.
Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

New Hampshire.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neil.
Congress, First District—Sumner F. Claflin.
Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

Ohio.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flummerfelt.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma.

Delegate to Congress—T. S. Smith.

Pennsylvania.

Governor—J. W. Slayton.
Lieutenant-Governor — J. Mahlon Barnes.

THRIFTLESS.

Poor Woman—Ah, your ladyship, the very serious illness of my husband has consumed our little all and we are penniless!

Lady—Dear, dear! How could your husband be so thriftless as to get ill so much beyond his means?—London Tit-Bits.

FACTORY TO POCKET
Great Mistakes. YOU WILL make one if you purchase a Watch or article of good Jewelry before reading our illustrated catalogue, describing our new way of doing business.
W. F. DOLL MFG. CO.,
175 Broadway, near Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Established 1870.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 15. NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

NOT WORDS BUT DEEDS.

St. Louis Trades Council Works for Socialist Party.

Police Outrages Against Strikers Spur Central Body to Action—Support Not Limited to Resolutions—Campaign Committee Chosen and Literature Printed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.—The outrages committed by the police in attempting to crush recent strikes in this city has thoroughly aroused the organized workingmen and led to action on the part of the Central Trades and Labor Council which will undoubtedly have great effect in strengthening the Socialist Party here.

The central body, after taking the crimes of the capitalist authorities into full consideration, elected a committee, consisting of T. J. Burke, Frank Ujka, Eugene Sarber, J. J. Bauer, and M. Ballard Dunn, to investigate the matter further and prepare recommendations for appropriate action.

At last Sunday's meeting this committee presented a report, to the effect that such conduct on the part of the governmental authorities was to be expected so long as the government remained in the hands of any party supporting the capitalist system of private ownership of the means of production, and recommending, accordingly, that the Central Trades and Labor Council take active measures for the support of the Socialist Party at the coming election, that being the only party which stands distinctly for the interests of the working class and against the presnt system of class rule and exploitation.

Report Printed as Leaflet.

The report was adopted by an overwhelming majority in the C. T. & L. U. and fifteen thousand copies were ordered printed for general distribution.

The report makes an excellent Socialist propaganda leaflet and will do much to set the workingmen thinking.

The central body of the organized workers of St. Louis is thus pledged to active co-operation with the Socialist Party from this time forward, and there are many who think that the results will go far beyond the ten thousand votes which the committee in its report predicts.

Following are some extracts from the report, following upon a clear explanation of the fundamental antagonism between the interests of the capitalists and those of the wage-workers:

"We find in the Socialist movement of the world a political party which has been built up through the sacrifices of our fellow wage-workers, until it is to-day founded in every country of the world and musters in its voting power eight million workingmen. Wherever the trade union movement is organized there we find the Socialist movement, for the causes which bring forth the one are also the parent of the other.

"In our own city we find this movement strongly entrenched, organized in nearly every ward and in many of the precincts, with two weekly newspapers, English and German, which voice the demands of the party.

Auxiliary Campaign Committee.

"As this body already knows, the Socialist Party has nominated its ticket for the coming election and has set in motion a vigorous campaign. We find that on Sunday, June 29, there will be a general committee meeting held for the purpose of outlining the further work of the campaign, and in furtherance of our opinions expressed above we recommend that a committee of five, to be known as a 'campaign committee,' be elected from among our membership, whose duty it shall be to attend this meeting and do everything in their power to aid in carrying on the work there outlined.

"We find this action necessary for the following additional reasons: Our capitalist governments, whether Republican or Democratic, have existed solely for the purpose of furthering the interests of our masters. For the past quarter century especially has this been apparent; organized labor has on every hand borne the brunt of their power; they have been arrested, starved and shot down; they have stood as targets for the injunction, the state militia, the posse comitatus, and the standing army. Their martyrs lie on the fields of Hazleton, Cœur d'Alenes, Buffalo, St. Louis, Virden, Pana, and a hundred other spots which mark the massacre of helpless workingmen. • • •

Ten Thousand Votes Predicted.

"Thus, brothers, it behooves us, if we wish to prevent these awful conditions, if we wish to prevent such outrages as were recently visited upon our striking fellow unionists by the police of this city, to take action which we hereby recommend, and we safely predict that ten thousand votes ing election will mean the end of such conditions and the beginning of the time within which wage slavery will be destroyed forever, and the liberty of the working class will be an accomplished fact."

WHO WILL HELP.

A comrade who has on hand numerous sample copies of The Worker and other propaganda literature would like to co-operate with another Manhattan comrade who is similarly situated, in making a house-to-house distribution of the literature. Address, "Co-operation," care of The Worker, 184 William street, New York City.

——If you get this paper without having subscribed for it, you may know some friend has had it sent to you. You owe him the courtesy of reading it carefully.

ANTI-BOYCOTT BOYCOTTERS.

"Citizens' Alliance" Formed to Fight Strikers.

Middle-Class People in Coal Field Help Trust against Workingmen—The Work of the "Press Ring."

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

WILKES BARRE, July 7.—Two excrescences have developed upon the strike situation, and each of them disfigures the city of Wilkes Barre. One of these is the Citizens' Alliance, organized to fight the boycott declared by the union men upon all business men who work against the interests of the strikers. The other is a "press ring," composed of several reporters and special correspondents, who concoct ghost stories and scare yarns to send to their respective newspapers and keep "public interest alive."

The "Citizens' Alliance" is patterned after a movement with a similar name started by Scranton business men last winter, when the unions were making it hot for those who gave aid, shelter, or encouragement to the street-car company or its agents during the long street-car strike. The Scranton Alliance proved abortive, but it has been revived through the present strike, and it is largely responsible for the many unjustifiable arrests of strikers in that city recently. The Wilkes Barre movement is engineered by the coal operators and has among its members lawyers, mine superintendents, and business men.

Middle Class Again on Record.

This counter-movement arises from the effectiveness of the boycott levied by the union men, who have followed out a course of placing upon a blacklist everyone who manifested any sympathy for or gave succor to the Coal Trust, its Coal and Iron Police, deputies and scabs since the strike began. The boycott has been pushed vigorously and no one was spared. And the middle class has again demonstrated its selfishness and historical antipathy to the workers by arraying itself with the big capitalist class. The operators in the movement are there to represent the Coal Trust's interests.

The "Alliance" holds its meetings in secret, has a pass-word, and, more interesting still, its members have to pledge themselves to fight the union labels. This is deemed the surest way of fighting the union, besides shielding the members from open identification with the Alliance.

Politicians Participate.

What emphasizes the class character of the movement is the participation in it by several local politicians whose principal occupation heretofore has been "protecting the downtrodden workingman from the greed of capital." Chief among these patriots is one J. Ridgway Wright, who resigned his positions as chairman of the Democratic County Committee, to lead the Citizens' movement. Along with him are many other political busco-steerers whose careers of perfidious trafficking extends over many years in both parties.

There are no political lines drawn in the organization. By common consent these parasites upon Labor band together to fight the workers at a time when the workers need friends the most. It shows again that the working class need never expect assistance from any other class in the struggle for freedom. That the lesson will not be lost we may feel sure. The Mayor's action in forbidding the use of the river front for Comrade Collin's meeting has aroused so much unfavorable comment that, together with the Citizens' Alliance, a better understanding and appreciation of the events arising from a conflict like the present one may be set down as certain.

Bureau of Misinformation.

The evil influence of the "press ring" extends much further than that of the Citizens' Alliance, because its opportunities are greater. As in every strike of similar character, when sensational happenings are expected, special correspondents from the metropolitan papers arrive upon the scene. At the beginning Wilkes Barre, as strike headquarters, was inundated by special writers and "war correspondents," but as the strikers inconsiderately continued to observe the peace, "copy" got scarce, and many "specials" were recalled. Those who remained have had a hard time getting "stories" every evening, and failure so to do lays them liable to censure from the "old man," or perchance, even to recall. As a consequence, the "press ring" was formed.

Now the members thereof make up in imagination what they lack in veracity. They are out for news, and failing its discovery, they do not hesitate to manufacture some. In thus degrading themselves they are actuated by a double motive—anxiety to please their masters and to weaken the strikers.

It was from this press ring, which attempts to monopolize the strike news, that two bogus statements purporting to be given out by the operators, emanated. One statement was to the effect that only two-thirds of the strikers would be re-employed when the strike was settled, and was widely quoted, though it was repudiated next day by the operators themselves. Most of the reports about breaks in the strikers' ranks and about rioting are concocted by this ring.

It was from this group that the malicious story about President Mitchell's family relations first came, when he went to Chicago over a week ago. Of course, there was absolutely no truth in the report, but it was in line with the other endeavors of the "gang" to keep up the excitement. However, it is just probable that they went too far this time, and their imagination ran away with their caution, for some heavy libel suits are likely to result.

It can be judged from this how the facts are distorted and the workers' cause misrepresented in a time like this. In justice it must be said that not all the correspondents are to be classed with the above, the particular exceptions being the Associated Press, Publishers' Press, and Philadelphia "Inquirer" representatives. Nearly all the others belong to the ring.

The Duryea Murder.

Excitement over the murder of the Italian laborer at Duryea last week has subsided in that locality, but the strikers are none the less indignant over the affair. It is probable that the murderer will never be caught, because the bullet which lodged in the poor fellow's brain has not been found, though the attendant physicians say they have searched diligently for it.

It was first reported that the hole was made by a 44-calibre bullet, and as the Coal and Iron Police within the stockade, are said to use 38-calibre weapons, it was argued by the company officials that the shot must have been fired from another direction. But the bullet cannot be found, and as the body lay for several hours in the roadway before the strikers reached it, the charge is that some of the university students employed as deputies by the company extracted the bullet to avoid comparing it with those used by the deputies. So it is probable that the murderer of the laborer will never be discovered and the deed will be unavenged.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

A GRAND STAND PLAY.

The Trust Magnates Show by Their Actions How Little They Fear the Republican Administration.

The Republican national administration is making a grand-stand play against the trusts, just as it did before the election of 1900, when the Ray Anti-Trust Bill was rushed through the House and then allowed to die in the Senate after Election Day.

How much confidence is to be put in the sincerity of the government in its prosecution of the Meat Trust may be judged from the calmness with which the trust kings go on with their work—not only strengthening the Meat Trust, but laying the foundation of the future Food Trust, as shown by the following dispatches:

"PACKING HOUSE COMBINE.

"CHICAGO, June 26.—Work on the proposed consolidation of the great packing house concerns is progressing slowly because it is an enormous undertaking, and there are so many different propositions to be considered in connection with the unification of the interests. It is claimed that the stock yards at Chicago and Kansas City will have to be taken over with the packing houses, for the reason that the latter practically control the greater part of the business at the yards, and can and will carry the trade with them if they move away from the yards.

"Should the packing house combine be carried to conclusion the succeeding corporation could abandon the Union Stock Yards, destroy the plants, and leave the yards for good and all. Here are the big packing house concerns, their capital, and their business as estimated for 1901:

Swift & Co., capital stock, $25,000,000; bonds, $5,000,000; annual business, 1901 (estimated), $190,000,000.

Armour & Co., capital stock, $20,000,000; annual business, 1901 (estimated), $250,000,000.

Morris & Co., partnership, annual business, 1901 (estimated), $100,000,000.

Hammond, capital stock, $3,600,000; bonds, $1,550,000; annual business, 1901 (estimated), $50,000,000.

S. & S. Co., capital stock, $4,500,000; annual business, 1901 (estimated), $50,000,000.

Libby, capital stock, $1,000,000; annual business, 1901 (estimated), $20,000,000.

Cudahy & Co., partnership, annual business, 1901 (estimated), $40,000,000.

The yards are owned by the Vanderbilts and it is not improbable that they may undertake the formation of the combine and carry it to a successful conclusion with the packers and their interests allied."

"A FOOD PRODUCTS TRUST.

"CAMDEN, N. J., June 27.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day by the Association of Manufacturers and Distributers of Food Products, no capital stated. The capital of the firms in the corporation is $30,000,000.

"The incorporation to-day is said to be preliminary to the organization of a combination to embrace a number of the largest pickling and preserve companies in the United States. A meeting of representatives of these companies will be held in New York on July 29.

"The firms which are members of the association are: Max Ams of New York; A. A. Knight & Sons of Boston; Perfection Jar Closure Company of Philadelphia; Curtis Bros. of Rochester, N. Y.; Cruickshank Bros. of Allegheny City, Pa.; George K. McMechan of Wheeling, West Va.; Anderson Food Company and the Campbell Preserve Company of Camden, N. J.; Logan & Johnson of Boston; J. Weller Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio; Exley, Watkins & Co. of Wheeling, West Va.; Williams & Brow of Dertoit, Mich.; Ritter Conserve Company of Philadelphia.

"The officers of the new corporation are: President—William B. McMechan, Wheeling, West Va.; Vice-Presidents—L. M. Friley of Camden, Frank Cruickshank of Allegheny City, Pa., and W. H. Ritter of Philadelphia; Secretary—W .A. Williams of Detroit, Mich.

"The incorporators are L. M. Friley of Camden; John T. Coxe of Moorestown, N. J.; Josiah Buck of Crosswicks, N. J.; L. J. Link and John Wiseman of Philadelphia."

——While society generally admires the ideal, it always conforms to the necessity.—The Wage Worker.

SCHEME FAILED.

Futile Attempt to Disfranchise Haverhill Socialists.

Republican Board of Assessors Forced to Recede from Their Position—Canvass of Ward Five by Legal Officer Shows Crooked Work of the Board.

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 30.—In the issue of June 22 we mentioned that a scheme was being carried out by the politicians of Haverhill whereby they hoped to prevent the re-election of Representative James F. Carey. We are now able to give fuller particulars in relation thereto, and incidentally compare the work of a militant Socialist with that of an old party politician who works "for the money that is in it."

Ward Five, Carey's district, is divided into three precincts. Precinct One is about evenly divided in strength between the Socialists and Republicans. Precinct Two, composed mostly of farmers, is strongly Republican. Precinct Three is overwhelmingly Socialistic. The Democratic party has practically disappeared from the Ward.

The voters of the ward elected Comrade C. H. Morrill as Assistant Assessor. He was doing the most thorough work ever done in the Ward. This was well known by the three Assessors, all Republicans, elected by the city government.

They also knew that he had covered hundreds of extra names in Precinct One, which, of course, required a few days longer to secure. While he was working in Precinct Two, the Assessors detailed the Assistant Assessor of Ward Four, a Republican, who had worked overtime to complete his ward, to do the work in Precinct Three, claiming as an excuse that Comrade Morrill was slow. Their action was illegal, being in defiance of the city charter, which provides that, "the Assistant Assessors shall furnish the Assessors with all necessary information relative to persons and property taxable IN THEIR RESPECTIVE WARDS."

Action Illegal.

When a protest was made by Comrade Morrill and the Assessors found that they had violated the provisions of the city charter, they claimed that the Tax Commissioner of the state had given them permission to do so. The Tax Commissioner, at Boston, when questioned by Comrade Carey, denied that he had given permission and acknowledged that he had no right to grant such permission if he had desired to do so.

After a protest signed by about one hundred indignant voters of the Ward, regardless of party, had been presented to the Assessors, Comrade Morrill secured the Precinct Three book soon after he was ready for it; the Assessors withdrawing their man and surrendering the book. They tried to make him promise not to cover the territory which had already been illegally covered. This, of course, he refused. He completed the entire Ward on June 21, being about five days later than usual, having covered 354 extra names, besides doing thorough and impartial work in other directions. He also prepared the books carefully, so that as few voters as possible would be dropped.

The Object Exposed.

In the territory which had been illegally covered he found about fifty names which had been missed. Twenty-six of these were voters. Twenty were Socialists; three others vote part Democratic and part Socialist, and three were Republicans. Other names of Socialists were fixed in such a manner that they would probably have been dropped from the voting list by the Board of Registrars. The number of names "missed" and "fixed," added together, exceeded the plurality given some of the Socialist candidates at the city election last December, although it did not equal the plurality given Carey in November.

Comrade Morrill also discovered taxable property to the amount of $674 which had been skipped by the Republican substitute in the portion of a precinct covered by him.

All the names and items of taxable property have been entered in the books and will have to be accepted by the Assessors.

The Republican chairman of the Board of Assessors is "hopping mad" over the failure of their scheme, and the only way he can think to get revenge is to declare that Comrade Morrill shall not be paid for the work done in the territory covered by the man whom the Board illegally assigned. He claims it was not necessary for the legally elected Assistant Assessor to cover this field again and proposes to "hold up" $32 of his pay. The reason it was "not necessary" is, he says, that "the Board had secured all the information they required."

A protest signed by fifteen of the most active Socialists of the city has been presented to the Committee on Accounts and another to the Auditor, insisting that no money be paid from the city treasury for the work illegally done. Comrade Morrill has been advised by attorneys that he can compel the payment of his just claim.

The fair-minded voters of the Ward, of all parties, condemn what has been done, and many promise to resent it at election time.

F.

GAINS IN INDIANA CITIES.

Elections were held in eleven cities in Indiana in the month of May. These cities gave the candidates of the Socialist party 2,365 votes. In 1900 the whole state gave but 2,233 votes for our national ticket. The party has locals in over thirty cities. This gives an idea of what we may expect from Indiana in November.

BUY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS.

FORWARD TO VICTORY IN NEW YORK STATE!

Social Democratic Party Chooses Its Candidates and Is Ready for the Fray.

Benjamin Hanford Again Heads the Ticket, with William T. Brown at His Side—Delegates Spend the Glorious Fourth in Planning for Working-Class Independence.

Here is the ticket of the working class, the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, for the state of New York, the ticket for which we have to work with all our power from now till November 4:

Governor—Benjamin Hanford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown.
Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott.
Attorney-General — Lawrence D. Mayes.
Comptroller—Warren Atkinson.
Treasurer—Joel Moses.
Engineer and Surveyor—Everitt L. Holmes.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

The Socialists of New York have joined with those of several other states in celebrating the Fourth of July by holding their state convention, putting in the field candidates to represent the interests of the working class, and preparing for an active campaign to bring to the workers of the state a knowledge of the movement which is to make them as a class "free and independent."

At 10:45 a. m. last Friday, State Secretary Leonard D. Abbott called the delegates to order in the large hall of the Labor Lyceum. Job Harriman was chosen as Chairman and Henry L. Slobodin as Secretary pro tem. Committees were then elected as follows: On Credentials—Hopkins, Lane, Holmes, Newman, Reichenthal, and Dooley; on Rules and Order of Business—Hillquit, Furman, Atkinson, Edlin, Slobodin.

After a short recess the Credentials Committee reported forty delegates presenting credentials in proper order and recommended that all be seated, which was done. The delegates were as follows:

Personnel of Convention.

Rochester—Wm. T. Brown and Chas. R. Bach.
Newburg—Wenzel Meyrowsky.
Johnstown and Gloversville—Leo. Grinnell.
Schenectady—Charles Newman.
Troy—Wm. Nugent, Chas. Gasson, and M. M. A. Field.
Peekskill—Everitt L. Holmes.
Yonkers—Paul J. Bauerberg and Godfrey Lehner.
Mt. Vernon—Comrades Beardsley and Hutchinson.
New Rochelle—Jas. Gagan and Alfred E. Dixon.
Richmond—Christian LeGrand and Herman Fischer.
Queens—Chr. Bub, Frank Bessen, and C. Barge.
Kings—William Butscher, C. L. Furman, Jos. Wm. Dooley, Thos. A. Hopkins, Warren Atkinson, Joseph A. Wells, and Peter Larsen.
New York—Job Harriman, Morris Hillquit, Henry L. Slobodin, Edward P. Clarke, James N. Wood, Algernon Lee, Julius Gerber, Alexander Jonas, I. Phillips, H. C. Bowerman, Edward M. Martin, Emil Neppel, L. D. Mayes, Julius Halpern, N. S. Reichenthal, and William Edlin.

The temporary organization was then made permanent, with the addition of Holmes as Sergeant-at-Arms.

A committee from the Workingmen's Educational and Home Association was granted the floor and extended an invitation to the delegates to visit as guests the club rooms of the Association in Eighty-sixth street. The invitation was accepted for Saturday, July 6.

After the report of the Committee on Rules had been heard and accepted further committees were elected as follows: On Platform—Butscher, Furman, Brown, Mayes, and Slobodin; on Constitution—Hillquit, Gerber, Dooley, Nugent, Bach, and Newman; on Agitation and Finance—Barge, Wood, Hopkins, Edlin, and Lehner; on Press—Phillips, Bowerman, and Clarke; Auditing Committee—Lane, Lindboe, and Bessen.

Fraternal Greetings.

At this point the following telegram was read and received with cheers:

"State Convention of the Social Democratic Party: Absence makes the heart grow fonder. Revolutionary spirit, all hail!"—Local Watertown.

Another telegram, from the "Voice of Labor," which was received with loud applause, was in the following words:

"Hearty greeting. Three cheers for the S. D. P. Onward, comrades, to victory!"

State Secretary Abbott then read a report covering the work of the State Committee during the two years of its existence, which was recived and referred to the various committees. Treasurer Neppel presented his report, which was referred to the Auditing Committee. State Organizer Spring also made a report of his activity since his engagement by the State Committee.

A recess was then taken until 2:30 p. m. On reassembling, the Convention received the report of the Committees on Constitution and on Platform, both of which were exhaustively discussed, taking up the whole afternoon session. The party constitution as finally adopted will be printed in The Worker next week.

The draft of a platform as presented was, after discussion, referred back to the committee with certain instructions, and a recess was taken till 7 p. m., it having been decided to take up the platform immediately on reassembling.

The new draft of platform presented at the opening of the night session was adopted in substance and referred to a committee on style for revision. In its finished form it will be found elsewhere in this paper. This committee was also instructed to add the usual immediate demands.

A number of resolutions were reported and adopted, which, together with the immediate demands, will be published in the following issue, as will also the recommendations of the Committee on Agitation and Finance.

The Ticket Named.

Nomination of the state ticket being next in order, Delegate Dooley of Brooklyn presented the name of Benjamin Hanford. Delegate Reichenthal of New York followed with the nomination of Frank R. Sieverman of Rochester. Delegate Bach of Rochester stated that Comrade Sieverman could not accept the nomination. Delegates rose in all parts of the hall to second the nomination of Comrade Hanford, which was carried by acclamation.

The chosen standard-bearer of the party was then called upon, amid enthusiastic applause, to address the convention. He responded in his characteristic soul-stirring manner, picturing the opportunities presented and inspiring every hearer with ardent determination to work for the cause as he had never worked before.

Delegate Hillquit next offered the name of William Thurston Brown of Rochester as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, which was carried by acclamation. Comrade Brown accepted in a brief and earnest speech, pledging his devoted service to the movement, which was received with hearty cheers by the delegates and visitors, who knew how faithfully he has served it in the past.

The ticket was then completed as given above, and the State Committee was authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur.

It is the general consensus of opinion that the ticket is an unusually good one. Every man in the list is thoroughly competent to fulfill the duties of the office for which he is put forward, every one of them has worked faithfully for the cause and won the esteem and the respect of his comrades and of all workingmen with whom he has come in contact. It is a ticket that the Social Democratic Party can present with pride and confidence as embodying the aspirations and representing the demands of the working class.

Election of a State Committee for the ensuing term of two years was next in order and resulted in the choice of I. Phillips, Henry L. Slobodin, Herman Reich, Chris Bub, Leonard D. Abbott, Charles L. Furman, James N. Wood, Warren Atkinson, H. C. Bowerman, and Emil Neppel. Six of these have served on the outgoing committee; Furman, Wood, Atkinson, and Bowerman are the new members.

For the Press.

The report of the Press Committee was the last order of business. The Committee submitted a statement made by the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association on the condition and progress of The Worker, and on the recommendation of the Committee, locals throughout the state were requested to furnish The Worker with reports of their activity and to work for the increase of its circulation, and instructions were given to the State Committee to take measures for the same end.

It was nearly midnight when the Convention arose. After a day of hard work in the sweltering heat, the delegates parted, tired but satisfied with the results accomplished and hopeful of the successes yet to be achieved.

CAMPAIGN PLANS ARE UNDER WAY.

New York State Committee Meets and Takes up its Work, Full of Hope and Energy.

The newly elected State Committee held its first meeting Tuesday evening, July 8, in the Labor Lyceum, with Comrade Bowerman in the chair and Comrade Abbott serving as Secretary. Those answering the roll were: Comrades Herman Reich, Henry L. Slobodin, Jas. N. Wood, H. C. Bowerman, I. Phillips, Emil Neppel, Leonard D. Abbott, and State Organizer F. J. Spring.

The following were elected as officers of the Committee for the ensuing term: Henry L. Slobodin, Corresponding and Financial Secretary; James N. Wood, Assistant Financial Secretary; H. C. Bowerman, Recording Secretary; Emil Neppel, Treasurer; Herman Reich, Literature Agent.

Comrades Wood and Slobodin were elected a committee to prepare rules for the government of the Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to notify the nominees of the State Convention of their nomination and prepare for publication in leaflet form any letters of acceptance suitable for agitation purposes; and to make inquiries as to the best method to be pursued in the publication of campaign leaflets and pamphlets.

The proceedings of State Convention were referred to this special committee for compilation.

It was decided to print and send out postal cards to those who have received campaign subscription blanks, urging upon them the necessity of securing all financial assistance possible, as the expenses of this campaign will probably be much higher than ever before, inasmuch as we have decided to make a more thorough canvass of the state of New York than has hertofore been attempted.

The Committee decided to have printed and circulated one thousand subscription blanks for the different local bodies in the state, trade unions, sick and death benefit societies, and all other progressive bodies.

State Organizer Spring reported the organization of a local in Middeltown, with an active membership.

The Committee instructed the Organizer to make a six weeks' tour of the state, stopping at the principal cities between New York and Buffalo, and working from them into the smaller industrial towns in the surrounding country districts, and to make all possible arrangements for the campaign tours of the different state candidates.

Comrades Abbott and Spring were elected as a committee to arrange for two complete tours of the state, in August and in October, by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor; for a tour by William T. Brown, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; and for a tour by Alexander Jonas, speaking in German. This committee was also instructed to secure the services of at least one Socialist speaker of prominence from without the state for a complete canvass of New York State.

It was further decided to make arrangements to hold two grand ratification meetings in Manhattan, one in Cooper Union and one in the open air, during the campaign; also a ratification meeting on a large scale in Brooklyn.

A committee was appointed to secure permanent headquarters for the State Committee during the campaign. The Committee then adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, July 22, in Labor Lyceum, at 8:30 o'clock sharp.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

BUY UNION-LABEL BREAD.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or governament ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extortions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

ORGANIZER SPRING'S WORK.

During the ten days preceding the convention, as reported last week, State Organizer Spring visited the newly organized local at Newburg and gave welcome assistance to the comrades there, who bid fair to take an honorable rank among the Social Democratic organizations of the state when the votes are counted next fall. Three very successful meetings were held in Newburg and the comrades were much encouraged.

He next visited Poughkeepsie, interviewing a number of unaffiliated Socialists and workingmen who are favorably disposed toward the party, taking several subscriptions for The Worker, and making arrangements for a meeting in the near future, at which a local will probably be organized.

At Middletown he held a meeting and succeeded in organizing a local with six charter members, which will soon add more to its ranks.

At Tarrytown Spring addressed a meeting and consulted with the comrades on plans for future work.

White Plains was the last stop on this trip. A street meeting was held there with about two hundred listeners. Thence he returned to the city in time for the convention.

Last Saturday he spoke at an open-air meeting on Fifty-seventh street; on Monday he addressed the Newark Trades Council, by invitation; and on Wednesday he visited Astoria, where it is hoped to form an English-speaking branch.

Comrade Spring is now making arrangements for a tour of the state, either by himself or by some other good speaker. All locals not already in communication with him on the subject should at once address F. J. Spring, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

NEW YORK STATE, ATTENTION.

All official communications to the New York State Committee must be addressed to the Corerresponding Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

——"Socialism is in the air" is getting to be quite a common expression. That's all right, but let's get it into the ballot box.—Coming Nation.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.25
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$3.75
10 per week, one year	7.50
25 per week, one year	12.50
50 per week, one year	

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FORWARD, MARCH!

Our ticket is in the field in the state of New York. A better ticket never was nominated. There is not a man on it for whom we have need to apologize, not one of whom we are not proud, not one in whom we have not the fullest confidence.

Our platform is formulated. It states our position so succinctly that "he who runs may read," so clearly and strongly that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein." For that platform, for every word and phrase in it, we stand.

Our State Committee is elected and has begun its work. It is a most judiciously chosen committee. Every member is a worker and an intelligent worker for the cause.

The campaign is opened. From now till Election Day, the capitalists and their Republican and Democratic tools will busily, though unknowingly, put opportunities in our way.

Comrades of the state of New York, it is for you to say how those opportunities shall be used, how thoroughly that platform shall be brought to the attention of the working class, how loyally that State Committee shall be supported, what vote shall be rolled up for that ticket.

Fix your ideals high, comrades. Expect an unexampled gain in our vote. You have every reason to do so. More than that, resolve that there shall be an unexampled gain. Fall to work now, this week, to get it, and keep at work till the votes are counted. We are face to face with the enemy from this day on. Neglect of duty on the field of battle is treason to the flag—and our red flag is the noblest to which men ever owned devotion.

THE HAVERHILL EXPOSURE.

Our Haverhill correspondence this week is most significant. That such a bare-faced attempt at partizan disfranchisement should be perpetrated in staid old Puritan Massachusetts, in a city like Haverhill, which is still far above the average in its respect for old traditions of common honesty and political decency, is most conclusive evidence of the depths of dishonor to which the capitalist class must inevitably sink when it finds itself confronted with the young but growing giant of Socialism.

The respectable gentlemen of Haverhill have been wont to talk of the Socialists as enemies of law and order. That phrase, which they never had a right to use, is now forever taken from their mouths, for in their desperation at the evident awakening of the working class they have brazenly practised the methods of Quay without any of his skill.

It is only the Socialists that can afford to be honest in politics. False in one, false in all. The essential dishonesty of the capitalist system of economics infects every phase of capitalist life and makes political honesty in a capitalist party a mere "iridescent dream."

THE "UNITY CONSPIRACY" BUGABOO.

We are not going to be dragged into a quarrel, nor even into a controversy, with the "Social Democratic Herald" at the present time. Quarrels we desire to avoid at all times; and, although controversy within the party, at the right times and conducted in the right spirit, is often not only unavoidable, but positively beneficial, we do not feel that this is the time for it; the state and congressional campaigns are opening and our columns will be crowded and our energies overtaxed with the work of fighting external enemies of the party, so that we must pass over internal questions as lightly as possible.

Inasmuch, however, as some comrades have repeatedly taken The Worker to task for having criticized other Socialist papers (particularly the "Appeal to Reason" and the "Social Democratic Herald") or even for having ventured to express dissent from some of their opinions, we take this opportunity to advise all such comrades to procure and examine the issue of the "Social Democratic Herald" for June 28.

The issue referred to contains a letter attacking the party by a former comrade in New Hampshire who has deserted the party and joined a hostile political organization; it contains an attack on the National Committee, couched in vague and general terms and carefully timed, it would seem, to injure the National Committee just when its services are being most called for in the great labor crisis now prevailing; and it contains an editorial attacking "the faction that was thrown off by the S. L. P.," characterizing them as "the little minds of the movement," who perpetrated the "unity conspiracy" to "put the (original) S. D. P. out of business."

We advise all comrades, of whatever "faction" (for us, we do not care to cultivate factions within the party), especially all comrades who either were concerned in or were "put out of business" by the "unity conspiracy" (for us, we are not afraid of conspiracies, because we do not think that a real Socialist party can be "put out of business" by conspirators)—we advise them all to read this issue of the "Social Democratic Herald" and form their own opinions. We are not afraid to leave the matter to their judgment, without further comment.

TRUSTS, "INDEPENDENTS," AND WORKING-CLASS POLICY.

There is one passage in Comrade Mailly's very interesting correspondence from the strike field this week to which we would call especial attention. Writing from the lower anthracite district, he says:

"While the Philadelphia and Reading is so omnipotent here, bad as conditions are at its mines, they are much worse at those managed by individual operators. This comes about through the dependency of these 'independent' small capitalists. They are under obligations to the Coal Trust, have to pay heavy royalties, and compete both in transportation and in the market with the monopoly. This compels the use of methods the Trust can afford to ignore, through its impregnable position. So it is that company stores, outrageous docking, higher rents, inferior ventilation are more in vogue at these 'independent' collieries and in a worse form than under the Reading company."

This statement, attested as it is by all who are familiar with the region, and supported by similar observations in other places and in other industries, is worthy of the careful consideration of all those who are inclined to prefer the Democratic or Populist program of "smashing the trusts" to the Socialist program of socializing them.

No one can deny that the trustification of industry—that is, the concentration of ownership and control—greatly reduces the cost and increases the efficiency of production. That is, indeed, the chief motive for the formation of trusts at the present day. "Corners" and "pools," whose object is simply to raise selling prices or to maintain them in the face of conditions that would otherwise cause them to fall, are seldom altogether successful, never permanently successful. The corner and the pool were the primitive stages of combination. They were designed only to control the market, to regulate the selling of the product after it was created, not to control the process of production itself. These crude forms of combination have, with some exceptions, fallen into disrepute within recent years and are condemned as "illegitimate" and "immoral" even by the great trust magnates. The capitalists' test of the morality and legitimacy of any business method or political institution is its profitableness to the capitalist class. When a Carnegie condemns pools and corners as immoral and illegitimate, he simply means that they are, on the whole, clumsy and relatively unprofitable methods of capitalist combination.

The modern trust, combine, or consolidation—such as the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the American Sugar Refining Company, or the Consolidated Tobacco Company—is a very different sort of thing. The old-fashioned pool in the steel industry was simply an agreement among several independent steel capitalists not to sell below a certain price or to divide the territory and not compete with each other. It did not make any change in the methods of production. The various forms of waste incident to competition continued, even though competition was suspended. The result was that conditions inevitably arose, sooner or later, which either forced or tempted some of the members of the pool to break their agreement—for, while there may be honor among lawless thieves, there is very little among capitalists—and then "the market was demoralized," as the phrase goes, and the demoralization of the market reacted disastrously on the various capitalists, forcing the weakest into bankruptcy and compelling the others to suspend or curtail production, thus throwing thousands of employees out of work.

The present Steel Trust does not work in this way. It is one great proprietary company, holding a controlling share in the stock of all the subsidiary companies, and thus actually owning iron mines, coal mines, limestone quarries, coking and smelting furnaces, foundries, iron and steel mills, warehouses, and railway and steamship lines. The whole process, from the extraction of the raw material from the earth to the marketing of the finished product, is unified and organized. To a greater or less extent the same may be said of all the great trusts of the present day.

The object of such a trust is not primarily to raise prices. It may raise prices or maintain them against adverse conditions, but very often it cuts prices heavily in order to conquer new markets, domestic or foreign—as the Tobacco Trust is now doing (in regard to cigars) at home and the Steel Trust abroad.

If the modern trusts can thus reduce prices and yet increase profits, as compared with prices and profits before consolidation, it is because the unified control and organization of the processes of industry greatly reduces the cost of production. The trust does not have to spend nearly so much money in advertising and soliciting as the individual capitalists did; the work of management, superintendence, accounting, and the like can be done by a force much less numerous than the sum of the forces necessary to the separate enterprises before consolidation; it knows the market and never allows its employees to produce more than can be sold, as the blindly competing independent capitalists often did; and it can afford to introduce so-called labor-saving (more properly labor-displacing machinery), at an initial cost too great for any of the constituent concerns to instal independently. By all these means it is enabled to lay-off or discharge a large proportion of the men formerly employed in the industry and yet get the same total product, or, if the market is expanding, to increase its product greatly without increasing the number of employees.

The reduction of the cost of production—creation of a given product with the expenditure of less human labor—is the explanation of the trust's success and the sole and sufficient justification of its existence. Combination means organization and economy, while competition means anarchy and waste; and therefore competition is doomed.

This being the nature of the modern trust, it is evident that the trust is able to pay higher wages, or grant better conditions of labor than the competing capitalists could before consolidation—just as it is able to sell the same goods for lower prices or better goods for the same prices. It does not always thus raise wages or reduce prices. Occasionally it does one or the other or both—still making increased profits. Generally it does neither, but keeps the whole advantage to itself. The point is simply that it can do this if it will.

And from this comes the further point that when a large consolidation has taken place in any industry, the conditions of the trust employees are likely to be better than those of the employees of the remaining "independent" capitalists. These outside capitalists are not really independent. They have to sell at prices fixed in competition with the trust. They often have to pay higher prices for materials and higher rates for transportation, and to work with poorer machinery. They can make up for these disadvantages only by exploiting their employees more thoroughly—by paying them lower wages or compelling them to work longer and harder; and this they do (appealing, at the same time, for the sympathy of the workers in their fight against the "octopus"), until the decreased efficiency of their work resulting from the worse condition of the workers, finally drags them down into ruin.

The Coal Trust has not voluntarily given the mine workers any share in the benefits that have come from consolidation in that industry. That the employees of the Coal Trust are somewhat better off now than they were three years ago is due to the fact that the mine workers have formed a very solid and efficient organization of their own and either by fighting or by threatening to fight have compelled the Trust to make some concessions. But the miners have not been able to wring even such small concessions from the "independent operators"—who are neither independent nor operators, by the way—because these small capitalists could not grant anything to their employees without being weakened in their struggle with the Trust.

All of this does not at all go to show that the trusts have improved the condition of the workers. On the whole, the reverse is true. It does go to show, however, two things:

First, that the workers can more easily wrest some advantages from the trust than from the independent capitalists, once the trust is formed; and that, therefore, they have nothing to hope from a strengthening of the independents, but should rather desire the fullest and speediest development of the trust;

Second—what is really first, logically and in importance—that the trust is preparing an economical and efficient organization of industry, which, when the means of production pass into the possession of the people who made and use and need them, will be of the greatest advantage to the workers, just as it is now of the greatest advantage to the idlers.

Whether in politics or in any other field of activity, then, from the point of view of working-class interests, the policy of "trust-smashing" is a foolish as well as a futile one, and the wise and practical demand of the working class is that the workers as a body shall own the means of production.

Truly, Senator Platt must be falling into a state of senile dementia, in that specific form characterized by the loss of self-confidence and the entertaining of groundless fears. Nay, he must have fallen into that state full two years ago, when he triumphed over Hanna and nominated Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President. He thought he couldn't manage this strenuous fellow, so he planned to put him on the shelf. Events have shown that unless the Easy Boss has lost much of his old-time cunning, he had no reason to fear the job. But "Me Too" made his mistake, and his opportunity is gone, and his Pennsylvania colleague may laugh and make mock of him, saying, "Behold, the thing that you dared not attempt, how soft a snap it is!"

Roosevelt used to be a strenuous civil service reformer. Since then he has become President—through the unwitting co-operation of Thomas C. Platt and Leon Czolgosz. Naturally, he wants a re-election, and neither Platt nor the Anarchists can help him to that. So he has become, willy nilly, a strenuous politician. J. S. Clarkson is chiefly famous as a spoilsman, a chopper-off of official heads and distributor of patronage pie. The strenuous Roosevelt used to express his opinion of the wily Clarkson in very uncomplimentary terms. But now he has given the veteran corruptionist a fat office in the customs service—an office with plenty of pay, very little work, and ample leisure, therefore, for displaying his gratitude. And his gratitude is to be displayed by co-operating with the unspeakable Quay in capturing the Southern delegates to the next Republican national convention for his strenuous benefactor, onetime enemy. "How are the mighty fallen!" How quickly does success in capitalist politics soften even the most strenuous backbone!

Platt's only consolation may be that—though he never intended it—he put a stumbling block and stone of offense in the way of Senator Hanna. But even this poor bit of comfort may be taken from him, for Mark says he doesn't want to be nominated in 1904, anyhow—which everyone who knows Mark's peculiar brand of veracity understands to mean that he does want it, that he wants it bad, and that he proposes to get it, too. And the big man with the dollar-marks on his clothes has a reputation for other things besides inverted veracity. He has a reputation for getting whatever he wants and wanting whatever he sees. So there are those who think that the victor of San Juan will come out of this fight a sadder and a wiser man. One trouble is, the Ohio Senator won't give Teddy a chance at his back, as that historic Spaniard did. Perhaps we shouldn't blame Hanna too much for that. On whatever meat he has fed, he has grown so great, and gross, that it's no easy thing for him to turn around.

As between the spectacular Rough Rider and the vulgar plutocratic Senator, we say with Hennessy, "May the best man win!" and with Dooley, "The best man will win!"—it being distinctly understood that this is a case where "best" and "worst" are synonymous terms, according to the point of view. The Republican convention of 1904 will weigh them both in the balance to determine which is the worst for the working class—and that one they will nominate.

Meanwhile, it is not to be forgotten (did we forget it we should be tempted to commit suicide or turn Prohibitionist or do some other desperate thing indicative of confirmed pessimism) that a large and increasing number of men of action—the really strenuous, the plain workingmen—all over this country are cultivating a very wholesome contempt and hatred of Hanna, Roosevelt, Quay, Platt, Clarkson, and the whole gang of bullies, poseurs, and thimble-riggers who inherit and disgrace the traditions of Lincoln and Seward and Greeley under the name of the Republican party.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST UNION.

Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Abbott, Oak, Shasta County, Cal., president.; Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa, corresponding secretary.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of justice and equality as applied to economics.

We declare that the rapid concentration of capital and its control over the government has forced the issue; and that, while the trust represents the most advanced stage of present economic progress, yet because it is based upon the private ownership of the means of production, it is opposed to freedom and fatal to the future welfare of the republic; therefore the next step in social advancement must be taken, which is a change from capitalism to Socialism, from competition to co-operation, from the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership and administration by the people.

Therefore, we stand pledged to teach the principles of this higher industrial system called the co-operative commonwealth; to enlist women in the advancement of these principles in every practical way that may present itself; to educate the young in these truths; to form a better public sentiment; and, finally, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power, individually and collectively, to bring about that universal co-operation founded upon the Golden Rule of Love and Justice, which shall take the place of competitive strife and discord.

As we have heretofore fully explained our reasons for forming a woman's Socialist organization separate and distinct from the Socialist Party, and as the objects for which we are organized, and the principles upon which we are working are set forth in the above Declaration of Principles, we feel that nothing further need be said on that line; but that the outline of our work from week to week will give a better understanding of our purposes and character as workers, than any elaborate analysis to-day could do. We shall, therefore, immediately take up the editorial work of our department, glad to step in among you in this way as one of you, and hopeful that our association with you in these columns may be a source of advantage both to you and to us.

If our department may sometimes seem to lack in general exposition of Socialist theory, let it be understood that it is because that side of our work is so thoroughly canvassed by Socialist writers elsewhere, that it seems to us more profitable to devote the space allotted to us, to the special work for which we are organized, and to the Socialist thought which appeals most immediately and strongly to women.

We invite correspondence from anyone interested in our movement, whether Socialist or non-Socialist, and shall be glad of information concerning any new or promising plan of work. We are anxious to give and to gain help in every direction.

J. R. COLE, Editor.
San Jose, Cal.

The Children.

Here in our little city we have established a children's Socialist Sunday-school. It is so newly established that we almost hesitate to mention it lest the mere mention may prove an omen of failure. How these old superstitions haunt us! We are like the Chinese women who call their babies by harsh and unkind names aloud, in order that the evil spirits may not know that they love and are proud of them, for if they knew, they fear they would come and steal them away. I wonder how many generations of enlightenment it will take to cure us of the old habits of speech, the old habits of thought, the old fear and expectation of evil and disappointment.

Well, whatever may happen in the future, we have at least had a few pleasant Sunday mornings with the children. I would not advise anyone to start a children's Sunday-school who does not like to do so. I should be sorry for the children and sorry for the teacher. There are women who have too much children's society as it is, and need a relief from their companionship; but there are also some of us who have altogether too little, and to these a few hours with children is a refreshment, a recreation.

Some of us enjoy being with the children, and find it less wearisome than the usual argumentative Sunday evening propaganda. There is no reason why Socialist women, believers in the philosophy of happiness should deny themselves this little stream of pleasure so near their doors.

Many of our comrades, I know, believe that this work is a waste of time, and to shew them that it is not entirely so, I will describe our own short experience and its results.

First, in order to bring the children together, we invited them to come and learn some songs and recitations for a children's entertainment. This interested them. We happened to have among us a woman who could and did write for us children's Socialist songs simple enough for them to comprehend and learn. It surprises me to see how very bright the children of to-day are. Sometimes they seem to me quite preternatural. I am very sure they were not so intelligent a few years ago.

On the night of the entertainment, we found that the people who filled our hall were very many of them strangers to us. We had never seen them inside our doors before. They came with their own children and filled the seats. The regular, old standbys were many of them absent, but they had heard all our arguments many times before, so it was surely an advantage to have a new audience.

Between the recitations and songs we gave the children some simple, easily understood talk along Socialist lines, a few words at a time, and these words were certainly heard and understood by the older members of the audience. And last, if not least of all, it was a pleasure to see the little ones in their dainty dresses and curls and bright faces repeating bits of Socialist verse, or singing:

"Though we're little children, marching hand in hand,
Socialism's gospel we can spread;
Driving childhood labor from the people's land,
Leaving joy where once was only dread."

We need all kinds of propaganda to reach all kinds of people, and this is one way to reach the fathers and mothers, while it also makes our own life rounder and fuller and more natural than it can be if only the adult males are represented in our gatherings.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Peter E. Burrowes contributes the fourth paper to the "How I Became a Socialist" series in the "Comrade," whose July issue has just appeared. To our mind it is one of the best things that has yet appeared in that magazine. We can only wish that it were twice as long. We pick out one passage: "The one right and truly efficient personal reason for being a revolutionary Socialist I cannot give, for I was physically never fit for the labor market, and therefore, though a partner in the poverty, I was not a partner in the crushing toil of the proletarian. As a surplus body capitalism has heretofore managed to dispose of me out of its way; but as a surplus mind I am not so easily disposed of; I am part of that product which despotism cannot dispose of—I am part of the revolution." It is not the pathos of the words—Heaven knows there is no call for us to call out instances of tragedy in the world of the workers—it is the splendid hopeful truth of it that impresses us. Let it grind down men in unremitting toil, let it doom women to lives of degradation, let it shut out the light of day and of knowledge from little children and coin their tears into profit, in spite of itself capitalism trains its slaves into rebels and ever into stronger and wiser rebels for its own undoing.

Another excellent feature of the magazine is John Spargo's "Child Labor in 'Free' America," illustrated by Ryan Walker. This is about to be issued in pamphlet form at a very low price. It should be circulated in millions of copies, for it is an effective treatment, from the Socialist standpoint, of a question which is now attracting the attention of workingmen throughout the country.

A copiously illustrated article on the International School of Social Economy; a poem by George D. Herron on a Luini fresco of the Nativity; a sketch of J. William Lloyd, "brother of Carpenter and Thoreau," by Leonard D. Abbott, accompanied by a poem of Lloyd's; a story, "A Vote That Was Lost," by May Walden Kerr; and an illustrated article on the Maison du Peuple at Brussels by Spargo, add to the value of the July issue. Ryan Walker contributes some good cartoons, and the portraits of "Socialist Worthies"—this time Comrades Jeannette, Outram, Roth, and Gilbert—will be of especial interest to party workers.

The special articles of the July-September "Forum" are on "Chinese Exclusion" by Charles Denby; "Germany as a World Power," by Wolf von Schierbrand; and "Sir Walter Besant," by Prof. W. P. Trent. Reviews by a staff of selected writers cover current history under the divisions of American Politics, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Applied Science, American Drama, Literature, Architecture, and Education.

Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago are soon to issue translations by Ernest Untermann of Frederick Engels' "Origin of the Family, the State, and Private Property" and Paul Kampfmeyer's "History of the German Social Democracy." These will be among the most important additions to the literature of Socialism in the English language since the translation of "Capital."

LONDON "TIMES" TURNS MARXIST

Of course we all know now that Marx's theories are all wrong. Have not Bernstein and the clever young men of the Fabian Society clearly demonstrated that? Nevertheless here is the "Times" practically endorsing the theory of the materialist basis of history and the concentration of capital. In an article on the Shipping Trust, on May 22, it says: "The shipping combination illustrates a truth taught by all history, when properly read, though concealed by all history as usually taught. The truth is that the larger destinies of nations are mainly worked out by economic forces, which politicians rarely understand and still more rarely have any capacity to control. The shipping combination indicates a shift in the economic centre of gravity. It is not a freak of Mr. Morgan's. It is not a whim of American men of business. It is not an expression of any sort or kind of hostility to this country. It is the expression and the consequence of pre-existing conditions and of economic movements that have been going on under our noses. As a nation we do not look at such things. Our politicians are too busy with the trumpery affairs of party squabbles and the infinite verbosity of the House of Commons. The public at large are, in plain English, not educated enough to consider such things. Anyone who dwells upon them is pooh-poohed as a crank or an alarmist. But movements do not stop because people refuse to see them; all that happens is that the people are tremendously startled when the door which has been steadily and gradually closing finally shuts with a bang."—London Justice.

—No matter how hard a Socialist has to dig for a living; you generally find him with a smile on his face. Why? He knows it's coming.—Coming Nation.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Springfield Republican.

Probably it is not to be questioned that if the leading railroads, or any considerable number of them, would lend a hand in the enforcement of an anti-rebate and cut-rate law, such a law could be made largely effective. But they refuse assistance, and the illegal practices go on. They seem to be determined to make legalized pooling a condition of any effort on their part either to observe the law themselves or to bring other roads to observe it. They could not adopt a better course to promote public sentiment in favor of a government operation of the roads.

The Undercurrent.

Excepting, perhaps, the action of the American Labor Union in endorsing the platform of the Socialist Party, the most encouraging feature of the present industrial wars is the unexampled demonstration of class solidarity. It is no new thing for capitalists to stand together—they learned their lesson long ago; but the spirit shown by the bituminous miners in their determination to support their brothers in the anthracite field is admirable. It gives promise of a new era in labor struggles. From a recognition of the oneness of Labor's interest in the industrial struggle to independent political action is only a step. The long years of Socialist agitation is now to bear fruit. Our day at last!

Colorado Chronicle.

The Pennsylvania coal strike is forcibly illustrating the helplessness of working people under the present system of private ownership of natural resources and the opportunities of labor, to better their condition with only the strike weapon at their command. The old methods of trade unions—strikes and boycotts—have about reached the limit of their power in coping with the immense combinations of capital and capitalists. Only against individuals or small concerns are these tactics longer effective, and it is high time the labor leaders of the country were formulating a new program for labor unions to follow.

In our judgment organized labor must use its political power and cast a united ballot for the change of private industrial monopoly to collective ownership of natural resources and the means of production and distribution, if it would protect itself against starvation and profit-making by the capitalists out of its daily toil. Capitalists secure their special privileges and power to grind down labor through governmental action, and until labor takes possession of the government through a united ballot, and operates it for the equal benefit of all, it will continue to suffer from bad conditions and low wages. The necessity for political action is daily becoming more and more apparent and the labor leaders who continue to oppose it will soon have to take their places on the scrap pile of past usefulness.

Hazleton Trade Unionist.

In the present crisis of organized labor a question of much importance faces the worker. Both political parties of Pennsylvania are making a bid for the labor vote, and while the Democrats have embodied a labor plank in their platform it does not appeal to the reason or intelligence of the voters that the citizens should become susceptible to the connivery of any political clique. The Republicans have entirely ignored the working class. While we recognize that labor organizations have been disrupted by political chicanery, we venture to say that if the union men as a body give discussion to the economic questions of the day and act as a unit when the time arrives they will benefit themselves.

The Socialist Party has speakers now circulating through the coal regions enlightening the members of organized labor on the importance of the ballot and how they can best protect themselves from the fetters of corporation influence. While we do not altogether agree with the principles of Socialism, the democracy embodied and advocated by these modern thinkers calls for a study of the social questions now agitating the toilers of the anthracite regions.

The government being founded on politics, and supposed to be conducted for the best interests of the people as a whole, we to-day find than in office are represented the willing tools of the corporations and hirelings of the capitalistic class. This should not be, but the people of the state of Pennsylvania are to blame for the condition of affairs. In this state there are almost 400,000 organized workers, a sufficient number to control, if they would but drop their affiliation with the two old political parties. For years the citizens have been humbugged and fooled by the gang of political tricksters, and at the last session of the legislature the miners received a sample of the gold brick that is doled out.

The time is at hand when the organized workers of the state of Pennsylvania and particularly of Luzerne County and the Fourth Legislative District should act in bringing about a change of political conditions and abolish many of the evils now in vogue. We will support any movement which will tend to the best interests of the masses and which will bring about a political reform.

Union Picket, Dayton, O.

The "Federationist" for June publishes the names of all senators and representatives who voted for the new Chinese exclusion bill, and wants them put on the unfair list. In the same issue an editorial warns the wage-workers against going into politics, where the politicians could most effectively be punished. Such inconsistencies will in a short time end, as the members of organized labor, like Coxey's pups, are getting their eyes opened.

Advance.

News comes over the wires that the American Labor Union has received eight applications for charters from Massachusetts. That the teamsters and shoemakers of Chicago want organizers, and that Dayton Central Labor Council has signified its willingness to affiliate in a body. While we regret that trouble should break out between the A. L. U. and A. F. of L. yet we are glad that there are so many progressive unions in the country. One thing is certain, Gomperism is a self-confessed failure and Socialists should exert themselves to the utmost to secure its overthrow at the New Orleans convention. By their endorsement of political action for trade unions, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, and many other cities have practically repudiated Gomperism. And if the A. F. of L. will repudiate it this fall an internecine strife of union against union may be avoided. "Down with Gomperism." The labor lobby must give way to the labor legislature. Politics in the union must give way to the union in politics. Socialism is our only hope.

Seattle Socialist.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, elected by an Independent Labor Party, is now scheming and begging for the Republican nomination for Governor of California.

Just what you might expect! No one but a Socialist will remain true to Labor's interests. No mere labor party can ever succeed. It must also be a Socialist party. That is, it must have Socialist principles, the only true labor principles.

The Socialist will never compromise or fuse with any capitalist party. His fundamental principle is that the interests of Labor and Capital are diametrically opposite and there can be no settlement but unconditional surrender by the capitalist class to the working class.

Mayor Schmitz simply illustrates what will always happen to any labor party or candidate or movement which does not adopt the real, genuine, true labor platform known as Socialism.

The Public.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections want an investigation into the tramp problem. The tramp problem is too easy to need an investigation. It is explained by the millionaire microbe. Idle luxury and idle misery always come and go together. They belong together. The millionaire hobo and the ragged hobo are products of the same cause. They are manifestations of the same social disease. They made their appearance at about the same time. Each is a parasite upon productive industry. Each is supported by the labor of the industrious. And the ragged hobo is the less virulent manifestation of the disease; he doesn't cost so much to keep.

Kansas City Star.

Of the great mass of magazine articles and editorials which have been written recently proposing remedies for anarchy, the most authoritative agree that the only way to prevent anarchy is to quit producing it. The laws which Congress will enact will not suppress anarchy. If they have any effect at all they will more likely stimulate than check it. For it is precisely in those countries where the most rigid repressive measures prevail that anarchy is most violent. The futility of law was one of the strongest beliefs of Thomas Carlyle. "You cannot abolish slavery by act of parliament," he said, "but can only abolish the name of it, which is very little." And this assertion was made subsequent to the formal abolition of slavery by the British parliament.

The people are awaking to the fact that something must be wrong with a system of government which produces such results. In a country where a 'submerged tenth' is an admitted element, is it any wonder that among the men, women, and children forced downward into that dark region an occasional one strikes back, even though he strikes blindly, ignorantly, wickedly?

"If you examine into the history of rogues," said John Ruskin, "you will find they are as truly manufactured articles as anything else; and it is just because our present our present system of political economy gives so large a stimulus to that manufacture that you may know it to be a false one."

Typographical Journal.

That would-be philanthropist, Andy Carnegie, has written a book. It is called "The Empire of Business," and it has been a long time since any publication was so much advertised by the press. The advance sheets of the book quote Andy as saying that "the trouble is that men are not paid at any time the proper compensation for that time. * * * What we must seek is a plan by which men will receive high wages when their employers are receiving high prices for the product and hence are making large profits, and per contra, when the employers are receiving low prices for the product, and therefore small, if any, profits, then men will receive low wages." Head between the lines. When profits are large, the employer still needs them all, "as he lives." When employees dare ask an increase of wages, the employer "stands them off" on one pretext or another as long as he can. If they strike, he gets a federal court to issue an injunction and call out the troops to protect his business. If he be like Andy Carnegie, he shoots them down, as at Homestead. Andy, your name will never be associated in the minds of the masses with any other scene in history, and your efforts to become famous only recall that bloody period and the martyrs who fell that right might prevail. "The Empire of Business" will be found on the tables of the magnates who compose the beef trust, the sugar trust, the flour trust, and others of their ilk who are robbing the people, but it has no place in the homes of the workers.

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

PARTY NOTES.

Local Los Angeles is forming a band.

Walter Thomas Mills will spend August speaking in Washington.

Comrade Debs spoke in Seattle on June 21. One of the largest halls in the city was packed with workingmen eager to hear him. He spoke also in Spokane, Elberton, and Olympia, Wash., and in Vancouver, Slocan, and Nelson, B. C. Good audiences greeted him at each point.

The Idaho State Convention of the Socialist Party will be held at Weiser on July 18. Comrade Chase is expected to be in attendance.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Utah will be held in Salt Lake City on July 24. The purpose of the convention is stated, in the official call, to be "to form a state organization and to elect such officers as may be deemed necessary to carry out and make effective the plan of organization adopted by this convention; to nominate a full state ticket; and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before the convention."

Our Colorado comrades seem to have started out to annex the whole movement. "The Toiler" of Terre Haute announces that Comrades Oneal and Reynolds have been requested to take part in the Colorado campaign. On the other hand, Comrade Wise, who was one of the prominent visiting Socialists at the Denver conventions, spoke in Terre Haute the other night to an interested crowd.

The "Social Economist" of Bonham, Tex., ceases publication, the subscription list being taken by the "Coming Nation" of Rich Hill, Mo.

The "New Era" of Sargent, Custer County, Neb., editorially denounces the fusionists who have got control of the Populist Party there, and says: "Gentlemen of the Fusion Party, your work is too coarse to be endorsed by the rank and file of your party, who in this county are now, as they always have been, opposed to fusion with the old parties. The time is ripe for the formation of the Socialist Party in this county—a party which stands unequivocally for the welfare of the wealth-producing classes, a party which will not fuse for spoils with any capitalist party on earth. Calls for the county and other conventions will soon appear. They will be mass conventions, in which all who are opposed to the old parties and to fusion with them, and who endorse the principles of Socialism, will be entitled to participate. Down with capitalism! Down with fusion! Down with scheming politicians who will barter their principles for a chance at the pie-counter!"

Every number of the "Missouri Socialist" shows an active campaign going on in St. Louis. Here, for instance, is a resumé of the official notices from the issue of June 28: General Committee meeting; Labor Press Conference; Tenth Congressional District general meeting; strike pay for benefit of labor press; Eleventh Ward open-air meeting; Excursion for benefit of labor press; First Representative picnic; meetings of First Ward Club and of five precinct clubs in that ward; meetings of ten other ward clubs and of Woman's Socialist Club; Sixteenth Ward picnic; lecture by Comrade Roche, beginning a Sunday evening series; and so forth.

Des Moines telephone girls are on strike against low wages and miserable conditions of employment. Comrade Chase took advantage of the opportunity to show how capitalism oppresses the weakest members of society and what Socialism would do for the women of the working class.

Chicago comrades held twenty-one open-air meetings last week, with about twenty-five speakers.

The "Chicago Socialist" reports great activity in the party throughout Illinois.

The Socialists of the Twenty-second Congressional District of Illinois (the coal-mining region in the southern part of the state) have chosen James Conway of Glen Carbon as their candidate. Legislative and county tickets are also being put up. Solid party organization has been effected in this region, largely through the efforts of Comrade Saunders of Chicago, and the St. Louis comrades also lent a hand.

Comrades Ray and Richardson of Indianapolis were arrested for speaking on the streets. "Obstructing the sidewalk" was the charge. The Salvation Army and street fakirs are never interfered with. The police know their business.

Akron, Ohio, was the scene of the Socialist convention for the Nineteenth Congressional District, held on the Fourth. Delegates were present from Locals Akron, Ashtabula, Conneaut, and Warren. J. J. Forrester of Akron, President of the Laborers' International Protective Union, was nominated for Congress, and the following candidates for county offices were chosen: Wm. H. Langhead, Probate Judge; J. M. Bauer, Clerk of Courts; Eugene Conroy, Sheriff; T. B. Hinman, Treasurer; F. N. Prevey, Commissioner; J. Tousey, Recorder; Geo. A. King, Coroner; C. F. Bevington, Infirmary Director. In the evening a very successful mass meeting was held, with J. J. Forrester, Max S. Hayes, Robert Bandlow, Dr. W. H. Miller, and W. H. Langhead as speakers. F. N. Prevey presiding.

The Socialist Party county and congressional convention for Cuyahoga County and the Twenty-first Congressional District of Ohio was held at Cleveland on June 29. There was a good attendance from all the branches and an admirable spirit of harmony and resolution to work hard was displayed. Harry D. Thomas, a well-known Socialist and trade unionist, was nominated for Congress and a full county ticket was put in the field, headed by W. L. Webster as candidate for Circuit Judge.—In the Twentieth Congressional District W. E. Krumrey was nominated.—A new branch has been formed in the Southeast part of the city, and is taking in many new members.—State Organizer Strickland will work in the vicinity of Cleveland from July 15 till the end of August.

H. Gaylord Wilshire and Henry C. Barter of the Longshoremen's Union will be the speakers at the Labor Day celebration in Conneaut, Ohio.

The Toledo "Times" of June 30 has an excellent three-column article on Socialism by Dr. J. S. Pyle. The "News" of the same city editorially takes Bishop Quigley to task for his misrepresentations of the Socialist movement. It is evident that the Toledo comrades are making an impression on public opinion there.

Charles D. Rayner has been nominated for Mayor by the Socialists of Minneapolis. Comrade Raymer is a member of the Retail Clerks' Association and a devoted worker for the cause. The movement in that city has gained great strength in Minnesota and especially in Minneapolis.

W. E. Walter, Socialist candidate for Governor of Michigan, is making a tour of the state, speaking at Corunna, Owosso, St. Johns, Ionia, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Albion, and other towns. —Saginaw city, county, and congressional conventions were held on the Fourth.

The "Statesman," a labor paper of Williamsport, Pa., comes out editorially, in its issue of July 4, in favor of the Socialist Party. W. I. Driesbach is the editor. Williamsport is a city of about thirty thousand people, situated in Lycoming County, and a large part of the population are employees of the Steel Trust.

Comrade Roth, Chairman of the Socialist County Committee of Luzerne County, Pa., writes under date of July 7: "The anthracite strike, the work of Comrades Spargo, Mailly, and Collins, and the literature sent in by comrades from the outside have all combined to set Socialism a-booming in Luzerne County. On June 1 we had only one local in the County—Wilkes Barre; now we have six—Wilkes Barre, Pittston, Duryea, Maltby, Edwardsville, and Hazleton; and more are coming. The County Committee met in Wilkes Barre last Tuesday evening. The attendance was large and much business transacted. The reports of the delegates from the different localities were very encouraging. Plains and Nanticoke reported that they were ready to organize, while Luzerne is waiting for the younger element to take hold. The next meeting will be held at 40 West Market street (third floor), Wilkes Barre, on the first Tuesday evening in August at 7:30 o'clock. Those localities which have not yet elected delegates are requested to do so as soon as possible. Each city, borough, and township is entitled to two delegates. District conventions will be held in the different legislative districts on the earliest possible dates for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. It has been suggested that we hold these conventions on different days during the same week and secure an able speaker to address them all. The crying need of the hour is for Socialist literature in the Polish language. Half the miners are Poles, Slavs, and Hungarians, and most of these understand Polish. Donations of Polish literature would be very welcome. These people can be easily reached in their own language." Comrades who wish to help with literature or money may address J. G. Roth, 40 W. Market street, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

H. Bent Bryan has been elected as Literature Agent by Local Newport News, Va., and residents of that city wishing for Socialist literature may see him at 231 Twenty-eighth street.

Owing to the rainy weather, the trip of the Connecticut State Organizer was limited to three days. Two good open-air meetings were held—at Norwich on July 4 and at New London on July 5, each with an attendance of about a hundred persons. The meeting at Norwich was enlivened by fusillades of blank cartridges and firecrackers, but the audience stayed to the end to listen to a discussion between the speaker and a trade unionist who thought he was a DeLeonite. Norwich is a strong union town and the men are greatly interested in the Economic League and much elated because three union men nominated by the Democratic party were recently elected to the city council. Some are ready to go farther, though, and there is a prospect of organizing in Norwich soon.

The Westchester County Committee held its regular meeting Sunday, July 6, and decided to hold a picnic on Sunday afternoon August 10, at Yonkers, for the purpose of raising money for the campaign fund. The county convention will be held at Tarrytown on July 19, at 4 p. m. Each local is to send three delegates. After the convention there will be a public meeting on Fountain Square at 8 p. m. All locals are requested to send full delegation, for there is work for all of them to do.

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the Labor Lyceum, Saturday, July 12, at 8 p. m. Nomination of officers and other important business will come up.

The meeting of the Speakers' Club held last Tuesday night at 64 East Fourth street was well attended. A number of addresses were made on the lines of general campaign propaganda work and a marked improvement was shown in the delivery of several of the new speakers. Some new material for the party is practically assured, though the Club has been in existence only two months. All comrades interested should rally to the support of the new organization. The next meeting will be on Tuesday evening, July 15.

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. holds a public meeting Friday evening, July 11, at the corner of Bleecker and Christopher streets. On Wednesday, July 16, there will be a meeting at McDougal and Bleecker streets, and on the following Saturday at Hudson and Canal. The meetings are to begin at 8:30 p. m. and comrades should be on hand promptly.

The 21st A. D. is doing good, steady work. Ten of the comrades are "chipping" in 25 cents a week to be used in sending out Socialist literature to a selected list of two hundred addresses, mostly of trade unionists, in the district. So far, each of these two hundred persons has received one copy of The Worker, one of Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," one of the Meat Trust leaflet, and a typewritten letter explaining the purposes and methods of the party. About the first of September a course of lectures will be opened and each of these men will be invited to attend and bring his friends. So far, $8 has been spent in this work and the direct results include one new party member, a contribution of $5 to the Socialist Daily Fund, and two subscriptions for The Worker.

The Kings County Committee meets at the Socialist Club, near Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Saturday evening, June 12.

The Kings County Speakers' Club meets at the rooms of the Socialist Club every Monday evening. The Club has opened very auspiciously, about fifteen new volunteer speakers attending. Comrades Furman and Goldstein have given practical advice, suggested by their own experience, difficult problems that present themselves to the young speakers have been fully discussed, and some lively debates have resulted. It is designed to make this Club a bureau for the giving out of accurate and complete information to our speakers, and for the discussion of matters of policy, that there may be harmony and consistency in the work. The Division Organizers are now arranging for out-door meetings, in which the experienced speakers will give their help.

We observe that "Advance" of San Francisco reprints from the "Painters' Journal" a good little article on Socialism contributed by Comrade Kligus of New York City.

The last number of the "International Woodcarver" prints an article on Socialism by a Brooklyn member, signing "J. S."

"Progress," a Minneapolis weekly, gives nearly the whole front page of its last number to an article by Comrade Wenonah S. Abbott, showing capitalism as the cause of drunkenness and kindred evils.

Henry C. Ferris, the Denver correspondent of the "Typographical Journal," writes in the last number of that excellent craft paper, warmly commending the action of the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners in endorsing the Socialist Party and preparing for vigorous political action on Socialist lines. He says: "In declaring for independent political action, the Western laborers have taken a step forward. By electing Socialist members to their respective legislatures, they place in those bodies men who will look after their interests, and introduce and keep to the front measures which have for their object the benefit of the laboring man."

REPORT AND APPEAL FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party met this evening with Comrade A. L. Shaw in the chair and all members present.

Upon application, charters were granted to Sumneytown, Montgomery Count; Butler, Butler County; Hazleton and Jeddo, Luzerne County; Lansford and Audenried, Carbon County; Silver Brook, Schuylkill County; and Simpson, Lackawanna County; with a total membership of two hundred and forty-three.

Speakers are being asked for in all quarters of the state. Comrade Collins organized five of the locals chartered this evening and spoke to sixteen meetings during the week.

A letter received from Mauch Chunk disclosed a misunderstanding on the part of some of the members of the purposes of the Socialist Party. In this connection Comrade Collins has been requested to visit the Local and make report to the State Committee.

Comrade Mailly organized Lansford with fifty-one members, and spoke at ten meetings during the week. Mailly will shortly leave the coal district to return to Massachusetts, leaving only one speaker on the ground, where a dozen could be placed to advantage.

Contributions for the agitation fund have been recived as follows: J. Simone, Vanderbilt, $1; L. Meyer, Newport, R. I., $5; Socialist League, Philadelphia, $4; Local Dover, N. H., $1; previously acknowledged, $111.65; total, $122.65. With this small sum we have had four speakers in the field—Comrades Vall and Spargo part of the time, and Comrades Collins and Mailly almost from the inception of the strike. The National Committee and The Worker have contributed to the maintenance of the latter.

The Democratic and Republican conventions have been held and their candidates have been nominated. Both conventions and candidates have, in capitalist fashion, ignored the miners' strike, and turned their backs to this great question which has brought gloom into two hundred thousand households and misery to nearly a million of the inhabitants of this Keystone State of capitalist slavery. In the light of these facts the State Committee is persuaded that this strike is of national importance, and should be so considered by the locals and the comrades throughout the country. The burden of bearing the light of Socialism into this dark region should not be imposed upon Pennsylvania comrades alone.

Against these capitalist political parties, whose candidates flee the strike question and district, we desire at once to send our candidate for Governor, J. W. Slayton, lately elected to the Select Council in New Castle, into the strike field to stay there till the strike ends or till Election Day dawns. If the comrades respond according to the needs, Comrade Slayton will be known by sight and name and known as the Socialist candidate by every striking miner and thousands of other wage-workers in Pennsylvania.

Comrades of the nation, the Pennsylvania State Committee, fully alive to this great opportunity, is powerless to act without your co-operation. To the end that the cause may be advanced in the state and nation, we urge upon each to see to it that their local meeting does not adjourn until the needs and opportunity of Pennsylvania and this appeal is considered.

Send all funds to J. Edelman, Treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

MAILLY'S WORK IN THE STRIKE FIELD.

William Mailly spent a couple of days in and around Pottsville last week and then proceeded to the Panther Creek Valley, speaking in the opera house at Lansford on Wednesday to a large meeting of strikers. Anthony Schlosser, district board member, spoke in Slavish.

Next day Mailly addressed a meeting of the miners' union at Coal Dale, afterwards going back to Lansford, where he again spoke and afterwards organized a local of the Socialist Party with fifty-one members.

On Friday afternoon he was the principal speaker at the Fourth of July celebration held at Lansford by the miners of the Panther Coal Valley. A parade of three thousand strikers from Nusquehoning, Summit Hill, Coal Dale, Lansford, and Tamaqua, headed by a band and drum corps, preceded the meeting, which was largely attended, notwithstanding the heat. C. J. Gilden of Coal Dale, P. Cavanaugh of Tamaqua, and F. Polzick also spoke. The celebration was one of the most successful held in years.

On Saturday evening, Mailly addressed a large open-air meeting at Nusquehoning and was warmly received. The miners of the Panther Creek Valley are among the most receptive and enthusiastic listeners to Socialism in the whole region.

Collins was at Nusquehoning on Wednesday and will speak throughout the valley.

On Sunday Mailly reached Wilkes Barre, where he lay over until Monday evening, when he proceeded to Scranton, in the meanwhile visiting Nanticoke, where he distributed literature at the convention of District No. 1, which met on Monday morning.

While in Tamaqua, upon request of the editor of the "Semi-Weekly Recorder," published in that city, Mailly wrote an article defining the position of the Socialist Party, which appeared last Tuesday. The "Recorder" is the only paper in Tamaqua openly advocating the miners' cause, and is edited by R. H. Hirsh, a young man who is favorably inclined to Socialism. The "Recorder" is pretty thoroughly read in the Panther Vreek Valley and the article should reach a large number of miners and other workingmen.

CHASE IN IOWA.

Organizer John C. Chase sends the following report to National Secretary Greenbaum for the last week, which was spent in Iowa:

"Meetings this week have all been very good. I spoke twice in Boone to very good audiences. I had an open date while in Boone, so I made arrangements and addressed an open-air meeting of several hundred people, giving them good straight Socialism. Boone is a very promising field for our movement.

"At Des Moines the meeting was held in the park pavilion, and a fine audience was in attendance. Des Moines has some very promising Socialists and prospects of a hustling organization.

"At Winterset I had one of the most successful meetings of my trip in the West. The audience was not so large as some others have been, but it was an enthusiastic one. Many farmers and others came in from the country from points twelve and fifteen miles distant. Next morning the comrades reported many converts to Socialism.

"The Albia meeting turned out well. The audience was swelled by miners from several adjoining camps, and I have made arrangements to fill in the vacant date of July 7 at one of these mining towns called Avery, providing you have made no other arrangements for me on that day."

TEXAS NOMINATES.

DALLAS, Tex., July 4.—The Socialist Party held its state convention here to-day and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, W. W. Frooman of Del Rio; Lieutenant-Governor, A. S. Martin of Bonham; Comptroller, R. D. Langworthy of San Antonio; Treasurer, M. T. Bruce of Dallas; Land Commissioner, Dr. J. W. Kynkondall of Grand Saline; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. E. Gibson of Alva; Railway Commissioner, R. C. Colcar of Bono; Attorney-General, W. H. McBride of Quinlan. The new State Committee consists of W. S. Farmer and S. J. Hampton of Bonham, M. T. Bruce and John Kerrigan of Dallas, E. B. Lapham of Gainesville, and R. S. Brice of Houston. A great mass meeting was held in the evening.

TICKET IN WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 30.—The Socialist Party of Washington yesterday placed in nomination for congress Geo. W. Scott of Seattle; D. Burgess of Tacoma, and J. C. Harkness of Northport. Thomas Neill was nominated for state supreme judge. The convention, in which two hundred and thirty-nine delegates were present in person or by proxy, was held in Germania Hall yesterday morning and afternoon. The business in hand was dispatched as quickly as possible and the labors of the delegates were completed by the close of the afternoon. In the evening a ratification meeting was held in the Carpenters' hall.

A strong and uncompromising platform was adopted and a lively campaign is to be made.

Seattle was unanimously selected as party headquarters for the state and a State Executive Committee, composed of the following comrades, was appointed: G. E. Latimer, William McDevitt, and George W. Scott of Seattle; John Mcnenzie of Spokane, and H. D. Jory of Sunnyside. A revision of the constitution, embodying some slight changes, was adopted and ordered to a referendum vote of all the members of the party.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.

BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.

A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.

"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political. Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 25c.; 25 for 50c.; 50 for $1.00; 100 for $2.50.

ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an Illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

Connecticut.

Governor—John W. Brown.
Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank.
Secretary—W. E. White.
Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.
Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.
Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.
Congressman-at-Large — George A. Sweetland.

Michigan.

Governor—William E. Walters.
Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse.
Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jeannerett.
State Treasurer—William Klaser.
Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes.
Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt.
Attorney General—John D. McFarlan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—William H. Smith.
Member of State Board of Education—Samuel R. Hoobler.

Missouri.

Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. A. H. Hull.
Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

New Hampshire.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neil.
Congress, First District—Sumner F. Claflin.
Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

New York.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "Social Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and emblem on the official ballot.

Governor—Benjamin Hanford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown.
Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott.
Attorney-General — Lawrence D. Mayes.
Comptroller—Warren Atkinson.
Treasurer—Joel Moses.
Engineer and Surveyor—Everitt L. Holmes.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

Ohio.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flumnerfelt.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma.

Delegate to Congress—T. S. Smith.

Pennsylvania.

Governor—John W. Slayton.
Lieutenant-Governor — J. Mahlon Barnes.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Harry C. Gould.

Texas.

Governor—W. W. Frooman.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. S. Martin.
Comptroller—R. D. Langworthy.
Treasurer—M. T. Bruce.
Land Commissioner—J. W. Kynkondall.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. E. Gibson.
Railway Commissioner—R. C. Colcar.
Attorney-General—W. H. McBride.

Washington.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas Neill.
Congressmen-at-Large — George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

MASSACHUSETTS CAUCUSES AND STATE CONVENTION.

Secretary Squire E. Putney of Massachusetts reports to the Socialist Party of that state as follows on the referendum vote taken by the State Committee in regard to changing the date fixed for caucuses and for state convention:

Proposition 1, To reconsider the vote calling caucuses for Sept. 12 and convention for Sept. 22, received 14 affirmative votes and 7 negative.

Proposition 2, To hold caucuses on Aug. 29 and convention on Sept. 8, had 13 affirmative and 2 negative.

Proposition 3, To hold caucuses Aug. 15 and convention Aug. 25, had 8 affirmative and 4 negative.

Accordingly, Aug. 29 is fixed as the date for caucuses, and Sept. 8 for the state convention.

The votes were counted in the presence of Vice-Chairman F. S. Schmidt and Treasurer M. J. Konikow.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

The New Jersey State Committee meets Sunday, July 13, at 3 p. m., in the headquarters of Local Essex County, 124 Market street, Newark. This being the semi-annual meeting, officers and committees are requested to submit reports in writing to the end that they may be incorporated in the report of the State Secretary, to be given to the party press, as provided by the constitution.

H. R. KEARNS, Secretary.

—Readers, this is YOUR paper. YOU should support it. One way to do that is to patronize the firms whose advertisements appear in this paper. In ordering, mention The Worker.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL
PICNIC AND GAMES
—OF THE—
PIANO & ORGAN WORKERS' INT. UNION
OF AMERICA.
SECTION GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY
—AT—
Sulzer's Westchester Park
NEAR WEST FARMS,
—ON—
SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902.
DANCING AT 12 M.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS. PRIZE BOWLING.

R·I·PANS

I have been taking Ripans Tabules for six months and find myself so much improved that I can hardly realize myself to be the same person. For a year I had been complaining with my head and the loss of appetite. I had no desire to eat and suffered so severely with the sick headache and felt so tired that I found it hard to go to my work. The doctor told me I had what they called nervouse headache, and I would have to look for a quieter place to work. One day an old lady was telling about her grandson who was using Ripans. She gave me a box of them to try. I did so, with good results, and I never felt better in my life than I do now.

At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER,
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave.
357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th Sts., New York.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERNATIONAL SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION Registered
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...
Southern Illinois.
A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.
Railroading in the United States by BEN. HANFORD ..... 5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGRADY ..... 10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE ..... 2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by ALGERNON LEE ..... 3 Cents
The Proletariat by KARL KAUTSKY ..... 5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by JOB HARRIMAN. Third Edition ..... 5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by KARL MARX and FRED'K ENGELS ..... 10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. ENGELS 5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman ..... 5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. STONE 5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by KARL KAUTSKY ..... 5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by FRED'K KNAPP ..... 10 Cents
The Adventures of JOHN MCCUE—Socialist ..... 10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by PAUL LAFARGUE } ..... 10 Cents
Social Effect of Machinery by FRANK W. COLTON }
Where we stand by JOHN SPARGO ..... 5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by ROBERT BLATCHFORD ... 5 Cents
On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" ..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, 51; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue .... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons ..... 5c.
"The Westcotts." By A. T. Quiller-Couch ..... $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford ..... 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 508 pages. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages ..... $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo ..... 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery... 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
"If that is the way to get them at actual cost. 10c cash or 25 a month for 3 months makes me joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.20
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Cloth	.50	.25
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Paper	.25	.10
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.20
Last Days of Feudal Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.20
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.20
Love's Coming-of-age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.30
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.20
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.02
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.25	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a book entitled "HOW SOCIALIST LITERATURE IS PUBLISHED," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the Only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.
"What Is Socialism?" by Mills. Per 100..10c.
"Scientific Socialism," by Mills. Per 100.20c.
"The Civilized Monkeys," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 15c.
"Abil Grabitall, Financier," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 20c.
Convenient in Size. Convincing in Argument
Send a dime for 10 weeks' subscription to The Coming Nation, an Illustrated Socialist weekly, and sample copies of the above leaflets. Address:
THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street, —District I. (Bohemian), 231 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1351 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 22,000 members and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members bel

THE LOWER COAL FIELD.

Miners' Grievances Vary Only in Detail.

Overwork, Unhealthful and Dangerous Conditions, Low Wages, Fraud and Tyranny Prevail Throughout—"Independent" Companies the Worst Exploiters—Fate of the Children.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

TAMAQUA, Pa., July 4.—The story of conditions existing in one part is about the same as that heard all over the anthracite region. It differs only in details that do not affect the general situation, but instead serve to accentuate its tragic bitterness. Low wages, open and secret robbery, innumerable petty exactions, crystallized, form one gigantic grievance against the coal operators, a grievance that can only be extinguished with the system that produced it.

Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin, and Pottsville are the principal towns in the lower district. Each forms a center for mining operations that extend for miles around and embrace from half a dozen to twenty collieries. The towns draw their chief support from the miners' wages, though the business men seem to believe that the coal companies alone provide them with sustenance.

Solidarity and Peace.

Touching each of the above named places and visiting in turn the mines surrounding them, I found the strikers quiet and peaceable, displaying no sign of weakening and evincing a determination to see the fight through to a finish. It is strange that, though I have kept on the move with my eyes open, I have failed to find the breaks and disturbances reported in the press. The breaks are always ahead of me, and the disturbances always somewhere else.

Whatever may occur after this is published, wherever I have been nothing but solidarity and peace prevails. It is true that at some places engineers and pumpmen returned to work, but they have invariably quit again when the strikers reached them. It is also true that strikers have been arrested at different points, but this was simply because the company sleuths were perniciously active in apprehending without good cause. The wonder is that there have not been more disturbances, when the aggravating methods of the coal and iron police are considered. As usual these gentry have attempted to incite trouble among the strikers to a degree almost beyond human endurance. They have walked the highways, brandishing weapons, insulting women, molesting children, and loaded up with whiskey that has made them more dangerous and obnoxious.

The Imported Thugs.

These thugs, imported from the cities' slums, have done things that would entitle them to confinement from human society for life, and if committed by strikers would have been heralded to the world as unspeakable atrocities. They are the real menace to decency and order; through the activity of union officials, many have been arrested and simply fined when the offenses justified severer punishment. These arrests have probably exceeded those of strikers at a ratio of ten to one, and even then a full quota of offenders has not been secured.

For, as in every other struggle of the kind, leniency is shown to the capitalist emissaries in cases where it would not be exercised towards strikers. In nearly all places the civil officers have displayed their customary willingness to side with the capitalist as against the worker. There are exceptions to this, but so few of them that they could be counted on the fingers of one hand. These exceptions occur generally where the officeholder is looking for re-election shortly. Long term officials, or those whose terms permanently expire soon, are not so considerate.

Old Parties Are Twins.

The political status in the towns throughout the region is about evenly divided between the two old parties, but the difference in administration is not perceptible. The officeholders, Democratic and Republican, all exhibit the same eager alacrity to obey the corporations that has distinguished their predecessors, here and elsewhere, in every similar struggle in the history of the labor movement. Notwithstanding this, the miners have preserved an unbroken front, which promises well for their conduct in the future.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company owns nearly the whole lower anthracite district. Its mines and railroads are everywhere and its power and influence are great in proportion. It dominates in every phase of activity, political, journalistic, religious, and educational. Its political domination is undisputed and whoever gets into office through the ruling parties comes under its control. The newspapers are the sorriest specimens of the kind to be seen anywhere in America. Those who support the strikers do it in that delicate way that presages an easy change of heart, and cheap advice is the chief editorial staple. Were it not that the union has shown such remarkable strength and the men such solidarity and earnestness, every paper, with few exceptions, if any, would have taken open sides with the operators long ago.

"Independent" Mines Are Worst.

And yet, while the Philadelphia and Reading is so omnipotent here, bad as conditions are at its mines, they are much worse at those managed by individual operators. This comes about through the dependency of these "independent" small capitalists. They are under obligations to the Coal Trust, have to pay heavy royalties, and compete both in transportation and in the market with the monopoly. This compels the use of methods the trust can afford to ignore, through its impregnable position. So it is that company stores, outrageous docking, higher rents, inferior ventilation are more in vogue at these "independent" collieries and in a worse form than under the Reading company.

Except as in cases like this, the dockage system that afflicts the miners in the middle and upper districts does not obtain to any great extent in the lower one. It was almost entirely wiped out years ago. Nevertheless it is estimated that at least two cars out of every fifty loaded by the miner is retained for "dirty coal." A more rigid system exists, however, under which the miners' cars are examined spasmodically, and the miner laid off if a certain amount of slate is found. A second or third offence means discharge. As it is impossible to keep the coal entirely clean, it can be understood what effect this system has upon men to whom a job means everything.

The Contract System.

The laborer system exists in a worse form here than elsewhere. It is known as the contract system. Under it one miner can employ as many as four laborers. He contracts with the operator either to drive a gangway or to rob pillars and stumps. The laborers received $10.20 a week, six days of ten hours before the 1900 strike, but since then 10 per cent. advance has been added, and only nine hours are worked.

Under this system the contractor sometimes makes four or five dollars a day, sometimes not one-fourth of that, because the peculiar formation of coal precludes arriving at a definite sum by which the contract can be made surely profitable. Sometimes the coal is easy to mine, at other times very difficult, but the contractor takes his chances. It happens therefore that the contract miner can make good wages at times, and at others lose money, for the laborers' pay and the expenses run on just the same. The union is working toward the abolition of the system, though the companies favor it, for the following reason: If they had to pay for mining according to the kind of coal worked, good and bad, it would cost them much more than paying a uniform rate for good and bad coal alike. Through this system, the companies have been known to get coal out of bad places at as low a cost as five cents a ton, when otherwise it would have cost them much more.

In the breasts, or chambers, the miners work in pairs, or "butties," and their wages are estimated to fall below $300 a year in most cases. The price paid for mining is shamefully low. Cars supposed to hold three and three and a half tons, are only paid from 55 cents to 80 cents a car, according to the vein. Breaker boys receive from $2.50 a $3 for six days of ten hours. Company miners work ten hours and receive $8 a week, and gangway laborers share the same fate. Gangway bosses receive usually $2 a day. For three days time erecting batteries in breasts the miner receives only $3.70. They are trying to get $6.

Company Houses.

Owing to the formation of coal, as before stated, the miners in the lower region do not ask for coal to be weighed. They demand increase of wages, eight hours and better conditions. They might well ask also for the destruction of some of the company houses in the district. It is hard to say where the worst hovels are, but I think those I saw around Mahanoy City, and between Shamokin and Pottsville deserve that appellation. They are to be seen to be appreciated in all their dismal ugliness. Erected years ago, they are held together by strips of wood until hardly an original plank remains. How they withstand the vicissitudes of time is a problem. For these the company charges three to six dollars a month, three and four rooms, and the rent has paid for their cost years and years ago. In every place the houses owned by the miners themselves, built frequently with their own labor in their spare time, are much superior in every way to the company owned buildings.

Men Worked Out.

Travelling through the region, meeting and conversing with the miners, one is struck with the similarity of appearance among them. They all look worked out, their faces are sunken, the cheek bones protruding and their bodies lack flesh. Many are tall and muscular, but few, very few, look stout and robust. In fact, by actual count, I have only seen four really stout miners on the whole trip, and then they were unnaturally and abnormally fat. The engineers seem the healthiest of all the strikers I've seen.

But it is not to be wondered at that the miners and laborers look thin and haggard. Their work is not only dangerous but hard, and it is performed in bad air (through poor ventilation) among poisonous gases, lamp and dynamite smoke. Stand at the mouth of a mine and smell the air emerging to realize somewhat the conditions under which the miner earns his scanty livelihood.

It follows naturally that miners' asthma is a common complaint. Few men over 35 but are afflicted with it, more or less. Coal dust chokes the lungs and makes young men wheezy and scant of breath. I have met several not yet forty years old who had not worked for months because they could not stand the air and dust in the mines any longer. As one victim said: "The life makes old men out of young ones." Many are disfigured for life through gas explosions, premature shots, falls of coal and other accidents. Some are actually repulsive to look at, many of them young boys who should still be in school.

Fate of the Children.

Let it be remembered that children are forced into the mines to suffer from the same conditions. Door boys, switch tenders and others have to work in bad air with dangers on every hand. Keeping this in mind, one understands why the boys are emaciated and bloodless. Nothing more pitiable can be seen in the region than this. Indeed, it is doubtful if anything more horrible than this merciless sacrifice of youth to capitalist greed is to be seen anywhere within the confines of civilization. If their fathers could but view it with eyes free from fear of want, of fealty to false political ideals, of stupid prejudice, and keen with love and desire for better lives for their children, they would join with us to rescue the helpless ones, boys and girls alike and assist in establishing a system that would sweep child slavery and murder into the yawning limbo of deservedly dead and damned things.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

HELP THE CLERKS.

Grocery Employees in Battle with Butler.

They Are Fighting for Shorter Workday—Grocer King Proposes to Crush the Union—Workers of Other Trades Should Aid the Clerks.

The organized grocery clerks of New York City are engaged in a fight with James Butler, the Grocery King, in which they deserve the support of all workingmen—and of workingmen's wives, too, be it observed, since the wives generally do the marketing and can do much to aid the clerks by avoiding Butler's numerous stores until the trouble is satisfactorily settled.

The demands of the clerks are very moderate—far too moderate, any Socialist will say. What they call for is that the grocery stores be closed at 7 p. m. five nights in the week and that their union be recognized.

A Broken Agreement.

A year ago the Grocery Clerks' Union had made considerable progress in their effort to establish a shorter workday. A large number of grocers had agreed to close at 7 o'clock, Butler among them. Butler, however, did not hold to the agreement. He resumed the system of excessively long hours which had formerly prevailed and declared war upon the Union. As Butler has over a hundred stores in different parts of the city, with which the other merchants are compelled to compete, the clerks thought it best to concentrate their fight upon Butler and to release the other merchants from the agreement until they could put all on an equal footing.

The recognition of the union is, of course, necessary to the enforcement of any such agreement, especially in the case of a large employer such as Butler.

Peter E. Monahan, President of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 496, writes as follows of what followed Butler's abandonment of the early-closing system and of the fight which ensued:

Butler's Attack on the Union.

"A persistent and underhand effort was then made to disrupt the Grocery Clerks' Union. Men were threatened with discharge if they did not immediately send in their resignation to the local, other employers were approached and importuned to discharge their union help, a blacklist was put in circulation, low hirelings were placed at the doors of the union meeting room to spy and to report the names of those present, and nothing was left undone to make it impossible for a union clerk to earn a living in New York.

"The grocery clerks alone, of all the wage-earners in the community, were forbidden to exercise their lawful right to organize to better their conditions. * * *

"The financial and moral support of every labor organization is freely given to the clerks whom all trade unionists admire because they possess the intelligence to know their rights, the manhood to demand them, and the backbone to fight for them to the bitter end. The Clerks' Union has taken deep root in the soil of Manhattan and will flourish and bring forth good fruit. * * *

Hardships of the Clerks.

"The man who through greed or obstinacy blocks the way to an earlier closing has much to answer for. He subjects not only his own employees but every other grocery clerk in the city to a life of unnecessary hardship, keeping him away from his family and friends when they need and have every right to expect his company, making his lot one of continuous toil and shutting out of his existence every ray of social sunshine.

"Just think of a clerk never seeing his children by daylight from week's end to week's end, having no chance to enjoy their society, study their character, or mould their minds. Surely any man responsible for the continuance of such hardships to the clerks, as unjust as it is unnecessary, must be devoid either of conscience or the power to reflect on the evil he helps to perpetuate. May he soon see the errors, and the fatal folly of his ways.

"Meanwhile the clerks, with the aid of every trade union in the metropolitan district, will fight on till their fair and reasonable demands are granted."

Certainly every Socialist in the city should use his influence to help the clerks in this fight and to enlist others for the same object. The boycott against Butler should be vigorously pushed until he is made to concede at least the very small demands of his employees.

The Servile Press.

President Monahan reports that, through the fear of losing Butler's advertising or the hope of getting it, almost the whole public press of the city is closed against the statement of the clerks' case. The Social Democratic papers, he says, form a rare and honorable exception, in that they stand for the interests of the workers at whatever cost.

The Worker would suggest, not only that every Socialist help the clerks to the full extent of their power, but also that every clerk make himself familiar with the principles and objects of the Socialist movement. They will find that the Social Democratic Party offers a remedy for the evil of which they complain, that it is the political party of the working class and that the increase of its vote is the surest and quickest way to get shoter hours and better conditions of labor.

WARNING FROM LOS ANGELES.

The Los Angeles "Socialist" and the "Union Labor News" of the same city announce that an attempt is being made to flood the place with imported workingmen in order to break the power of the local labor movement, which has shown an aggressive spirit. Workingmen should not be deluded by advertisements or circulars inviting them to come to Los Angeles for employment, as, if they do so, they will simply become helpless tools of certain particularly vicious employers against the unions.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

FOR THE DAILY.

General Meeting in Labor Lyceum Last Monday.

Plans Discussed at Length, but Action Deferred till August Meeting—Mass Meeting to Be Held in Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association was held last Monday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, with Comrade Loewenthal in the chair.

Four comrades were proposed for membership and two applicants were admitted to the Association.

The report of the Board of Management was then received and its recommendations as to the rights, powers, and duties of the conference of trade unions and kindred organizations were thoroughly discussed. No action had been taken on these matters when, at a late hour, the meeting adjourned.

The attendance was not so large as usual, and members should not fail to be present at the next monthly meeting, which will be held on August 4.

The Board of Management will meet at the Labor Lyceum on Monday evening, July 14, and all members of the Board are expected to attend.

On Sunday, July 20, a general meeting of Brooklyn comrades will be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, to arrange plans for carrying on the work in that borough. Good speakers will address the meeting and all who are interested in the establishment of the Socialist Daily should be present.

Comrades are again requested not to forget their pledges made to the Socialist Daily Fund, and to forward their instalments regularly and promptly every month to Secretary Butscher at 64 E. Fourth street.

The Week's Report.

Pressure of other matter prevents the publication of the list of pledges and cash payments for the week. These will appear, along with next week's list, in the following issue. The summary for the week ending July 7 is as follows:

New pledges	$75.00
Previously acknowledged	6,290.80
Total pledged	$6,365.80
Cash receipts: On pledges, $50.25; contributions, $31.95	$82.20
Previously acknowledged: On pledges, $1,182.25; contributions, $750.08	1,932.33
Total cash	$2,014.53

REIGN OF TERROR.

Persecution of Puerto Rico's Organized Workers.

Public Authorities Sanction Attacks on Trade Unionists and Socialists by Capitalists' Hired Thugs—A Sad Specimen of American Institutions.

Three weeks ago The Worker published a communication from Puerto Rico, telling of the systematic persecution of Socialists and trade unionists being carried on there by gangs of "toughs" or "bravos," organized by capitalist agents and protected by the government.

National Secretary Greenbaum has forwarded to us the following later report:

"Further advices from San Juan, Puerto Rico, state that warrants have been issued for the arrest of fifteen members of the Socialist Party by the authorities. Our secretary, Saturnino Dones, and many other comrades have fled to escape persecution. The party is temporarily disorganized as a result.

"A band of outlaws, organized under the name of 'Las Turbas,' is used by the authorities to terrorize the trade unionists and Socialists and to compel them to disband their organizations. An 'official investigation' of these outrages is now in process."

We can easily guess that the official investigation will end in an official "whitewash" of the guilty persons.

From the time when the island was seized by the United States during the Spanish war down to the present day, the Puerto Rican workingmen have been more severely oppressed than they were under Spanish rule. The Spanish landlords and other capitalists were greedy and cruel, of course, but they were also lazy and careless. The American capitalists, who now have the upper hand, equal them in rapacity and far surpass them in energy.

The re-adjustment of the monetary system and the administration of the tariff (in spite of McKinley's talk about "plain duty" and Roosevelt's effusions on "the dictates of honor") were carried on in such a way as to reduce wages and increase the cost of living for the working class.

In the midst of the misery thus produced, agents of the Sugar Trust were allowed to make false representations to the unemployed and starving workers in order to induce them to go into what they found to be a still worse slavery in Hawaii; and when mere lying did not suffice, they resorted to fraud and kidnapping for the same purpose, and did it with impunity.

Under both the military and the civil administration, unions have been suppressed, workingmen's meetings broken up, strikers clubbed, bayonetted, or shot, and organizers thrown into prison, with or without trial, either under old Spanish laws, or on charges of conspiracy, sedition, inciting to violence, contempt of court, and the like, so familiar to the workingmen of the United States.

Through all this persecution, however, the Puerto Rican workingmen have shown a brave and liberty-loving spirit; and if they have to bow for a time to the present storm, they will soon rise with a stronger and better organization than before, to struggle for industrial as well as political freedom.

THE TRUSTER AND THE BUSTER.

The man we send to fight the trusts
We know can only bluster;
And tho' we bid him "Bust the trust,"
We do not trust the buster.
—Kansas City Star.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

My newspaper informs me that the government of the United States had consigned a quantity of coffins to the Philippine Islands last year, which, taken commercially, exceed the money value of all our imports from those unprofitable dependents. This news should silence such critics as are disposed to call the disinterestedness of expension into question; it proves how happily coined was the phrase "manifest destiny" as applied to our relations with the Filipinos. This singular example of foresight for the destined and our awareness in dealing with the needs of an inferior race, when it becomes politically linked to a superior race, would be marvellous had it not been for our Indian history. N. B.—Looking at the bottom of the abovesaid newspaper item I find that the coffins were intended for our own soldiers and sailors, I therefore withdraw the above remarks and ask The Worker to wink for me.

The coal owners of Pennsylvania, who determined, from the first, that this and all future strikes shall be settled, not by arbitration, but by violence and by the violence of the state and national troops upon the persons of the miners, are likely to have their way. Our President has been waiting, all have been waiting for some accident to settle the strike; anything but the strikers themselves and righteousness.

Very few men of late years have attained to any great public office without a university degree. Whether it was in the light of this fact that our great college President, Teddy, got his degree, or whether the college degree gets the average man, who can say. One thing is plain. At Princeton, where the honor principle in examinations has hitherto prevailed, they will be obliged to drop it. Cribbing has become so common and notorious there that even the authorities of Princeton blush for the intellectual aristocracy they are palming off on the world. Out of the loins of commercialism comes no generation that will "pass" on the honor system.

What is the constitution between friends. What is a city ordinance? or the health of the people who must stay in Manhattan among friends at the seaside? Who supposes for a moment that in the present stage of civilization any law will be enforced, however good and necessary in itself, the enforcement of which would have the effect of helping a number of strikers who are out in the interests of labor organization or increase of wages? If we had no other light on the subject, the pall of bituminous darkness now settling on smokehattan island, in spite of the law, should convince us that capitalism knows no law that will reform or diminish capitalism. Workmen must protect themselves.

Between what is called the "spirit of the law" and the "letter of the law" lies all the range for that fertility of resource and rascality through which the lawyer and judge graduate to success or failure. Judge Tierney drops the letter of the smoke law in New York for what he deems the spirit of it, and is honored as a good judge. Judge Lindsay of Kentucky declares that corporation lawyers are demoralizing the public conscience by advising according to the letter of the law only, and all the anarchists of the world take the same view of it. Only one word explains all; that word is war. The lawyers' war is the class war.

The strike of the freight handlers in Chicago will prove to have been the most important in the country if they succeed, as they threaten to demand, in making the issue between themselves and the bosses to be simply the right of an organization of labor to be recognized. It is only in America that the dastardly concerted attempt among capitalists to deny that right has become the basis of civil war. When once definitely put this will be recognized by all men as the "crux" of it, and the end of the war will be thus brought nearer.

It was always a subject of curiosity to me know what is the principle upon which we assume that it takes a rich man always to give a certificate of good character to a poor man; and yet the rich man never feels called upon to give "references" as to moral character to his late employee. Here is a rich tenement-house owner of New York charged with stealing a lot of jewelry. "Impossible," cry his friends; "a man of faultless character. Ask any banker." The banker cries, "Impossible. I could be no more astonished than by stealing myself." Of course, nobody asks for more impossibility; no one refers to the tenants.

It was long realized by professional politicians of this city that the brief season of election time did not afford leisure for disfranchising their opponents with security. In the hurry they were prone to do the thing roughly and so leave them open to appeal. But in the Board of Elections we have a squad of nippers who can take their time all the year round and do it well. Commissioner Voorhees boasts that the recent and supplementary registrations for primaries will witness a great cutting down. To be sure, it will; that's what you're there for, Commissioner.

Although the law of the economic determination of our morals operates generally on circles too wide for satisfactory specific application in our private experiences, yet one may find occasional cases of it. Take Vice-President Baldwin of the Long Island; he is moral in the anti-Coney Island sense of the word. It is not at all probable that the Long Island vice-president (or anti-vice-president) is conscious of the efficient cause; while others will readily remember that the Long Island system has no terminus at Coney Island. A careful perusal of other rich members of reform movements would throw much similar additional light on economic determinism. Who opposes savage nakedness and favors missionary enterprise more than the Manchester school?

The great statesmen among us, and there are many of us besides Hanna, who are willing to let another great nation help us in solving our problems, will hear with joy that Japan wants to buy from us the Philippine Islands. The school of BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION now therefore confronts the offer of its life. Shall it be benevolence without assimilation or assimilation without benevolence? Hanna and I may be divided on this question, so may other great statesmen. But what think you, fair reader? We have been admiring Japan with our whole stock of adjectives in the newspapers for some years. Here you are. On the spot, progressive, commercial. On the gold basis—a hospitable friend to missions and a great admirer of the United States. Oh, that we only knew how to get rid of a bad bargain!

The philanthropic capitalists among the Jews are very eager to confuse and retard the natural progress of mankind through economic classes by reforming the old muddle of the twelve tribes, and fancying that in spite of international and all other diversity they are one solidarity. I would be among the last to utter a syllable against any real large unification of men with a bottom to it. But fake unification like this is only race division with another name. Let every Jew join his class as economics ordain.

What a melting moment; what a tender scene that must have been which took place between dear old Senator Lodge of Washington and dear old Buencamino of Manila? The one pleading with tearful and patriotic fervor for the possession of an old steel pen; and the other with pious reluctance yielding the precious relic only to the sobs of Manila's Portia. Oh dear, dear, what it would have been worth as a piece of patriotic education to be there! The pen was that very one with which Our President signed the Philippine government bill. After this exhibition of blarney who shall say that the Filipinos do not understand the principles of government by duplicity and devotion.

It is said that where there is much smoke there must be some fire. Another thing, however, may be said of much smoke, as a fire indicator, and that is, that "Where there is much smoke there is usually very little fire; and patriotism is no exception to this rule when it smokes." The desperate imitation of patriotism which the Republican and Democratic gentlemen gave the other day as the "Chamber," or lower house of Congress, broke up was most fiercely bituminous. Amidst a scene almost like a Wall Street frenzy of hat blacking, accompanied with "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and "He's a jolly good fellow" mixed together like a fugue, the "good fellow" being the chamber president pro tem, who thereupon tried to sing, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," but broke down, having forgotten the words—amidst such a scene the little fire of patriotism of the present Congress went out, to smoulder amidst trust accounts and other forms of national prosperity until next election.

The Emperor of Russia, who is probably the worst informed "respectable" man in his empire as to what is going on in his empire, is inviting some couple hundred of better informed persons to come to court and tell him what's the matter with people, and to offer him some suggestions as to what act of grace, performable by himself, will satisfy the malcontents and settle the trouble. That is just where the majesty of Russia is off its base; the Emperor can no longer "graciously" settle the malady of Russia. He can do nothing but try to be just, and that would be very ungracious to his friends, the nobles.

Slightly varying the geography and the titles, we have the same trouble here in our own country. The most serious question on earth, called "the labor question," is afflicting us here as it is afflicting "Holy Russia." Our emperor, like his brother of St. Petersburg, sends for somebody who is an expert to tell him what's the matter with the miners. He does not know apparently. He is suffering from an Imperial lack of information. That is a couple of weeks ago. He has received the information and there's an end on't. He has learned what the Russian will have learned when he gets his information, that as head of a political ring he can do nothing but smash the ring. So they will both wait. "Maybe the miners, maybe the peasants will submit. Pray God they may."

VAIL IN ROCHESTER.

Speaks to a Crowded House, Discussing Meat Trust and Coal Trust from Socialist Standpoint.

(Note.—This communication was in type for our last issue, but pressure of other matter compelled us to leave it out on the make-up. We ask the indulgence of the Rochester comrades for the delay. The matter is still timely. Neither the Meat Trust nor the Coal Trust has deserted us.—Ed.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 24.—Last night, at Shoemakers' Hall, Comrade Charles H. Vail spoke to a very large and crowded audience on the subject: "What Shall We Do with the Beef and Coal Trusts?" Comrade William Thurston Brown, pastor of Plymouth Church, introduced the speaker, who said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and friends:—It was always a pleasure to return to Rochester, and I can assure you that I am pleased for the opportunity to be here to-night and see this large audience. I noticed, this afternoon in the headquarters, for the first time, that my subject would be: "What Shall We Do with the Meat and Coal Trusts?" The subject, although not one of my own selection, is one that I do not object to discussing—especially the Meat Trust, by experience. Anyone who has to live these days and is not a complete vegetarian realizes that it costs to live; that it costs to buy meat; and among the solutions, the Socialists have a solution all by itself which is, we believe, the only method by which relief can come to the people.

"There are trusts. That does not need to be emphasized. Notwithstanding the President's and Attorney-General's bluffs, they are here just the same. The powers that be think they are under obligation to do something; they are making gallery plays to make the people believe that they are going to put the Meat Trust out of business. But the trusts are here at the same old stand, charging the same prices and in some instances higher ones. The trusts own everything in sight, they are not afraid of any of the bluffs. They all come after you in turn; the Meat Trust comes along and gives you a swipe; then the Coal Trust comes next winter; then another one comes along and takes its turn; they all own the whole business. The great capitalists are interminglied and interlinked in the ownership of the tools of production and means of distribution.

"Now, if you are going to kick, whom are you going to kick? Kick hard, but kick yourselves for voting the capitalists in power. While you are kicking, they are raising the prices, charging more and more abominable prices. If you vote for it, you have no right to kick unless you kick yourselves. (Applause.)

"Every man who votes for what he is getting should hire a boy to kick him around the block. Just so long as you vote for what you do not want, you must expect exactly what you are getting. Just so long as you vote the old party tickets, which are capitalist tickets, of course, there can come no relief.

"The Socialists says we have got to live here in this world; we must eat; we must supply our needs here, food, shelter, and clothing.

"Inasmuch as we have got to live here and stay here, and we have our great social needs, it would seem to me that the people themselves should get together and produce and receive the commodities at the exact cost of production. What is the use of turning over our own livelihood to irresponsible persons and allowing them to run the tools of production for private profit, allowing them to produce these things solely for their own emolument?

"You put the ownership of the tools of production into the hands of irresponsible persons; and they are becoming fewer and fewer; you allow them to own the machinery which is necessary to your very livelihood, by your votes; thus you allow them to monopolize your very existence.

"The Socialist says we have got to should organize and own the things collectively which are collectively necessary for their existence. We stand for the collective ownership of the means of production and the private ownership of the means of consumption.

"When the capitalist class allows you to work at the machine, they take all you produce and then give you back sufficient in wages to allow you to live. The supply of labor is so tremendous, on account of displacement by improved machinery, that the individual does not count now. Because the laboring class is serviceable to the owning class they will see to it that your wages as a class will fall so low that you can barely live. Very often, lately, you read in the papers how some servant girl has demonstrated that she can live for ten cents a day. They would like to have you live on ten cents a day if you could, and then they would lower your wages to that standard. Every dollar's worth of product is absorbed by the capitalist class and they give you just enough back so that you can exist.

"The secret of their power is because they have the ownership of the public powers. Down in Pennsylvania today, where the 147,000 men are on strike, the capitalists are the owners of the mines. They can say to those men: You shall not operate these mines unless you operate them as I prescribe. They say that they have nothing to arbitrate. That is so; they own the mines, and in order to live, the miners must ask the owners for the opportunity to work, and it is all one-sided—nothing to arbitrate. But the conditions have become so bad that the miners have had to combine so as to live, and in order to live they have had to strike.

"Every dollar's worth of coal which is mined is produced by labor. The value of the coal is what the labor costs to produce that coal. The operators did not make it; why should we allow them to monopolize that which God put in the ground? (Applause.) What we demand is the entire value of our toil; the mines to be operated by the people collectively for the benefit of the people. Under public ownership, the laborers would get the very best wage, the very best hours of service, and then the community would be able to get that coal at the exact cost of producing it. Under Socialism, these workers would receive the greatest benefit because they would get the very shortest hours of service, for the very reason that their toil in the mines is the most disagreeable. You have noticed that the fellow who works the hardest gets the least; and the fellow who works the least gets more; and the fellow who does nothing at all gets most.

"In the coal fields, every two or three years we come face to face with the great class struggle, and each class is trying to overreach and get the better of the other class. Just so long as a system exists where there is class antagonism, just so long there will be the strike, the lockout, and you cannot live. You have had more strikes since the Peace Conference than before. The only way to do away with lockouts is to abolish the cause—private ownership of the means of production and di stribution. When you would vote to have public ownership, then you would abolish all classes and the interests of all the people would be identical. Public ownership of the mines, together with all the machinery of production, would at once, my friends, obliterate the evils from which the people complain. Get a system where a man will not have to skin someone in order to succeed. Economic conditions control all their actions. Make the conditions right, and then you can mould character and have right living; you must have conditions that keep men right seven days in the week, not only on Sunday. (Applause.)

"Under Socialism, if a man followed his self-interest, he would be serving the public and himself in return. Just so long as you have a class interest you cannot obliterate the results. Remove the power from the capitalists' hands by making these great social tools the common property of all the people. Make the railroads, the factories, the slaughter houses, the packing houses, the mines, which are necessary for the production and distribution of commodities used by the people, the common property of all the people, and you have solved the question. They have become social tools and must be socially owned. All you can do otherwise is to kick. What good does that do you?

"Suppose we go without meat, as one man suggested to me. Then someone else will have you. We could eat potatoes, flour, etc., but the price would go up on account of the increased demand for those foodstuffs, then you would be no better off than before. You might just as well be contented to let the Meat Trust have you as any other.

"The only solution of the trust problem is to have the people own them. The Socialists have been telling you that for years that the trust would get you. They have all had you now. Either you must own these trusts, or they will own you. We cannot go backward. We cannot destroy the trusts unless you destroy every bit of machinery and put every inventor in prison, or you would have another trust. It is more advantageous to produce on a large scale than on a small one; then in the name of common sense you ought to own the trusts.

"There are two sets of fleecers. The question between the Republican and Democratic parties is simply whether you are going to be fleeced by the little capitalist or the large capitalist. The laboring class would be no better off, no matter which did the fleecing. A dog would be no better off if he had more fleas. (Applause.) We Socialists say that there shall be no patch work in a system which is no good. You must change the whole system, and the liberation of the laboring class means the liberation of humanity.

"If you do not want to be skinned by the Meat Trust or the Coal Trust, join a political party which stands for the public ownership of those trusts—the Social Democratic Party. The only way you can emancipate yourselves is to organize and get possession of the public powers and legislate for your own interests. The capitalists have shown you how they can legislate for their own interests; follow their example and legislate for yours."

The speaker here told how the people in Milwaukee brought their mayor to time by doubling the Socialist vote. He said: "You needn't even elect a man to make them fear you. If you vote the old-party tickets, they know they have you in line and they do not fear you; but you join a political labor party and show your strength, and you can get anything you want. Just so soon as you vote for what you want, you will get it; but just so long as you vote for what you do not want, you will never get anything."

The speaker next told how the voters were only allowed to show "how" they might be skinned after Election Day, by citing interesting cases from the Republican and Democratic campaigns. The capitalists pay the bills of the campaign and then own the one selected; and the worker shouts and throws up his hat, and doesn't know he was bamboozled. (Applause.)

EHCSIM.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

GRAND FAMILY OUTING

OF ALL READERS AND FRIENDS OF THE

"NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG"

and **"WORKER"**,

—ON—

SUNDAY, JULY 13,

—AT—

FUEHRER'S WOODS HOTEL AND PARK

JACKSON AVE. AND TRAINS MEADOW ROAD, NEWTON, L. I.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS. BEGINNING AT 10 A. M.

Flushing Avenue Cars, via Jackson Avenue, from Thirty-fourth and Ninety-second Street Ferries Direct to the Park.

FACTORY TO POCKET

Great Mistakes. YOU WILL make one if you purchase a Watch or article of good 3 weive before reading our illustrated catal gue, describing our new way of doing business.

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO.,
175 Broadway, near Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 16. NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

TWO YEARS' HISTORY OF THE S. D. P. OF NEW YORK.

Report of the Outgoing State Committee to the Convention of July 4.

A Review of the Work Done for Socialism in the State from 1900 to 1902, with Account of Party Organization and Recommendations for Future Work.

The last state convention of our party was held in the Labor Lyceum, New York, on Saturday, June 16, 1900, and was composed of delegates of the Socialist Labor Party (Henry L. Slobodin, New York, National Secretary), and of the old Social Democratic Party (Theodore Debs, Chicago, National Secretary). A State Committee of nine members was elected at that convention, namely, Wm. Butscher, H. Schlueter, F. Schlueter, L. Jablinowski, I. Phillips, C. W. McCullough, Jos. Barondess, Emil Neppel and Leonard D. Abbott. Butscher, Barondess, H. Schlueter and McCullough subsequently resigned. William Edlin also served for a short time on the committee and resigned. The vacancies were filled by Chris Bub, Herman Reich, John Assel and Henry L. Slobodin. The officers of the committee have been: Neppel, financial secretary; F. Schlueter, treasurer; Reich, literature agent; and Abbott, corresponding secretary.

THE STATE TICKET.

The State ticket nominated by the convention was: Ben Hanford, for Governor; Wm. Butscher, for Lieutenant-Governor; Philip Jackson, for Secretary of State; Eugene V. Brewster, for Attorney-General; Frank Sieverman, for State Comptroller; Leonard D. Abbott, for State Treasurer, and Henry Stahl, for State Engineer.

In nominating Eugene V. Brewster, the convention deviated, for the moment, from the established policy that only Socialists actively affiliated with the party shall be nominated as its candidates. The penalty for such laxity was prompt. While a candidate of th party, Eugene V. Brewster wrote letters to the newspapers indorsing the Republican party and McKinley. The State Committee promptly compelled him to sign his resignation as a candidate of the Social Democratic Party and nominated Henry L. Slobodin to fill the vacancy.

COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES.

At the time the State Committee assumed office the Social Democratic party had no legal standing whatever in the State of New York, and the first task with which the Committee was confronted was that of taking the steps necessary to give the Party legal recognition by securing a place on the official ballot. The requirements of law were that not less than 6,000 signatures of qualified voters be attached to the nomination petitions, each acknowledged by a notary, and not less than fifty signatures of residents in each of the sixty counties of the state. The latter condition rendered the task a gigantic one. Comrade Henry L. Slobodin was elected Special Organizer, without salary, to take charge of this work and Comrades H. W. Wessling and I. Phillips were engaged to go through the state to collect signatures to the petitions. In this they have acquited themselves well. Valuable assistance was also received from Wm. Lippelt, of Rochester; Wm. Wollnik, of Troy, and several other comrades of various party locals in the state, with the final result that 11,856 signatures were filed by Comrades Hillquit and Slobodin at Albany on September 29, 1900.

The State Committee adopted the Arm and Torch as the official emblem of the party in this state.

The Campaign of 1900.

A vogorous campaign was carried on. Three campaign leaflets were issued and 100,000 copies of each were published and circulated. Several hundred thousand cards and smaller pieces were also distributed. Comrade Hanford made a complete tour of the state, and Comrade Phillips spoke as far as Syracuse. A great campaign meeting was held in the Cooper Union, New York, at which Eugene V. Debs was the principal speaker. As a result, 13,403 votes were polled on Election Day, giving to the Social Democratic Party official standing in New York Stae. The vote did not come up to the sanguine expectations of some of our more enthusiastic comrades, but the discord in the Socialist movement hampered greatly the work of agitation. The existence of two Socialist parties was a subject of constant bewilderment for those who, while not Socialists, were inclined to listen to our arguments. The Socialist Labor Party confined its efforts to dragging of the name of Socialism through the mire.

Local Elections.

In the spring and autumn of 1901, and in the spring of this year, local tickets were nominated throughout the state and an encouraging vote was registered. In some places, as Peekskill, Frankfort and Watertown, the vote has shown evidence of considerable progress.

The municipal elections of 1901 in New York City attracted the interest of the entire country. The capitalists made an effort to wrest the government of the city from a peculiar gang of political bandits known as Tammany Hall. Again was sounded the time-worn political shibboleth of Reform. The real issues of the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class were confused and disguised, in a bungling fashion, true, but sufficiently to deceive the bulk of the working population of this city. Reform trotted out its fattened pet, Seth Low, and Jerome was rung in as the people's lawyer. And again did many Socialist voters divide their sympathies and split their ticket between Socialism and Reform. Their disenchantment was prompt and thorough. Devoid of the intelligence of an ordinary professional politician, Seth Low did not know how to disguise his want of sympathy with the people who elected him. Besides his inept stupidity in political matters is a standing wonder to this community. However, when the interests of his millionaire friends were at stake, he showed signs of intelligence. So after the collision in the tunnel, he at first nodded approval to the public clamor for the introduction of electricity as a motive-power in the tunnel, but a mad note from his friend Vanderbilt sufficed to change his mind. Even his friends now demand that he parade less in public his capitalist proclivities. The tunnel collision was the cause of another accident, the explosion of the People's Lawyer Jerome. After the smoke of his loud boasts and dire threats against all creation had cleared away, the amazed public saw that the result of Jerome's proceedings against the New York Central was an indictment of the engineer Wisker, which was an exoneration of the New York Central.

Trade Unions and Labor Laws.

The trade unions of this state continue their pitiful policy of hanging on to the coat tails of all sorts of "friends of labor," with the same pitiful result. After many years of lobbying in Albany the trade unions succeeded in forcing through the legislature a law compelling the state and municipal contractors to pay to their employees the prevailing rate of wages. The Court of Appeals promptly declared the law unconstitutional. The same fate awaited the Dressed Stone law. Such labor laws as are not set aside by the courts are simply not enforced. Why should they be? The unions are dominated by professional "leaders" who year after year betray the working class to their capitalist pay-masters. But we must not pass without noticing the fact that the Central Federated Union of New York City instructed its delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor to vote for a Socialist resolution, thus bearing witness to the ever-growing latent force of Socialism.

Our militia has again been in requisition against workingmen. During the Albany trolley strike, the Twenty-third Regiment, the same which bravely shot a woman in the back during the Brooklyn trolley strike and as ravely stayed at home during the Spanish-American war, was put into the field against the strikers. The tin-soldiers in drunken debauchery succeeded in shooting two bystanders. The "boys in blue" earned the praises of the "coming our way" and "friendly to labor" New York "Journal."

Propaganda and Agitation.

The State Committee carried on agitation in proportion to its means. Several agitation tours have been organized by the State Secretary. Comrades Job Harriman and Charles H. Vail have each made two complete tours in the State. Tours, including the most important centers, have also been undertaken by Geo. E. Bigelow, N. P. Geiger, John Spargo and Silvio Origo; and among those who have spoken at various points of the State, under the auspices of the State Committee, were Max S. Hayes, Frank A. Sieverman, Wm. Thurston Brown, Frederick Krafft, Wm. Edlin and E. T. Neben. During the present year Wm. Butscher was sent out through the state in co-operation with the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and an organizing tour was made by F. J. Spring, of Los Angeles, Cal., who was engaged in March as State Organizer until the coming election.

In addition to the campaign literature used in the election of 1900, the State Committee has printed and circulated a little booklet entitled, "Why the Workingmen of New York State Should Join the Social Democratic Party," and also a leaflet addressed to Catholic workingmen, called forth by Bishop Quigley's and Archbishop Corrigan's recent attack on Socialism.

National Committee and National Convention.

A national convention of the two contending factions of the Social Democratic Party was held during July last in Indianapolis, Ind., where the two factions were consolidated into one Socialist Party, now the national name of the party. For political reasons the party retained the name Social Democratic in this state, and the State Committee recommends to retain it further until the next State convention. The State Committee was represented at the Indianapolis convention by Frank A. Sieverman and Leonard D. Abbott; and it sent Job Harriman as its representative to the meeting of the National Committee of the Socialist party in St. Louis in January last.

Organization.

At the time the present State Committee assumed office, there were 19 active locals of the Socialist Labor party, namely, New York, Richmond County, Astoria, L. I. City, Woodhaven, Flushing, Corona, Wyckoff Heights, Glendale, Port Chester, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Troy, Johnstown, Utica, Syracuse, Oneida, Rochester and Buffalo. There were 7 active locals of the Social Democratic party, namely, New York, Brooklyn, Patchogue, Ticonderoga, Watertown, Buffalo and Corfu. The total number of locals was thus 26. The Queen's County locals have since federated in one Queen's County local. King's County has recently organized under a charter separate from that of New York. Two locals, Patchogue and Corfu, have dissolved for good.

The State Committee has granted charters to the following 22 places: Peekskill, Ogdensburg, Corning, Hornellsville, Union Springs, Pearl River, Green Island, Elmira, Catskill, Frankfort, Gloversville, Schenectady, Fort Edward, Mount Vernon, Cold Spring, Rome, Newburgh, Dobb's Ferry, Niagara Falls, Governeur, Dexter and Highland Falls. Of these, Ogdensburg, Union Springs, Green Island and Elmira have lapsed.

There are at present locals in 39 different places (counting the separate subdivisions of Queen's County local) as compared with 23 locals in different places when the committee assumed office.

The party has also active sympathizers in the following places: Batavia, Schylersville, Auburn, Newark, Jamestown, Firthcliffe, Norwich, etc.

State Committee.

The State Committee suffered from the standing complaint of the party—non-attendance of meetings by the members. The State constitution of the party provides that every local may send a delegate to the State Committee. The State Committee urged the adjacent locals to do so. Westchester County was the only local which responded, but for a very short time. Local Kings County was usually represented by one or more delegates, but none ever attended the meeting of the State Committee. Local Queen's County was represented by Comrade Chris. Bub. Those who most regularly attended the meetings of the State Committee were Comrades Leonard D. Abbott, E. Neppel, I. Phillips, H. Reich, Henry L. Slobodin, F. Schlueter. Comrade E. Neppel has devoted considerable time in keeping the financial books of the State Committee. Comrade H. Reich's work as literature agent of the State Committee deserves special mention, as the task is as useful and hard as it is thankless.

Recommendations.

The State Committee recommends to the convention the following measures:

1. To retain the name Social Democratic Party till the next state convention.

2. To retain the Arm and Torch as the emblem of the party of the State of New York.

3. To select the place for the next State convention—the State Committee recommending Syracuse—and to authorize the State Committee to fix the date.

4. To order a more vigorous agitation among the Germans. Agitation in German has of late been neglected, though the Germans constitute an important part of the population of this State and agitation in German is likely to bear good results.

5. To order the organization of lecture circuits through the State. It may at first be a strain on the resources of the locals, but there is no better way of keeping up the interest of the comrades as well as drawing new converts. Besides if the comrades do their duty from the start, the tours may be made self-sustaining in short time.

Prospects.

Only a few years ago Socialism was a derogatory term. Now Socialist sentiment runs high and wide throughout the country. The capitalist class devise various schemes to harness its thunders for their own purpose. But though the peace conferences and other impurities multiply, the working class is slowly but surely rising in its might and dignity. Even now a fresh breeze from the West brings to us the clang of the chains at which the proletarian class is tugging impatiently. It must surely reach the workingmen of this State and rouse them from their apathy. Day in and day out, the class war beats the call. It must arouse the working class. Ours is to hold aloft the white light of Socialism so that it first greet their sight. We, Socialists, stand on the fire line. Secure in our cause and its victory, we face the foe squarely and proudly, and shall not turn back or to the right or to the left where the mocking foe or the erring friend may urge us. And even if Egyptian darkness surround us, what else could we, Socialists, do but to forge ahead, carrying the light where the darkness is the blackest.

State Committee S. D. P.,
JOHN ASSEL,
CHRIS BUB,
L. JABLINOWSKI,
EMIL NEPPEL,
I. PHILLIPS,
HERMAN REICH,
F. SCHLUETER,
HENRY L. SLOBODIN,
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

Below is given the draft of a constitution for the Social Democratic Party of the State of New York, as prepared by the State Convention of July 4 and ordered submitted to general vote.

All locals are called upon to consider the proposed constitution and vote upon it, section by section, the number of votes for and against each section to be reported to the State Committee.

The same applies to the appended resolution.

ARTICLE I.—ORGANIZATION.

1. The Social Democratic Party of the State of New York is a part of the national organization of the Socialist Party of the United States, and shall be governed by the platform and constitution of said party.

2. The state organization shall consist of all present local organizations of the Socialist Party, within the state

(Continued on page 4.)

FOR THE DAILY.

Conference of Unions to Be Held Next Thursday.

Local Richmond Gives Picnic for Socialist Daily Fund and Local Campaign Fund—Report of Pledges and Payments for Two Weeks.

On Thursday evening, July 24, a conference of trade unions and other organizations in sympathy with the labor movement will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, for the purpose of forming a permanent body to work in all directions for the success of the coming Socialist Daily.

From reports thus far received it is expected that a large number of unions will be represented at the first meeting. Organizations which have not yet elected delegates are invited to do so at once, that no time may be lost in taking up the work.

The Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association met Monday evening, with Comrade Rubinow in the chair and made arrangements for the conference, drawing up an order of business for the meeting of July 24, subject to the approval of such meeting. Comrades Hanford and Harriman were chosen to present the subject to the delegates.

Richmond Picnic

Local Richmond County holds a picnic on Sunday, July 20, at Schenkel's Harmony Park, Grasmere, Staten Island, the proceeds of which will be divided equally between the Socialist Daily Fund and the local campaign fund. As many strangers are expected to be present, Comrade Fieldman has been requested to deliver an address on Socialism at three o'clock P. M. All comrades and sympathizers are invited to attend, have a good time and at the same time swell the funds to be used for the cause.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to July 14:

A. Cramer, Newark	$0.00
C. Deus, Newark	3.00
Ed. Schanderna, Newark	3.00
Charles Ihling, Newark	12.00
Louis Egner, Newark	3.00
Wm. Luetshau, Newark	5.00
A. Kutsche, Newark	5.00
Al. Kern, Newark	5.00
A. Hoefler, Newark	3.00
Chas. Weiss, Newark	5.00
Geo. Buchner, Newark	5.00
A. Melzer, Newark	5.00
R. Helbig, Newark	5.00
Lorenz Fisher, Harrison, N. J.	5.00
Ferd. Williams, Astoria, L. I.	5.00
J. A. Kilgus, City	25.00
Alb. J. Keppel, City	5.00
Chas. Schaefer, City	5.00
Frank R. Humrich, Brooklyn	3.00
Christopher Jackman, City	3.00
Dr. I. Barsky, City	25.00
E. S., Newark	25.00
Rich. Weigand, Newark	6.00
Arnold Klein, Newark	12.00
Jas Kalanaikowski, Rochester	10.00
Previously acknowledged	6,290.80
Total	$6,484.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

John Spargo, Corona, L. I.	$1.00
Mrs. John Spargo	1.00
Miss Rossengarten, City	1.00
M. M. Bartholomew	1.00
R. Beck	1.00
H. C. Bowerman	2.00
J. H. Dyck	1.00
Geo. Brown	1.00
John Frankenpohl, Newark	1.50
Otto Schnefel	5.00
R. Helbig	.50
Geo. Buchner	1.00
Al. Kern	1.00
A. Kutsche	.50
Wm. Luetshau	.50
Louis Egner	.25
Ed. Schanderna	.25
Chas. Deus	.25
— Cramer	.50
O. Sarchy, Brooklyn	1.00
Alex. Fraser	15.00
Gottlieb Scholpp	1.00
N. S. Reichenthal, City	1.00
C. M. Armas	1.00
Gust. Sjoholm	1.00
C. Hitzl	1.00
G. Golderman	1.00
G. Tanfer	5.00
Victor Schneider, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
Northwestern Branch, Phila.	1.00
S. Solomon, City	2.00
E. M. Brunne	1.00
John Neuman	1.00
Christopher Jackman	.25
Chas. Schaefer	.50
Alb. J. Keppel	.50
J. A. Goldstein	2.00
Carl Classen	2.00
Dr. A. Himowich	3.00
Dr. I. M. Rubinoff	2.00
S. Zechnowitz	5.00
E. Willvonseder	1.00
C. G. Lane	5.00
S. Raines	1.00
F. R. Himrich, Brooklyn	.25
Hugo Peters	2.00
Otto Christopher, Buffalo	1.00
J. Kalamaikowski, Rochester	10.00
Adolph Siller, Jersey City	1.00
Wm. Taylor, Kearney, N. J.	.20
Cecil Cooper	.10
A. S. Lindenmeyer, W. Hoboken	1.00
Dr. Fisher, Newark	1.00
Dr. Parsonnette	4.00
Andrew Moeller	1.00
J. Kerrigan, Dallas, Texas	5.00
T. Ivers, Graniteville, Vt.	1.00

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

J. H. Lefkowitz, City	$5.00
Y. G. Allinger	5.00
Mrs. R. Lint	1.00
J. Hoogreef	1.00
P. Hemmeter	1.00
W. Archut	.25
Theo. Koehler, Adams, Mass.	5.00
Foundry Club, Chelsea, Mass.	1.95

(Continued on page 4.)

FALSE WEIGHING.

Ground of One of the Miners' Chief Demands.

By Dockage System and by Simple Fraud, Companies Get 16 to 20 per Cent of Coal Mined Free—Resist Interference of "Agitators" with Their System of Plunder.

Scranton, Pa., July 11.—Perhaps in no other part of the anthracite region has the docking system reached a higher degree of perfection (from the capitalist standpoint) than in the Scranton district. The figures produced by the miners on this subject offer eloquent reasons why the coal "operators" should fight the union on the plea that they desire "to run their own business to suit themselves." For the miners to obtain some voice in the matter would mean a sad check upon the previously enjoyed right to rob without molestation.

The "Long Ton" System.

In 1877 what is known as the "long ton" system went into effect at all of the collieries of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, where coal was weighed. The D. & H. is the dominant company in this district. It would take too long to explain fully what the "long ton" system means. Enough for me to say that for several years, until 1884, the miners were paid on an average of 2,000 pounds to the ton for prepared coal, which means coal fit for the market. In that year a fixed number of pounds was established for a ton. This is from twenty-eight to twenty-eight and a half hundred weight, a hundred weight being 112 pounds; making a total of from 3,136 to 3,192 pounds per ton that a miner is required to give.

The company thus increased the size of the ton and fixed it arbitrarily higher than the amount needed to furnish a ton of marketable coal, 2,000 pounds. In addition to this, the pea coal, which, previous to the "long ton" system, dropped through a nine-sixteenth inch square hole, now drops through a three-quarter-inch hole. The pea coal of to-day is increased in size over the pea coal of 1875-77, seven to nine per cent, and yet the miner has to furnish the extra size without compensation.

Since 1884 the companies have also found a market for three other sizes of coal smaller than they were able to sell formely. This should have reduced the size of the miners' ton rather than increased it. The miners assert that if they were paid the price the companies claim to be paying for a marketable ton of coal there would be no cause for trouble over the weighing question.

Size of Cars Increased.

T. G. Nichols, President of District No. 1, says: "Having gone over reports from our locals that show where coal is mined by the car, I find that at fifty collieries the size of the cars has been increased since the colliery began operation, while the miners are not paid any additional price for the increase. In fact, the cars were almost always increased without any miner being notified of the matter. But not being organized, they had to individually submit to the plunder."

In the Scranton district check-weighmen have been allowed on the mine tipples since the strike of 1900. The check-weighman's duties consist ordinarily of keeping tab upon the checking of coal by the company's weighmen and seeing that the miners get due credit. He is employed and paid by the miners themselves. The benefits derived from the presence of the check-weighman are dependent upon the ability of the union to act upon his reports. In the Scranton district, the benefit derived so far by the men from having a weighman has been confined to the obtaining of actual knowledge of how much coal they were docked and not paid for.

During 1901, the miners' weighmen kept account of the total amount of coal for which the miners received payment. Now the state law requires that the coal companies shall make detailed reports of how much coal is mined, shipped, and used during the year. When the state report for 1901 was issued the miners were able to see, by comparison with their weighmen's figures, how much they were cheated out of in the year.

Some Startling Figures.

Here are some of the figures:

At the White Oak colliery, Delaware & Hudson Company, the total number of tons prepared (ready for market) was 234,328. Of this 229,441 tons were shipped, and 5,150 tons used for steam purposes or sold to local trade. The miners received payment for 188,328 tons. The difference, therefore, between the amount of coal prepared and the amount for which the miner was paid was 46,263 tons. Which means that the miners at one mine in one year were denied payment for 19 per cent. of the coal used and sold by the companies.

At the Olyphant colliery, same company, 497,235 tons were produced. Of this 446,208 were shipped and 51,027 used for steam purposes or sold to local trade. The miners were paid for 414,491 tons—82,744 tons (16 per cent.) less than they were entitled to.

At the Raymond mine of the Ontario & Western Company, 289,956 tons were prepared in the year. Of this 270,864 tons were shipped and 19,592 used for steam or sold to local trade. The miners wer paid for 239,260 tons, or 20 per cent. less than they were entitled to.

If this is not wholesale robbery, what can we call it?

The miners want coal weighed, as the companies have in many instances increased the size of the car without increasing the price. In some mines there are as many as four sizes of cars, for which the miners are paid the one price, and which are supposed, for purposes of account with the miner, to be of the same size.

"Topping the Cars."

Nichols further says: "The miners are also required to 'top' their cars—that is, to load the car so that when it arrives at the breaker, the coal must have a certain height above the top edge of the car, or they will be docked or discharged for the same. This requirement is only the growth of about ten years, as formerly the miners were only required to load the car a certain height in the mine and be no more responsible for it after it was taken away by the driver. When it is known that in many cases the miners work as much as two miles away from the breaker, and that the car is run over all kinds of roads, up and down planes, and bumped and jostled with other cars at every turn, the demand is seen to be most unreasonable and impossible of compliance.

"The miners want coal weighed in order that they will no longer be abused for light loading and also not cheated out of the coal they mine. They want pay for each pound of coal they mine and no more. They think this is an honest and a fair demand."

Fair Demand—Therefore Denied.

Assuredly it is, but it is for that very reason that the coal operators refuse it and attempt to destroy the union that would enforce it. From the standpoint of ownership for profit, they assume they have the right to exercise ownership as they see fit. In common with other capitalists, they will oppose interference with that right, until the workers refuse to be rated of less value than machinery and place their lives, their welfare, and their rights as men and women above that of mere producers of profits for a useless and greedy class.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, July 14.—The Pennsylvania State Committee, at its regular meting to-night, granted charters to new locals of the Socialist Party at Lattimer, Harwood Mines, Plains, Freeland, Mayfield, and Hazelton, with a total mebership of 173.

National Secretary Greenbaum has supplied each local with a monthly financial report book. It is desired that the first report be for the month of June.

Treasurer Edelman submitted the quarterly financial report, showing receipts of $200.01 and expenditures of $215.40.

Comrade Mailly, after spending five weeks traveling from end to end of the hard-coal field, presenting the principles of Socialism for the first time in many a hamlet and town, and writing the most authentic accounts of the strike for publication, has left for Massachusetts, carrying with him the good wishes of thousands of miners and invitations from many places to return before election.

Comrade John Collins continues in the strike field, addressing immense audiences twice a day, and even thus not filling the demands made upon him. He has organized five locals within the week and reports that not a tenth of the literature needed is at hand.

On June 1 Carbon County had two locals; now it has four. Lackawanna County then had one; now it has four. Luzerne County had one; now it has twelve. The Luzerne County comrades report that the election of Socialists to the Legislature or even to Congress this fall is not impossible.

The record made in these three counties during June can be equalled and extended to Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties this month if finances will permit the territory to be covered.

This week we have received for the strike agitation fund from F. Woolley, Philadelphia, 50 cents; Alex. Fraser, Brooklyn, $2; Local Highland Falls, N. Y., $2; previously acknowledged, $122.65; total to date, $127.15.

Pennsylvania, for the present, is the battle ground of the nation. A dozen Coal Barons and Railroad Kings on the one side, a million of the working class are involved on the other—in an economic contest, but presenting the opportunity for laying the foundation of a political class movement that will encourage and bring hope to the comrades everywhere.

Within the week, Comrade J. W. Slayton, candidate for Governor on the Socialist ticket, will start for the strike district. It is our hope that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to keep him there till Election Day.

Send all contributions to J. Edelmann, Treasurer, 807 W. Cambria St., Philadelphia.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Secretary.
Caroline Pemberton, Assist. Sec'y.

WHAT THE CENSUS FIGURES SHOW.

The census figures for manufacturing have been completed for thirty-three states and territories. They show that the average wages for all laborers in the manufacturing industries were 8 per cent. lower in 1900 than in 1890. In those thirty-three states and territories 1,004,590 workers received an average of $418.48 each a year, or $1.39 a day in 1890. In the same states and territories in 1900, 1,463,365 workers received an average of $387.68 each a year, or $1.29 a day. On the other hand, the compilation of prices in "Dun's Review" for last January showed that the cost of living now is nearly 7 per cent. higher than in 1900, and more than 11 per cent. higher than in 1890. The compilation includes food of all kinds, clothing, metals, etc. The average factory worker, therefore, is receiving 8 per cent. less wages than in 1890, and is spending from 4 to 11 per cent. more in cost of living.

TO THE MINERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A Talk about Striking and Voting, Which, with Only a Few Names Changed, Will Fit Equally Well for Workingmen of Any Trade in Any State.

You hard-coal miners of Pennsylvania, to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, are on strike.

You are not striking for fun, though some of the hireling editors would have us believe so. A big strike, lasting for months, is not exactly like a pleasure vacation—though it is about the nearest approach to a pleasure vacation you ever get.

You are striking in dead earnest. You are fighting a great battle, one of the battles of the long class war between Labor and Capital. You have been expecting and preparing for it these two years. So have your enemies, the mine "operators"—as they call themselves, though they "operate" nothing but Wall Street stocks.

It is a serious business, this strike. You are determined to win, if your united courage and patience and intelligence and devotion can secure victory. Your enemies are also determined to win, if their united greed and cruelty and cunning can compass your defeat.

You have no reason to love your bosses.

You know that they grow rich by your poverty, that they overwork and underpay you and brazenly cheat you and recklessly sacrifice your lives by hundreds to save a little expense.

You owe them no gratitude, no respect, no consideration, only unwavering hostility.

You know this, and they know that you know it. They hate you as bitterly as you hate them. Tyrants and robbers always hate their victims.

These bosses have great advantages over you in the fight. They have not used all their powers yet.

One advantage is their wealth. Half a dozen of the biggest capitalists in the Coal Trust have more money than all the four hundred and fifty thousand coal miners in the United States taken together. You and other workingmen made that money for them. They are losing money by this strike, of course. But they are only losing the money that you would have made for them if you had not struck. They are in no danger of going hungry on account of the strike. You can stand the strike for some time yet, by great care and self-denial. They can stand it longer, if it is worth their while—and if they do not get scared.

Another advantage is their political power. You have a thousand times as many votes as they have. But you have been letting them do your political thinking for you. You have neglected politics. They have not. They have dictated tickets and platforms for both the big parties and you have divided your votes between them.

What is the result?

You have a Governor who worked overtime, signing commissions for Coal and Iron Police. Your splendid self-control has not given these thugs much chance for shooting, yet. But they have already murdered at least two of you and are ready to murder more.

That is only one of Governor Stone's crimes against you. Another is that he has utterly neglected to enforce the laws for your protection in such matters as defective ventilation, employment of inexperienced men, dishonest weighing, company stores, and the like.

Governor Stone has not ordered out the militia yet. Of course, he does not want to do that if he can help it—if his friends, the "operators," can win without it. But do you doubt what he will do if it comes to a crisis?

Governor Stone is not an exceptionally bad man. He is simply an ordinary politician of Matt Quay's party. In helping the "operators" against you he is only paying his political debts to the men who supplied his compaign funds and put him in office.

He is about as good and about as bad a man as Judge Pennypacker, whom Quay wants you to vote for in November. If you elect Pennypacker and have another strike during his term, he will have to do just as Stone does now, and for the same reasons—to be true to the real masters of his party.

Quay and the Republican party have treated you with absolute contempt in this terrible fight of yours. Naturally, you looked to the Democratic party to do better.

What did the Democrats do?

They nominated Robert E. Pattison, the man who sent the militia to Homestead. Do you remember Homestead? The steel workers do.

Pattison would send troops to Wilkesbarre just as cheerfully as he sent them to Homestead.

It would be pretty hard to choose between Pennypacker and Pattison, between the Republican and Democratic parties, the twin tools of the mine-owning, mill-owning, land-owning, railroad-owning capitalist class.

But you do not have to choose between them.

There is another candidate for Governor, whose name is John W. Slayton. He is a workingman, a member of the Carpenters' Union, and at present a member of the Select Council of New Castle, elected to that office recently by workingmen's votes. He is the candidate of the Socialist Party.

His colleagues on that ticket are J. Mahlon Barnes, a member of the Cigar Makers' Union of Philadelphia, and Harry C. Gould, of the Printers' Union of Erie.

All three of them have been on strike, have been locked out, have been tried and found true by their fellow workingman.

These men have been nominated by workingmen directly. The platform they stand on is a workingman's platform, demanding for the worker the full product of his labor. Their campaign fund—and a very small one it is—is made up of the hard-earned and freely given dimes and quarters and occasional dollars of wage-workers.

If elected, they will owe their election to the organized working class, just as Pennypacker or Pattison, if elected, will owe it to the organized capitalist class. Therefore they will be true to the workers, just as Pennypacker or Pattison will be true to the capitalists.

The Socialist Party will have candidates, nominated in the same way on the same platform and supported by the same sort of campaign, for Congress in the various districts, for the Legislature, and for the various county offices.

You can elect these men if you will. You have the votes. If you elect them, for the first time in its history, the State of Pennsylvania will be governed by the class that digs the coal and works the iron and does the other useful labor. Is it not about time?

And suppose, even, that you do not elect them. Suppose you cast your one hundred and fifty thousand votes for them.

Imagine how that would frighten the Coal Kings.

Cast such a vote as that for the ticket of the Socialist Party, and you would see the Coal Kings begging for a conference with President Mitchell, recognizing your union, granting you eight hours, increased pay, check-weighmen, strict enforcement of the law, anything short of giving up the mines entirely, in order to placate your opposition.

It is always a good thing to frighten your enemies. Try it.

This talk about strikes and politics is addressed directly to the miners of Pennsylvania. But it is just as applicable to workingmen of any other trade in any other state. For everywhere there is the same war between Labor and Capital and everywhere the political power plays the same part in it.

But the talk is not quite finished. There are some things to say about partizanship, about good men and the like. We shall speak of these things next week in this same column.

MONARCH AND SLAVES.

He who upholds the throne—upholds the Slave,
For Kings have subjects, and the Slave is in subjection.
Where sits the Monarch sits unequal wrong,
Where sits unequal wrong, sits servitude.
The absolute Monarch holds the absolute Slave.
Amongst a myriad hid he reeks not of
His degradation, but it is ever there
So rise and shame him. A turn of fortune's wheel
And brought before the absolute eyes—he feels
The absolute hand, and cringes 'neath the whip
Like any rice-swamp fugitive.

E. Wardlaw Best.

Ile Moyenne, Seychelles.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

To All Socialist Trade Unionists.

It is important that all trade unionists should be given an opportunity to learn what the Socialist Party—in New York the Social Democratic Party—stands for.

You can help—each one of you.

For 75 cents you can get 100 copies sent to your address; for $1.20 you can get 200 copies. Three hundred or more will be supplied to you at 50 cents a hundred.

Two or three times between now and election you should get enough copies of The Worker to supply all the members of your local union.

We want Socialism in our time.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,20¢
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The receipt of a sample copy of The Worker is an invitation to subscribe. The price is 50 cents a year, or 25 cents for six months.

We sometimes send a number of copies of The Worker, unsolicited, to some man whom we suppose to be interested in the Socialist movement. If you get such a bundle, please distribute them among your shopmates or neighbors, and see if you can't get a subscriber or two.

The "Amalgamated Journal," organ of the Iron and Steel Workers, has progressed to the point where it can editorially advise its readers to act independently in politics as workingmen, in the sense of picking good or bad candidates from the old parties and voting unitedly for or against them, regardless of partisan affiliation. We call this progress—for the "Amalgamated Journal." But it is still a long way behind the times. Workingmen have tried this scheme again and again, and they are learning that a "good" man in office is no better than a "bad" man, if he is elected on the ticket of a bad party, and that any party which is good enough for the capitalists is too bad for the workers. Non-partisanship is played out, brothers of the Amalgamated. There is only one party for the workers, and its candidates are the only good candidates for workers to support.

THE SILVER LINING TO THE CLOUD.

In the July "Pilgrim," Rev. John McDowell, a clergyman of the anthracite field, writes sympathetically of the coal strike. He gives a vivid picture of the miners' sufferings, as in this brief passage, picturing their dismal surroundings and the gloom of their daily life:

"Most of the foreign miners live in the 'Company Patches.' These patches consist of rows of houses, more frequently called 'Shanties,' built by the operators for the use of their employees. As a rule, they are located near the mines. No pretense is made to make them attractive. Not the slightest effort is made at sanitary control. Everything about them is in the rough. The atmosphere, because of nearness to the breaker, is laden with dust; the water is tainted with sulphur; and the sun has to fight its way through dense clouds of black smoke which blackens everything in sight.

"The houses are all alike and are usually of the clapboard variety, fiercely hot in summer and frightfully cold in winter. Very few of them are weather-proof and many of them are in a tumble-down condition. They are in most cases unpainted and unplastered. Inside the rafters and beams are exposed to view. The walls are either bare or covered with all kinds of old newspapers. The shanties have from two to six rooms. Rents are low and for this reason these houses are always occupied. The squalor and dirt found in these Patches surpasses anything known in the slums of our cities. Coal dirt is everywhere and in everything. The food is gritty with it. It rubs itself into the souls of those who live in it."

These foreign miners were brought into the district by the mine owners in past years to break the strikes of the American workingmen and force them to accept lower wages or worse conditions. Their poverty, their miserable standard of living, their submissiveness to tyranny were to be the means of reducing the native miners to like subjection, and making greater profits for the capitalists. The capitalists loved these men—so long as they had use for them as strike-breakers. But they did not try to improve their conditions; to do that would have been to defeat their very purpose in bringing them in.

But in the course of a few years the foreign miners have formed new ideals of life, have become dissatisfied with their state, and have eagerly joined with the older men in a united effort to improve it. The Poles, Slavs, Hungarians and Italians, whom the capitalists once counted on to break strikes are now as good union men and as good strikers as the American, English, Irish and Welsh miners.

And now the so-called "organs of public opinion"—with a few honorable exceptions, such as the "Pilgrom"—are denouncing these men for the very conditions of poverty, ignorance, dirt and degradation which the capitalists have forced upon them, for the very conditions which the men are trying to abolish.

The hopeful thing is that, under such wretched conditions—deliberately calculated, as they are, to crush out all hope, all self-respect, all principles of honor among the victims—yet the workingmen, native and foreign, show an ardent desire for better things, an increasing degree of self-respect and self-reliance and self-control, while in the matter of manly honor their behavior, at the worst, puts to shame the cowardly and faithless conduct of their masters.

The capitalist, as capitalist, is a self-centered, individualistic, sneaking, cunning schemer. Culture only intensifies these qualities and makes him a more dangerous schemer. His social and economic position perverts even his personal virtues to the injury of others. The workingman, as workingman, is a social being, with a dim but certain instinct of solidarity with his fellows. His vices are individual vices, his virtues are social virtues, redounding to the good of his class. Ignorance and misery cannot destroy his class instinct, tyranny intensifies it, and every gain he makes in leisure and education by the united effort of his class equips and disciplines him better for the battle for freedom.

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera," and the laws of economics and of human nature fight against class rule. In the condition of the workers to-day there is no reason for pessimism. There is room only for hope and incentive to renewed activity.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The "Catholic Light" of Scranton, Pa., seemingly alarmed by the rapid growth of Socialism among the striking miners, prints in a prominent position in its issue of July 4, and with editorial approval, a long article on the "dangers" of Socialism, rehashing all the time-worn misrepresentations that the ingenuity or the stupidity of the capitalistic mind has yet been able to work out against a movement that threatens to overthrow capitalism and substitute industrial freedom.

The writer—who seems never to have read a Socialist book or paper or heard a Socialist speaker—tells the miners who read the "Catholic Light" that Socialism is an attack on the home, the family, and the church, that the Socialists foment riot and disorder, that they propose to overthrow law and order, religion and morality, that they are "laying the foundation for a system of confusion, vice, and infidelity."

Many thousands of miners—Catholics, Protestants, or what not—in the strike field, have listened to Spargo, Vail, Mailly, Collins, Geiger, and other Socialist speakers within the last two months. Many thousands of them have read The Worker and other Socialist papers, leaflets, and pamphlets. These men will be able to say for themselves and tell their fellows whether the writer in the "Catholic Light" speaks truly.

We challenge this writer to cite one speech or written article by a representative of the Socialist Party in this country, in support of his sweeping charges. He cannot do it.

The Socialist Party does not attack religion nor the church. It officially declares that religious opinion is a private matter, which should be kept separate from politics.

The Socialist Party does not attack the institution of the family nor seek to undermine the home. On the contrary, it seeks to put an end to the shameful system of class rule and exploitation of labor which makes decent home life almost impossible for so many thousands of workingmen, which breaks up the family and drags the women from the fireside and the children from the school and puts them to work for the profit of the capitalist.

The Socialist Party does not incite riot and attack law and order. It does attack the mine owners and other capitalists who violate every law for the sake of profit. It attacks the capitalists who have murdered hundreds of miners at Fraterville, Fernie, and Johnstown within the last two months. It attacks the exploiters who hire armed thugs to lie behind stockades and shoot peaceful strikers, as at Duryea. It attacks the public officials who allow mine owners to violate every law designed for the protection of the workers.

Gentlemen of the "Catholic Light," it is a dangerous game you are playing. Honesty is the best policy. In this age of newspapers and public meetings it does not pay to falsify facts too recklessly. The miners are learning what Socialism is by meeting and listening to Socialists and reading their writings. If you keep on misrepresenting Socialism you will succeed only in destroying the miners' confidence in you. We give you this warning in all kindness and good faith, for we do not wish to quarrel with you.

Finally, let us answer you with your own words:

The article against Socialism on your front page closes by advising the miners not to admit any Socialist to their unions—by advising the union to boycott Socialists on account of their political opinions.

Of course, this advice does not come officially from the church nor editorially from the paper. But editorially the paper endorses the article in question.

Now let us turn to your editorial page in the same issue.

Speaking of the incident in St. Patrick's church at Olyphant, where seventy-five strikers walked out, rather than sit with a scab to hear mass, you deprecate such action. You advise the Catholic miners "NOT TO PERMIT THEIR RELIGION TO BE MIXED UP WITH THEIR SECULAR INTERESTS."

That is good advice. The Socialist Party gives the same advice. Stick to it yourselves, gentlemen of the "Catholic Light." Do not try to play upon the miners' religious beliefs to influence them in politics or to organize a boycott against men of a political opinion differing from your own.

Keep religion and politics separate, keep church and union separate, and neither the union nor the Socialist Party will have any quarrel with the church.

CLASS DIVISIONS NO LONGER JUSTIFIED.

Although class divisions have a certain justification in history, yet is this the case only for a given epoch and for given social conditions. They arose from the insufficiency of production, and will be swept away by the full development of modern productive forces. Indeed, the abolition of classes in society pre-supposes a historic stage of development at which the existence, not of this or that particular ruling class only, but of any ruling class whatever, and, accordingly, the existence of class distinction itself, has become an anachronism and is obsolete. It pre-supposes a range of development in production at which the appropriation of the means of production and of their products, and, along with them, of the political power, of the monopoly of culture and of intellectual leadership by a particular class in society has become, not only superfluous, but also economically, politically and intellectually, a clog to progress. This stage has now been reached. On the one hand, the political and intellectual bankruptcy of the capitalist class is hardly any longer a secret to itself; on the other, its economic bankruptcy recurs regularly every ten years. At every crisis, society, unable to utilize them, is suffocated under the load of her own products and productive powers, and stands helpless before the absurd contradiction that the producers have nothing to consume because there is a dearth of consumers. The power of expansion in the means of production snaps the bonds which capitalistic production lays upon them. Their emancipation from these bonds is the only prerequisite for an uninterrupted, ever more rapidly advancing development of productive forces, and, thereby, for a practically boundless increase of production itself. But this is not all. The appropriation by society of the means of production does away, not only with the present artificial restriction of production, but also with that positive waste and havoc, both of products and productive forces that to-day are the unavoidable companions of production, and reach their height at the crises. Furthermore, by doing away with the insane extravagance of the ruling classes of to-day and of their political representatives, it sets free for the use of the whole people a mass of products and means of production. The possibility, with the aid of socialized production, to secure to every member of society an existence, not only materially sufficient and richer from day to day, but which also guarantees to him the free development and activity of his physical and intellectual gifts, this possibility now exists for the first time, and it exists indeed.—Frederick Engels, in "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific."

—It is rather remarkable that the man who can see a great objection to surrendering his independence to the union can see nothing out of place in surrendering his body and soul to a boss.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

BUY UNION-LABEL BREAD.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

I hope it is not too late for me to make friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness; it is a prudent thing to try anyway, since the determination of the saints and the determinism, called economic, both indicate that riches and righteousness are convertible terms. Perhaps I have been lacking in sympathy for the burdens and privations of the world's jailers; perhaps I have not realized how low down a man has to live, himself, who must all day long hold another fellow's head on the ground.

There is that difficulty of governing a nation of fools without yourself playing the fool, which must necessarily go against the stomach of a greatly unfoolish man. My friend Edward VII., for instance (or somebody in his name), starts the idea of a great Coronation fair for a London hospital. Behold, all things are now ready—the roulettes, lottery bags, etc.—when a wretch named Caine, M. P., from Wales, objects to gambling. With the late Prince of Wales' reputation for roulette, what could be a more vicious, murderous club in the hands of a moral Cain? And the worst of it is, you cannot talk out loud about it, you must inside it. Yes, Kings are to be pitied!

When Guiteau was on trial for murdering the President of the United States, the defense made was that of insanity; what you might call constructive insanity; constructed thus: What is sanity? To share the common sense, will, and wishes of the people. What is the government of the United States? The common sense, will, and wishes of the people—the President being the choice of the common sense, will, and wishes of the people aforesaid. Therefore Guiteau, being one of the aforesaid, and at the same time desiring to murder the aforesaid, was insane; as a suicide is insane, for wanting to kill the choice of the common sense, will, and wishes of himself. With such a magnificent reason as this for not being killed, the President of the United States who has to surround himself with a bodyguard is to be commiserated by all nations for the madmen against whom he is so guarded.

There are people in the United States (outside the court at Oyster Bay), who recognize the hand of a master in the President's mode of preparing and leading his sheep into some sort of a royal fold which is to come next after the present impossible top-heavy, gold-crowned republic. He is already the head of an "administration" or "Roosevelt faction" of Republicans, which, of course, includes all the respectable Democrats. Already the press has special columns about how he spends his days, etc. And it all looks as natural as evolution. Bryan's issues are slipping away from under his feet while he is committing them to memory. He should come up to Oyster Bay to learn what century he lives in.

In that little passage of diplomatic arms now going on between the wiles of the bargain-counter and of the confession-box, our statesmen will have some fine preliminary practice in a little of that sort of thing which is to form so much of our future history. The press, so deftly manipulated by that great organization of gentlemen with a church to hold and everything to lose, has been preparing the public mind from day to day with stories of the gracious manner in which the Pope was going to meet America's claims, to meet them more than half way, and to carry them and us the other half. Even now, we hardly realize that His Holiness has politely conceded nothing—on the friar, church, property, and school questions. He has carried us home half way, sure; but it is his own half of the way back again. Though I am willing to bet on the black frock, for the why, I prefer to lay my money on the sons of the bargain-counter for finally getting the whole of the loaf into their pockets—that is, if the present is really a square game between two rivals.

Let us consider the gentlemen on both sides of it. No distinguished cardinal with a pope so very, very old, can afford to fly in the face of the Franciscans and Dominican orders, who, though they choose to go barefooted and bareheaded, can wear golden slippers and crowns of the same material, and who have a greatly quiet influence in the election of His Next Holiness. Again, here are our own American gentlemen who will have to dine somewhere when stationed in those isles of barbarity; and there will be no popular elections for generations. Abstract justice? Away with it! Let us make friends with the much maligned Mammon of Unrighteousness.

One of the great advantages of having a very long history behind you, and the cosmopolitan interest and habit (that is, like capitalism, having the interest and habit of getting your own cosmopolitanly) is that you grow a conscience of cosmopolitan variety, if not consistency; that you must, at one time or another, have said about everything that can be said on the right and wrong side of everything. This is the happy privilege of Archbishop Ireland—a charming old gentleman, the Chauncey Depew of his own hierarchy. This level headed prelate, with an eye all round the compass, has given it as a matter of personal knowledge, that American news agencies in the Philippines were instructed to wire nothing home but what made for war; that the Philippine war was ours and that we wanted it. Next, he thinks the stories of the cruelty of our officers are not true. Next, he thinks the Protestant teachers out there are all right, etc., etc. Now, if ever you want quotations on either side of anything, you know where to go. What is the use of being Catholic if you are not universal?

The President is not in politics for the organization of coal miners. He is not in strenuousness for the swift decision of a question which hunger will decide if you give it time. What has he to gain as candidate for the next monarchy by making friends of the Famine of Righteousness? Nay, let us look to the buttered side of the bread with the Mammon of Unrighteousness. Yet there are critics in the country unfeeling enough to blame His Future Majesty for this wise and necessary attitude.

Mr. Grout, who was always considered a serious man, even when accused of Single Tax, has just given evidence of much concealed humor in his condemnation of that Brooklyn Bridge relief plan proposed by an eminently irresponsible board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. "A wooden box full of five-cent citizens, fired through a metal tube under water by an explosive instrument called a motor with a trolley attachment" (the quotation marks are mine)—this prospect of a daily submarine fire and barbecue of of human flesh, to be added to the other interesting episodes of New York's rapid transit so strikes Mr. Grentsinger, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, that he, though at first approving the plan, now withdraws that, until he can consider how to raise the fare. It is altogether too much for the money.

Many volumes could be filled with the deeds of such heroes as Frank Krewson, who for forty miles struggled with two hundred pounds of steam pressure on a wild ride from Trenton to Elizabeth. He kicked his helper off to save his life, and then remained alone with feet half roasted, pressing back the steam behind the furnace door; being almost suffocated, moreover, with escaping gas from the five holes, and thus he reached Elizabeth, almost dead. He did not own a screw in that railroad system; he had no hold whatsoever, even on the right to be roasted; but because mankind is so constituted, he took unto him a railroad and a public conscience. As a worker, that spirit of self-sacrifice which no mere stockholder in the company ever could know became his. And, therefore, saith the stockholder, "Human nature must be changed before you have Socialism, because nobody ever did anything but what he was paid for; and you cannot under Socialism get men to burn their feet like this—for nothing." You can only get people to take the profits for nothing.

The newspapers state, for their masters, that the freight handlers' strike at Chicago is virtually (not virtuously) lost. It is lost in this funny way. The leader of the organization has settled it with the company; the strike being a contest on the part of the company to settle nothing with that leader or his organization. When a company's case is desperate it finds great comfort in little words. Curran won, but virtually lost. Doff you see?

In the suit brought by the school teachers at Patchogue, L. I., to recover salaries due to them from the Board of Education, the judge, in deciding that the Board, while it may fix salaries, does not owe nor pay them, presents to the mind a principle of much practical importance to Socialists. Although trade unions fix their own scale of wages to-day, and have a right to do it, they are not fixing the value of their labor; they are but reducing its confiscation by so much. When it comes to actual valuing and paying, a board representing the social intellect of labor and use will do the work between the immediate makers and consumers. The man who works and the man who needs the product must leave paying to the larger industrial mind of society.

To be too curiously virtuous borders so closely upon being vicious that one need not wonder if occasionally the sanctified slummer gets swooped off in the same patrol wagon as the sinner whose ways she only came down to the Bowery to behold and be ashamed of. This has just happened to a good-lady party of slummers. A raid being made for the capture of all of the fair sex in a certain place, and they being just slumming it there and being raided, they did not think it fair and protested that they were "all to the good," though apparently going to the bad. Not having heard of Mr. Jerome lately, I suppose he also is gone. Moral: Let us not too closely follow our reformers.

It is said that the President's instruction to Mr. Littlefield to draw up a Republican anti-trust bill is regarded as a very shrewd piece of politics; because, as everybody observes, no bill of importance ever could be passed in the second session of any Congress. But it is a shrewd piece of politics nevertheless, and will prove a trump card before the voters. How unsympathetic we are to our rulers! Is not Roosevelt to be pitied, whose doom it is to rule a population of such easy dupes?

The conquerors of the Boers are now very much exercised to find out who it is they have conquered. The Boers are going off to their farms with money in their pockets. There are not enough of the wild and woolly natives to do all the gold mining and other hard labor required. There is as yet a sentiment against importing Chinamen to a place in the bosom of British industry. So that want the British soldier, who has been doing all the fighting, to finish it by taking up the miner's pick and turning himself into conquered. It is Labor only that Capital goes to war to conquer.

In that magnificent drama of "generosity without a parallel in the history of nations," wherein we gave Cuba back to herself together with a constitution, there were a few little vaguenesses designed and left by some old masters of that black art, such as Senator Platt, which leave it uncertain whether Cuba can make any other use of her surplus revenue than paying her debts with it. Now in all other countries, the backbone of public prosperity is having a national debt. Where would a nation's incentive be, if it did not have some gentlemen in its midst to whom it would be eternally in debt? Cuba wants money. That is what we want her to want. But then, there may be two sorts of sugar in Cuba. Which sort gets the surplus? Is it Havemeyer or Beet? We pause for a reply before we lend.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Williamsport Statesman.

It is to be sincerely hoped that victory will be with the miners in this life and death struggle. But at the same time the lesson of this great strike, no matter which way it terminates, should be educational to the miners. Is it not plain that to obtain redress of a permanent character another remedy outside of strikes must be applied, and that is public ownership of both mines and railroads? When this is accomplished strikes will be no more, the price of coal will be as staple as postage stamps and at a price that will allow its liberal use. The quickest redress and the only lasting one is for the miners and all organized labor to take independent political action. This action can best be gained through joining the Socialist Party, who are politically organized, both nationally and in the state, and it only remains for the producers themselves to become class-conscious.

Toledo Daily News.

Another calamity at Johnstown! And this will enable a lot of short-sighted philosophers to characterize a conspicuous result of man's greed and carelessness and ignorance as an act of God! What sort of a comfort is a God who would do such things? Out upon such falsely called religious beliefs. If the mine inspectors had done their duty such a catastrophe need not have happened. * * *

Precautions to prevent disasters like these cost money and the mine owners find that it pays better to do only what the law compels them to do in the way of safeguarding. They can easily hire men to take the places of those who have fallen, but ventilation, efficient inspection and intelligent labor cost money. Human life these hypocrites piously say comes and goes as the act of God.

Bad as it is this Johnstown tragedy isn't the worst feature of the mining business. Each year witnesses more than the number lost at this latest horror as sacrifices to man's greed and selfishness. Only these other victims fall one by one and we take no note of them. In these tragedies of the mines those who die outright are always the most fortunate. Scores are maimed and crippled to every one that is killed in mining. Other scores have their health undermined by the noxious vapors which the mines give off in a seeming effort to guard their treasures. * * *

These poor slaves labor as they do in order that human butterflies may bask on the sands of Newport and Cape May and Palm Beach. In order that New York and London society may glitter with their barbaric show. In order that a little coterie may swagger with its ill-gotten wealth, using its bloody dividends to its own and the social harm. We pay enough for our coal. Our money isn't righteously distributed. The coal barons without warrant or conscience have juggled the business until their rapacity has the apearance of justice and right. But the bloody human debris at the foundation of their fortunes gives their smug complacency and smooth phrasing the lie. How long must we suffer these vultures.

Omaha Examiner (Rep.).

One of the elements that must be hereafter reckoned with in future elections in this city and county is the Socialist vote. One who was interested in the recent recounts of ballots cast in the last county election says that in that election the Socialists cast nearly or quite 1,000 votes. If this be true there seems no reason to doubt the assertion that there are several times as many out-and-out Socialists as there are Populists, taking no account of the fact that most of the latter are in this country in spirit Socialists. The Socialists maintain headquarters on North Sixteenth street, where the seductive doctrines are dispensed at all hours of the day and night, and pretty soon they may be expected to cut a considerable figure in local and state elections.

Railway Employees' Journal.

In a recent interview Mr. John W. Gates said: "This prosperity is going to continue. Politics can't touch it. Every trust formed, every combination made, every community of interest consummated, is a step upward for the social advancement of the laborer."

Mr. Gates is undoubtedly a man of ability, but is his judgment not somewhat contrary to hard, cold facts?

"Politics can't touch it," by which he evidently means that the trusts are so powerful that it is impossible for the law to stop their pillaging of the workers.

Just here Mr. Gates is wrong, for the government can, and will put a stop to it.

Just because the Senate to-day does not represent the people or voice their will.

Just because Capital has at this time practically full control of the government and by using that power throttles every move that Labor makes for its emancipation.

Just because the wage-earners are subservient enough to allow petty judges to issue injunctions that outrage the word liberty.

That is no criterion that such conditions will obtain to the end of the chapter.

The time is rapidly approaching when the laborer will claim and receive his own. He will claim every position in the government from dog-catcher to president, and then how will it be for Labor?

Better said present politics can't touch it, but the politics of the future, the politics in which the voice of Labor is heard can, and will, put an end to its spoliation.

"Every community of interest consummated is a step upward for the social advancement of the laborer." Yes, the Coal Trust, the Sugar Trust, Flour Trust, Beef Trust are all shining examples of the manner in which the laborer is being uplifted.

If Mr. Gates intends that the trusts, by educating the laborer to live on air, is elevating him, then he is certainly being elevated.

But in fact the trusts are elevating the workers in one way; they are teaching them two lessons: One—the curse of the trusts as at present administered, and the other—the advantage of organization and co-operation.

At the present the labor movement, at best, is in a chaotic state; it is a giant striking blindly at an enemy whose tactics are little understood and whose baseness is not realized.

Too many labor leaders are working more for individual advancement than for the benefit of their fellow-man, but when all these shall have been exposed and when the labor movement reaches a point where concerted action is taken—then, Mr. Gates, look out for your statements; for the laborers will see to it that the government DOES "touch it" and touch them ALL so that the trusts will in reality be to the interest of the laborers, for THE LABORERS WILL OWN THE TRUSTS.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

"The Trust Overshadows All Issues" is the title of the leading article in "Wilshire's Magazine" for July. Holding that "the capitalist's political brains are in his pocket-book and the workingman's in his stomach," the writer argues that the working class has no sufficient motive to join in an anti-trust movement on Democratic lines, while the opposition of the small capitalists to the trust will prove futile. "The small capitalist," he says, "is at present praying to the workingman to come to his aid and destroy the trust, in order that he, the small capitalist, may once more go into business. The promise made to the workingman is that the waste of labor engendered by this going back to the methods of production on a small scale will be sure to make his labor much more in demand than at present. * * * That there is something in this argument canot be denied. There was something in the logic of the hand-weavers who in 1838 tried to destroy the machinery that was taking away their livelihood." But while there is "something" in such Democratic logic, there is not much, not enough to make an effective political movement. "The growth of the use of machinery has never yet been stayed because men were thrown out of employment by its use, and there is no reason why the future should differ from the past. A boy may wish to remain a boy, but he grows into a man, all the same." Ultimately, the writer feels sure "the steady process of economic evolution will force the working class into a very pronounced attitude on the question of the trusts"—but the cry they will then raise will be, not "Smash the trusts!" but "Let the nation own the trusts!" This political movement will not assume great proportions, he thinks, until the development of the trusts brings the problem of non-employment to the front. Then it will rise quickly and sweep all before it. It is the business of Socialists to prepare the public mind for this critical movement of the future. Meanwhile, the partial or compromising public ownership movements, though they will of themselves accomplish little or nothing will, he thinks, do their part in this preparation for the crisis. Among the other articles are, "My Campaign in West Elgin," by H. G. Wilshire; "The American Invasion," by Richard Le Gallienne; "The Post-office—Its Possibilities," by James L. Cowles; and "A Talk on Religion and Politics," by Charles Ferguson.

"Studies in the Strike Field," by William Mailly, accompanied with a hitherto unpublished portrait of President Mitchell, a portrait of Mailly, and a number of his "snap-shots" from the scene of battle, is a leading feature of the July number of that bright little monthly, the "Socialist Spirit." There is also an extended editorial review of the strike, from which, by a curious connecting link, one passes to a consideration of some significant facts about the United States navy, immigration, and artificially stimulated patriotism. "What of Womanhood?" is a terribly suggestive article dealing with certain phases of "our" policy in the Far East and showing how much women have to gain from the downfall of capitalism.

The title-page of the "International Socialist Review" for July indicates the spreading of a veritable intellectual feast. Marcus Hitch translates the "Retrospect, 1848-1895," which Frederick Engels, shortly before his death, wrote as an introduction to Marx's "Class Struggles in France." Jean Longuet writes on "The Socialist Party of France after the Elections," giving an elaborate analysis of the situation at the late general elections and the results thereof. Seymour Stedman writes in defense of "Immediate Demands," and H. Gaylord Wilshire, under the title, "Economic Development and Socialist Tactics," discussing the same question from a quite different standpoint, reaches quite a similar conclusion. Agnes Wakefield translates from Enrico Ferri's review, "Il Socialismo," a brief letter by Karl Kautsky on the divergent tendencies in the party, with some comment by Ferri. Finally, there is the closing paper of J. L. Franz's series dealing with the history of the United States in the light of economics. The editor discusses "Socialism and the Trade Union Movement," with particular reference to the relations of the American Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor. His positon is identical with that taken by The Worker immediately after the Denver convention, regretting this definite division of the trade union movement, believing that a wiser course could have been followed, but recognizing the division as an accomplished fact and urging upon Eastern Socialists the duty of vigorous work for and with and in the Federation to correct its now reactionary policy, as the only means of avoiding a disastrous internecine war. The departments—"Socialism Abroad," "The World of Labor," and the book reviews—are valuable and interesting as usual.

CONDEMNED BUT NOT SILENCED.

John J. Spouse, Socialist Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan, Expelled by Baptists, Makes a Stinging Reply.

John J. Spouse, the candidate of the Socialist Party for Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan, is a Baptist clergyman—or, more correctly, he was a Baptist clergyman until the Baptists expelled him for heresy, or insubordination, or contempt of court, or some such heinous offense.

Comrade Spouse has written an open letter to the reverend brothers who sat in judgment on him. He does not mince words. He defies the Baptist inquisitors to give any ground for his expulsion except the fact that he was true to his conscience and said things uncomplimentary to Saint Rockefeller and other patrons of the church. He says in part:

"Six years ago I entered the ministry with a character that would bear the search light of investigation. I left it less than a year ago with a character still untarnished. During my ministry I fearlessly assailed unrighteousness wherever I found it. I might have used more 'expediency' and kept the good will of my 'brethren' by preaching about the sins of David and Solomon, and delivering 'gospel' sermons about the covetous Judas who carried the 'bag,' and who for filthy lucre betrayed his Master. But Judas has a living issue that took my attention. Their name is legion. I went after them. They stand in the way of the kingdom of God, of righteousness, of equity, of love; they have enthroned Mammon where God ought to be. It has more influence in the world than God Almighty. Deny this if ye can, ye that have judged and condemned!

"Is it not true that you never recognize divinity in a 'call' unless it is accompanied by a larger salary? I don't blame you, you poor wage slaves; you are only hirelings and if you don't please your masters you'll either have to do as I have done or starve. Of course, Jesus said, 'Take no thought of to-morrow, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, or what ye shall put on.' But then, self-preservation teaches you that that is folly. I did that, brethren; I was true to my calling and preached the truth, and the guilty were stung to their very soul's center. * * *

"I am no croaking pessimist. The kingdom of universal peace and human brotherhood is nearer than we think. Jesus' ideal of 'Our Father,' 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth,' will be realized.

"But the church will not share the honor; the priests and Mammonites but bar the way. As the kingdom—and I use this word only as a figure—of heaven started, so it will be completed by the meek and lowly of the earth—the savagery of a Schwab ("To get on in the world a man must have the tenacity of a bulldog") to the contrary notwithstanding. * * * And the lowly, despised toilers who create al wealth shall—with the Carpenter of Nazareth—inherit the earth. I cried and do cry aloud and spare not against a system which makes this impossible. You, my brethren, in condemning me, uphold it. A hellish, strife-breeding system that produces war; a system that prodnces war; a system that impoverishes millions and enriches a few thousands, and makes them owners of their brothers' souls as well as bodies; a system that forces innocent babes into factories when they ought to be nursing doll babies; a system that causes nearly three hundred thousand miners to strike against starvation; a system that breeds riot and anarchy and hatred; a system of corruption and bribery that manufactures Judases by the thousands; a glorious system, this, and it receives the benediction of ministers of the gospel of the meek and lowly Jesus. And over it all waves the starry banner, the emblem of the free—making it a base hypocrisy."

LOBBYING AND VOTING.

We have had our labor legislative committees, who are instructed to look after certain bills before congress and to have other bills introduced from time to time that are of vital import to the majority of the citizens of the United States—the working men and women—but the results are sadly disproportioned with the efforts that are put forth each year. In many sessions the product is represented thus—00000000. Now why not confine our efforts to electing our own people as congressmen? That is the only sure enough plan to make our efforts count. The laws that are passed under our present method are usually negative ones and when put to the test of usage are at once declared unconstitutional, or have no clause that will render the laws effective. Generally the only thing that is recognizable is the "enacting clause." It is the height of folly to reiterate "that we must not go into politics." Until this step is taken, and then it must be intelligently, there never will be any solid results. It appears to me that we have all the machinery at our command, and yet we are either too stupid to realize this fact, or too easily led by those who should know better than to adopt this illusionary and suicidal policy that has been forced upon us during the past five years. I fully comprehend that this suggestion will not be received with favor by the majority of the "labor leaders," but the rank and file see the necessity for it, and they are the people. Let us put ten vigorous trade unionists into the next congress and then the result will guide us whether we shall "go into politics" or not.—W. S. Waudby, in Typographical Journal.

BUY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS.

PARTY NOTES.

The National Committee granted charters last week to new locals at Jacksonville, Fla., and at Madison, Aberdeen, and Milford, S. D.

Arrangements are in progress for effecting state organizations of the Socialist party in Wyoming, Florida, and South Dakota.

Owing to sickness of Madame Vandervelde, the contemplated tour of Comrade Emile Vandervelde in America has been abandoned.

Comrade Chase spoke last week for party locals and trade unions at Avery, Burlington, and Dubuque, Ia., and Minneapolis and Annandale, Minn.

C. D. Bailey, of Dexter, Mo., formerly prominent in the Populist movement has come out for Socialism.

Winfield R. Gaylord, a Congregational minister of New London, Wis., has joined the party and is about to make a tour of the state in company with Comrade Berger of Milwaukee. He had been a supporter of the party for some time before his formal affiliation with it.

It is reported that a Socialist club has been formed by students in the University of Wisconsin.

Comrade Wegonah S. Abbott has another article on "Capitalism and Socialism" in the Minneapolis "Progress," occupying nearly the whole front page.

Father McGrady and Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, will be the speakers at the grand-ratification meeting to be held by the St. Louis Socialists on August 16.

Father McGrady is making an eleven-day speaking tour for the Socialist Party of Montana.

Caleb Lipscomb, of Liberal, Mo., writes to the Missouri "Socialist" to state that he is in no way connected with the so-called Western Co-operative Association, or "Multitude Incorporated." Comrade Lipscomb's name has been used without his consent by Vrooman or some of his friends.

Comrade Mills spoke to the Machinists' Union of San Francisco the other day on the Union Labor Party. He showed that if the U. L. P. was to accomplish anything for the working class it must act on Socialist lines, and that if it was to act on Socialist lines there was no excuse for its being organized separately from the Socialist Party already in the field. He was heartily cheered by the machinists. At Vallejo, Cal., the local Machinists' Union was asked to join in starting the Union Labor Party there, and refused, on the ground that the Socialist Party filled the bill. At the last meting of the California State Comittee charters wer granted to nine new party locals.

Colorado has now twenty-seven locals in good standing, and paid dues on a membership of 804 for the month of May.

Comrade Linke of Grand Rapids, Michigan, writes: "W. E. Walters, Socialist candidate for Governor, spent ten days here. He is a live speaker and did good work. Comrade Bigelow of Lincoln, Neb., will be with us on July 25."

Rather tardily we note a great improvement in the form and apearance of the Cleveland "Citizen." The paper is now set on a machine, plate-matter is almost entirely dispensed with and the amount of original matter thus greatly increased, and attractive department heads introduced. Needless to say, since Max Hayes retains the editorship, there will be no change from the aggressive and enlightened editorial policy the paper has pursued for years.

Local Toledo, O., has nominated Dr. J. S. Pyle for Congress. Dr. C. H. Reed heads the county ticket as candidate for Probate Judge, with Jos. P. Keating for County Clerk, Harry Kuhn for Auditor, Chas. Parker for County Commissioner, and J. M. Keck for Infirmary Director.—The Toledo "Daily News" is waking up. Its recent editorial on the Johnstown disaster has the true ring. In no uncertain language it lays the responsibility for the "bloody business' at the doors of the mine "operators."

There will be a special meeting of Local New Haven, Conn., held at Aurora Hall, Saturday evening, July 19. All members should make a special duty to attend this meeting, as it is necessary to elect officers for the ensuing term and get in working order for the fall campaign.

All communications relative to dues or financial matters in New York should be addressed to James N. Wood, Assistant Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

The "Official Record," organ of the Central Labor Federation of Albany, N. Y., reprints with approval our editorial of June 15, "Still a Record of Failure," in criticism of the non-partisan lobbying policy of the American Federation of Labor. The "Official Record" adds: "These men" (the trade unionists who support the conservative policy), "have received only half of what they justly deserve; but the innocent must suffer for the acts of the guilty, and so it is in this case."

State Organizer Spring has addressed or will soon address meetings at Newark, Astoria, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, Dobbs Ferry, Peekskill, Tarrytown, White Plains and Brooklyn. He is making arrangements for Comrade Hanford's tours of the state in August.

The Social Democratic Club of Buffalo is arranging a yacht outing on August 24. Tickets cost 25 cents. The Club voted to pledge $10 for the Socialist Daily Fund. Officers were elected as follows: Organizer, B. Abelsohn; Recording Secretary, B. Schaffer, 23 Union street; Financial Secretary, L. Rudin; Treasurer, M. Abelsohn. Next meeting, Sunday, July 20, 3 P. M., at Park Zoo.

Local New Rochelle at its last meeting collected $5.25 to be sent to the National Committee for propaganda purposes. One new member was admitted. Comrades Wessling, Dynan, Lesser, Gagen, Henzel, Maguire, Hagerty, Dixon and Montrose were chosen as delegates to the county convention of July 19. Arrangements were made for an open-air meeting to be addressed by State Organizer Spring, and copies of The Worker got for distribution.

The Speakers' Club met at 64 East Fourth street on Tuesday night, July 8, the attendance being good. Speeches were made by nearly all the members. after some discussion, a motion to change meeting night was defeated. All comrades who wish to make themselves useful to the party as speakers should attend, every Tuesday.

The financial secretaries of all subdivisions of Local Kings County are called upon to file their reports immediately with the Financial Secretary of the Local, J. C. Holzer, 832 Halsey street. Each subdivision is also called upon to elect delegates to the committee for arranging the outing. This committee meets every Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

The 4th A. D. has elected a campaign committee and good work is promised from all members. The Fourth announces itself as ready for battle with all its forces in line. The New York Socialist Literary Society, which meets at the same place, 241 E. Broadway, is also starting active work. Six new members were admitted at the last meeting.

The 6th and 10th A. D. at its last meeting received one new member. The Worker Distributing Committee reported eighteen copies sold on newsstands. Various other reports were received, including that of the Auditing Committee, showing receipts $6.32; expenditures for June $6; valance on hand, 32 cents, and books in good order. The Secretary was instructed to buy one hundred copies of Spargo's "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" and to order from the Organizer a banner for open-air metings. H. Cohn was elected delegate to the Second Agitation District Committee, and S. Raines on Platform Committee.

The 24th A. D., Br. 2, accepted two new members last week, bringing the roll up to twenty. The branch started last November with ten members, and three of these have since transferred to other districts.

A special joint meeting of the party organizations of the Bronx—34th A. D., 35th A. D., Br. 1 and 2, and Annexed Districts—is to be held Saturday evening, July 19, at the Club House, 3309 Third avenue. The object of the meeting is to perfect the organization of the Borough Committee of the Bronx, to adopt rules governing that body, and to work out a plan for systematic agitation through the coming campaign. It is to be hoped that every meber of the party residing in the Bronx will attend.

The 34th A. D. took in one new member at its last meeting. Reports of various officers, delegates and committees were heard and acted upon. The report of the Agitation Committee on outdoor meetings was so encouraging that it was decided to hold a meeting on Thursday, July 17, at the corner of Alexander avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third street, and another on Wednesday, July 23, at Willis avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street. A business meeting is held every Friday evening at 380 Willis avenue. All members should attend regularly and should also be present at the joint meeting Saturday evening, July 19, at 3309 Third avenue.

The 35th A. D., Br. 2, sent out circulars to the enrolled Social Democratic voters and readers of The Worker, inviting them to a meeting on July 10. Fifteen responded to the call. The meeting was addressed by Comrades Wood and Phillips, with the result that nine of the visitors applied for membership in the party at once, with more to come. A dollar's worth of Socialist literature was sold. At the regular business meeting following it was reported that the open-air meeting at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue on July 5 was a success, as may be judged from the sales of The Worker and other literature amounting to $1.25. It was resolved to hold another meeting at the same place on July 12, and one at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Willis avenue on Friday, July 18; also to send out circulars again for a meeting on August 14. The meeting of July 12 was still more successful than the preceding one. An audience of two hundred persons applauded the speaker, Comrade Fieldman; all the copies of The Worker on hand were sold, besides pamphlets to the value of $2.68; and five persons declared their intention to join the party. All comrades and sympathizers in the Bronx and the Annexed Districts are requested to join in the work now so well begun, and to be present at the special meeting which, it is hoped, will result in the formation of a strong working Borough Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.

The Massachusetts State Committee met on June 27, with Goldstein, Sherman, Page, and Porter present, and Sherman in the chair. Votes on national referendum "B" from Lowell, Springfield, Everett, Lynn, Newburyport and New Bedford were received and filed. Communications from Everett, New Bedford, Natick, East Boston, Roslindale, Worcester, Haverhill and Waltham, financial reports from Lowell and Everett, and financial report and other communications from the National Secretary were received and filed, the Secretary being given instructions for replying. It was voted that the first proposition of the Boston City Central Committee lie on the table. A bill of 75 cents for postage was ordered paid.

An application was received from new local organization in Waltham and charter granted.

The Executive Committee hereby notifies the Socialist Clubs of Massachusetts to elect delegates to meet in convention at Boston, Sunday, September 7, at 9.30 A. M., to act upon the reports of the Executive Committee and to transact such other business as shall come properly before the convention.

Representation in the convention will be based upon membership in good standing. Each club is entitled to one delegate at large; one delegate for each ten members; one delegate for a major fraction of ten. In cities or towns where two or more branches exist, each branch shall be entitled to representation upon the same basis.

Before being admitted to the convention, each delegate must present a credential signed by the chairman and secretary of the club represented, also due-card showing the delegate to be a member in good standing of the club represented.

Clubs are requested promptly to notify the Executive Committee of the names of delegates elected and the vote for each candidate nominated.

The Committee suggests that amendments, recommendations and resolutions for the convention be sent to the Executive Committee not later than Saturday, August 30, that the proposed matter may be properly listed and the work of the assembly thus expedited.

The report of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer for June is as follows:

Receipts—For due-stamps—Ware, $4; Boston, $8; Adams, $10; Springfield, $5; Lowell, $1; Malden, $5; Holyoke, $10.30; Lawrence, $10; Waltham, $1.20; Milford, $2; Fall River, $2.50; for supplies, Lawrence, 100 membership cards, 50 cents; total, $60.

Expenditures—Mimeograph letters, $2.85; Wm. Mailly, organizing materials and expenses, $3.33; David Goldstein, trip to Leominster, fare and loss of time, $5.13; postage, $1.25; National Committee, dues, $25; total, $37.56.

On hand, June 1	$26.83
Income	60.00
	$86.83
Expenses	37.56
On hand, July 1	$49.27
Stamps on hand, June 1	653
Sold in June	595
On hand, July 1	58

This report was audited and found correct. "The Ray," issued by the Springfield Socialist Club, is called to the attention of the comrades and recommended for use in propaganda.

The general vote for a successor to W. E. Dixon of the Executive Committee, resigned, was as follows: For Beals-Adams, 15; Boston, 4; Clinton, 18; Newburyport, 4; New Bedford, 10; total, 51; for Coyne—Boston, 12; Clinton, 6; Everett, 6; Haverhill, 1; Rockland, 9; total, 34; for Packard—Beverly, 2; Boston, 8; Clinton, 5; Cambridge, 7; Haverhill, 10; Lawrence, 4; Malden, 7; Reading, 7; total, 50; for Spero—Beverly, 6; Boston, 11; Clinton, 4; Everett, 1; Fitchburg, 11; Lawrence, 2; Newburyport, 1; total, 36. Carlton S. Beals of Brockton is therefore elected.

On the proposed amendment to Section 2 of the state party constitution, adding the Chairman and Secretary of the State Political Committee to the Executive Committee of Massachusetts Clubs, the vote stood: Affirmative—Beverly, 8; Boston, 34; Clinton, 35; Cambridge, 7; Everett, 7; Fitchburg, 11; Haverhill, 10; Lawrence, 6; Malden, 7; Newburyport, 5; New Bedford, 10; Reading, 7; Rockland, 9; total, 156; negative—Boston, 1. The amendment is therefore carried.

For the State Executive Committee,
W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

NEWS FROM LYNN.

Lynn, Mass., July 8.—On the evening of the third of July fire broke out in the store underneath the headquarters of the Socialist Central Club, 85 Munroe street, and much of the property of the club, consisting of chairs, whist tables, library, pictures, etc., was destroyed. The loss will aggregate about $285, on which the Club carried an insurance of $200. The building will immediately be repaired, and new furnishings will be purchased and the headquarters opened for business in a very short time. Meanwhile, the Club will meet on Wednesday evenings at the Highland restaurant, 9 High street.

It is reported that the Central Labor Union of this city is to nominate a ticket for the coming municipal election, although there is opposition by some of the delegates to this body, who seem to think that it would be impossible to elect the candidates on this ticket, from the fact that many of the members of the trade unions are too thoroughly imbued with old-party ideas and that the rank and file is largely made up of forced members.

Many of the leaders of this so-called labor party are disgruntled old-party politicians who simply see an opportunity to advance their own personal ambition. The Socialist sentiment in some of the unions of tais city is very strong and these members should not be misled by the acts of the would-be leaders. The Socialist Party will put a strong ticket in the field, made up of men who are in sympathy with trade union principles.

They should be reminded of the fact that the first essential of a Socialist political organization is to command the confidence of the voting public by guarding the integrity of our movement, and that we can keep it clean only by political action absolutely divorced from affiliation with other political parties, so-called labor parties included. We take a decided stand against endorsing or voting for the candidates of any party foreign to our movement.

Harry Gotimer of the Lynn Central Club was a visitor at the New York State convention July 4.

Two applications have been received and two members admitted. Martha Moore Avery spoke for the West Lynn Club before a good sized audience on June 19.

The active work of the fall campaign is about to begin. Those who have not affiliated with the Socialist Club in Lynn should do so at once, to be able to take part in the election of delegates to the state convention of Massachusetts clubs, which is to be held in August.

The American Labor Union has a branch in this city, with a membership of about three hundred and fifty. This should materialy increase our vote at the coming state and city elections.

J. H. P.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

Open-air meetings will be held during the coming week, under the auspices of Local New York and its assembly districts, as follows:

Friday, July 18—Bleecker and Christopher streets, 3d A. D.

Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D.

Saturday, July 19—Eldridge and Grand streets, 8th A. D.

Monday, July 21—Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D.

Tuesday, July 22—Pike and Henry streets, 4th A. D.

Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D.

Wednesday July 23—Fortieth street and Eighth avenue, 22d A. D.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue, 34th A. D.

Thursday, July 24—Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, 21st A. D.

Friday, July 25—Seventy-second street and First avenue, 26th A. D.

Saturday, July 26—Suffolk and Rivington streets, 12th A. D.

Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, 30th A. D.

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

CONNECTICUT.

It is expected that Comrade Coldwell, who is engaged to work for a month in Connecticut as organizer will begin work July 14. Comrades in the towns which he is to visit will be notified when to expect him and are expected to assist him to make his tour effective and the expenses low. The State Committee depends upon the prompt receipt of dues to pay his expenses and branches wishing him to spend several days in their towns should send in contributions at once.

For the State Committee,
W. E. WHITE, Organizer.

MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

A meeting of the members and friends of Local Kings County is to be held on Sunday, July 20, at 2.30 P. M., in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. State Organizer Spring will be the principal speaker, and it is hoped that he will nave a good audience. After the speaking important party matters will be presented for action. Comrades of Brooklyn should turn out in full force, with at least one friend each, to make this first meeting of the campaign a rousing success.

THE "PULLITICIAN."

In many cases the men who are called politicians are not politicians at all. They are pull-iticians. They have brought the noble science of politics into disrepute. The average so-called politician is not at all the thing he pretends or purports to be. He is something entirely different and vastly worse.

He is a numerous tribe, is the pull-itician, and his family is ancient. His field is as wide as the world, and his tale as old as human story. In the parable of the good Samaritan, he was the man who passed by on the other side. When the Crucifixion question was up, he made a speech before a caucus of the Sanhedrim, and his leprous hand was in the bloody deed of Calvary. He was in for the death of Socrates, and has stifled many a good man since. He turned the democracies of Greece into debasing tyrannies and established an empire on the ruins of the Roman Republic.

Wherever there is a political pull you will find the pull-itician. He congregates about the festering pustules of political patronage, worming and working his polluting way like a human maggot. When Hamlet said there was something rotten in the state of Denmark, he alluded to the work of the pull-itician. Shakespere spoke of him again in "King Lear:"

"Get thee glass eyes;
And like a scurvy politician seem
To see the things thou dost not see."

The pull-itician is an enthusiastic partisan, but he belongs to no political party. He says he does, but he doesn't. He knows no political convictions. It does not always pay, he thinks, to have convictions, and so, like Pilate, he washes his hands of the matter. He has no beliefs. It is easier to pretend than to believe, because it is then so much easier to change, and there are dollars to be made by the change—sometimes. He is an infidel, Pharisee and unctuous hypocrite. He praises of principles he can never know, and professes truths he can never feel. He may vote a Democratic ticket, or some other ticket; may hold office as a Republican, or as something else—but he is never the something he pretends to be, for he belongs alone to the party of Self, his soul is unalterably fixed upon boodle and pelf.—Speed Mosby, in Jefferson City Tribune.

FARMERS AND THE TRUST.

The farmers of America have continually sought to weaken or abolish all great concentration of capital. But it is a law that runs through all forms of life that no waste can permanently endure, and that form of life which first succeeds in eliminating waste is alone destined to survive. This process is often a slow and painful one and it may often seem that nature is extremely prodigal of her resources. But nature unaided, whether in the biological or social realm, works with extreme slowness but great certainty, and once that a certain form of waste has been abolished by the substitution of another organism or method accomplishing the same result with less energy, the old wasteful form is forever doomed. Now the trust is to industry as a whole what the machine is to the single establishment, a means of saving time and strength. Hence it is certain to survive and it becomes a question, not to how to abolish it, but how to use it.—A. M. Simons, in "The American Farmer."

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.

BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE"

With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.

A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.

"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political. Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 35c.; 25 for 80c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.

ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL OFER.—Upon recipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

GROWTH OF THE PROLETARIAT.

In all countries in which the capitalist system of production prevails, especially in such countries as the United States where capitalism has reached the point of production on a large scale, we find the population divided mainly into two classes; first, the capitalists, who take no part in production itself; and secondly, the wage-workers, the proletariat, who possess nothing but their labor power, on the sale of which they live, and whose labor alone brings forth the whole wealth of the land.

Capitalists need a large supply of proletarians; originally, in other countries and in ages gone by, forcible methods were resorted to, to furnish this requisite supply. To-day, however, in the United States especially, such methods are no longer needed. The superior power of capitalist production on a large scale over small production is to-day sufficient, without doing open violence to the law or to private property; but on the contrary, with the very assistance of these, year in year out to strip of all property a sufficient number of small farmers and industrialists, who are then thrown upon the streets, who merge with the mass of the proletariat, and who thereby satisfy the ever increasing capitalist demand for more human flesh.

That the number of the proletariat is steadily on the increase in this country is such a palpable fact that even they who would make us believe that society to-day rests upon the same basis that it did a hundred years ago, and who try to paint in rosy colors the picture of the small producer, no longer attempt to deny it. Indeed, a revolution has taken place in the make-up of society, the same as it has in the system of production. The capitalist form of production has overthrown all others and become the dominant one in the field of industry; similarly wage-labor is to-day the dominant form of labor; a hundred years ago the farming peasantry took the first place; later, the small city industrialists; to-day it is the wage-earner or proletariat.—Karl Kautsky, in "The Proletariat."

THE STRONG POINT OF THE OPPORTUNIST.

An opportunist is one who believes the way to accomplish results is to surrender to forces which oppose the realization of such results.

An opportunist is one who retreats before advancing and surrenders without making a fight.

An opportunist arms himself with his enemy's weapons and when the crisis is reached turns these weapons over to the enemy. He does this to defeat his enemy. He, the opportunist, is practical. He says so.

The opportunist says the only way to triumph is to fight for what you don't want. The proof that the opportunist is right is the fact that he never accomplishes anything.

If you want to know in advance what the opportunist will favor, just find out what is not good for him. He will at once beat a retreat to get this very thing.

If you want an opportunist to join you, work for your enemy, and the opportunist, perceiving that this is practical, will join you and stay with you as long as you are retreating, but if you attempt to advance or to put up a fight he will desert you—because he thinks it is practical to do the wrong thing.

One of the redeeming traits of the opportunist is his willingness to concede that those who do not agree with him are probably right and this is the only reason he ever has for opposing anyone—the fear that they are right.

All concede that the opportunist has some weaknesses, but he is especially strong in one thing—the capacity for misunderstanding.

Take away from the opportunist his weaknesses and his incapacity and there will be nothing left. Hence we say that his weaknesses and his incapacity are his strong points.

As a danger signal the opportunist is a priceless jewel.

If the opportunist has his way about it he will never die, and his only reason will be that he ought to do so.—D. Burgess, in Industrial Freedom.

THE UNION LABOR PARTY.

"What will be the attitude of the Socialist Party towards the new Union Labor Party which seems likely to develop a surprising strength in a number of states?" writes a correspondent.

Organized labor is rapidly arriving at the conclusion that independent political action can accomplish but little except along a strictly applied Socialist program. Before this new labor movement, which is growing rapidly, is very old, it will have developed to a point where it will be ready to join the Socialist movement, as witness the action of the Western Federation of Miners. I see the greatest encouragement in this awakening of the workers to the power of the ballot. It's a short step to the endorsement of the only principle which will emancipate them—that society collectively must own, operate and manage the machinery of production and distribution.—The Coming Nation.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL
PICNIC AND GAMES
—OF THE—
PIANO & ORGAN WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA.
SECTION GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY
—AT—
Sulzer's Westchester Park
NEAR WEST FARMS,
—ON—
SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902.
DANCING AT 12 M.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS. PRIZE BOWLING.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I have been taking Ripans Tabules for six months and find myself so much improved that I can hardly realize myself to be the same person. For a year I had been complaining with my head and the loss of appetite. I had no desire to eat and suffered so severely with the sick headache and felt so tired that I found it hard to go to my work. The doctor told me I had what they called nervouse headache, and I would have to look for a quieter place to work. One day an old lady was telling about her grandson who was using Ripans. She gave me a box of them to try. I did so, with good results, and I never felt better in my life than I do now.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroob are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts.—Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...
Southern Illinois.
A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by Ben. Hanford	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGrady	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. Gaylord Wilshire	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by Algernon Lee	3 Cents
The Proletariat by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Job Harriman. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Fred'k Engels	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. Engels	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft	10 Cents
The Adventures of John McCue—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by Paul Lafargue	10 Cents
Social Effect of Machinery by Frank W. Colton	10 Cents
Where we stand by John Spargo	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" ..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of the Intellect." By H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons ..... 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth ..... $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berford ..... 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth ..... $2.00.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages ..... $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo ..... 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ... 10c.
A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
That is the way to get them at cost. 50 cents a week or $2 a month five months makes you joint-owner in our business with the right to buy book- at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	.25	.15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Knabe Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.02
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.50	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.60

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "HOW SOCIALIST LITERATURE IS PUBLISHED," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Detroit and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS.
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.
"What Is Socialism?" by Mills. Per 100, 10c.
"Scientific Socialism," by Mills. Per 100, 20c.
"The Civilized Monkeys," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 15c.
"Ahh Grabitall, Financier," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 25c.
Convenient in Size. Convincing in Arguments.
Send a dime for 10 weeks' subscription to The Coming Nation, an illustrated Socialist weekly, and sample copies of the above leaflets. Address:
THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 242 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 43, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $4.00 and $2.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 working

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Fred Long of Philadelphia Explains to an Inquiring Correspondent the Meaning of Socialism.

In the Philadelphia "New Era" we find a letter from a reader of that paper who protests that he can't find out what Socialism really is, together with a reply by Fred Long, which is so sound and clear that we present the correspondence in full.

The inquirer writes:

"When one looks over the industrial world to-day, one sees nothing but discontent—the capitalist discontented because his dividends are not larger, the workingman because his wages are not more.

"The Socialist, the Anarchist, the Single Taxer—all claim to have THE remedy. The interested 'unattached' onlooker says to himself:

"'Of the three, which is the one that has the real remedy, that will be best for all humanity, not for any one class?'

"Judging a tree by its fruit, the Anarchist remedy is ruled out, it is too bloody for the onlooker in question, he being a 'vegetarian.' So that it narrows to a choice between Socialism and Single Tax. Each has its merits, each its faults or defects.

"I must confess I really have no right to criticise Socialism because I don't know what it is. You go to one Socialist and ask him what to read and he gives you 'Equality.' The next day, perhaps, you pick up the 'International Socialist Review' and there you see the Socialism of 'Equality' spoken of very disparaging as 'Bellamyism.'

"What is one to do? Has each writer his following, so that you call yourselves 'Bellamyites,' etc., etc.?

"This is not meant for sarcasm, because I am very much in earnest. I think the industrial world is in a deplorable condition. The capitalist likes to see it so and is going to be gratified just as long as the workingmen are divided as they are to-day, into the Bellamyites, and etc."

To this pathetic appeal Comrade Long replies as follows:

"It is always a pleasure to me to find one earnestly interested in the social question, more especially one whose zone of influence may be wider than that of the average man, and so a double gratification is mine if happily I shall be able to throw some light upon the question outlined in this letter.

"It is the fate of the Socialist movement in common with all forward movements, to present to the inquiring onlooker characteristics that are puzzling and often contradictory. It could not be otherwise when the inquirer depends, as he often does, upon individual adherents for an interpretation of its phenomena. Until it shall be an indictable offense for a man to call himself a Socialist unless he is able to prove it, the Socialist of sane instincts and scientific understanding is in no more likely to be stumbled across first by the innocent inquirer than is the idiot who imagines that Socialism is a new religion, or the freak who has joined the movement in order to exploit his own patented scheme of social salvation. Indeed, the chances are against the aforementioned sane man. The freaks and idiots have the advantage to the extent that they are fittest in the point of pestiferous assurance, presumption and impudence.

"There is another self-styled Socialist who, innocently enough, causes the inquiring onlooker many a muddled thought and restless night. He is the sentimental person of superficial mind who has read a socialistic novel, set his stamp of approval upon the elaborated plan, and now vociferously demands that human Society shall adjust itself to the pattern made and provided, and govern itself accordingly at the earliest possible date, if not sooner. It is not a legitimate subject of wonder that this gentleman's 'Socialism' is of the puzzling kind, or that there are as many varieties of it as there are socialistic novels multiplied by the number of admiring readers.

"The 'Socialist who knows' does not present Socialism as a plan for the government of society which contains more 'good points' than does that of the other fellow. He considers the making of all such plans about as sensible as would be the arrangement of a new time-table for the stars. He presents his Socialism as a science—the science of social life and growth—the principles of which adhered to by all intelligent and representative Socialists the world over, constitute at once a true interpretation of the past and a sure prophecy of the future. He holds and proves that the method of wealth production and exchange, at any period in history is the real foundation of the social structure of that period, and is what in reality gives cast and character to all social political and religious institutions of that period. He holds and proves, further, that any change in the method of wealth production and exchange is bound to be followed by logical and consonant changes in the social structure and its institutions.

"This, in short, is is why he is a Socialist.

"He points out that during the last hundred years the method of producing wealth has almost completely changed—that individual production has been succeeded by social production—and he insists that the present anarchic and distressing social conditions are due to the fact that society has not as yet changed the social structure and its institutions to conform to the changes accomplished in the method of wealth production.

"It may be stated here parenthetically that as changes in the methods of production are made without any regard whatever for the good or evil effect upon the individual, the Socialist does not concern himself with the question of the 'good' or 'bad' nature of the inevitable consonant changes in the social structure. He leaves discussion on this line to the kindegartens.

"Upon the question of the nature of the coming change the Socialist is as explicit as science. No guesswork mars his uterances. He declares that as individual production is succeeded by social production, individual ownership shall be succeeded by social ownership.

"This brings me to the conclusion. The change to social ownership is considered a bad thing by the present possessing class, of course. It will come to be considered by the non-possessing class not only a god thing but a thing absolutely necessary to life and liberty. Between these two classes no class can stand as non-combatants and peacemakers. It is a clear-cut class war. As God is said to always be upon the side of the heaviest battalions, the outcome of this struggle may hardly be said to be within the realm of speculation."

FOR THE DAILY.

(Continued from page 1.)

Punch Card No. 70, Stonington, Conn.	3.00
Punch Card No. 264, Pittsburg, Pa.	2.00
Thos. Potts, Philadelphia	1.00
W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 49, Chicago	3.00
S. C. Ferris, Pleasant Valley, Cal.	.50
Fred. Julius, Stockton, Cal.	.25
F. Bukowski, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Holy City (Daily Ballot), Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Foundry Club, Chelsea, Mass.	1,50
S. Dince, City	1.00
Socialist Club, Fall River, Mass.	5.00
German Dramatic Club, Hartford Conn.	3.00
Punch Card No. 145, Concord, N. H.	3.00
Punch Card No. 49, New Haven, Conn.	3.00
W. M. Davis, Derby, Conn.	1.00
Brewers' nUon No. 19, Union Hill, N. J.	2.00
W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 179.	2.00

Total for two weeks: on pledges, $104.05 contributions, $53.45..$157.50
Previously acknowledged.....1,932.23

Total cash. $2,089.73

District Organization.

The district managers are as -fol lows:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

11th.—Geo .Brown, 423 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand street.

13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street.

15th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street.

Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark.

Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications should be addressed to the Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

of New York, and such as may hereafter be organized within said state.

3. Five persons or more within a town, city or village, in which no local of the party is in existence, may form a local of the SocialDemocratic Party upon declaring their adherence to the national and staet platforms and constitutions of the party.

4. Applications for the formation of such locals shall be made to the State Committee and shall be accompanied by a list of proposed members and an initiation fee of 10 cents for every member.

5. Each local shall send every three months a report of its numerical and financial condition, also its progress and prospects, and shall report the names and addresses of members in good standing and otherwise to the State Committee.

6. Locals shall adopt by-laws to govern their own procedure; but such by-laws shall not be in conflict with the national or state constitution.

7. Every local shall elect from its members the following officers: An organizer, a recording secretary, a financial secretary, a treasurer, a literature agent, and such other officers as it may deem fit. A member may hold two or more offices.

8. Should a protest be entered against the admission to a local of any applicant for membership, two-thirds of the members of the local voting shall be necessary to admit him or her.

9. Any person violating the laws or principles of the organization may be expelled by two-thirds of the voting members in good standing of the local of which he is a member; provided that all charges against such member shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial. The person so accused, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local, may appeal to the State Committee. The action of the State Committee shall be final, unless appeal is made by the accused to a referendum vote.

A member may be suspended pending the vote on his expulsion. The local shall have the right to discipline its members for any other offense.

10. Each local shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month.

11. In any local which is divided into two or more branches, all business of the local and dealings with the party's National and State Committees shall be carried on by a Central Committee, unless otherwise provided in its by-laws.

12. Not more than one charter shall be granted to any city or two, unless such city consists of more than one county.

13. Two or more locals located in one county shall form a County Committee; two or more locals located in one city shall form a City Executive Committee.

14. Members who have withheld payment of their dues for more than three months shall be suspended from all rights until they have fulfilled their obligations.

15. On application to their local, sick or unemployed members will be excused from payment of dues.

16. Upon the election of new officers locals shall immediately notify the State Committee, giving the names and addresses of said officers.

16. Under no circumstances shall any local organization co-operate with a capitalist political party or with any other political party; nor shall a local nominate any candidate for public office, who has not been a member of the party for at least six months, without the consent of the State Committee.

ARTICLE II.—ADMINISTRATION OF STATE ORGANIZATION.

1. The affairs of the state organization shall be conducted by the State Committee and by the general vote.

2. The State convention shall elect nine members residing in the city of New York to constitute the State Committee. They shall serve until the next convention.

3. The locals of the city of New York shall have the authority to fill vacancies in the State Committee, and the power of removal.

4. Any organized county may send at its own expense one delegate to the State Committee.

5. The State Committee shall elect a recording secretary, a corresponding and financial secretary, and a treasurer, and such other officers as the committee may deem proper.

6. The committee may compensate its officers from the treasury of the state organization.

7. It shall carry on and supervise the agitation and campaign work throughout the state.

8. It shall pass upon all applications for charters and forward same.

9. It shall distribute to the locals, at the price of ten cents each, monthly due stamps furnished by the N. E. C.

10. It shall furnish to the locals quarter-annual report blanks.

11. It shall call the state convention.

12. It shall make a report of its work together with its receipts and expenditures to the state convention.

13. Locals of the city of New York shall elect a committee of three to audit semi-annually the books of the State Committee.

14. In case of conflict between any provision of this constitution and the National constitution the latter shall take precedence.

ARTICLE III.—STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. Regular state conventions shall be held in all years when a governor of the state is to be elected.

2. Special conventions may be called whenever decided upon by a general vote. The question of calling a special state convention may be submitted to a general vote by the State Committee or upon the demand of any three locals located in three different counties.

3. At the sate conventions the representation shall be by counties, each county being entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every fifty members or major fraction thereof.

ARTICLE IV.—AMENDMENTS.

Any amendment of this constitution and any other matter requiring the action of the membership of the state, shall be submitted to a general vote upon motion of the State Committee or upon demand of at least three locals located in three different counties.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Social Democratic Party considers religion to be a matter of personal opinion.

GREETING FROM CUBA.

Stevedores' Union of Havana Sends a Fraternal Message to the Worker and Its Readers.

The Worker has received the following gratifying letter from the Stevedores' Union of Havana, Cuba:

"To the Editor of The Worker:

"Dear Sir—Permit us as sympathizers in the grand work you are doing in your publication—defender of justice, defender of the rights of the workers—to wish you the greatest success.

"We take this opportunity of thanking you and all our other friends for your defense of our rights as fellow workingmen and the honor and glory of our country.

"Our great trouble has been to have to do with people without conscience, who are only interested in their being benefited, without thought of the workers who suffer for their aggrandizement.

"Respectfully and fraternally yours,

"Pedro Roca é Ibarra, President.
"Jose Taboada y Lastra, Treasurer.
"Nemecio Puig de Cárdenas, Auditor.
"Octavio Fuentes y Torralbas, Secretary.
"Miguel Argudin, Assistant Secretary.
"Santiago Diaz, Supervisor."

To the Stevedores' Union and to all the workingmen of the new republic, The Worker extends its greeting and, on behalf of the Socialists of the United States, the assurance of our sympathy in their struggles and our fraternal regard.

CURRAN FOR PARLIAMENT.

Thousands of American Socialists and trade unionists will remember Pete Curran, our English comrade who came here two years ago as fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention and made an extensive tour, speaking for the unions and for the party.

It is announced in London "Justice" that Comrade Curran will be nominated for Parliament by the Socialist and Labor organizations of Jarrow. Curran would be an excellent representative of the working class in the House of Commons and his election is to be hoped for.

MACHINISTS WILL DISCUSS SOCIALISM.

District 15, I. A. of M., Decides That Party Platform Shall be Read and Question of Endorsement Considered in All Lodges.

The District Council of District 15, International Association of Machinists, has decided that the platform of the Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party, as it is called in New York), shall be read and discussed in all lodges and a referendum vote taken on the question whether or not the union shall formally endorse and support the party.

District 15 embraces all of Greater New York, Westchester County, up to Tarrytown, and the neighboring part of New Jersey as far as Paterson, and includes about six thousand members.

The action of the District Council marks a great advance. Three years ago, although there were already many Socialists among the machinists, there were only a few lodges in which the party could get a hearing. But the machinists, like other trade unionists, are coming to realize that independent political action by the working class on Socialist lines is absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of the object for which the unions are organized.

Whether the proposition to endorse the party is carried or defeated is a matter of minor importance. The important thing is that the principles and purposes of the party are to be presented in the unions and discussed, so that the members will be able to consider them and decide how to vote.

CONVENTION OF PIANO WORKERS.

Union Growing, But Still Has Great Tasks to Perform.

The fourth annual convention of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union was opened last Monday at Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. Seventy-third street. George McVey of the Central Federated Union, Henry Meyer and H. Bergham of the Joint Executive Board of the New York unions, welcomed the delegates, and President Helle made an appropriate response. Twenty-five delegates were present.

The reports of President Helle and Organizer Dold showed that the Union is steadily growing in numbers and in strength. Several important strikes have been won during the last year, while one lockout is still unsettled. The Oragnizer recommended amendments to the laws of the union whereby more speedy action could be taken in such matters when occasion arose.

The union has a label, which is used by six Chicago manufacturers. Organizer Dold recommended a vigorous agitation for the label as a means of strengthening the Union's position.

The Union has, as yet, no general standard work-day, though in some places—as Boston and Chicago—the locals have established a nine-hour or eight-hour day. It was urged that a concerted effort should be made to fix nine hours as the maximum for the whole trade.

Organizer Dold also spoke strongly against the contract system, as responsible for many of the abuses prevailing. The system gives to the unscrupulous contractor the greatest advantage and breaks up the fraternal relations of the workers.

Several amendments to the constitution were adopted, among them one providing for biennial conventions in the future.

ANOTHER SIGN OF LABOR'S PROGRESS.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor is another body that has wheeled into line with the progressive wing of the labor movement. The following resolution was adopted at the recent convention in Cedar Rapids:

"We believe that those who do the nation's work are the producers and distributors of wealth of the country. They constitute the majority, and consequently can secure whatever legislation they want whenever they are willing to study those laws that affect their interests and decide to enact such laws by means of direct legislation, or by sending men from their own class to the halls of Congress, and the state Legislatures, instead of men who have never framed any laws but those that produce panics, which they afterward attribute to over-production and like excuses.

"We believe that the true remedy for our industrial evils is the public ownership and control of all the means of production and distribution, viz., all public utilities.

"Under such a system the people would own the land, the tools and machinery on which and with which they work, they would have a voice in the management of all industries, and could make the necessary laws to govern them, and would then receive the full product of their toil."

In the Minnesota State Federation convention a resolution on similar lines was barely defeated.

THE OPPRESSION OF CUSTOM.

We suffer much from the tyranny of majorities, the oppression of custom, the gregarious instinct of commonplace and timid persons. True culture tends to the differentiation of individualities, by enabling people to find out what they are made for, what they can do best, what their deepest self requires for its accomplishment. True culture is never in a condescending attitude. It knows that no kind of power, however trivial, ought to be regarded with contempt. People who carve cherrystones, dance ballet, turn rondeaux, are as much needed as those who till the soil, construct cabinets or fabricate new theories about the universe. True culture respects hand labor upon equal terms with brain labor, the mechanic with the inventor of machinery, the critic of poetry with the singer of poems, the actor with the playwright. The world wants all sorts and wants each sort to be of the best quality.

Culture is not an end in itself. It prepares a man for life, for work, for action, for the reception and emission of ideas. Life itself is larger than education, than art, than science. Life does not exist for them but they for life.—John Addington Symonds.

MINE-OWNERS' THRIFT.

To Cover Loss From Disaster Caused by Their Criminal "Frugality," They Would Compel Miners to Greater "Industry."

It will be remembered that within a few days of the coal mine disaster at Fraterville, Tenn., six weeks ago, there was a similar "accident" at Fernie, B. C., in which one hundred and forty men and boys were killed, as a result of the criminal economy of the company.

The "Socialist" of Seattle, Wash., now prints a letter from the miners' organization at Fernie—Gladstone Union No. 76, W. F. of M.—showing that the company is trying to make up its loss in that disaster by exploiting its new employees a little more completely. The letter says in part:

"Another blow is being struck at those who so recently have lost their comrades. It has been the rule at these mines, since their being opened up and managed by four consecutive managers, that eight hours from bank to bank constitute a day's work. There has been no apparent disagreement between employer and employees on this question until the advent of Mr. Tonkin, late from Pennsylvania, the new general manager, who has, without consulting or notifying the employees, ordered that the men must work eight hours at the coal face and not as before, eight hours from bank to bank. To some of the men this would mean practically a nine-hour day, in other words, nine hours from bank to bank. This course of action is apparently an endeavor to establish a precedent not in vogue in any part of British Columbia."

The Union has resolved to resist any such infringement of the eight-hour rule.

The capitalists tell us they have made their fortunes by "thrift," by industry and frugality." It is true. The capitalists in the coal-mining business are as frugal as they dare be in the matter of ventilation, timbering, etc. And when they occasionally lose by carrying this sort of frugality to excess, they recoup themselves by requiring increased industry from their employees.

READ THIS WARNING.

To Workingmen: Advertisements are being run in hundreds of Eastern newspapers for the purpose of inducing carpenters, bench hands, millmen, machinemen, lathers, plasterers, hodcarriers, and in fact, mechanics of all kinds, to come to Los Angeles, where they are promised steady work at big pay.

In conjunction with these advertisements, circular letters are being sent broadcast, in the hope of getting men to come here in order to disrupt the unions of this city and to break a strike which is being waged against several planing mills, not yet quite

Many of the merchants and manufacturers of this city have organized themselves into an Employers' Association, for the purpose of destroying organized Labor. This Employers' Association hopes to so flood Los Angeles with workingmen that the struggle for jobs will be so keen it will result in the disruption of the unions and consequently reduce the wage scale now being paid.

The mouth-piece of this secret organization is the notorious scab Los Angeles "Times." This infamous newspaper is engaged in a bitter fight with the Los Angeles County Council of Labor and the International Typographical Union, and hopes, by aiding the Employers' Association, to break up the unions of this city and thereby save itself from destruction.

The advertisements and circulars being sent out by the Employers' Association are full of lies and misrepresentations. Do not be deceived by them.

Help us circulate this warning by furnishing same to your local newspapers.

By order of the Los Angeles County Council of Labor.

J. A. GRAY, President.
LEMUEL BIDDLE, Sec'y.
Los Angeles, Cal., July 1.

MARX AND FOURIER.

Karl Marx's masterly analysis of the capitalist system, which only stands out as the more admirable by the utter failure of third-rate professors and publicists to pick holes in it, has secured for him such a position in the world of thought and in the history of economics that it is quite unnecessary to claim for him anything more than what he has so splendidly done. It is safe to say that his great work must be the basis for all future writers who wish to achieve permanent distinction in the field which he made his own. That is becoming more and more obvious every day; even the "Times," the leading capitalist journal of the world, having, as we pointed out last week, accepted and enforced the truth of Marx's theories of history and economic development. But all this being so, and Marx's pre-eminence being now unquestioned except by the ignorant or the more than ignorant half-learned, we somewhat regret the habit which Socialists have got into of talking and writing as if Marx had no predecessors. This is a mistake which he himself took good care never to make. True, he knew that he had made discoveries and that coming at the period he did he had been able to do really original work. But that did not lessen his admiration and appreciation of St. Simon, Robert Owen, and Fourier, as well as others. Now, it so happens that the first clear prognostication of the inevitable development of competitive capitalism into monopoly as an economic and social law was first made by Fourier at the time when Marx was six years old. He expressed himself quite unmistakably on this head, and his forecast, regard being had to the comparatively small development of capitalist industrialism in 1824, is almost worthy to be put side by side with Aristotle's famous dictum, "Slavery can never be abolished; except, perhaps, by the help of machines." The failure of Fourier's phalanstery projects and the miscarriage of his disciple, Victor Considérant's, experiments in America have blinded many men to his genius. But this forecast of his has been referred to before several times in the S. D. F. —London Justice.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

Connecticut.

Governor—John W. Brown.
Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank.
Secretary—W. E. White.
Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.
Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.
Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.
Congressman-at-Large — George A. Sweetland.

Illinois.

Treasurer—A. W. Nelson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction —Jas. B. Smiley
Clerk of the Supreme Court—David Roberts.
University Trustees—Gertrude B. Hunt, Lydia Swanson, and J. W. Saunders.

Maine.

Governor—Charles L. Fox.
Congress: First District—Fred. E. Irish; Second—S. B. Martin; Third—Fred. A. Manter; Fourth—George W. Saunders.

Minnesota.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in Minnesota is "Social Democratic Party."
Governor—J. E. Nash.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. A. Brattland.
Secretary of State—B. F. Moriedge.
Auditor—J. Ed. Carlson.
Treasurer—J. N. Jennings.
Attorney-General—C. D. Bassett.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—J. Milligan.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—A. C. Bradshaw.

Michigan.

Governor—William E. Walters.
Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse.
Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jeannerett.
State Treasurer—William Klaser.
Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes.
Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt.
Attorney General—James H. McFarlan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction —William H. Smith.
Member of State Board of Education —Samuel R. Hoobler.

Missouri.

Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction —Dr. A. H. Hull.
Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

New Hampshire.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neil.
Congress, First District—Sumner F. Claflin.
Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

New York.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "Social Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and emblem on the official ballot.
Governor—Benjamin Hanford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown.
Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott.
Att'y-General—Lorenzo D. Mayes.
Comptroller—Warren Atkinson.
Treasurer—Joel Moses.
Engineer and Surveyor—Everitt L. Holmes.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

Ohio.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flummerfelt.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma.

Delegate to Congress—T. S. Smith.

Pennsylvania.

Governor—John W. Slayton.
Lieutenant-Governor — J. Mahlon Barnes.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Harry C. Gould.

Texas.

Governor—W. W. Freeman.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. F. Martin.
Controller—A. O. Langworthy.
Treasurer—M. T. Bruce.
Land Commissioner—J. W. Kuykondall.
Superintendent of Public Instruction —J. E. Gilpson.
Railway Commissioner—R. C. Clear.
Attorney-General—W. P. McBride.

Washington.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas Neill.
Congressmen-at-Large — George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

THE "GO SLOW" POLICY.

Much is being continually written and spoken in condemnation of the workers and their supposed policy of "go slow." We say "supposed" advisedly, as there is little doubt that the statements made in this connection are grossly exaggerated, but even if they were not, they can be defended. The employers claim the right to do as they like with what they call their own, which they interpret most generously. They not only claim to employ whom they like, and dictate the conditions under which those employed shall work, but they also employ them when they like—full, half, or quarter time, as they think fit, and no one has a word to say against this worse than "go slow" system. Sufficient if the employers state that the market is glutted or some such statement, and the output must for a time be restricted, through the restriction may mean the semi-starvation of hundreds and thousands of human beings, which the "go slow" of the workers can never mean. This is legitimate business?—The Alert, Australia.

—No organization can win any victories as long as its members vote the same ticket as Grover Cleveland and Mark Hanna.—Miners' Magazine.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of prodiction and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extortions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

THE PARTY PICNIC.

Remember that tickets for the New York party picnic of June 21, which was postponed on account of rain, are still good for September 7. In the meantime, sell all the aditional tickets you can and turn in the money collected as soon as possible.

—Under Socialism every one will have to do his or her share of the world's work if they would enjoy the benefits of it. None will be overworked or underpaid. There will be neither slaves nor masters.

FACTORY TO POCKET
Great Mistakes. We will make one if you purchase a Watch or article of goods here before reading our illustrated catalogue, describing our new way of doing business.
W. P. DOLL MFG. CO.,
175 Broadway, near Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 17. NEW YORK, JULY 27, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ARE NOT SUCKERS.

Non-Partizan Federation Fails to Catch the Painters.

Local Union No. 499 Advises Its Members to Vote Social Democratic Ticket—Some Account of an Imbecile Scheme Tried by Old Party Politicians.

To the Editor of The Worker:

In compliance with the request of the National Federation for Majority Rule to report to the official press, etc., the action taken by Local Union No. 499 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America on the majority rule resolution, dated June 25, we are instructed to inform you that L. U. No. 499, at its meeting of July 7, decided to urge its members to vote only for the candidates of the Socialist Party—known in New York as the Social Democratic Party.

That party will, if put in power, give the workingmen more than the referendum and initiative. That party will see to it that the working class, which produces all, receives the full amount of the product it creates. This once accomplished, bossism, corruption, crime, and prostitution will be things of the past and freedom and happiness will take their place.

We are fraternally yours.

JOHN ROESCHEISEN, Secretary.
L. SANDERMANN, President.

A Funny Federation.

The foregoing communication reports action taken on a circular which is being sent out to trade unions and many other organizations by a body known as the Non-Partizan Federation for Majority Rule, of which some account was given in The Worker of April 6, when the Central Labor Union of Toledo, O., after exhaustive discussion of the affair, "turned it down hard."

The Non-Partizan Federation is, in fact, nothing more nor less than a scheme for blocking independent political action of the working class, taking advantage of the wide-spread sentiment in favor of direct legislation and "non-partizanly" turning it to the advantage of the Democratic party.

Its Theory and Practise.

The promoters of the Federation—among whom are George H. Shibley, Elmer Ellsworth Pomeroy, Frank Parsons, and Samuel M. Jones—profess to be devoted to the regeneration of politics by introducing truly democratic methods and establishing majority rule. How far they are from applying democratic methods in the organization itself, how completely it follows the lines of old-party machine work, can be judged from a few extracts from one of the circulars sent out by the apparently self-elected Advisory Board.

This circular, sent out some months ago, to a selected list of local labor leaders, suggested in its first paragraph that "you and a few friends can easily start in your city a movement that will at once establish majority rule and, in addition, will be heralded throughout the state and nation as a victory for organized labor." As a further incentive, lest the recipient of the circular should not be sufficiently eager to work for a movement that would be falsely "heralded" in this fashion, it is explained toward the close, that the Advisory Board will contribute financially toward the expense of starting the local movement and that "the success of the organization WILL PLACE THE ORGANIZER IN LINE FOR TRADE-UNION AND POLITICAL HONORS, as well as being a personal satisfaction."

Of course this movement for majority rule is not to be started by an appeal to the majority. Things are to be fixed first by the gentlemen who want to be "in line for political honors," from Messrs. Shibley, Pomeroy, and friends down, and then the innocent public are to be let in. The circular explains:

"A few of you can get together and adopt the constitution. * * * Then elect an executive committee. The Executive Committee will then elect a chairman, secretary, and treasurer, and name an advisory board. Then you are ready to begin the work." After thus getting all the offices in their own hands, the "few" are to invite the "many," regardless of political faith, to come in and be good.

Even Suckers Will Not Bite.

Such a bare-faced scheme as this will not, of course, do much harm. The successful politicians of the old parties know how to preserve the appearance of democratic methods. The political failures who have launched this Federation cannot even do that. They "give the game away" at the outset. The importance of the whole affair is only as a symptom of the imbecility of the Democratic party and especially of the alleged radical elements in it—for most of the prominent promoters of the Non-Partizan Federation are active in that party.

The workingmen will not, to any great extent, bite at such a poorly baited hook. Those who still play the part of suckers will be caught by the out-and-out politicans of the old parties, who know how to do the trick properly. The workingmen who have learned to think for themselves will come to the Socialist Party, because it both advocates and practises majority rule and has a definite and progressive program besides.

—A mine superintendent some time before the strike took place, upon being told that a driver had been killed by the running away of a trip of cars, excitedly exclaimed: "My God, were any of the mules hurt?"—Tamaqua Recorder.

GUILT OF THE MINE OWNERS.

Violations of Law by Cambria Steel Co.

Mine Not Properly Ventilated and Inexperienced Men and Little Boys Employed—All for the Sake of Profits—Company's "Generosity" Paid for by the Men.

As the facts in regard to the disaster in the Cambria Steel Company's coal mine at Johnstown, Pa., become fully known the guilt of the capitalists becomes more evident and more appalling.

The company's apologists lay the blame on one of the miners—"an ignorant Slav," they say—who worked with a naked lamp. Even though this be true, it fixes the responsibility directly on the company, for under the laws of Pennsylvania they have no right to employ a man as a miner until he has served two years as a helper or in some capacity to gain experience.

This law is almost a dead letter, however, for the mine owners find it cheaper and therefore more profitable in many cases to employ ignorant miners, and the Republican and Democratic authorities have never made more than a farcical pretense of enforcing the law—for they depend on the capitalists for their political corruption funds.

Danger Was Foreseen.

But furthermore, it has developed that for some days before the so-called "accident" the dangerous condition of the portion of the mine in which the explosion actually occurred had been known to the miners and called to the bosses' attention. The ventilation was known to be insufficient to remove the gas pouring in.

With the miners it was a question of taking the risk of instant death or, by refusing to work, incurring the displeasure of the bosses and forfeiting their only means of livelihood. With the company it was a question of saving a little on the running expenses of the mine to add to the stockholders' dividends. The company chose to let the miners risk their lives, and the state inspectors winked at this violation of the law also.

Little Boys Killed.

Among the victims were a number of little boys, one of them only seven years of age. The employment of children in the mines is forbidden by law. But the mine owners find it profitable to employ them, and the poverty and dependence of the miners makes it almost impossible for them to refuse to send their sons to work. Here, again, it is a question of profits against law and humanity with the "operators" and a question of life and death with the workers. And here, against, the state officials utterly neglected their duty.

The Company's "Generosity."

The company has made a great ado about providing for the families of the murdered miners and has got much credit for generosity through the capitalist press. The New Castle "Tribune" gives facts that throw quite a new light on this matter. The "Tribune" says:

"The newspapers of the country have been saying a great deal about the magnanimity of the Cambria Steel Company in announcing that the family of each victim would receive a thousand dollars for the life of the loved one. What a wonderful piece of charity! It does not cost the Cambria Steel Company a cent. The victims paid for it. Have been paying for it for years and the company has been accumulating a fund, hundreds of thousands of dollars in excess of what will be required for this display of magnanimity, out of the monthly payments of these men.

Employees Pay for It.

"Every man employed by the Cambria Steel Company is compelled to join the Cambria Mutual Benefit Association. He cannot work there unless he does. Members under forty-five years of age pay 90 cents per month out of their earnings. From forty-five to fifty-five they pay $1.15 per month. In case of sickness or injury they receive $5 per week. If cared for in the company's hospital this sum goes to the hospital, none of it to their families. A burial fund of $100 is also paid. If killed in the company's employ or going to or from their work their families receive one thousand dollars. In consideration of the fact that EACH EMPLOYEE IS COMPELLED TO SIGN A RELEASE from any damages he might sustain in the company's service, the company pays about $5,000 a year into this 'mutual' benefit fund.

"There is no magnanimity about this thousand dollar payment. It is a dead cold business proposition. The benefit fund has accumulated until it amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is held and invested by the company, which reaps all the interest or dividends accruing from this investment. Yet the Pittsburg papers applaud this magnanimous act and say that it is because of such treatment of its employees that the company never suffers from damage suits. THE CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY NEVER SUFFERS FROM DAMAGE SUITS BECAUSE IT COMPELS EVERY MAN AND BOY ENTERING ITS EMPLOY TO SIGN AWAY HIS RIGHTS TO ANY DAMAGES RESULTING FROM HIS EMPLOYMENT AND IN EXCHANGE GIVES HIM INSURANCE WHICH HE PAYS FOR, AND PAYS AN ENORMOUS PRICE."

The reader may ask, What would Socialist officials do in regard to such affairs as this?

If the Socialist Party were put in full power, the coal mines, steel mills, and other means of production would become public property, under the control of the workers, to be operated for public benefit, not for profit, and the incentive to such crimes as the Cambria Steel Company has been guilty of would be removed.

But even though the Socialist Party were not fully in power, Socialist officials could and would do much to improve the condition of the workers.

Socialist judges, for instance, would not recognize as legal or valid a contract by which the miner signs away, for himself and his heirs, the right to sue for damages in case of injury or death at his work.

Socialist coroners, district attorneys, and judges would use all the power of the law to bring the guilty capitalists to punishment for such a crime as that of Johnstown. The hanging or even life imprisonment of half-a-dozen directors and company officials who have sacrificed miners' lives for profit would be a salutary lesson and would no doubt save hundreds of workmen's lives every year in the state of Pennsylvania alone.

A Socialist administration would appoint trusty union miners as mine inspectors, and they would see to the prevention of such disasters, and Socialist sheriffs and district attorneys and judges would uphold them in their efforts.

Socialist legislators, even if in the minority, would fight for such an amendment of the laws in regard to ventilation of mines, employment of children and inexperienced men, responsibility of employers, etc., as would make it possible to enforce those laws and difficult to evade them—whereas the laws as they now stand, enacted by Republican and Democratic legislators, have been carefully drafted by capitalist agents so as to make enforcement difficult and evasion easy.

Responsible to Workers Only.

Socialist officials would do these things because they would be workingmen, nominated by workingmen on a workingmen's platform, and elected by the efforts of workingmen's organizations. For a similar reason, Republican and Democratic officials do not try to protect the workingmen's interests—because they are generally lawyers, business men, or professional politicians, nominated by capitalist influence on platforms recognizing the superiority of the so-called "sacred rights of property," and owing their election to campaign funds provided by the capitalists.

Officials may generally be counted upon to serve the interests of the class to whom they actually owe their election.

EXPLOITING BABIES.

The trade unionists of the South are taking up the child labor question in earnest. They are making bitter attacks through the newspaper and from the rostrum upon the heartless corporations who, upon one hypocritical pretext or another, succeeded in robbing the cradle. One unionist in Macon, Ga., writes that he is employed in a mill in which the bosses hire babies who are "still too young to go to school." He placed one of the six-year-old tots on the scales, and she weighed 40½ pounds. She holds a regular position as a spinner and works from 6 a. m. till 6 p. m. with forty minutes for lunch. The child does not know how much wages she receives, as her mother, who also works in the mill, draws her pay. "Her father stayed at home and cooked and brought the dinner." The average life of the factory child, says the writer, "runs from the cradle to twenty-five years." Humanitarians are anxiously aiming to provide for sick poodles and cats, but they don't seem to care much when the flesh and bones of innocent babes are ground into profits. Let us hope that the Southern trade unionists will continue their agitation against the capitalistic cannibals and advertise their hideous conduct to the world. Fight them politically and industrially. It is too much to hope in this practical age that the outraged gods will hurl thunderbolts and drive the exploiters into the bottomless pit of hades.—Zanesville Labor Journal.

Yes, that is too much to hope. It is also too much to hope that mere trade unionism will put a stop to such profitable crimes. But political action on Socialist lines would do it, quick.

THE NEW TIME.

There shall come, from out this noise
of strife and groaning,
A broader and a juster brotherhood,
A deep equality of aim, postponing
All selfish seeking to the general good;
There shall come a time when each
shall to another
Be as Christ would have him, brother
unto brother;
There shall come a time when brotherhood grows stronger
Than the narrow bounds which now
distract the world;
When the cannons roar and trumpets
blare no longer,
And the ironclad rusts and battle-flags
are furled;
When the bars of creed and speech and
race, which sever,
Shall be fused in one humanity forever.

—Lewis Morris.

A NEW PSALM OF LIFE.

Let us then be up and doing,
All becoming money kings;
We may some day be endowing
Universities and things.

Lives of billionaires remind us
That we've got to own the stock
If we want to leave behind us
Libraries on every block.

—Get your barber to subscribe for The Worker and keep it in his shop.

THE PRESS ON THE STRIKE.

Capitalist Dailies Help Coal Kings.

"Respectable" Papers Editorially Advise Use of Militia—"Yellow" Press Editorially Supports Strikers, but Works Shrewdly Through News Columns to Injure Them.

The miners' convention has come and gone. The thousand delegates at Indianapolis decided against the proposed general strike and voted instead for liberal financial assistance to their brothers on strike. Despite widely bruited rumors to the contrary, there is no reason to believe that there was any serious friction or lack of harmony.

Comrade C. F. Quinn of Wilkes Barre, Socialist candidate for Congress in the Luzerne district, writes to The Worker that the action taken by the convention is considered a wise one and that there is no sign of weakening among the strikers. He adds:

"Already the minions of capitalism have begun their work of poisoning the minds of the strikers regarding the manner of distributing the relief fund. With unspeakable cowardice they go about, throwing forth insinuations and intimating probable crookedness on the part of the miners' officials who may handle the funds. This is an old game and a contemptible one, but it won't work now. Every miner has implicit confidence in John Mitchell and the hand of men associated with him in this strike, and they will not be beguiled into suspicion or uneasiness by knaves or traitors."

The most remarkable development of the week is the attitude of the distinctly capitalist press on learning the result of the convention. The great New York dailies, of course, most clearly show the capitalist policy.

The Respectable "Post".

The New York "Evening Post" is a paper whose utterances are always significant. A three-cent paper, it circulates chiefly among the more "cultured" portion of the capitalist class. It is a strictly "respectable" and non-partizan advocate of free-trade, anti-imperialism, gold standard, and civil service reform, and represents the relatively more decent side of capitalism.

This paper published a long editorial on the second day of the convention. Two-thirds of the article was devoted to rejoicing that the convention had decided against the sympathetic strike, arguing against such strikes as a matter of principle, and praising the Mine Workers' Union for its "sane" and "moderate" policy. The concluding portion was addressed to the "operators" and advised them—nay, enjoined them as a matter of "duty to the public"—to start their mines with non-union men, and to call upon Governor Stone for militia if necessary.

Evidently respectable and humane anti-imperialist "public sentiment," as represented by the "Post," will not give the miners much aid.

The Businesslike "Times".

The "Times"—which, in the decadence of the "Sun" since the elder Dana's death, has become the leading exponent of brutally aggressive and militant capitalism, and which is nominally Democratic, but supports the imperialist policy—the "Times" came out on Saturday with a carefully written editorial, rejoicing over the decision against the general strike, but savagely attacking the union, accusing President Mitchell of all conceivable duplicity, and declaring that the strike is lost. The "Times" has, all along, been shrieking to the operators, "Mine coal, mine coal, mine coal!" and advising them to use the militia.

Evidently the "public opinion" of the average business man, the class to which the "Times" appeals, will not help the miners much.

The "Yellow" Press.

Of course, the only "public opinion" that is worth anything to the miners is the opinion of the working class. And a shrewd attempt is being made through the so-called "yellow" papers, which are read largely by workingmen, to alienate them from the strikers.

The "Journal" and "World" editorially support the strikers and attack the Coal Kings. The Coal Kings can stand this, and it makes a good campaign record for their Democratic friends. Their work is being done in the news columns of these same papers.

Every day articles are printed, under big scare heads, to prove that the cost of the strike is being paid by "the public"—whatever that is—and that the Coal Trust is losing nothing by it.

There is, of course, an element of truth in this statement. It is one of those half-truths which are worse than whole lies. But the motive of the publication of such articles at this moment is evident. If the working people at large can be made to believe that they are paying the cost of the strike (which is not true), that the mine owners are losing nothing (which is an exaggeration of the truth), and that the strike is a hopeless one—then they will withdraw their support from the strikers and make it easier for the Coal Kings to crush them.

This is the game, and it has often been played before. It will not succeed so well now as in past years. The working people learn slowly, but they do learn.

—The capitalist is the law. Lawgivers grind out laws according to his needs; philosophers fit morals to his habits; whatever he does is just and good; every act that injures his interests is a crime and must be punished.—Lafargue.

THE TRIAL OF MOTHER JONES.

Federal District Attorney Declares Her a Dangerous Woman.

Decision Not Yet Given as The Worker Goes to Press—Vigorous Effort to Imprison or Banish Brave Woman from West Virginia.

Tuesday, July 24, was the day set for Judge Jackson of the United State court at Parkersburg, W. Va., to give his decision in the cases of Mother Jones, Thos. Haggerty, and eleven other organizers of the United Mine Workers, under arrest for having violated an infamous injunction which forbids them to hold miners' meetings anywhere within sight of the mine properties, to march on the public roads in the vicinity, or, as a correspondent of The Worker put it, to do anything except eat and drink—and the West Virginia miners don't get a chance to eat too much, with or without injunctions.

Reese Blizzard, United States District Attorney, conducted the prosecution. He is counted a very able lawyer and he used all his powers to carry his point—or, rather, to carry the point for the mine owners. His closing speech occupied four hours.

Cannot Understand Her.

Mother Jones is obviously considered the most dangerous offender. The "operators" and their tools cannot understand this wonderful little woman, who is content to labor incessantly, to go hungry and cold sometimes, to endure all manner of hardships and insults and dangers, to go to prison, if need be, in order to carry on her work of organizing and educating and inspiring the miners, and whom the roughest men among the mine workers treat with such confidence and such perfect respect.

"A Dangerous Woman."

The press reports say that Blizzard called attention to the fact that Mother Jones was especially dangerous owing to the fact that her influence among the miners is almost unlimited and that, also by reason of her powerful intellect she is an instrument of great harm. The miners, he said, are receiving good wages and their condition is satisfactory, but, according to the testimony of this woman, she has come into this state with the express intention of getting eight or nine thousand miners to throw down their tools and quit work that they may help the two or three hundred who were dissatisfied with their condition and had quit the service of their employers.

After dilating on the enormity of Mother Jones' guilt, he closed by suggesting that if she would leave the state and promise never to return, the government would be satisfied for the present and would not insist on imprisoning her.

Mother Jones, of course, treated this exhibition of Southern chivalry and Rooseveltian strenuousness with the contempt is deserved. She is not the sort of woman to desert her post under fire.

Judge Tries to Entrap Her.

Judge Jackson himself, the trial justice, took a hand in the examination of Mother Jones and tried, by leading questions, to entrap her into an admission that she was an Anarchist, but he did not succeed very well.

When asked if she had not said that the operators were the same sort of people that had crucified Christ, the witness replied that she had made such a remark.

"Well," questioned Judge Blizzard, "do you not think that the crucifixion of Christ was the worst crime ever committed?"

"No," answered the witness in loud tones, "it was not nearly so bad as the crucifixion of little boys in the coal mines who are daily being robbed of their manhood and their intellect by what they are, through necessity, compelled to undergo. Christ could have saved himself, the boys cannot."

Even the flippant reporters of the capitalist papers, all whose sympathies seem to be with the "operators," were evidently impressed with her courage and dignity.

As The Worker goes to press, the decision has not been rendered, and it is impossible to guess the outcome of the case.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

Open-air meetings will be held during the coming week, under the auspices of Local New York and its assembly districts, as follows:

Thursday, July 24—Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, 21st A. D.

Friday, July 25—Seventy-second street and First avenue, 26th A. D.

Saturday, July 26—Suffolk and Rivington streets, 12th A. D.

Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, 30th A. D.

Monday, July 28—Bleecker and McDougal streets, 1st A. D.

Tuesday, July 29—Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D.

Wednesday, July 30—Fortieth street and Eighth avenue, 13th A. D.

Thursday, July 31—Sixty-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D.

Friday, August 1—Tenth street and Avenue A, 14th A. D.

Saturday, August 2—Canal and Hudson streets, 1st A. D.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Washington avenue, 35th A. D.

—The best way to work for Socialism is to distributeSocialist literature among your neighbors and shopmates.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

Speaking on the Streets Is Their Crime.

Buffalo Police, Inspired by the Clergy, Attempt to Suppress Socialist Propaganda—Six Workingmen Fined.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—The Social Democratic Club held a very well attended meeting yesterday to consider plans for spreading the principles of Socialism. The Socialists here have a difficult task before them.

The police, under the influence of the clergy, have arrested several of our men for speaking in the open air and six of our comrades have been fined $5 each for this heinous offense.

Our street meetings were very successful and people were eager to listen to our speakers. That is probably the reason why we have been forbidden to hold open-air meetings any more. But the matter is not settled yet. We will fight for our rights as American citizens.

All readers of The Worker are requested to help us in the struggle. One way in which they can all assist is by co-operating to make a good success of our excursion on August 24. Tickets cost 25 cents and can be had of B. Schaffer, 124 William street, or at the next meeting of the Club, Sunday, 3 p. m., at 435 William street. The object of the excursion is to swell the campaign fund. As many tickets as possible should be sold in advance. Prizes will be given to the two persons selling the largest number of tickets, not less than seventy-five.

B. S.

LABOR EDITORS UNDER ARREST.

Citizens' Alliance of Wilkes Barre Persecuting Those Who Speak for Labor.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., July 19.—On Wednesday last, Charles J. Thain and John R. Mullery, editor and business manager of the Wilkes Barre "Courier-Herald," the local labor paper, were arrested on charges of criminal libel and brought before Justice Pollock.

The charges were brought in the names of twenty-two employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, one of the largest of the Coal Trust roads. The twenty-two complainants are, of course, mere catspaws for the Trust.

The "Courier-Herald" has severely attacked the Citizens' Alliance, of which Comrade Mailly wrote in The Worker of July 13. The "Citizens" undoubtedly hoped to suppress the paper by this prosecution, but have failed.

Thain and Mullery waived examination and had the case continued to court. Bail for each of them was fixed at the enormous sum of $11,000—$500 on each case—in the hope, no doubt, that they could not get anybody to give bond and could be kept in prison. Bail was furnished, however, by Messrs. Corrigan and Gilligan and the "Courier-Herald" comes out this week as usual, scoring the "Citizens" and defying them to bring more prosecutions.

The "Courier-Herald" is not a Socialist paper, but has shown strong Socialist tendencies.

ECONOMY AND ECONOMY.

Socialist Councilman Objects to Raising an Official's Salary to $10 a Day When Laborers' Wages Are Cut to $1.75.

John W. Slayton, Socialist member of the Select Council of New Castle, Pa., disturbed the peace of mind of the "eminently respectable" inhabitants of that city last week. It remains to be seen at the fall election—Comrade Slayton being candidate for Governor—whether the majority of the people of New Castle, who are eminently useful but not eminently respectable, appreciate the position he took.

There was a proposition before the Council to employ a physician to attend the smallpox patients in the City Hospital. The Health Committee recommended that the City Physician be paid $10 a day for the work. His predecessor had received $8 a day.

Comrade Slayton called attention to the fact that the Council had just refused to pay $2 a day to the men who work at the garbage furnace, on the ground of public economy, and had fixed their wages at $1.75. Councilman Slayton expressed the opinion that the task of the garbage furnace workers was harder, more unpleasant, and at least as dangerous as that of the City Physician. If the capitalist members of the Council thought that the city was too poor to pay these men $2 a day, he, as a Socialist member, did not think it rich enough to pay the City Physician $10 a day.

Of course, the proposition went through, for Slayton is the only representative of Labor in the Council.

WHAT COUNTS.

"We are here," began the chairman of the committee, "to discuss ways and means for securing the passage of our bill by the legislature."

"Well," remarked one who was something of a lobbyist. "I know the surest of all ways is we only have sufficient means."—Philadelphia Press.

—The community that will not allow its humblest citizen freely to express his opinion, no matter how false or odious the opinion may be, is only a gang of slaves.—Wendell Phillips.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.--II

A Further Talk about Labor and Politics, with Especial Regard to Partizanship and "Good Men"—Which Talk Fits Equally Well for Workingmen of Any Trade in Any State.

Last week, in this column, we gave reasons why you striking miners of Pennsylvania, and all other workingmen, should vote for candidates of the Socialist Party. This week we would add some reasons why you should vote the Socialist ticket STRAIGHT, why you should not vote for a candidate of either of the other parties, EVEN THOUGH THE SOCIALIST PARTY MAY NOT HAVE FULL TICKETS IN SOME PLACES AND EVEN THOUGH SOME OF THE REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES MAY BE PERSONALLY GOOD MEN.

This may seem to you to be partizan bigotry. It is not. It is partizanship. But it is not bigotry. It is sound common sense in politics.

The capitalist parties sometimes nominate good men for unimportant offices. They sometimes nominate workingmen for unimportant offices. They very seldom nominate good workingmen, but even that may happen once in a while. But even then, a vote cast for such a candidate will be a vote cast for the capitalist class.

No candidate is really any better than the party that nominates him. No official is better than the party that elects him. He is seldom worse than his party. The quality of the man is a minor matter; the quality of the party is the important thing.

We sometimes hear of a man who has been elected to office betraying his trust. In fact, that is very rare. An official who is false to the power that put him in office commits political suicide. Officials, whether personally good or bad men, are almost always true to those to whom they actually owe their positions. Even a dishonest man, put in office by a true workingman's party, will probably be true to the workingmen, unless he is a great fool as well as a knave. And even an honest man, put in office by a capitalist party, has to do the bidding of the capitalist class or dig his own grave.

Perhaps, in a few cases, some good true fellow workingman of yours will be nominated for a minor position by the Republican party. He has never thought of politics in connection with the labor question. In his union he is true to his class; but it has never occurred to him that his class has any distinct political interest.

He knows that he does not owe his nomination on the Republican ticket to you. To whom does he owe it? He knows, and you know. He owes it to Matt Quay.

The Quay machine does not stop with dictating the nominations for Governor and other state officials. It looks after the Congressional and Legislative nominations and even the nominations for county, city, and borough offices. If it allows an honest man, even an honest workingman, to be put on the ticket here and there, it is because it knows it can control that man, deceive him, compromise him, bully him, pervert and corrupt him to its own ends, or, failing that, politically kill him. Each of you probably knows of honest men who has started to rise honestly in the Republican party and whom the Quay machine has either corrupted or killed. YOU DON'T KNOW OF ONE MAN WHO HAS REMAINED HONEST AND RISEN IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND DONE ANYTHING WORTH SPEAKING OF FOR THE WORKING CLASS.

And what is the Quay machine? Who controls it?

Surely you have abundant evidence that the Coal Kings, the Steel Kings, the Railroad Kings, the great capitalists in general, are the principals, for whom the Quay ring is a willing agent.

Suppose the Republican party should nominate a good, faithful, true union miner for Sheriff of one of the mining counties and you should give him your votes and elect him.

Then comes a strike next year, say. He gets his orders—unofficial, but imperative—from party headquarters: "Help break the strike; swear in the company's thugs as deputies; protect scabs; break up miners' meetings and parades; arrest labor editors and speakers."

What is he to do? Suppose, as a workingman, he says: "These miners are right; they are my brothers; I will disobey orders and stand by them."

He would have to be a very brave man to do that. You know what would happen to him. He would never get another nomination from that party. He would be thankful if he was allowed to live in the state as a private citizen. The Republican machine and the mine owners, bankers, landlords, and all their pals would see that he was punished for having been false to his party and true to his class.

Suppose another case. Suppose you elect a Socialist Sheriff. Suppose he is no braver or honester or wiser than the average—just an ordinary workingman.

A strike comes. He knows what is expected of him. He knows to whom he is responsible. He owes nothing to Quay or to the mine owners and he expects nothing from them. He owes everything to you workingmen and can only look to you for support.

When he was elected, it was with the understanding that he would follow Socialist principle and policy—that in case of a strike, he would use his official position to help the strikers. If he should fail to do it he would be a scab. He knows that you have ways of making life uncomfortable for scabs. He knows that you would never elect him again, that you would drive him out of the country, that wherever he went workingmen would distrust and despise him. He knows that, if he sells out to the bosses and helps them, they too will consider him as a scab. And the bosses really despise a scab as much as you do. They use him, pay him while they have to, and then cast him off.

On the other hand, the Socialist Sheriff knows that if he is true to the Socialist Party and the working class, true to the platform on which he was elected, you will support him and the bosses and their political tools will fear him. He knows that if the Governor should even declare martial law and remove him, you will elect him again by a bigger majority next time. He knows that even if he should be forced into private life for a while, and blacklisted by the employers and landlords and merchants, you will find means to uphold him in the fight and will win in the end.

To sum up: Your workingman elected as Sheriff on the Republican ticket would have to be an unusualy brave man to do anything for you; and if he did it he would be signing his political death-warrant. Your workingman elected as Sheriff on the Socialist ticket would have to be a very foolhardy man to help the capitalists and if he did it he would be signing his political death-warrant.

PLEASE READ THAT LAST PARAGRAPH AGAIN AND THINK ABOUT IT CAREFULLY.

This is only one illustration. It applies equally in the case of a Burgess or Mayor or City Councilman or Legislator or Congressman or Judge.

SELF-INTEREST PROMPTS AN OFFICIAL TO BE TRUE TO HIS REAL POLITICAL MASTERS; IF HE IS ELECTED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND IS TRUE TO IT, HE IS AGAINST YOU; IF HE IS ELECTED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND IS TRUE TO IT, HE IS FOR YOU.

The Democratic party is just like the Republican party, except that it is not so well organized and not so shrewdly managed. In Pennsylvania it has shown its colors by nominating Pattison, the butcher of Homestead. It is the other wing of the Capitalist party. A candidate on the same ticket with Pattison cannot be YOUR candidate, for whatever office.

There is just one rule that it is safe for voters to follow. It is this:

DO NOT VOTE FOR MEN AS MEN; VOTE FOR MEN AS THE CANDIDATES OF PARTIES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES; VOTE FOR THE INTERESTS OF YOUR CLASS.

If you follow that rule, you miners of Pennsylvania will vote the Socialist ticket straight, from Slayton down to the foot.

And, as we said at the close of last week's article, you have only to change a few names of persons and trades to make this apply anywhere else—to shoe workers in Massachusetts, to cigarmakers in New York, to iron workers in Ohio, to silver miners in Colorado, to workingmen of every trade in every state.

—Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members. The virtue in most request is conformity. Self-reliance is its aversion. It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs. Whoso would be a man must be a nonconformist.—Emerson.

—It is good "business" to employ women and children instead of men. They work cheaper and are more obedient. Then the husbands and fathers, being thrown out of work, have to compete for other jobs and so keep wages down in other trades.—Canadian Socialist.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.25
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

If you get several copies of this issue of The Worker, kindly distribute them among your fellow workingmen.

There is an old proverb, "He who reads, rules." Eugene V. Debs put the same idea into other words in his famous bit of advice to the railway workers in 1894: "Buy less booze and more books." The labor press is the greatest agent for the education and organization of the working class. It should be supported, morally and financially, by all who hope for the emancipation of Labor.

Whenever you get a new subscriber for The Worker, you not only assure that man a chance for education in the principles of Socialism, but you supply this office with a few cents which will be used in sending out sample copies and introducing the paper and the party which it represents to several other workingmen.

It is the function of The Worker to set forth the principles of the labor movement, of Socialism on the political side and trade unionism on the economic side; to interpret the general news of the week in the light of those principles; and to present the news of the labor movement, so far as practicable, for the guidance and inspiration of the workers; as well as to familiarize them with the party organization and its candidates, that they may know how to use their political power for the good of their class on Election Day. This duty The Worker is now fulfilling to the best of its ability; far better than it did a year ago; but not yet to the full satisfaction of its editors, its proprietors, or its readers. Every new subscription that you gain for The Worker will equip it better to perform this important and difficult task.

The Worker never has paid and never will pay any dividends to its proprietors. It is owned by an association of Socialist workingmen whose purpose in publishing it is to advance the cause of Socialism and hasten the emancipation of their class. Whenever its income has risen above the cost of publication, the surplus has always been used to improve the quality of the paper or to extend its circulation into new fields; and this policy will be followed in the future as in the past.

One of the most significant and pleasing testimonies to the good service The Worker is doing is the influence it exercises on the labor press of the country. A year ago, the paper most quoted in the craft papers and local labor papers was the New York "Journal." To-day, we are safe in saying that The Worker is more extensively quoted, with or without credit (we do not care much about the credit) than the whole Hearst syndicate of papers. We are pleased with the tribute and we thank the comrades who, by their loyal support and co-operation, have made such a state of affairs possible.

Charles A. Dana, perhaps the greatest editor the world has seen, used to attach the utmost importance to the opinions of the country papers. Every week he had the country exchanges brought to his office and perused them with the greatest care. These papers, he believed, being nearer to the people and free from various influences which affect the great city dailies, most truly reflected the real political and other tendencies of the time. His success justified his belief. In the same way we believe that the local labor papers, the organs of central bodies in the small cities and towns, even more accurately than the journals of the national and international unions, reflect the actual tendencies of the labor movement. If this be true, then is the working class becoming permeated with Socialist ideas far more generally than the official actions of the unions indicate, far more rapidly than the great labor leaders seem to realize. There is hardly one in ten of the hundreds of local labor papers that reach our desk that does not contain either extracts from Socialist papers or original articles, editorial or contributed, pointing out the irrepressible conflict of interest between the workers and the capitalists, arguing for public ownership of part or all of the means of production, urging the necessity of independent labor politics, or even openly endorsing the Socialist Party

SHALL WE BEG OR VOTE?

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommends to all organized workers in national, state, central and local unions "that at their Labor Day celebrations they concentrate their attention to a discussion of the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes and the passage of resolutions demanding at the hands of Congress and the legislatures of their respective states the enactment of laws conforming to that purpose." It further recommends, in the same circular, that at the conventions of national unions and federations and at the regular meetings of local and federal unions and central bodies such resolutions be passed and copies sent to Senators, Congressmen and legislators.

All this sounds very fine, and doubtless the members of the Executive Council think that such recommendations, coupled with their opposition to uncompromising, independent, partizan labor politics, entitles them to a reputation for "wise and conservative statesmanship." In the light of history, however, such statesmanship on the part of national labor leaders calls to mind Tom Reed's definition of a statesman as a dead politician.

Our Republican and Democratic Senators, Congressmen, and legislators have large and commodious waste-baskets for the reception of the myriads of resolutions that they are constantly receiving from labor organizations. The janitors empty the waste-baskets at night and there is room for more resolutions next day.

The American Federation of Labor mustered all its forces to lobby and beg through the last session of Congress just three very moderate bills—one for effective Chinese exclusion, one to restrict the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, and one to make eight hours a legal work-day in all government employment. The representatives of the Federation were very politely received by the old-party politicians. They were given abundant promises. But the Chinese Exclusion Bill was amended into relative harmlessness and uselessness before it was passed; the Anti-Injunction Bill was so amended as to authorize instead of forbidding the use of injunctions against strikers and boycotters, so that the Federation petitioners had to lobby some more to get it killed; and in a Senate committee's capacious pigeonhole case the Eight-Hour Bill "sleeps the sleep that knows not waking."

What the American Federation of Labor, directly representing more than a million organized workingmen, could not get in the session preceding a general election, by its favorite method of non-partizan begging, will not be granted in the session after election in response to any number of Labor Day resolutions of the same sort.

The only sort of resolution by labor organizations that will have any effect on Congress or the legislatures would be a resolution to strike direct at the root of the political and economic power of the capitalist class by supporting at the polls the platform and candidates of the Socialist Party—or, as it is called in some states, the Social Democratic Party. And that would have effect only if it is carried out, if a considerable portion of the trade unionists actually vote the straight Socialist ticket.

Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and the Republican Congress, Governor Odell and the Republican Legislature of New York, Mayor Low and the Reform Board of Aldermen of New York City have all treated the resolutions and petitions of trade unions with the same formal courtesy and practical contempt that has been shown by President Cleveland and the Democratic Congress, Mayor Van Wyck and the Democratic Board of Aldermen, and Democratic governors and legislatures in various states.

But if the Central Federated Union of New York City should, at its next session, give its unqualified endorsement to the Social Democratic ticket, if the delegates should go back to their respective unions and see that the endorsement was observed, if the labor organizations of the city should judiciously spend a very few thousand dollars in organizing meetings for Socialist speakers and circulating Socialist literature, and if, as a result of such action, twenty-five thousand votes should be added to the poll of the Social Democratic Party in November—even though we did not elect a single officer—we should see the Republican and Democratic Senators and Representatives at Washington vying with each other, as soon as Congress assembled again, in their eagerness to introduce and support bills more radical than those asked for by the Federation ;we should see the representatives of Labor at Albany treated with as much real respect as railroad presidents and Wall Street lobbyists; we should see Low and Jerome prosecuting contractors who violate the labor laws as vigorously as they now prosecute newsboys who play "craps" on the sidewalk.

They would do all this, not out of love for the working class, but out of that respect which is inspired by fear—because they would be afraid that these twenty-five thousand votes against capitalism would grow to fifty-thousand next year and to a hundred thousand in 1904, and so on, until class-conscious workingmen would be seated in office at City Hall and State House and Capitol.

We are living in a time of war, class-war between Labor and Capital. The capitalists are our enemies, and they know it. The Republican and Democratic parties are their political agents. We cannot get any concessions from our enemies by tamely asking for them. We can get concessions only by assaulting them so vigorously as to make them fear our power.

Carl D. Thompson, who is now campaigning for the Socialist Party in Colorado, writes to the "People's Press" of Albany, Ore., in the most enthusiastic tone about the prospects of the Socialist movement in the Rockies. He cites a story that Edward Bellamy, shortly before his death at Denver, said to a friend: "Colorado will be the first state to see the triumph of Socialism. The mountains have always been the cradle of liberty." Whether Bellamy's prediction shall be verified we have still to see. But it is alleged by many who are familiar with the facts, that the workingmen of the Rocky Mountain region are far more energetic, courageous, and open to new ideas than those of any other part of the country; and now that the Socialist movement is well under way there, and evidently on a clear and uncompromising basis, we may hope for an advance that will carry inspiration to the hearts of the more conservative workers of the East. Meanwhile, it is our business, here in the East, not to wait for our Western brothers to do our work for us, but to work with all our power for the same great cause. The chief stronghold of the labor movement may be in the Rocky Mountains. But the most formidable citadel of capitalism is still in New York City. A Socialist victory in Colorado would only begin the emancipation of the workingmen of New York. A Socialist victory in New York would strike at the very center of capitalism and assure the emancipation of Labor throughout the land. Because here are the greatest difficulties, here the greatest obligation rests upon us. The Socialists of this city and state are responsible to the workers of the nation, and every gain made here, however trifling, will be hailed with especial joy from Maine to California, by all who understand the situation, as an advance in the very heart of "the enemy's country."

MUTUAL AID AMONG THE WORKERS.

Even the capitalist papers tell important truths about the working class now and then—by accident. The New York "Times" recently published an interview with a charity agent of the city, which closed with these words:

"The finest thing about the very poor—the thing that goes far to redeem their faults and make all other classes seem small beside them—is their wonderful kindness to one another. They will share their last loaf with the hungry, and if one of them is playing in hard luck, all the rest will help. In proportion to their means they give ten times as much as the greatest millionaire on earth."

This is not an overstatement of truth; and it applies, not only to "the very poor," but to the working class as a whole.

The contrast between wage-workers and capitalists in this respect is most striking. When a business man begins to lose his footing, the first thought of his old associates is: Let us divide the spoils and each get all he can; by a sort of tacit agreement, they unite in circulating exaggerated rumors to destroy his already impaired credit and complete his ruin; they scramble for his trade, force him into bankruptcy, bid in his property at the lowest rates, and then, with one accord, forget that they have ever sat at his table in his better days.

When a workingman loses his job or is injured at his work or has sickness in his family, the first thought of his associates is: Let us do what we can to help him out of his troubles. They quietly "chip in" out of their small wages to provide for his immediate wants; even men who were personally unfriendly to him before, wipe out old scores and join in a practical expression of good will; and a hundred ways are found to alleviate his misfortunes or make it easier for him to bear them.

Doubtless exceptions can be found to these statements on both sides; but common experience will support the general rules of conduct we have indicated.

Not only is it true that "in proportion to their means, the poor give ten times as much as the greatest millionaire on earth." It is an unquestionable fact that the absolute amount of this voluntary mutual aid among the working people is far greater than the sum of all the public and private charities instituted by the "better classes."

And what makes the contrast still greater is the consideration that, while the benevolent millionaire gives back to the workers only a part of what he owes them, the workers give aid to each other where they owe nothing.

This is only another illustration of that moral distinction between the two classes of which we spoke last week, when we said:

"The capitalist, as capitalist, is a self-centered, individualistic, sneaking, cunning schemer; the workingman, as workingman, is a social being, with a dim but certain instinct of solidarity with his fellows."

Our faith in the ultimate victory of the working-class over the capitalists is founded, not alone on its greater numercial strength, but quite as much on its moral superiority. In the actual ethics of the working class we see the germ of the social ethics of the future.

Mayor Low is getting very energetic these hot days. Last week, through his personal efforts, three newsboys were convicted for playing "craps" in City Hall Park. Surely the workingmen who voted the "reform" ticket last fall will be satisfied now.

An indictment for conspiracy or commitment to jail for contempt of court has long been recognized as a sort of certificate of merit for a labor agitator. Prosecution for criminal libel is now to be added to the list.

The "Republican" of Northport, Wash., a copy of whose issue of July 12 has just reached our desk, has sundry sneering paragraphs about J. C. Harkness, one of our comrades who spoke in the town for the Socialist Party. Along with them we find this bit of wisdom:

"By the coal miners striking in the East the coke supply is running short, and should the article become too scarce manufacturing plants in the West will be compelled to close down, throwing thousands out of employment. So by this you can readily see that strikers in any country are an injury to their fellow workmen in other sections."

By this we readily see that the editor of the one-horse paper in question is looking for favors from the owners of the manufacturing plants in question and from their servants, the Republican politicians.

But that wasn't what we started to say. We cite this case as an example of what we find to be a general rule, that the editor and other "moulders of public opinion" who attack Socialism are also enemies of the trade union movement and always ready to malign and denounce strikers.

"The party that shall do for the question of industrial slavery what the Republican party did for the question of chattel slavery must be a workingman's party." So spoke Henry George in 1886. The Socialists of New York joined with others in supporting Henry George loyally in the mayoralty campaign of that year and rolled up for him a vote that called attention to his name all over the world. But George lacked patience. It took too long to win success on the lines of the true principle he had enunciated, and he deserted the workingman's party and went back to the imbecile organization that now wavers between Bryan and Cleveland. George died a disappointed and unsuccessful man. But the workingman's party in which he so soon lost faith has gone on in spite of all opposition, defining its principles and tactics more strictly, slowly but surely gaining in numerical strength, and thus doubly increasing its educational and political influence. It has become a national party, enlisting the attention and arousing the alarm of Hanna and of Cleveland. It remains truly a workingman's party, devoted to "doing for the question of industrial slavery what the Republican party did for chattel slavery." It is the party of the future—the Socialist Party.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

Government by Newspaper, by Injunction, and by Trust is government by N. I. T. The newspaper governs by a daily juggle with the word "Public." If you could only find out just what the editors and managers mean by the word "public," you would know what it is that governs you in the first branch of your almighty NIT.

With the gravity of a monkey discussing a nut, you see your caged editor discussing his morning topic. It seems as if he were discussing a principle; but you may be sure that he discusses it only as a policy. The days of principle are gone.

Mark how he turns it around and 'round, looking at all sides of it, as he munches.—What does he do it for? —He is on guard, lest there should be a labor side to his way of munching it. If there is, he will throw it away. Why, all the great dailies have dropped their "laissez faire" doctrines since Gompers wants to work it on behalf of labor.

Have another look at your daily monkey. Every time he says "The Public," you observe his eyes shifting about from corner to corner of his cage.—What are those eyes shifting at? They never seem to remain fixed long enough for a look.—Oh, the cheques for the large "ads." come in at those corners.

But if the newspaper writer always thinks with his eye on those "ad" cheques, he is no better guide than the parson who preaches to a fluctuating salary.—Who says he is, besides himself? The world is finding out that he is not so good.

Oh, prove that, if you please.—Well, to begin with. The parson has a principle, good or bad, which, whether he believes it or not, he is obliged to state somehow, and that leaves room for discussion in the minds of his hearers and salary fluctuations.

But his congregation do not understand theology.—They understand as much of it as he does. He has been doing his level best to tell them all he knows. Now this is just what our morning monkey diligently endeavors not to do. Our M. M. blandly looks out upon his million of daily admirers, standing outside of his bars there, as being just that many fools, who should remain so.

Whatever makes the Great Newspaper Editors think the people of America are fools?—Well, if you, as he, had been teaching them so long, you ought to have the same opinion, perhaps; or, at least, I would. The editor always says he knows, or feels, the depths of his "public's" understanding. In this respect, he is like the spirit mediums, who never by any chance call up a ghost the range of whose understanding is greater than the mediums'.

Oh, pardon; I do not quite understand.—Well if Biddy Fogarty becomes a medium and calls up Darwin, Biddy's Darwin will just know as Mrs. Fogarty—no more. So your morning monkey never introduces his readers to any strange scribbling ghost that knows more than himself. He says the public would not understand it. He ought to know. It has been his business for years to limit the public understanding.

But, my dear Mosquito, if the Monkey's editorial perch be only the chair of limitations, would it not become a highly competitive position?—Not at all, sir. Competition is but an ideal thing; in the air; overhead, you know; where there is room for all of us. But if you want to get a job at the bottom of the sea, you cannot swim down to it. You have not been soaked long enough. It is only a question of how many years you have been soaked in stupidity, and that's where fate comes in and competition don't.

Is it only by stupidity, that the Great Daily Editor holds his own?—It is by stupidity that he holds yours and what he calls his own—your attention. Of course it may be a joint stupidity that makes you "a constant reader" of him; for it is a constant misunderstanding somewhere, alone, that could make you a "constant reader." Only once understand the big daily, and you will subscribe an antidote for yourself by sending fifty cents to the office of The Worker.

But no; I do not hold with you there. It is not all stupidity. There is a fascination in the monkey not covered by the word "stupidity."—Surely, I admit it. There is the amazing variety of posture ;the constant achievement of a revolution against the law of gravitation; the interesting outrages against "deportment;" the inexhaustible utilitarianism of that tail. Shakespere accounts for the entire fascination when he says, "Thereby hangs a t—."

Then it is to the mobility and versatility of the editorial monkey that you attribute his powers of fascination?—Surely. That is the centre dish always, with a little dressing. Put a little Quaker's coat on your monkey, such as the capitalist sometimes puts on his rognery; and mark how your interest grows. The gravity with which an editor says absurdities, the truthfulness with which he tells lies, the mercifulness and kindness with which he calls for the military to murder the laborers, the sincere piety with which he raps at the door of his brothel! It is the incongruity between the appearance and the thing essentially said and done that makes the capitalist daily editor to be at once the most horrible and entertaining appearance that ever unrighteousness put on.

I am willing to admit that the world itself adds very considerably to the interest of the newspaper, by the variety it offers.—Ah, yes; now you are beginning to do him justice. It is not so much the rapid transit (scared from the L roads to the editorial brains) as the variety in the world itself that makes that great brain a daily that you have not accounted for.—Well, yes. There are others. When people began to think as they talked, and to convince, or lead others to think as they talked, it immediately became necessary for the owners of the world to change the subjects of talking; and so all the rising generations learned to talk well about the other world only. Oratory was switched from the earth to heaven and the new Ciceros practised on post-mortem subjects chiefly.

What has that to do with the great dailies?—Excuse me. I have not yet exhausted my preliminary. All the farmers and laborers of the Middle Ages (and other times, too) became dummies, going once a week or less to listen to talk—the only talk of their time. Now the arrival of the printing press menaced the better class with a whole world of horrible thinkers as well as talkers. What are they to do? They must tie the presses down to Latin or to some other non-conductors of thought. Just as the daily gives you Devery.

Then you seem to think that the great dailies have a policy of non-conduction as to thought?—Sure, Mike. You may bet the whole unearned increment of the latest corn corner on that proposition.—Then it is foolish for me to read the dailies.—Not at all, comrade. It is, on the contrary, a splendid education. To note, first what they omit; then, what they select. To obtain possession of the waste baskets of Park Row would be a revelation second only to the New Testament. To learn how to accept what they reject and to reject what they accept, in the same way as they do it, by class-consciousness, would be a finished education in economics.

Then you think truth may be reached through falsehood?—Why, sir, if not, the world must sink into everlasting dispair. Reflect for a moment, how few teachers the centuries have for us but their falsehoods, and stick to your newspaper. The straight and narrow gate of lying, along which the camel had to crawl and be squeezed, was the only way into the city; so, lying is the only way to truth for a long time to come. Keep your eye on your public lies and liars; they are all you have on the way to truth. Of course, like a good mariner, you must know how to allow for the variations of the compass.

But, my word, you have been giving me a pretty long jolly. I wanted to hear something about that I. T.—It is rather late in the column to expect much on the new mode of government by injunction. In general, it may be said to be an evolution along the same lines as that from chattel slavery to wage slavery. Chattel slavery consisted of putting an end to liberty and getting the slave and his product in the lump; while the other consisted of a suspension of economic liberty only from day to day. Instead of buying your slave off, out and out, for a thousand dollars, you bought him by instalments; made him each day earn the instalments and pay you a profit for the use of the money.

That doesn't explain injunction.—Well, why don't you wait? Moving along the same lines, many attempts have been made to keep oxen alive all the time you were cutting beefsteaks off them; but the animals generally insisted upon dying and were therefore not the right stock. In the wage slave, however, you have an ox who grows his own beefsteak, and keeps alive from day to day. He is a perfect "cut and come again" sort of creature, such as the world never produced before. For a two-cent bunch of hay, which he grinds laboriously with a set of gradually decaying teeth, he gives you a rump steak worth a quarter.

But pardon me, how about government by injunction?—I am getting at it, of you will let me have my own way.

Well, now, the next step in that sort of evolution, was to get it into the administration of penal law. You want to hang a man. You have made up your mind to hang him. You must have law for it, of course; but as you must hang him, to begin with, you will hang him in such a way that there will be something of him left for hanging when you have found law for it. You therefore require some legal form of suspended animation. You have no law for hanging him by the neck until he is dead; so you find a way of hanging by the neck while he is alive. That is the whole philosophy of the government of Labor by injunction. "Just hold him there till I go and look for a club," says the capitalist, and I bet you he'll find one.

It seems getting very near the end. Am I going to have anything about that T?—Yes; just a word or two. Some comrades think that all Socialism has to do is to wait until the trust grows big enough, and then own it; and there you have Socialism. Now, I think, by the time the trust has grown big enough to be turned over to Socialism there will not be left in the United States any manhood fit to own it, any intellect fit to use it, or any decently aspiring population worth using it for. I say, therefore, let the nation bust the trust, and let the devil take the hindmost.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Williamsport Labor Review:

The capitalist newspapers vie with each other in attempts to show to the public that the Johnstown mine horror was caused by the carelessness of some one of the ignorant Slavs with which the mine is filled. * * * The facts still remain that these same mine owners are profit seekers, that they are responsible for the ignorant Slavs being employed in the mine, and that the most modern and therefore expensive safety appliances were lacking. * * * Accidents of this sort are, perhaps, unavoidable under certain barometric conditions, but the danger would be reduced to a minimum if proper ventilation was provided for all parts of these mines. But all this means additional expense and a consequent reduction of profits, which latter must not be interfered with. But if government owned and operated these mines for the benefit of the whole people, these profits would be expended for the most improved safety appliances, and pillars would not be robbed, ignorant men would not be allowed to go into the mines when any dangerous conditions existed, and such horrors as that at Johnstown would not be liable to occur.

People's Press, Albany, Ore.

Chicago has a "municipal ownership" ticket in the field, and Nebraska Populists have just gone into another "fusion" deal with Bryan Democrats, and in other places we hear of "reform" movements.

It is strange that working people can't see that these are capitalistic schemes gotten up for no other purpose than to retard the growth of Socialism, and to a considerable extent they always make it work.

Oregon, as the last election returns show, had about 2,000 voters who were Socialists enough to vote for our nominee for Secretary of State, but yet too much "reformers" to vote for our nominee for Governor, and instead cast their vote for a capitalistic, imperialistic man and elected him. What Socialists must learn is that Socialism is not a scheme to reform our present system but to revolutionize it. Our competitive system is not worth reforming; we can't afford to spend time and energy in trying to patch it up; we must do away with it and replace it with an entirely new system.

Canadian Socialist.

Manufacturers insist upon having cheap labor. Competition forces them to demand it. The majority of citizens in Canada do not want Chinese or Japanese in their land. Poll tax and exclusion laws are asked for. Whether granted by our rulers or not is of no particular significance to us. Why? Because now we find the manufacturer establishing his factories in China and Japan. Then when the trusts say so, down will come that funny thing, the tariff, and this whole country will be flooded with the products of cheap labor, which already causes much anxiety among the wage-earners of Canada, more particularly so in British Columbia.

Elizabeth Times.

By order of the American Federation of Labor an operation has been performed upon the National Brewery Workers' Union, in which it was found necessary to amputate two of its limbs known among trade unionists as the Brewery Firemen and Brewery Engineers. It is expected that should the operation prove successful the Executive Board of the aforementioned "learned" institution is likely to order another amputation or two—presumably the beer botflers and drivers. As soon as these amputations have been made and nothing but the head and trunk of the Brewery Workers' Union remains the capitalistic germ will then be in his glory and thrive in luxury upon the carcass of this once strong organization.

New Era, Philadelphia.

The Steel Trust is now distributing to holders of its stock $40,000,000 in quarterly dividends. At this rate they will receive back in one year and eight months every cent of their original investment. Every cent of these dividends was produced by labor. The materials, the mills and the steel were made valuable by labor.

Labor received only a small part of the value of what it made in wages. The Trust, by compelling the workingmen to divide up, has the power to starve them if they will not work at its terms.

Capitalists claim they are entitled to profits, because they run great risks. In one year and eight months the capitalists in the Steel Trust will, if the present rate of profits are paid, receive a full return for the capitalized value of the Trust. There is a great deal of water in the capitalized value of the Trust.

After this they cannot claim that any part of the profit is a recompense for risk. Is it not strange that workingmen are never given any reward for risking their lives in dangerous occupations. In the case of Labor the rule is the greater the danger the smaller the wage, but with Capital the rule is the smaller the risk the larger the profit.

No ability is needed to hold Steel Trust stock, and the holders of it cannot truthfully say their profits are the wages of ability. The profits were not paid to them for any useful thing they did in making steel. And as they did nothing in directing the work of making steel they cannot claim their profits are the wages of superintendence. The closer the Trust's profits are analyzed the plainer the truth appears that the profits represent what was withheld from labor.

Dayton Union Picket.

From the per capita tax sent in mostly by the federal labor unions, and those organizations which get the lowest wages, the A. F. of L. has for the past ten years kept Andrew Furuseth in attendance on Congress, waiting on committees who had charge of measures intended to comply with organized Labor's demands.

We say waiting, because that conveys more clearly the proper function of the A. F. of L. committee. It is still waiting, and Furuseth, who has recently been aided by Thos. F. Tracy, has sent in a report that should convince the most obtuse that the waiting game is all the A. F. of L. can play at unless they enter the political field and elect labor representatives to office. Then committees from union bodies will not be humiliated by waiting on capitalists elected by labor men with capitalistic minds.

President Gompers can examine all the witnesses in America, if he wants to, to "bring out important points," but he can never bring out the far greater point, and of a thousand times more importance, that until he comes out boldly for a united vote by labor organizations for the class-conscious Socialist Party he won't secure legislation for Labor.

Workers' Gazette, Omaha.

The Omaha "Examiner" says: "Suppose all employers go on strike. What then? Are there not two sides to this strike nuisance? Wouln't it be better for both sides to get together and stay together? Why not try arbitration, and abide by the decision?"

The employers ARE on strike. They quit working long before their employees quit. Wage workers and the common people generally could get along very well with the employers' strike, if the employers, after they have quit working, would not demand the major share of what those produce who are willing to work.

There is but one right side to "this strike nuisance," and that is the side whose supporters want only what is justly due them and what is withheld from them largely by the votes and influence of economic hermaphrodites or men who, being neither capitalists nor wage workers, are always ready to squeal against Labor when they are pinched by a suspension of business brought about both primarily and immediately by the aggressions of Capital.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

We do not take much interest in Christian Socialism, because we do not like to see the Socialist political and economic movement brought into any connection, whether of alliance or of hostility, with any form of religious belief and activity. But we know a good thing when we see it, and we therefore quote from the "News Letter," published at Chicago by the Christian Socialist League, this little picture of a very common and a very contemptible type of man turned out by capitalism's subsidized institutions of learning:

"In Chicago there is an unusually good man, of his kind, who conducts a large and successful business in merchandise.

"Into his private office came one day a young man. The young man had a thin face with a smile on it. He had quite a large forehead full of something or other that he had procured in college. His hands were full of his hat, and his eyes were full of egotism. His nervous tensity bespoke energy and pertinacity, his bearing was a beautiful balance between diplomatic humility and military arrogance, ready to tilt either way on instant demand of circumstances. He was what happens when a bright boy of the 'upper middle class' or thereabouts, gets to reading outline sketches of how Rockefeller made his millions (with the details of sneakthiefism, openfaced burglary, perjury, prostitution, arson, and indirect wholesale murder all left out; but you'd better read 'Wealth against Commonwealth,' by Henry D. Lloyd, if you want to know about the Standard Oil Company.)

"This young man was what they make at the plutocratic colleges when they start with the supercilious ambition of youthfulness which has been taught that $10-a-week clerking with pink and green cuffs is more elegant and honorable than $20-a-week manual labor with no cuffs at all, save those administered by the genus 'prominent citizen' in his rôle of employer."

AN OLD-TIME AGITATOR.

The revolutionary patriot, Josiah Quincy, said in 1774:

"To complain of the enormities of power, to expostulate with overgrown oppressors, hath in all ages been denominated sedition and faction, and to turn upon tyrants, treason and rebellion. But tyrants are rebels against the first laws of heaven and society; to oppose their ravages is the instinct of nature—the inspiration of God in the heart of man."

The "respectable business men," "public spirited citizens," and "eminent gentlemen" of the present day turn out on the Fourth of July in honor of Josiah Quincy and his fellow revolutionists of a century and a quarter ago. The next day they organize in a Citizens' Alliance, Employers' Association, or something of the sort to lay plans for using the power of the law to crush the insolent workingmen and denounce them as seditious and factious, traitors and rebels.

Moral: Put no faith in the "eminent citizens." Imitate Josiah Quincy and unite to oppose the tyrants who disgrace the traditions of '76.

—John D. Rockefeller has made $12,000,000 in the last six months without working Sundays. If he continues frugal he will be able to enjoy that popular weekly half-holiday within a few years.—Oklahoma Socialist.

PARTY NOTES.

Comrade Job Harriman has resigned as National Committeeman for New York, as the condition of his health compels him to return to Southern California, at least for a time.

The Washington State Committee has started the campaign by ordering the printing of fifty thousand leaflets for distribution. An organizer will soon be sent to the eastern part of the state.

Comrade Debs spoke again in Spokane on his return from British Columbia, and again had a large and enthusiastic audience.

The State Committee of Oregon has issued an appeal to the Socialists of the state to effect a more complete, solid, and systematic organization in all quarters, that a regular and energetic campaign may be carried on all the year 'round, to assure the splendid gains made at the recent state election and double them at the next one.

The Los Angeles "Socialist" reports many successful meetings held by Comrades Mills, Wilson, and other party speakers in Southern California.

Father Hagerty is kept busy lecturing on Socialism in the Far West. He is said to be a very pleasant, forcible, and convincing speaker. His address is 625 Mining Exchange, Denver, Colo.

Comrade Chapman of Arkansas City, Kas., writes that the local there has recently taken in forty new members and has begun holding agitation meetings. State and county tickets are in the field and "the prairies are ablaze with Socialism."

The Oklahoma Territorial Committee has issued an address to the comrades, urging them to put county tickets in the field wherever possible, warning them against fusion, and calling for funds to provide for a tour of the territory by Thos. S. Smith, the Socialist candidate for delegate to Congress.

A St. Louis comrade writes: "The comrades here are hustling and gratifying results are being realized. The boat excursion given Sunday, July 13, was a success, $172 being the sum netted. The party papers, "St. Louis Labor" and the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," are the beneficiaries. Prospects are good for a large meeting on the evening of August 16, at Central Music Hall, which has a seating capacity of nearly four thousand. Comrades McGrady of Kentucky and Thos. J. Morgan of Chicago will be the principal speakers. A play will be enacted July 17, the receipts to go to the party press."

Comrade Chase lectured last week for unions and locals at Howard, Oldham, Aberdeen, Milford, and Clark, S. D.

The Minnesota state convention chose S. M. Holman of Minneapolis as State Secretary in place of George H. Lockwood, who becomes State Organizer and will go through the state with a campaign wagon, speaking, distributing literature, and organizing.

Local Minneapolis held city and county conventions on June 17 and nominated C. D. Raymer for Mayor, S. M. Holman for Congress in the Sixth District, Peter Samson for City Treasurer, Asa Kingsbury for Comptroller, and Walter Hagelin for Sheriff.

The Socialist convention of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Ohio was held at Fostoria last Sunday and our veteran comrade, Charles R. Martin of Tiffin, was nominated. A campaign committee, consisting of E. J. Plummer of Bucyrus, S. L. Smith of Bellevue, H. Sombrine of Fostoria, G. Flummerfelt of Tremont, and A. A. Floem of Tiffin, was chosen. The convention was most enthusiastic. A good start was given to the campaign fund, the actions of the state convention were endorsed, and preparations were made to organize several more locals in the vicinity. District conferences will be held twice a month.

A local of the Socialist Party was organized at Edwardsdale, Pa., on July 17, with forty-two charter members. Comrade Roth of Wilkes Barre acted as chairman at the organizing meeting. After the next meeting of the County Committee a candidate for the Legislature will be nominated in this locality, which comprises the Third Legislative District of Luzerne County. John H. Harris is Recording Secretary of the new local; Jas. Owens, Financial Secretary; Thomas Morris, Organizer; David Ashton, Literature Agent. There is a great need of Socialist literature in the Polish and Lithuanian languages as well as in English, but the comrades, having been on strike for a long time, have little money to use for the purpose. Any donations of money or literature for the campaign will be welcome.

The Socialist Party of Maine has congressional candidates in all the four districts—in the First, Fred. E. Irish of Portland; Second, S. B. Martin of Bath; Third, Fred. A. Manter of Anson; Fourth, George W. Saunders of North Lubec.

Comrade Geo. A. Keene of Haverhill, Mass., has been chosen Agent of the Central Labor Union and will start in on his new duties Monday, July 28. Comrade Keene is Financial Secretary of Retail Clerks' Union No. 515 and a delegate to the C. L. U. from that day. He promises to send us news occasionally regarding the labor movement in Haverhill.

The Socialists of Cambridge, Mass., mourn the loss of Comrade Frederick Wessman, who died on July 7 at the home of his brother in that city. Comrade Wessman was an intelligent and earnest worker for the cause and would have done still greater service for the movement had he lived. He was but twenty-nine when he died.

Irving Goldwaite is Literature Agent of the Central Socialist Club of Lynn, Mass., and agent for The Worker in that place. Any communications regarding Socialist literature or subscriptions to party papers may be addressed to him at the Club, 85 Munroe street, or at his home, 77 Glenwood street, East Lynn.

Comrade Davis of Local Derby, Conn., writes that State Organizer Caldwell's visit there was very welcome. "He made a ringing address for Socialism. There was a large and interested audience, and all seemed to accept his arguments. His words have created a deep impression and to-day Socialism is talked on the street by many. Both local papers gave a large space to the meeting and we Socialists score it a great success."

The General Committee of Local New York meets Saturday evening, July 26, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Election of officers and other important business is to be taken up. Delegates should be in the hall at 8 p. m. and new delegates should bring their credentials.

The Kings County Committee meets Saturday evening, July 26, at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn.

Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor of New York, will begin his first tour of the state on August 9.

During the past week State Organizer Spring has been working in Westchester County. He spoke to good meetings for Locals New Rochelle and Peekskill, addressed the striking hatters at Yonkers and the Carpenters' Union at Mt. Vernon. He also visited White Plains and Dobbs Ferry and did personal work there. At Tarrytown he had a good open-air meeting after the county convention, until the rain made it impossible to continue.

Comrade Meyes gave a reading before the Speakers' Club at the last meeting, held July 15, in the Labor Lyceum, from a number of recent writers who have made a study of the condition of the working class. The reading was followed by a number of impromptu speeches, in which speakers showed how useless it was to look at the labor problem from the sentimental standpoint. Popular fallacies in regard to economic laws also received a share of attention. At the next meeting of the club Comrade Wood will speak on "The Lesson of Recent Strikes." As it is the intention to show how young speakers can use events of the immediate present in their speeches, it is to be hoped that the meeting will be well attended. Every Tuesday at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

On Sunday, August 24, the West Side Agitation Committee will hold its annual picnic at Hugo Kroebler's Park, West Hoboken, N. J., to which all comrades are invited to come and have a good time. The profit made on this occasion is to be divided equally between the Socialist Daily Fund and the agitation fund of the West Side Committee. Tickets can be procured from Comrade Butscher at 64 East Fourth street.

The comrades of the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 19th Assembly Districts will meet Tuesday evening, July 29, at 342 W. Forty-second street, to discuss matters of importance. It is expected that all comrades, and especially those of the lower districts will come and come early.

The 13th A. D. will hold an agitation meeting Saturday, August 2, at 8 p. m., at 342 W. Forty-second street. All readers of The Worker should do their best to make the meeting a success. Good speakers will be engaged.

At the last meeting of the 30th A. D., F. Schultz was elected Financial Secretary; K. Edelman, Recording Secretary; Wagner, Treasurer; and Pankin and Edelman delegates to the General Committee. Election of delegates to the Yorkville Agitation Committee was postponed till the next meeting, at which every member should be present.

The 34th A. D. at its last meeting received reports showing that the outdoor agitation meetings are very successful, as the crowds are always large and attentive and papers and other literature are eagerly taken. It was decided to elect a Literature Agent to take charge of the selling of papers, pamphlets, and books, at the meetings and the choice fell to Comrade Weiss, who is one of the most active members of the district. To start the work well, Comrade Gruber gave $2 to the literature fund and Comrade Reich gave twenty-five books and pamphlets and ten copies of The Worker weekly till Election Day. It was decided to hold a meeting on Wednesday evening at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and St. Ann's avenue. All readers of The Worker in the 34th A. D. are invited to attend the agitation meetings and also the business meetings, which are held every Friday at 380 Willis avenue.

STATE COMMITTEE'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

The financial report of the New York State Committee for the last two years is as follows:

Income—	
Due-stamps sold, 25,962...	$2,191.20
Subscriptions and donations,	1,820.29
Due-stamps outstanding—	
Local New York.....	350.00
Local King's County.....	30.00
Organizer Spring.....	25.00
Advanced by Treasurer....	45.82
Total.....	$4,462.31
Expenses—	
National Secretary, stamps...	$1,155.15
Printing, agitation and literature.....	3,291.04
Cash on hand.....	16.12
Total.....	$4,462.31
Assets, due-stamps.....	$405.00
Liabilities to Nat'l Secretary...	278.85
Balance.....	$126.15

—Send $2 for five yearly or ten half-yearly paid subscription postals. You can easily get that many friends to subscribe for The Worker within the next month if you hustle. It will increase the Socialist vote in your town.

WESTERN CONVENTIONS.

Seven Socialist State Conventions Recently Held — Strictness of Principles and Discipline Generally Maintained.

A fortuitous concatenation of untoward circumstances, as our friend Professor Lexicon would say, prevented The Worker from giving last week reports of the state conventions held in several Western states. The tickets nominated are given in another column. In Colorado the convention did not nominate, but proposed two or three names for each place to be filled and referred these to the locals to choose from.

Edward Boyce is one of the three suggested for Governor.

The conventions in general showed a thoroughly uncompromising spirit. Test cases arose in Washington and Colorado.

In Washington the convention was called upon to decide whether the delegates from Local Spokane should be allowed to vote the proxies of Judge Richardson and a bailiff of his court, who have joined the local. By a very large majority the delegates held that the convention could not recognize men who still held office from a capitalist party, however little doubt there might be of their sincerity as Socialists at the present time.

In Colorado the same question arose in a different form. Lieutenant-Governor Coates had joined Local Denver about a month before the convention was held. On the second day of the convention, Coates being present, a resolution was adopted declaring that no person holding office from a capitalist party should be recognized as a member of the Socialist Party. This was opposed by many delegates and when it was finally passed, Coates announced his withdrawal from the party in a rather bitter speech, charging the delegates with narrowness, bigotry, bossism, and so forth. The resolution was afterward reconsidered and amended so as to apply only to future applicants.

It is, from our point of view, a most pleasing sign that the conventions of these two Far Western states stood so firm for strict discipline. We may regret the withdrawal of Lieutenant-Governor Coates, who has given us much reason to believe in his sincerity; but we agree with the opinion of the majority of the delegates at Colorado Springs that if a man is not willing to resign an office which he received from a capitalist party his place is still outside our ranks.

The Colorado convention also adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The national convention of the Socialist Party, held in Indianapolis June 29, 1901, adopted the policy for national organization of the Socialist Party, known as state autonomy; and,

"Whereas, After a thorough trial of the same it has proven inefficient as a method of organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party of Colorado, in convention assembled, demands a more efficient method of organization to the end that the entire organization of the party throughout the nation may be thoroughly protected under one uniform system of national control."

The Texas convention showed the same spirit. A comrade writes:

"The most important step taken by the convention was the adoption of a recommendation from the Committee on Ways and Means compelling all members of the party within the state to join some branch of the party, and that no Socialist would be recognized as such or have voice in future deliberations of the party unless he could exhibit a dues card showing that he was a member in good standing of some branch and had paid up his dues or ceased only under stress of circumstances."

A vigorous campaign will be made and it is expected that the vote of 1900 will be tripled.

The Kansas convention, on the other hand, passed a resolution against the dues system and seemed to favor loose organization. We have as yet no full report.

Minnesota goes into the campaign this year for the first time with a full state ticket, and good results are expected.

The Indiana convention showed as good a spirit as those of Washington, Colorado, and Texas. There were spirited discussions, but no discord and no sign of compromise. The convention adopted the following resolution for the guidance of Socialists elected to office:

"Whereas, Socialists are elected to office under capitalism and questions often arise upon which they must act, and whereas it may become a matter of doubt how they should vote on such questions,

"Be it resolved, that before voting on any doubtful legislative proposition the Socialist, in office under capitalism, will consult his local as to how to cast his ballot.

"The local in giving advice will be guided by the folowing criterion:

"Will the proposed legislation advance the material interests of the workers?"

Of the Illinois convention it seems unnecessary to say that on all matters of principle the strictest lines were drawn. The Worker has had occasion to criticize the Illinois comrades on questions of party organization, but no one can doubt the intelligent earnestness of their Socialist principles or find fault with the energy of their agitation work.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Comrades Frazer and Well presided in the last meeting of the Kings County Committee. Comrades Feltner and Stamer were seated as delegates from the 13th and 14th A. D. Subdivisions not represented were: 5th; 7th; 15th; 20th, Br. 2. Two applicants were admitted to membership. The 13th and 14th A. D. reported having elected officers and arranged an outing for the benefit of the campaign fund. The 16th A. D. will hold a series of lawn meetings in the rear of the Club House at Fulton street and Ralph avenue, beginning on the first Saturday evening in August.

The Grievance Committee reported in the Lang case that this member has again failed to appear at the meeting of the Committee, and he was therefore suspended until he responds to the notice for investigation of charges. The Outing Committee reported that show-cards and tickets were out and requested that more interest be shown by the subdivision committees by attendance at the committee meetings, which are held every Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Ten dollars was appropriated to cover preliminary expenses.

As the constitution does not provide for the expiration of the term of the Board of Organizers, it was decided that such term shall be one year.

The matter of circulating proper campaign literature was left in the hands of the Board of Organizers.

The Organizer was instructed to draft a circular letter to be sent, with the state platform enclosed, to all labor organizations also to take action for sending speakers to labor organizations. The matter of arranging for a parade was referred to the subdivisions, which are to report within a month.

On motion, Comrade Thielke was invited to present at the next meeting the plans and object of the "Better Times Agitation Committee of the State of New York."

Nomination of officers was postponed to the next meeting.

The secretaries of subdivisions are reminded to send names and addresses of their officers to the Organizer, Warren Atkinson, 122 Fort Green Place.

ROCHESTER REGRETS BROWN'S DEPARTURE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—The following resolutions referring to Comrade Brown, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, drafted by a special committee consisting of Frank A. Sleverman, C. R. Bach, and Joel Moses, and adopted by Local Rochester, truly express the high esteem in which he is held here:

"Local Rochester of the Social Democratic Party learns with genuine regret that Comrade William Thurston Brown intends to leave this city in the near future.

"During the four years of Comrade Brown's pastorate at Plymouth Church he has many times given evidence of his ability and readiness to aid the Socialist cause with the power of his eloquence and logic.

"Prompted by what seems to us to be the loftiest conception of ethics—an unselfish devotion to the well-being of humanity—he nevertheless fearlessly and boldly proclaimed the class struggle in all its hideousness; and, both inside and outside of his pulpit, he urged the workers to join and work with the political party of their class, the Socialist Party of America. While he has often appeared before local debating clubs, economic leagues, labor lyceum, etc., in defense of Socialist principles—always routing the enemy,—he has been no less effective as a speaker at ward, district, and city mass meetings during a campaign.

"We part with him, confident that his efforts in the wider field in which he intends to work will be fruitful of lasting and beneficial results to the progress of the Socialist movement."

Local Rochester will hold county, congressional, and assembly nominating conventions at the headquarters, 95 Main street, room 9, on Saturday, August 9, at 8 p. m. All comrades should be present.

The Seventeenth Ward Club will hold a grand picnic, with prize bowling, on Sunday, August 10.

CALDWELL'S WORK IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—State Organizer Caldwell has spoken during the past week at six public meetings, including two meetings on Sunday. He spoke Tuesday on New Haven Green to an audience of two hundred persons. On Wednesday he visited Meriden, where it was hoped to organize an American branch, but no permit was obtained for an open-air meeting, so arrangements were made for a meeting in the Town Hall on Tuesday, July 29. On Thursday he spoke on the public square in Derby to a large audience, and Derby comrades were much encouraged thereby and have gone to work with renewed vigor. Friday he spoke on the Green in Waterbury to a good audience. Some members of an Italian section of the S. L. P., who were present, asked for a charter application, and said they would organize. Saturday's meeting was held in Branford. This was the smallest meeting of the week and only eleven pamphlets were sold.

Sunday, July 20, was spent in New Haven, where Comrade Caldwell addressed the union of the Metal Mechanics, seven hundred of whom are on strike at the great hardware factory of Sargent & Co. In the afternoon he addressed the strikers from the shop of the Rolling Mill Co., who are organized in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Three representatives of the Economic League, who had got wind of his coming, were present and after Caldwell had spoken, one of them, a well-known lawyer, was introduced to oppose him. His efforts were very amusing. As soon as he had finished, Comrade Caldwell challenged him to debate and the challenge was reluctantly accepted, as the gentleman and his friends hurriedly left the hall. A report of the events of this meeting was put in one of the morning papers, together with the challenge for the debate, which we hope to arrange a date for soon.

Comrade Caldwell's future dates are as follows: July 21 and 22, Hartford; 23, New Britain; 24, Windsor Locks; 25, South Manchester; 26, Rockville; 27, Staff Springs; 28, Middleton; 29, Meriden.

He will then visit the eastern part of the state, taking in the towns of Willimantic, Norwich, Putnam, New London, and Stonington; and the first week in August will be spent in the Naugatuck Valley and western part of the state.

W. E. WHITE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AWAKE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 19.—Our comrade, Rev. H. W. Smith of East Pepperel, Mass., now organizer for this state, spoke in Pilgrim Hall on the evening of July 17 to a fair sized audience, taking for his text, "The A B C of Socialism." In presenting his subject he divided it in three parts—"The fallacy of the present economic system, The remedy, and How to apply it. Comrade Smith's address was apparently very well received, the entire audience giving him the closest attention throughout the hour and a half in which he spoke.

At the last business meeting of the local, seven new members were admitted and arrangements made for Comrade Wilshire's lecture on August 1 in Pilgrim Hall. Admission to this lecture will be by ticket; price, 10 cents; to be had from members of the Club.

Comrade S. F. Claflin of Manchester, candidate for Congress in the First District, has volunteered to speak at a series of open-air meetings in several of the wards during the month of August.

J. S. M.

WORK IN OHIO.

Dayton, O., July 15.—Four new locals were granted charters in June—Zanesville with fourteen members, Findley with twenty-five, Akron with seventeen, and Kenton with eleven. Other locals reported taking in many new members. The charters of Locals Bowling Green and Bellevue were recalled.

The work of the State Secretary's office included the sending out of 538 letters, 78 packages, and 46 postal cards. The financial report shows balanceon hand, May 30, $4.09; receipts for June, $95.46; expenditures, $77.12; balance, July 1, $22.43.

John Spargo, Wm. T. Brown, H. Gaylord Wilshire, Robert Bandlow and Wm. Mailly were nominated for fraternal delegate to the Canadian convention by Locals Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Springfield, Continental and Dayton, respectively.

The picnic at Woodsdale Park on July 4 was a good success in every respect. Several thousand people were in attendance and Comrade Wilshire's address was a great feature of the affair.

The party has still to make nominations by petition, and for the state ticket nearly ten thousand signatures are required. The blanks are now in the hands of comrades and should be filled as rapidly as possible, so that the work of agitation may be begun.

The State Committee was unable to make mutually satisfactory agreement with Comrade Strickland for continuing his work under its direction. However, the Committee has agreed to assist him all it can in his work and send him all the applications for his services which are received.

Meetings were arranged for Comrade Wilshire at Woodsdale Park on July 4, at Dayton, July 5, at Cincinnati, July 6, and at Springfield, July 7. Comrade Jones, of Cincinnati, spent one week in Findley, Kenton, Bellefontaine, and surrounding country and organized each town so far with a good list to start with. His work does not involve the state organization in any responsibility or expense and the reports from the territory covered are very encouraging.

Peter Frank has secured employment in Columbus and is making an effort to organize the comrades there.

F. N. Prevey organized Akron and has promised to organize some of the smaller places in that congressional district. His territory seems to be doing good work with propaganda.

W. G. C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Massachusetts State Executive Committee met on July 9 with Goldstein, Page, and Porter present and Page in the chair; Sherman came later.

Vote on national referendum "B" from Boston, financial reports from Worcester, Ware, Lawrence, East Bridgewater, Fitchburg, Milford, Adams, New Bedford, Haverhill, Lowell, Reading, and Boston, and communications from National Secretary, William Mailly, East Boston, Avon, Lowell, Fitchburg, Reading, Beverly, Milford, Cambridge, Worcester, Newburyport, Leominster, Clinton, and Secretary Putney of the political State Committee were received and filed, and appropriate action taken.

Comrade Goldstein was requested and appointed to debate with the Prohibitionists at Lowell on Sunday, July 20, in response to a request for a debater from the Lowell Socialist Club.

The Secretary was instructed to request the National Secretary to inquire through this Committee regarding delinquencies or delays of clubs, and to conduct other correspondence directly through the Executive Committee, the sending out of financial reports and like matters excepted.

The Secretary was also instructed to communicate with Comrade William T. Brown and Bartlett regarding the proposed tour of the former in Massachusetts.

W. P. P.

NEW YORK CARPENTERS.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters in New York City is having trouble with the Fuller Construction Company, the largest concern of the sort in the United States, having a capitalization of $66,000,000.

The company tried to introduce the sub-contracting system in the work of floor laying. The men, however, absolutely refused to submit to what they rightly describe as a "sweating system," which is calculated to drive them to work harder and to introduce dissensions into their ranks.

The company is insisting on its point and has laid off about a hundred and sixty carpenters on its two largest jobs, one of them being Macy's new store, pending reconsideration by the union. The union will stand by its position, even if it should be forced into an open fight with this powerful company.

—Josh Billings says: "Tew enjoy a good reputashun, give publicly and steal privately."

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.

BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE"

With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.

A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.

"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political. Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 25c.; 25 for 50c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.

ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL
PICNIC AND GAMES
—OF THE—
PIANO & ORGAN WORKERS' INT. UNION
OF AMERICA.
SECTION GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY
—AT—
Sulzer's Westchester Park
NEAR WEST FARMS,
—ON—
SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902.
DANCING AT 12 M.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS. PRIZE BOWLING.

R·I·P·A·N·S
I have been using Ripans Tabules for over two years as a medicine for general ills. I always keep a supply on hand, and find they come in handy for every day use in case of headache, constipation or a billious attack.
At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER,
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave.
357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address,
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.
MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 913. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building)
7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' Registered
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in white ink on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...
Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by Ben. Hanford	5 Cents.
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGrady	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. Gaylord Wilshire	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by Algernon Lee	3 Cents
The Proletariat by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Jos Harriman. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Fredrik Engels	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. Engels	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft	10 Cents
The Adventures of John McCue—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by Paul Lafargue / Social Effect of Machinery by Frank W. Colton	10 Cents
Where we stand by John Spargo	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.
SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.
"Adventures of John McCue" ..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons ..... 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth ..... $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford ..... 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New Edition. New York. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 920 pages ..... $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo ..... 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ..... 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
("Just in the way to get them at actual cost, $10 cash or $5 a month five months makes you joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Paper	.25	.15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Rookie Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.30
Marx's Capital Edgar. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.15	.09
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.15	.09
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per year, assorted	1.00	.60
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.60

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE REFERENDUM,
the only English Socialist paper in Minnesota. Published at Faribault, Rice County. Fearless, bright, spicy; 75 cents a year, in advance; 35 cents for 6 months. By E. B. FORD.

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.
"What Is Socialism?" by Mills. Per 100, 10c.
"Scientific Socialism," by Mills. Per 100, 20c.
"The Civilized Monkeys." by Warren. Per 100 ..... 15c.
"Ahli Grabitali, Financier," by Warren. Per 100 ..... 20c.
Convenient in Size. Convincing in Argument.
Send a dime for 10 weeks' subscription to The Coming Nation, an illustrated Socialist weekly, and sample copies of the above leaflets. Address:
THE COMING NATION, Rich Hill, Mo.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 470, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America, the capital
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 43, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse der Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $4.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden,

WHAT OF WOMANHOOD?

Capitalism and the Sanctity of the Family—Illustrated by the Doings of Elihu Root.

The "water-cure" revelations disclosed by the Philippine investigations have shamed even the "good" citizen.

America now stands before the world as base, as brutal and as unprincipled as the most debauched nation of history.

A Fouth of July celebration is now the very flower of hypocrisy.

It is true you cannot bring an indictment against a whole people. In the most degraded of countries there are still a few who love truth and justice and morality. But a country is judged by its official acts and its morality can rise no higher than its official representatives.

A Root of All Evil.

England has a Chamberlain; America has a Root; an unspeakable Root; a Root of all Evil.

"God," said Wendell Phillips, "gives us great scoundrels as texts for anti-slavery sermons."

It has been clearly and indisputably proven by public investigation that Root knew what was going on in the Philippines and that he perpetrated the lie of both commission and omission.

But as the head of the War Department he is guilty of crimes more unspeakable than the water-cure, lying, and murder.

He has systematically aided in the debauchery of women, and the equally vile degradation of the men who "are preparing the way of the missionary in the Philippines."

Why do not the missionaries begin on Root, the "regulator" of vice, the master procureur of the United States government?

The capitalist newspapers and the capitalist pulpits are strenuous in upholding the sanctity of marriage and the sanctity of the home. Whose marriage, and whose home, do they mean?

As represented by Root, the Americans are a nation of panderers to the lust of their hired murderers.

These words may seem harsh but they are sternly and awfully true. The Americans are responsible for their agents; and Root is their hired agent.

Root has been "regulating vice" in the Philippines, that interesting social aspect of benevolent assimilation which is supposed to enable the soldier to indulge himself in the basest license with safety to his body, and Root has been regulating it in such manner that if the decent women of America were not kept in ignorance of his infamy he would be driven by public sentiment out of public life.

A few women do know it, and they have done what they can. As a result of their efforts the gross and revolting public insults systematically inflicted upon women in the Philippines have been somewhat modified. A Washington woman, Margaret Dye Ellis, was largely instrumental in forcing Root to act. Letters without number and many petitions signed by those who knew went to the War Department. They called for the abolition of the disgrace, and they were unheeded.

Press and Brothel Twins.

A respect for woman at home means a respect for woman everywhere. Women don't vote. Mr. Root didn't care very much about the petitions; he knew they would not get into the press.

How did he know it? He knew it because capitalism is one: the departments work together; the press and the brothel are twins; they both are the instruments of debauchery.

The officers of the national American Woman Suffrage Association, who had been memoralizing the government on the subject for two years, passed resolutions on the question at the time of the national convention last February, and sent a copy to every newspaper in Washington, but not one printed them. Mrs. Ellis made an earnest appeal before the Woman's National Council and secured the adoption of strong resolutions by that body.

She showed to the officers of the suffrage association and the council the official registration book issued by the United States authorities to one of the child prostitutes of the Philippines, whose name, translated, is "Mary of the Cross." Her photograph (the photograph of each "registered" woman was required to be pasted on the front of her book to identify her) was the portrait of a girl seemingly about twelve years old, with a childlike face and big, pathetic, dark eyes. The book contains the official records of her regular examinations by a government surgeon, and his signature testifying to her state of health.

Mrs. Ellis left this infamous book at the White House to be shown to the President; she placed it in the hands of a number of members of Congress. Finally she published a circular, giving the facts and a facsimile of the portrait, and left a copy in a sealed envelope at the house of every member of the Congressional Committee on the Philippines, besides sending copies out elsewhere.

How Root Sneaked.

This was on February 17. On February 19 the following order was cabled to Manila:

"Wright, Manila: It is considered advisable that upon medical examination of prostitutes no fees be charged and no certificates of examination given. Medical officers can keep their own records of names, descriptions, residences and dates of examination, and it is believed that the necessary protection against disease can in a great measure be secured in this way without the liability of a misunderstanding and the charge of maintaining a system of licensed prostitution.

"ROOT."

It will be observed that Mr. Root's dispatch in no wise abolished the evil; it simply arranged for the public to be kept in ignorance of it.

Mrs. Ellis had an interview a few days ago with Col. C. R. Edwards, chief of the insular division in the War Department. In a letter to the "Union Signal" she says:

"He asked if I knew who had been sending out 'the circulars with the picture of the Filipino girl?' I replied, 'I sent them.' With a laugh he rejoined, 'Well, it was legitimate, but it has swamped us; 10 clerks were employed answering the mail, which reached from the floor to my shoulders, and I have been here late into the evening working myself. We expect soon to issue a book answering the many questions we have received, and it will not be a small book, either.'"

Taft Was Not Strong.

Before making her appeal to the public through the circular, Mrs. Ellis, representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, had repeatedly asked Governor Taft to accord her a ten-minutes' interview, but on the plea of lack of strength he declined to receive her, although he was strong enough to speak at public dinners, besides testifying daily before the Senate committee on the Philippines. If Mrs. Ellis had represented as many organized voters as she did organized Woman's Christian Temperance Union women, Gov. Taft would probably have found himself strong enough to see her.

Two Ideas About Women.

The Socialists declare that woman is a human being and that the ballot is her natural right. They declare that her inferior position is due to the infamous system of private property of which she is a part and which the law of the land upholds, and which she in her disfranchisement is powerless to change. This is why she has to beg and pray and sit around and pass imploring resolutions which moral lepers like Root throw into the waste basket.

The official recognition of woman as an instrument for the gratification of lust shows that she is still tacitly counted an inferior animal and a chattel, despite the grandiloquent tributes paid to her by those who maintain the system which permits of her degradation.

The Socialists declare that no woman will be truly respected while any woman is kept in degrading servitude.

The child-prostitute of the Philippines registers the status of woman in the world market.

It is the same "government" which maintains the "official register" in the Philippines and issues licenses to prostitutes that makes a marriage "legal" at home. The Socialist refuses to respect such hypocrisy. The Socialist is not equal to the charlatanism of respecting a state of society which combines the Bible with the water-cure and the "sanctity of the home" with licensed prostitution.

The Socialist is for free womanhood, economic and political. Prostitution in the marriage state is as hateful to woman as prostitution without it. The present state witnesses and licenses her sale in both cases. Only by the abolition of the idea of private property in the things man has no right to own can woman gain her long sought liberty.

The Socialist Party is the only political organization which declares unqualifiedly for woman's suffrage and means determinedly that she shall have it. In freeing herself she will help free the world from the basest and most degrading superstitions that have ever enslaved humanity.—The Socialist Spirit.

LAP-DOGS VS. CHILDREN.

Socialist Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania Writes on Capitalist Slavery and the Way Out.

You may ask me why I am a Socialist, and I answer, because I love freedom and hate slavery—I love independence and hate tyranny.

I know that social justice will never obtain while it is possible for one man to gather millions from the toil of others. I despise with every drop of my blood a social system in which the lap-dogs of the rich are treated better than millions of the children of the poor.

A little while ago I stood beside a great Southern factory and saw hundreds of little children that should have been in school—little children with the look of subjugation on their poor wan, drawn features, and a far away look in their eyes that seemed to ask for something that their little tongues feared to speak—a look that was to me, the saddest, and at the same time the most withering rebuke to this commercial system that was robbing them of the joys of their childhood, the purity of their youth, and of the possibility of true manhood and womanhood. And as I looked I saw them coming, not only with these looks, and these silent but merited curses, but I saw a doctor who said that he had personally amputated more than a hundred baby fingers that had been injured in that mill, and I saw little tots without fingers, thumbs, and sometimes the whole hand was missing, and was forced to exclaim, that chattel slavery in the height of its infamy, was a paradise compared to the commercial system that allows little children to be thus ground into profits to support an aristocracy of wealth that is cruel as fate, and as heartless as a hyena.

Socialism comes with its gospel of industrial justice, saying that those who produce the wealth of a country, must and shall own it, that none shall eat by the sweat of another's face, but of their own—it says that none shall be allowed to stand lengthwise in the trough of opportunity (hoglike) and monopolize the bounties of nature. Socialism does not say that you shall trust others to see that you get justice, but asks that you join in the ranks of those who advocate its principles, and help secure them for each other.

It says that the life of the poor man is as sacred as that of the rich; his wife and daughter deserve as good treatment; but that as long as the system lasts that allows the few to exploit those who labor, the daughters of the few will wear silk and labor not, while those of the poor will wear calico and be the servants of the others and their fathers will remain poor. Socialism says that, when the sources of human life are owned in common; when out of the bounteous granaries of the storehouse of nature, the humblest child shall draw its sustenance; when want and hunger and profits and exploitation have become but dreams of distorted fantasy as they will, only to be remembered as the hideous nightmare is, when the sun of day has driven away the shadows of the night; when competition shall have given away to emulation; when all the world will hold no more sacred thought than that of splendid human life; when it is possible for you to become what you yourself would like to be and what organized society will help you to become.—J. W. Slayton in New Castle Tribune.

THE PARTY'S WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Five New Locals This Week, with 184 Members—Activity Throughout the State, Especially in Strike Field.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The State Committee of the Socialist Party, at its meeting this evening, granted charters to new locals at Coaldale, Schuylkill County; Archbald, Lackawanna County; and Nesquehoning, Treskow, and Hauto, Carbon County; in all, five locals, with one hundred and eighty-four charter members.

Every local in the state reports active preparations being made for campaign work and larger quantities of literature being distributed than ever before.

Many locals ask to be visited by Comrade Slayton, the Socialist candidate for Governor. The State Committee, however, considers that as the anthracite field is now the critical point, and as there is very little money in the treasury in proportion to the amount of work to be done, Comrade Slayton can, for the present, visit only locals lying on his route to the strike field.

News comes from the Red Bird coal mine in Washington County that the DeLeonites (S. L. P.) are trying to assist the bosses in breaking up the miners' union. The miners in mass meeting unanimously voted to dig no coal until the union is recognized. Workingmen should bear in mind the fact that there is no connection between the Socialist Party and the so-called Socialist Labor Party or De Leonite organization. The two parties are hostile organizations, the conflict between them being largely on the matter of trade unionism—the S. L. P. opposing the unions, while the Socialist Party supports them.

Comrade John Collins has organized a local each day in the last four weeks and revisited a number of locals and found them flourishing and adding rapidly to their membership.

Lansford was organized July 5; on July 16 had over two hundred members. They are holding weekly meetings and will have a membership of four hundred in two weeks. Nesquehoning organized with thirty-two members; at the next meeting their roll showed over two hundred. One comrade writes, "The day is ours."

At Coaldale, a Democrat debated with Comrade Collins. The result was a local formed with thirty-eight members. The miners are beginning to know that Democrat and Republican alike spell Capitalist.

A comrade writes from Edwardsdale: "It did my heart good to see dozens of men, who have called the two Socialists in this town all the names that are not in the dictionary, for trying to disrupt the two old parties, stand up and take the pledge to sever their connection with all capitalist parties and cast a Socialist ballot for their class."

The schooling in Socialist policy and practise has made these miners hopeful and anxious for the political day of reckoning. In every mining camp they are saying: "What we need first is a Socialist sheriff." They are informed as to what course a Socialist sheriff would take, as a temporary measure. Recognizing the need of "protection to property" which the capitalists alwas clamor about when a strike comes, he would employ every striking miner as an assistant peace officer and pay them from the county treasury, collecting the necessary funds by taxation from the persons whose property would be so nobly and carefully protected. No lives lost; no property destroyed; just a nice, peaceful strike.

The miners can imagine what would happen under these circumstances. The "operators" would readily discover that there was something to arbitrate. The cables under the ocean would get hot with Pierpont pounding his understrappers to "See Mitchell; Mitchell at once and settle!"

The miners are thinking and learning more about politics to the minute now than they knew since they were born, and they are beginning to recognize that politics is a splendid game, if played right by their class.

It may be an anthracite miner that will be the first to hurl the challenge of our class into the teeth of the capitalist class in the halls of Congress.

Comrade Edward Moore, editor of the "New Era" of Philadelphia will spend his vacation in the strike field, under the direction of the State Committee and Organizer Collins, giving Collins a few days of much needed rest.

Literature has been sent in vast quantities to the miners by Comrade J. A. Wayland of Girard, Kansas, besides providing us, as selected, some of the best leaflets, pamphlets, and books, to the value of $165.

Contributions have been recived as follows: J. Stransky, Baltimore, Md., $2; Bardsman, Kingston, N. Y., $1; H. J. Weissner, Pottstown, Pa., 50 cents; Thirty-first and Thirty-second Ward Club, Philadelphia, $4; Eva B. Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y., $15; Visushil Joint, Pa., $1; Fortieth Ward Club, Philadelphia, $2; Socialist League, Philadelphia, $2.50; J. E. Perry, Erie, Pa., $5; previously acknowledged, $127.15; total, $160.15. As soon as an authorized appeal for aid is issued by the Miners' Union, one-half of all money received by us will be forwarded to the treasurer of the Miners' Union. Send all contributions to J. Edelmann, treasurer, 807 Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

BOSTON NOTICE.

The fourth annual picnic will be held under the auspices of the Boston Central Committee of the Socialist Party, for the purpose of raising funds for the coming campaign, at the Apollo Gardens, Amory street, Roxbury, on Saturday, Aug. 16. Music by the Socialist Band. Valuable prizes for numerous games. Tickets, 25 cents. Comrades, work for its success. J. S.

—In Japan every child is taught to write with both hands. In this country there are a half million children that are not taught to write at all. They are too busy working with both hands to learn to write even with one.—Colorado Chronicle.

A VOICE FROM FLORIDA.

State Convention Advises that All Party Efforts Be Concentrated on Line of the Class Struggle.

At the convention held in Orlando on July 14 to effect a state organization of the Socialist Party for Florida, the following address, written by W. C. Green, was endorsed for publication:

"This convention affirms its adherence to the national platform of the Socialist Party and makes the following suggestions:

"It should be the business of every Socialist to work and agitate EXCLUSIVELY for the capturing of the public powers of the government by the working class. This is the very soul and essence of Socialism, the PARAMOUNT issue, to secure which the Socialist Party is organized, overshadowing all others.

"Everything else is but subsidiary to this great purpose and should be so treated by all Socialists. By far the easiest, quickest, and surest way of securing all the demands of our platform is by promoting this one idea and working for the rapid growth of the Socialist Party. We have reached the point where it is a waste of energy for Socialists to agitate for public ownership, direct legislation, or any other of the general demands of our platform, and we should now devote ourselves exclusively to educating the people to the absolute necessity of putting the Socialist Party into control and possession of the powers of the government.

"Public ownership and direct legislation are now being promoted by the trusts and other forces inimical to Socialism so rapidly that it will be difficult for us to keep pace with them and inform the minds of the people of the truth that public ownership of public utilities while the government remains in the hands of the capitalist class only tends to cement and increase the power of that class to continue wage slavery more surely and indefinitely.

"Our enemies are cunning and wholly unscrupulous, and are backed by thousands of years of traditions, which, as Marx has said, 'weigh like an Alp upon the minds of the living.' They are also in possession of the citadel of the control of the government, which is 'nine points in the law.' They are also in control of the terrible power which the possession of unlimited supplies of money gives to any cause under our present system. They will not scruple to use every subtle art and device that the human mind can invent to entrap, to sidetrack, and to head off our cause. Many a good cause in history, as Comrade Herron has pointed out, has been overthrown and perverted to base uses by being ADOPTED by its enemy, and the greatest danger to Socialism to-day is the certainty that our enemies will try to destroy it by putting on its livery and masquerading in a spurious imitation of Socialism in order to deceive the people. It behooves all Socialists, therefore, to be extremely wary of all such schemes and to look with suspicion upon all such pretenses of our opponents, and to expose all such tricks at once. The safest way to prevent the minds of the people from being imposed upon is to stick closely to our fundamental proposition that our chief aim is to obtain possession of the greatest of all the monopolies our enemies now control, the boss monopoly of the world in all times and in all places, and by which all the others have been maintained—namely, the complete control of the governing power.

"We are poor in purse and weak in numbers and could never hope for success against the tremendous forces opposed to us, if our cause was the promotion of any mere scheme; but we know that it is being brought about by that subtle and irresistible power we call evolution, and that all our enemies can possibly do will be to DEFER the inauguration of Socialism for a time, but cannot prevent its coming eventually. Our business is solely to see to it that they do not defer its coming, and to do this by showing the people the exact truth and the reasons why it is necessary that the Socialist Party should be placed in control of the government at the earliest possible moment.

"Our enemies are now in the position of the crew of a sinking ship, and will certainly resort to the usual expedient of throwing overboard one after another of all the matters we demand, such as public ownership, direct legislation, and other matters of importance to our cause, just as fast as the growth of our party seems in their minds to make it necessary. Not only is it unnecessary to trouble ourselves about these matters further, but by continuing to agitate for them we are almost sure to be lured into some of the pitfalls that our opponents will dig for us, and so weaken and endanger our cause. We need not oppose THEIR adopting them, but our attitude towards such acts on their part should be one of indifference, and a never ceasing warning to the people that public ownership, of itself, is not Socialism and will not effect the object they wish of emancipation of the workers and the overthrow of capitalism, but will, on the contrary, be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out of the cast.

"'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty'; so, we should not only at all times be alert to detect and render nugatory the wiles and snares of our enemies and offer them as few points through which they may outwit and trip us up as possible, but let us follow strictly our own doctrine of concentration of effort upon vital things and thus at the same time avoid all unnecessary waste of energy. This is always good tactics, both in war and in peace."

WHAT SOCIALISM IS.

There is only one Socialism—Socialists differ as to what will be after success is won because the working out of details cannot be determined beforehand, but fundamental principles are definite and agreed to by all, viz.:

First—Collective ownership and control of the means of production.

Second—Collective control of distribution so that there shall be no profits but all go to producers.

Third—Direct power vested in the people through the referendum.

Fourth—All this dependent upon political victory by a working class Socialist party.—Colorado Chronicle.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST UNION.

Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Abbott, Oak, Shasta County, Cal., president.; Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa, corresponding secretary.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of justice and equality as applied to economics.

We declare that the rapid concentration of capital and its control over the government has forced the issue; and that, while the trust represents the most advanced stage of present economic progress, yet because it is based upon the private ownership of the means of production, it is opposed to freedom and fatal to the future welfare of the republic; therefore the next step in social advancement must be taken, which is a change from capitalism to Socialism, from competition to co-operation, from the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership and administration by the people.

Therefore, we stand pledged to teach the principles of this higher industrial system called the co-operative commonwealth; to enlist women in the advancement of these principles in every practical way that may present itself; to educate the young in these truths; to form a better public sentiment; and, finally, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power, individually and collectively, to bring about that universal co-operation founded upon the Golden Rule of Love and Justice, which shall take the place of competitive strife and discord.

Consumers' Leagues.

Mrs. Nathan, of New York City, is lecturing along the Pacific Coast, and organizing "Consumers' Leagues." Mrs. Nathan explains to the women of this section what a "sweatshop" is, and shows them how easily contagious diseases may be carried from the home of the worker to that of the purchaser of the garments made in these tenement house workrooms. It is well for the women of California to learn these facts, as many of them are ignorant of conditions in our Eastern cities, and I believe that a large share of the ready-made underwear as well as outside garments, is sent to the Middle West and the Pacific Coast. The amount of good that can be done by such leagues as that Mrs. Nathan represents may seem small as compared to the evil it is attacking, but it helps to open people's eyes to facts, and in so far is surely of use. Mrs. Nathan recommends her hearers to purchase only garments bearing the "Consumers' League" label, or the label of the trades unions, and states that for a year past the trades unions have refused their labels to the "sweatshops." Goods bearing either of the above labels are supposed to be made under proper sanitary conditions. I do not know how the "Consumers' Leagues" will deal with the Chinaman, who is the chief manufacturer of women's underwear in these parts, and here I apprehend a difficulty. Mrs. Nathan states that in the East the cheapest white underwear is the most likely to be made under proper conditions, for such goods are made in large quantities, and therefore usually in the factory proper, where there is a certain amount of legal inspection, etc. It is the most expensive garment, the one that calls for a large amount of handwork, that is most likely to be taken to the home of the worker. Now, in the case of the Chinaman, all the work, whether cheap or dear, is usually done in some celler or small back room, and the extreme cheapness at which he sells his goods, will, I think, make it hard to deal with the question. Many people find themselves compelled to buy as cheaply as possible, even though they may risk contagion.

On the whole, it appears to us that the chief good that can be accomplished by the "Consumers' Leagues" is the creation of a sentiment opposed to the sweatshop. So long as there is a class of unemployed, it is inevitable that there will be suffering and degradation among the workers. The root of the sweatshop is competition.

TICKET IN WESTCHESTER.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 21.—The Social Democrats of Westchester County held a convention at Tarrytown on Saturday to nominate county, congressional, senatorial, and assembly candidates. Twenty-eight delegates were present, representing six locals. C. H. Hahn of Peekskill acted as chairman and A. F. Simmonds of the same place as secretary.

The ticket chosen is as follows:

For Congress, Nineteenth District—W. T. Woods of Mt. Vernon.

For County Treasurer—R. Lesser of New Rochelle.

For Coroners—Paul J. Bauerberg of Yonkers and A. Hutchinson of Mt. Vernon.

For State Senator—I. E. Lamson of Williamsbridge.

For Assembly, Second District—Charles Moder of Williamsbridge.

All the candidates are active and faithful workers in the labor movement. W. T. Woods is Secretary and Business Agent of the Bronx District of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. I. E. Lamson is President of Carpenters' Local No. 493. A. Hutchinson is a delegate to the Mt. Vernon Trades Council, and R. Lesser is also a union carpenter.

Resolutions were adopted by the convention re-affirming allegiance to the revolutionary principles of international Socialism and to the national, state, and local organizations of the Socialist or Social Democratic Party, and especially endorsing the trade union resolution adopted at the Indianapolis Convention of 1900. A systematic distribution of party literature was provided for.

After the convention a meeting was held in the public square, H. W. Wessling presiding, with State Organizer Spring as the speaker. A large audience gathered and showed marked attention until, a little after nine o'clock, the rain came down in torrents and dispersed the crowd. Two hundred copies of The Worker and a quantity of leaflets were distributed.

All the locals in the county are to be included in Comrade Hanford's tour of the state, which Organizer Spring is arranging, and comrades should see that no effort is spared to bring out good crowds.

A. F. S.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

Connecticut.

Governor—John W. Brown.
Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank.
Secretary—W. E. White.
Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.
Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.
Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.
Congressman-at-Large — George A. Sweetland.

Illinois.

Treasurer—A. W. Nelson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jas. B. Smiley
Clerk of the Supreme Court—David Roberts.
University Trustees—Gertrude B. Hunt, Lydia Swanson, and J. W. Saunders.

Indiana.

Secretary of State—Edward H. Myers.
Auditor—James Hutchison.
Treasurer—Samuel D. Straw.
Attorney-General—William W. McGregor.
State Statistician—George B. Sturm.
State Geologist—John H. Adams.
Judges of the Appellate Court—William Raugh, F. J. Macomber, David Young, William J. Croke, H. R. Kepler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Martha Biegler.

Maine.

Governor—Charles L. Fox.
Congress: First District—Fred. E. Irish; Second—S. B. Martin; Third—Fred. A. Manter; Fourth—George W. Saunders.

Minnesota.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in Minnesota is "Social Democratic Party."
Governor—J. E. Nash.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. A. Brattland.
Secretary of State—B. F. Moriedge.
Auditor—J. Ed. Carlson.
Treasurer—J. N. Jennings.
Attorney-General—C. D. Bassett.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—J. Milligan.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—A. C. Bradshaw.

Michigan.

Governor—William E. Walters.
Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse.
Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jeannerett.
State Treasurer—William Klaser.
Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes.
Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt.
Attorney General—James H. McFarlan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—William H. Smith.
Member of State Board of Education—Samuel R. Heobler.

Missouri.

Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. A. H. Hull.
Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

New Hampshire.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neil.
Congress, First District—Sumner P. Claflin.
Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

New York.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "Social Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and emblem on the official ballot.
Governor—Benjamin Hanford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown.
Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott.
Att'y-General—Lorenzo D. Mayes.
Comptroller—Warren Atkinson.
Treasurer—Joel Moses.
Engineer and Surveyor—Everitt L. Holmes.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

Ohio.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flummerfelt.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma.

Delegate to Congress—T. S. Smith.

Pennsylvania.

Governor—John W. Slayton.
Lieutenant-Governor — J. Mahlon Barnes.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Harry C. Gould.

Texas.

Governor—W. W. Freeman.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. F. Martin.
Controller—E. O. Langworthy.
Treasurer—M. T. Bruce.
Land Commissioner—J. W. Kuykondall.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. E. Gibson.
Railway Commissioner—R. C. Cloar.
Attorney-General—W. P. McBride.

Washington.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas Neill.
Congressmen-at-Large — George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

AN INVITATION.

To every reader of The Worker the Socialist Club of Brooklyn conveys this message: Yourself and ladies are cordially invited to attend the Midsummer Night's Festival, on Saturday evening, August 2, on the Clubhouse Green, Fulton street, near Ralph avenue. Admission is free. The Committee states that the festival is held for the delectation of the stay-at-homes, those who are not going to the mountains, to the sea-shore, or to their country residences. A first-class entertainment, up to the standard of this Club, is guaranteed. Cake, ice-creame, and lighter beverages at nominal figures interspersed.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Corporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extortions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

THE PARTY PICNIC.

Remember that tickets for the New York party picnic of June 21, which was postponed on account of rain, are still good for September 7. In the meantime, sell all the aditional tickets you can and turn in the money collected as soon as possible.

—The fewer things government owns the better until the people own the government. The people will own the government when the workers who are now in the majority vote themselves into power.—Colorado Chronicle.

Great Mistakes. YOU WILL make one if you purchase a Watch or article of jewelry before reading our illustrated catalogue, describing our new Factory to Pocket way of doing business.
W. F. DOLL MFG CO.
115 Broadway, New York.
Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 18. NEW YORK, AUGUST 3, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

DAILY PAPER CONFERENCE.

Many Unions Represented at First Session.

The Spirit Shown Promises Good Results from the Work—The Conference a Permanent Body—Holds Next Meeting on August 14.

On Thursday, July 24, was held the first meeting of the conference of trade unions and other labor organizations called together for the establishment of a Socialist and Trade Union daily newspaper in the city of New York. The meeting was held in the Labor Lyceum.

Sixty-nine delegates were present, representing the following organizations: The Central Federated Union; Slate and Tile Roofers; Wood Carvers and Modellers; Amalgamated Electrical Workers; Cigar Makers Nos. 90, 141, and 213; Cigar Packers No. 251; United Metal Workers No. 50; Painters No. 499; Ladies' Wrapper Makers; Roofers, Slate, Tile and Metal Workers; Boot and Shoe Workers No. 309; International Association of Machinists, District No. 15; Carpenters Nos. 503 and 774; Steam Engineers; Ladies' Waist Makers; Jewelry Workers No. 1; Brass Moulders No. 61; United Upholsterers No. 1; Pie Bakers No. 112; United Hebrew Trades; Branches 1, 2, 3, 4, 75, 91, 153, and 179 of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society; the Arbeiter Maennerchor; and the following Assembly Districts of the Social Democratic Party—5th, 12th, 15th, and 17th, 18th and 20th, 21st, and 35th, Br. 2. Henry L. Slobodin was chosen as chairman and William Butscher as secretary.

John Spargo and Morris Hillquit addressed the delegates upon the object for which the conference had been called, pointing out the ways in which the capitalist press is daily used against the working class and the benefit which the organizations of labor would derive from the establishment of a good daily paper owned by workingmen and controlled exclusively in the interest of the working class. Comrade Spargo very forcibly pictured the splendid advance which would be made and the additional power which the trade unions of New York and vicinity would wield in their struggle with the capitalist class when provided with such a paper which would truly represent their conditions and accurately report the news of the labor movement. Comrade Hillquit called attention to the numerical strength of the labor organizations of the city and showed how easily these hundred thousand unionists could raise the fund of $50,000 necessary for launching the daily and putting it upon a firm basis.

The addresses of these comrades were well received and an active interest was shown by the trade-union delegates present.

The Conference elected a credentials committee consisting of Delegates Dooley of the C. F. U., Marshall of the Machinists, Scheftel of the Jewelry Workers, Trainor of the United Standard Engineers; and Moder of Carpenters No. 503; also a committee on rules, consisting of Frazer of the S. D. P., Beuro of the Cigar Packers, and Wolf of Cigar Makers No. 90.

After these committees had reported, a general discussion of the subject was declared in order, so that all delegates might be fully informed upon the work in hand. After full discussion, it was decided to make the Conference a permanent body, and to hold the next meeting in the Labor Lyceum, Thursday evening, August 14.

Thus the first conference for the daily paper was brought to a close. An excellent spirit prevailed throughout the entire meeting, and the impression was that the men gathered there were determined, resolute, and unanimous in their desire to carry out the work they were called upon to do.

When the next conference takes place in August we may expect to see many more organizations in line for the Daily, as a number of the delegates have volunteered to act as a committee to visit other trade unions and enlist their co-operation in this common enterprise for organized labor and the entire working class.

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which fills paper represents is known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

THE FREE SPEECH LEAGUE.

In consequence of the many violations of the right of free speech perpetrated since the assassination of President McKinley, a Free Speech League has been organized. The league demands freedom of peaceable assembly, of discussion and propaganda; an uncensored press, telegraph, and telephone; an uninspected express; an inviolable mail.

For these it works by means of the press and platform and the courts; by persuasion, argument, petition, protest, and demand; through the agencies of election and rejection. But the education of brains and quickening of consciences are first in order of time and effect. For further information address the Secretary, W. J. Terwilliger, 171 E. Eighty-third street, New York.

THE DAILY FUND.

Report of Pledges and Contributions.

General Meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association to Be Held in the Labor Lyceum Next Monday.

The Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association met last Monday evening with Comrade Bowerman in the chair. On roll call ten members of the fifteen of the Board responded.

The Secretary reported on the conference held on Thursday, July 24, as well as on the matters pertaining to the collection of pledges, etc.

The Entertainment Committee reported that progress was being made toward arranging and outlining the different departments to be created for carrying on the fair to be held at Grand Central Palace next March.

The committee in charge of the Damrosch Concert were instructed to bring in a detailed report giving an account of expenses, receipts, and tickets outstanding at the next meeting of the Board.

The monthly general meeting of the Association will be held Monday evening, August 4, at the Labor Lyceum. Every member should attend. Applicants for membership must, under the by-laws, be present at the meeting.

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for $5—$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, $1 on his admission, and the rest within one year.

All branches of the S. D. P. and the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society in the city of New York which have as yet not elected delegates to the conference for the Socialist and Trade Union Daily are requested to do so at once, as the next meeting of the Conference takes place on Thursday evening, August 14, at the Labor Lyceum.

Comrades belonging to trade unions are also urged to bring the matter of the conference to the attention of their respective organizations with the object in view of sending two delegates to attend the Conference, which is to be a permanent body with certain rights and duties in connection with the publication of the daily. Please remember this when you attend the next meeting of your union.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to July 28:

Social Democratic Club, Buffalo	$10.00
Anton Omesraither, Georgetown, Cal.	2.00
W. S. A. D. B. F., Br. 75, Brooklyn	15.00
Julius A. Weingarten, City	10.00
Benjamin Kaplan, Westchester	2.00
Abram Ansheles, Stapleton, S. I.	10.00
Mullen, City	3.00
J. Harrison, City	3.00
M. Arona, City	3.00
G. K., City	1.00
Previously acknowledged	6,484.80
Total	$6,513.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

Social Democratic Club, Buffalo	$1.00
Carl Schneider, City	1.00
A. Waldinger, City	2.00
H. Herlein, City	2.00
Max Ferle, Brooklyn	5.00
Job Harriman, City	2.00
Dr. P. Ortman, City	.50
W. Butscher, City	1.00
Chas. Schafer, City	.50
Fr. R. Humrich, City	.25
Christopher Jackman, City	.25
Alb. J. Keppel, City	.50
J. Kilgus, City	2.00
L. Zakshevsky, City	1.00
Antone Omesraither, Georgetown, Cal.	2.00
F. Schade, Wilkes Barre, Pa.	4.00
Hugo Pick, City	2.00
John Spengler, Brooklyn	1.00
F. J. Malloy, Brooklyn	1.00
Emil Boehmer, Brooklyn	1.00
Dr. Hemowich, City	6.00
D. E. C. Duffie, Dover, N. H.	2.00
Edw. Cole, Dover, N. H.	1.00
P. Werner, City	1.00
Wm. Meyer, City	.40
H. F. Meyer, City	.50
Dr. I. Levin, City	5.00
Dr. I. M. Rubinow, City	2.00
Eugene Meves, City	1.00
Geo. Steinhardt, City	3.00
S. Solomon, City	.50
Fred. Bennetts, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
Chas. Gunners, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
Jas. N. Wood, City	1.00
S. Lissauer, City	1.00
S. Berlie, City	2.00
Marcus Bros., Westchester, N. Y.	1.00
Benj. Kaplan, Westchester, N. Y.	.50
Louis Michael, City	.50
Jas. A. Dunne, City	1.00
A. William, City	3.00
Northwestern Branch, Philadelphia	1.00
J. A. Kilgus, City	1.00
Kalman Edelman, City	6.00
F. Ufert, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
M. Peterson, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
Hugo, Pick, City	2.00
Felix Brosch, City	1.00
J. Besold, City	1.00
Wm. Dettlebach, City	1.00
L. B. Boudin, City	10.00
H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J.	1.00
S. Kahn, City	1.00
Carl Steinke, Norwich	1.00
Angus McDonald, Brooklyn	1.00
Peter Rousslange, Danville, Ill.	.50
W. C. Burgwald, City	.25
A. Kopf, City	.25
R. Wyssman, City	1.00
Wm. Brager, City	.50
M. Aroner, City	.25
G. K., City	.25
J. Bernard, City	1.00
M. M. Bartholomew, City	1.00
P. Bauer, City	1.00
B. Merkent, City	2.00

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Wm. O'Keefe, Bremerton, Wash.	1.00
Wm. Trail, Bremerton, Wash.	1.00
German Dramatic Society, Hartford, Conn.	.90
Brewers' Union 99, Springfield, Mass.	5.00
M. J. Leonard, City	1.00
Brewers' Union 60, Toledo, O.	1.00
Joe Wilson, Dorchester, Mass.	1.00
John T. Cushman, So. Boston	1.00
Louis F. Smith, Mt. Hope, Mass.	1.00
Chas. F. Hudson, Jamaica Plain, Mass.	10.00
Workingmen's Educational Club, Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn	1.95
Punch Card 105, Reading, Pa.	3.00
Local Glen Carbon, Ill.	1.00
Geo. M. Larriar, Brazil, Ind.	.10
C. M. I. U. No. 39, New Haven, Conn.	10.00
Heinrich Rieth, Patchogue, L. I.	5.00
Featherstone, City	.50
H. Gerdau, So. Stillwater, Minn.	2.00
Emil Klotz, Brooklyn	2.00
M. Caplin, City	.50
C. M. I. U. No. 242, Sellersville, Pa.	1.00
F. H., City	3.00
F Holly, City	10.00
Cash	100
Jas. K. Sloan	1.00

Total for two weeks: On pledges, $102.40; contributions, $64.95. $167.35
Previously acknowledged ... 2,089.73

Total cash $2,257.08

District Organization.

The district managers are as follows:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

11th.—Geo. Brown, 423 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand street.

13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street.

15th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 229 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street.

Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark.

Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications should be addressed to the Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

CUT WAGES, CUT SHOVELS.

Two gangs of navvies, one German and the other Italian, were engaged working on a railway in Germany recently. The contractor announced that he intended to reduce wages, whereupon the Germans struck work. The Italians went on working, but carried out a novel and effective scheme to get even with the bosses. They simply cut an inch off the end of their shovels. When this was discovered the ringleader was asked for an explanation and said: "Not so much pay, not lift so much earth. So much longer last work."

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

PLEDGE.

To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association,
64 E. Fourth Street, New York City:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $.....to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address .....

WHY NEW YORK'S WORKINGMEN NEED A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

Address to the Trade Unions Invited to the First Conference for the Workingmen's Daily.

Fellow Workingmen:—Every workingman in New York City knows that nowadays working for a livelihood does not mean alone regular occupation at his trade and getting his pay, for in order to keep our trade in a tolerable condition, we must often strike, make demands, and suffer lockout and blacklist. We must also have organizations, meetings, discussions and other things that keep us together and prevent our employers from reducing us to a condition that would be worse than outright slavery.

But in the struggle with our employers we are at a great disadvantage, for the capitalists have on their side a powerful ally against us—the daily press. The New York dailies are always on the side of the capitalists and against the workingmen. The printers have learned this during the "Sun" strike, when on critical occasions every newspaper studiously avoided any mention of the strike and refused space to the striking printers even for pay. The grocery clerks are learning the same lesson now. We can mention any number of instances where trade unionists could not find a newspaper which would accept a paid advertisement, if it contained anything against the interest of their employers. Is there a workinkman so uninformed as to think that the capitalists ever have similar difficulties. Every newspaper is in their pay. If some newspaper poses as a "friend of labor," it is only in order to serve the capitalists all the better. At any rate the capitalists have many newspapers, as the "Sun," the "Times," the "Tribune," etc., which are unequivocally their mouthpieces.

Why, then, should we, workingmen, not have at least one newspaper which should always stand for our interests and present our side, where our affairs would be fully discussed and our meetings advertised and reported? It is really our own fault that we have not long since such a newspaper. Our German fellow trade unionists have a daily newspaper of their own—the "Volkszeitung"—for the last twenty-three years. Twenty-three years is a long enough time to be behind and we need not wait any longer.

The Socialists have taken the initiative and they ask the co-operation of every English-speaking trade union in New York. Let not the word "Socialists" prejudice you. The "Volkszeitung" was started and is now conducted by Socialists. Still—or, rather, because of that—it was a loyal trade union paper all these twenty-three years and it is so now. It speaks every day to the German workingmen of the principles of trade unionism, of conditions in their trades, and of what is going on in their organizations.

We know that many workingmen, while agreeing on the necessity of the daily, will doubt our ability to publish a newspaper worthy of such name. The weakest point of the workingmen of New York is that they have a poor opinion of their own power. The capitalists know and fear our power to accomplish things. It is our own ignorance, the lingering doubt, the poisoning suspicion that paralyzes our effort and initiative. We want the sympathy of every thinking and honest workingman and we want his aid and support.

Fellow workingmen! Bitter experience has taught us to sacrifice each his individual interests for the interests of our class. In this case this virtue becomes an absolute necessity. Do not rest satisfied with electing delegates to the conference, but DO SOMETHING—each of you, who are now reading these lines—so that when you enjoy the fruit of this our common labor, you may justly say: "I am gathering the fruits; for I have planted the seed."

Fraternally,
WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

The Conference meets again in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Thursday evening, August 14. Every union or other organization in sympathy with the labor movement in Greater New York is invited to send delegates. If a letter of invitation has not reached YOUR union, it is due to some accident or oversight. Send your delegates, and take part in the work from the beginning.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

British Unionists Will Aid Striking Miners.

Comrade Tillett, Organizer of the British Federation, Submits the Offer through Comrade Hayes of Cleveland—President Mitchell Will Accept.

The international solidarity of Capital is illustrated every day—as when we see King Morgan of America hobnobbing with King Edward of England, President Loubet of France, and Emperor William of Germany, while his hired managers, editors, deputies, and judges at home are taking care of the strike for him.

But the workers, too, are learning to forget national boundaries and prejudices and unite, the world over, against the master class. The international solidarity of Labor received a striking illustration within the last week in the publication of the following letters:

"Max Hayes, Secretary Cleveland Labor Federation, Cleveland, O.

"Dear Sir:—Kindly notify President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of the cordial and substantial sympathy of Great Britain's trade unionists with the striking anthracite miners in their battle for their rights.

"An organized system of collection of relief funds in England, Scotland, and Ireland waits only on the indorsement of the leaders of labor in your country.

"Please inform me promptly, so that I can consult with other members of the special committee I am representing in writing to you, whether or not our financial assistance and co-operation is needed and desired.

"BENJAMIN TILLETT,
"Organizer British Federation of Trade Unions."

Mitchell Will Accept.

Comrade Hayes lost no time in transmitting this communication by telegraph to President Mitchell and received the following reply:

"Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, O.:

"Dear Sir and Brother:—Replying to your favor of July 18, permit me to thank you for forwarding the message from Brother Tillett, and also for your own expression of interest in the outcome of the miners' strike.

"I shall write Brother Tillett in a few days and accept the offer of assistance from the British General Federation of Trade Unions. With best wishes, I am

"Yours truly,
"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President United Mine Workers of America."

Tillett a Socialist.

It is, perhaps, significant that Comrade Tillett, whom many American workingmen will remember from his visit to this country last year, chose Comrade Hayes as the man through whom to transmit the generous offer. Socialists are recognized as standing everywhere for international solidarity of the working class. Tillett is an active Socialist, as is also Pete Curran, one of his fellow officers of the British Federation, Comrade Curran was fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention from the British trade unions in 1900, as was Tillett in 1901.

MIKE SABOT.

By Paul Shivell.

Mike was a lad of seventeen,
Employed in the mine;
His work was hard, his wages mean,
His love of men divine.

Three comrades dragged he through the damps.
The searchers found him dead
Beside the fourth. Their streaming lamps
Bent, haloed, o'er his head.

Slow, tenderly, they bear him forth;
So soon his task is done;
They lay his body in the earth
His spirit leads us on!

O comrades! there are holy lights
Down in the earth that shine;
We see few stars on cloudy nights,
Few gods in shop and mine.

But when, beyond the years that are,
We reach the years to be,
There glad we'll count, ah, many a star
Whose light we cannot see.

THE MINER'S RISK.

The report of the Mine Inspectors' Bureau of the state of Pennsylvania shows that during the past decade the average yearly fatalities in the anthracite coal mines were 437 and that for the year 1901 there were 484 fatal and 1,256 non-fatal accidents. This means that for every 119,000 tons of coal brought to the surface one person is killed and more than one seriously injured. It means that for each day the mines are in operation more than two persons' lives are sacrificed and more than five persons are injured. Indeed, it is a matter of record that eight times as many men and boys are killed and injured annually in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania as were killed and wounded from the American ranks in the Spanish-American war in Cuba.

SLOW STARVATION.

Few now starve outright; but a large number, especially of the young, starve gradually, as has been abundantly shown by recent investigations; but many more deaths are occasioned in other ways. A carpenter is ill, and previous hard times have exhausted his resources. He dies; whereas a more generous supply of delicacies, better nourishing and more skillful medical attendance would have saved his life. . . . Another is unable to afford new shoes, and wet feet at a time of feebleness, and insufficient nourishment, cause his death. These examples may be multiplied ad libitum. Thus it is that every pressure of hard times kills thousands upon thousands, even in America. . . . Statistics have established the fact beyond controversy that laborers are shorter lived by many years than those who belong to the wealthier social classes.—Richard T. Ely.

—The class struggle is all on one side. For the capitalists it is not a struggle; it is a cinch.—Williamsport Labor Review.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Socialist Party Forging Steadily Forward.

Three New Locals Last Week—Prominent Unionist Declares for Socialism—In the Strike Field.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—At tonight's meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Party charters were granted to three new locals—Summit Hill, in Carbon County, and Tamaqua and Seek in Schuylkill County.

Comrade Slayton reports that he cannot begin his tour till September 3 and all earlier dates made for him are therefore necessarily cancelled.

No Compromise.

The Mauch Chunk matter referred to Organizer Collins is reported satisfactorily settled by the suspension of those members who believed they could take interest in capitalist politics and retain membership in the Socialist Party.

The referendum blanks on election of fraternal delegate to the Canadian Socialist convention will reach all the locals within a week. Prompt return of the vote is requested; votes returned to this office after August 26 cannot be counted.

The draft of the state constitution was completed at a special meeting of the State Committee held July 23. It is now in the printer's hands and proof sheets for a referendum vote will be forwarded to each local in a few days. One of the provisions reads:

"ANY APPLICANT FOR MEMBERSHIP, HOLDING A POSITION LUCRATIVE OR HONORARY, ELECTIVE OR APPOINTIVE, UNDER A CAPITALIST POLITICAL PARTY, MUST RESIGN SAID OFFICE BEFORE HE CAN BE ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP."

A Welcome Convert.

Jerry N. Weiler of Mauch Chunk, perhaps the most widely known trade-unionist in the state and heretofore active in Democratic politics, who was almost certain to be the candidate of that party for State Senator in a Democratic district, has withdrawn from the contest and severed his connection with the Democratic party, in the following statement, published in the Mauch Chunk "News" of July 21:

"To My Friends:—After careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion to withdraw from the senatorial contest in this district, for several good, sufficient and distinct reasons. While feeling confident that in the present contest my chances for nomination are equally good with the other two contestants, yet, I feel that if I wish to be honest with myself, and consistent in the work for the benefit of my fellow beings, I cannot conscientiously work in harmony with any party that does not seek to abolish wage slavery, or help to elevate the human race. I will henceforth cast my lot with the rank and file of the Socialists, although in the minority, yet just and righteous. I do this from an entirely unselfish standpoint, and wish to thank by many friends for their sincere efforts in my behalf during this unfinished canvass."

Weiler was born in Allentown, Pa., in 1861 and attended public school there till he reached the age of thirteen, when he became a messenger boy for the Western Union and began the study of telegraphy. In 1878 he was secretary of the Telegraphers' Protective Association and later belonged to the telegraphers' organization of the Knights of Labor. In 1879 he entered the service of the Central Railway of New Jersey and has been in their employ most of the time since. A charter member of Division No. 73 of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and secretary of the same at the present time, he has attended every convention of the order since he joined. He has also been secretary of the State Legislative Board of Railroad Employees since its organization in 1894. In 1896 he was elected to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket. In the Legislature he introduced and successfully fought for what is known as the Weiler Law, guaranteeing the right of wage-workers to belong to labor organizations and providing penalties for interference by employers with the exercise of this right. The law was, of course, after a bitter struggle, declared unconstitutional by the Superior Court. In 1898 Weiler was nominated by the Democrats for Congressman-at-Large, being the only man on the state ticket of either old party who carried a dinner-pail. He ran 7,000 votes ahead of the ticket.

Mr. Weiler has done the best that a workingman elected for a capitalist ticket could do for his class. The futility of expecting anything from the old parties has simply been proven once more by his failure to accomplish what he had hoped, and his conversion to Socialism has followed as a natural result.

In a letter to the State Committee, he says: "I fail to see how I could have done otherwise and be true to myself. Everywhere I go the greetings I receive amply repay me for whatever I have tried to do in my humble way for our fellow workers, and the greatest surprise to me is that so many tell me I have done the proper thing who we never dreamt had a spark of Socialism in their make-up, and yet it now crops out and they are willing to let their neighbors know it."

In the Strike Field.

Comrades Collins and Moore have been doing excellent work in the mine field, and report constantly increasing interest and enthusiasm among the miners for Socialism. Comrade Moore, after five days in the field, writes as follows:

"It will be a crime if the Socialists of the United States permit the opportunity of capturing the anthracite coal fields to slip by. Collins and Mailly and Spargo have converted a majority of the miners in all the places they have visited, and all that is needed to make this propaganda work a complete success is to keep Socialist speakers in these fields. No one who has not been here would believe the wonderful change that has taken place in the political sentiment of the voters in the mining towns. Old men whose shoulders are stooped with toil and whose hair is whitened with age have taken up the gospel of the emancipation of Labor from wage slavery and vie in activity in spreading its glad tidings with the young men who have espoused the cause of Socialism.

"Men who joined the Republican party in the early days of the Abolition movement and who voted its ticket ever since are now buttonholing everybody they meet and talking Socialism to them.

"Democrats who were born in that political faith have left the party and are now devoting their time to converting the unregenerate. I spoke at Coaldale to the Miners' Union. After the meeting the chairman asked all present who had not yet joined the party to come up and put their names to the roll and twenty-four responded."

It is a known fact that the rapid rise of our movement in the coal districts is being carefully considered by the state committees of both old parties and the local politicians are at their wits' end.

Contributions for agitation among the miners have been received this week as follows: J. Ziska, Dunbar, Pa., $1; F. Hlavazek, Chicago, $1; J. Kazak, Chicago, 50 cents; George Phillips, Hyde Park, Mass., $7; Local Peekskill, N. Y., $1.50; Socialist Club, Lowell, Mass., $1; Karl Marx Club, Chicago, $5; H. John Nelson, Philadelphia, $2; Christian Sauer, Philadelphia, $1; Fortieth Ward Club, $2; A. M. Brooks, Fargo, N. D., $3; previously acknowledged, $160.15; total, $185.15. Send all contributions to J. Edelman, Treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

NO "PRACTICAL POLITICS."

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 8.—An alleged attempt of the Socialists of Cheyenne to capture the primary meetings of other parties has led to a peremptory order from the national headquarters of the Socialist Party in St. Louis that such practise will not be tolerated and will be punished by summary ejection from the party organization.

This is as it should be. No old party rascality will be allowed in the Socialist Party if it can be prevented and it can and will, whenever known.—Alliance of the Rockies.

FAREWELL RECEPTION.

As Comrade Job Harriman is to leave for California next week, a farewell reception has been arranged by a number of his friends in New York and vicinity, to be held on Friday evening, August 1, in the summer garden of the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. A banquet will be served and the Carl Sahm Club has volunteered to provide music for the evening. Comrades Hanford, Hillquit, Slobodin, Sprago, Lee, and others will speak briefly. All members and friends of the party are invited to come and give Comrade Harriman a hearty farewell and show that we appreciate the noble work he has done for the Social Democratic Party in this state and that our best wishes attend him in his departure. No admission fee will be charged.

—An admirable life of our king has been issued by "Religious Bits." It shows how by sheer perseverance our illustrious monarch worked his way up from being mere Prince of Wales to his present exalted position. A more encouraging present for a child it would be difficult to imagine.—Punch.

THIS IS OF INTEREST TO SOCIALISTS IN NEW YORK.

We have held a state convention and we have nominated our state ticket. We have promulgated a state platform and we expect on Election Day many voters, who have heretofore supported the Republican or Democratic party, to vote for the platform and candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

It is right on our part to expect this, provided we do everything in our power to bring our platform and our candidates to the notice of the voters. Is everyone of us doing all that may be expected of him for the propaganda of Socialism?

The arrogance of the capitalist class is growing every moment. The decisions of Judges Jackson and Kellar show clearly that the working class is not only to be held in economic bondage, but is to be completely subjected politically as well.

The vast and exhausting strikes inaugurated recently by various trade unions show the revolutionary spirit that lies dormant in the working class. However worthy of our sympathy and support these strikes may be, the results gained in these strikes are never commensurate with the energy expended. If part of that energy could be directed into channels of Socialist activity, the results would be far greater, both in the present economic conditions of the working class and its revolutionary attitude towards the whole system of capitalist exploitation.

To achieve these results is the earnest task of every Socialist. Are we doing what we can to claim such results for Socialism? Each of us has to answer this question for himself.

For the State Committee the condition of its treasury is an unfailing text of the activity among the comrades. The comrades should not complain if the State Committee fails to do what it ought to do, when they leave the Committee without the necessary funds.

The State Committee should have had several hundred thousand leaflets ready for distribution by this time. It has none. The reason—lack of funds. The State Committee has arranged several agitation tours for the best agitators in the party; but it does not see how it will be able to meet its obligations, if the comrades and sympathizers continue to answer with cool indifference its appeal for funds. The State Committee will do just as much as the comrades will enable it to do. The State Committee is receiving orders for agitation literature from all parts of the state, but cannot meet these demands. If you want the State Committee to do what you expect of it, you must help it financially.

The subscription lists are out. See that they are well filled and promptly returned. H. S.

FARCICAL LABOR LAWS.

Pennsylvania Law for Mine Inspection Proves to Be Ineffective—Passed Only for "Buncome."

Since the Johnstown mine disaster, James E. Roderick, Chief of the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Mines, has explained that his office has no maps or tracings of the mines in the state nor other adequate equipment for doing the work it is supposed to do, of seeing to it that the mines are kept in a safe and sanitary condition. He says that when the act creating the Bureau of Mines was passed five years ago, it provided no appropriation for carrying on such work.

It thus appears that this act is only a bluff, like almost all the other so-called labor laws on the statute books of the United States and the various states. By passing it, the Republican and Democratic politicians in the Legislature got the credit of being "friends of labor." They also added one more salaried office to the list of "plums" at the disposal of the Quay machine. And they did no good to workers and no harm to the capitalists.

The workingmen have been very "easy." But they are waking up, and it will not be long till they put in office fellow workingmen, elected on a labor platform—the platform of the Socialist Party—to enact and enforce labor laws that will be labor laws in reality as well as in name.

MITCHELL'S OPINION OF MOTHER JONES.

President Mitchell, in an interview reported from Chicago, denounced the decision of Judge Jackson of West Virginia as an outrage. "Anarchy is bred by such decisions," he said. "The people necessarily lose confidence in the courts when such outrages are committed by courts."

Of Mother Jones he said: "Mother Jones is one of the best women in the country. She is a Socialist, and does not seek the destruction of the government, but rather to enlarge the functions of government and make it better. She never incites to violence; in fact, her public utterances are well known to be peaceful."

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

Open-air meetings will be held during the coming week, under the auspices of Local New York and its assembly districts, as follows:

Thursday, July 31. — Sixty-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D.

Friday, August 1—Tenth street and Avenue A, 14th A. D.

Saturday, August 2—Canal and Hudson streets, 1st A. D.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Washington avenue, 35th A. D.

Monday, August 4—Sixth street and Avenue A, N. E. corner.

Tuesday, August 5—Eighty-fourth street and First avenue, N. W. corner.

Wednesday, August 6—Fifth street and Second avenue, N. W. corner.

Thursday, August 7—Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, N. W. corner.

Friday, August 8—Eldridge and Grand streets, N. E. corner.

Saturday, August 9—Sixteenth street and First avenue, N. E. corner.

BOSTON NOTICE.

The fourth annual picnic will be held under the auspices of the Boston Central Committee of the Socialist Party, for the purpose of raising funds for the coming campaign, at the Apollo Gardens, Amory street, Roxbury, on Saturday, Aug. 16. Music by the Socialist Band. Valuable prizes for numerous games. Tickets, 25 cents. Comrades, work for its success. J. S.

—The way to make Socialists is to teach workingmen what Socialism is. The best way to do that is to circulate Socialist literature.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTED

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

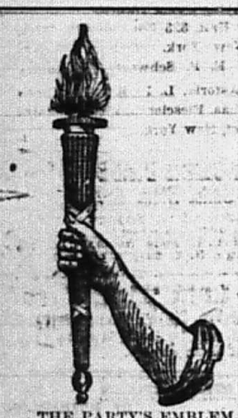
In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545

In 1900 (Presidential):

S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.
Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.
Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
Attorney-General—
LORENZO B. MAYES.
Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.
Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.
Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.
Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

It is to be hoped that Abraham Lincoln will not look down and see the work of his appointee, Judge Jackson of West Virginia.

If the courts should try to imprison all the workingmen who regard them with contempt, the jails would not be big enough to hold a tenth of us.

"Strikers Assault Citizens at Tamaqua." So go the daily headlines. The capitalist "organs of public opinion" never regard a striker as a citizen. The trouble is, the workingmen have so long neglected to put to any intelligent use their right of citizenship at the ballot-box, that the capitalists who dictate to the dailies quite naturally regard strikers as "outside the law."

But speaking of these stories of disorder, riot, and violence in the strike field, we suggest a good rule for the newspaper reader: Discount the story 90 per cent.; believe half of what remains; and turn the other half inside out and believe it in the inverted form. Then you will not be far from the truth.

Very likely there is some disorder. Why wouldn't there be? With a handful of luxurious drones claiming absolute mastery over the hundreds of thousands of mine owners; with the daily press lying constantly and systematically about the situation; with a horde of thugs armed to the teeth and commissioned by the state; with judges sending men to jail for exercising rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; with the threat of bayonets and bullets ahead—why wouldn't there be disorder? There was disorder at Boston Harbor in 1773 and at Harper's Ferry in 1859. Will our patriotic editors condemn the Boston Tea Party and revile John Brown?

We need not always see the wires between the manipulator's hand and the puppet that moves, in order to infer their existence. When we see trust magnates wishing that labor agitators might be put down, and United States judges stretching the law and the constitution to the snapping point in order to send labor agitators to jail, we do not need to read the messages or overhear the conversations between trust magnates and judges in order to understand the connection. To the mind of the layman, who cares more for living facts than for dead formulas of law, Judge Jackson is as truly the hired servant of the Coal Trust as is any mine boss or superintendent on the pay-roll. We will not waste time cursing Judge Jackson. Pretty soon we will put men on the bench to be just as true and faithful servants of the working class.

There was but one way in which that facile tool of capitalism, Judge Jackson of West Virginia, could make a greater mistake than by sentencing Mother Jones to jail; that was by suspending sentence. There was but one way in which he could make a greater mistake than by ordering the arrest of Secretary Wilson of the Mine Workers; that was by revoking the order for his arrest. He has committed all the stupid blunders in this affair that judicial inanity is capable of.

Nothing could be more pleasing and encouraging to the Socialist than this ridiculous vacillation on the part of the Federal Justice acting on behalf of the Coal Kings. Nothing could better assure us of the conscious weakness of the capitalist class and of their recognition of the growing strength of the labor movement. So long as the oppressors treat the murmurs of their victims with quiet indifference, it is evident that their power is still unshaken; so long as they treat them with unrelenting severity it is evident that their power is still great, though threatened; but when they begin to falter, to threaten and then to relent, to alternate between severity and mercy, then it is evident that their power is tottering to its fall, and that they know it.

WHY NOT AN ASSOCIATED LABOR PRESS?

It is a pity that most of the labor papers of the country are compelled, for lack of adequate financial support, to use a large quantity of "plate matter," supplied by capitalist syndicates, most of which would be properly described by the word "rot" and much of which is positively false and pernicious and often in direct opposition to the statements contained in the original news and editorial columns of the very papers in which it appears.

For example, the following paragraph has been sent out by some of the syndicates and is appearing in labor papers all over the land:

"Child labor, which has never been abused in Los Angeles, Cal., to any extent, is on the decrease. An important chapter in the improvement of labor conditions was written a few days ago when one of the leading establishments of the city let out all of its employees under eighteen years of age, and adopted a rule which makes this policy permanent. Other houses which have not already made a similar rule are rapidly falling into line, for it is now recognized that the employment of children in stores and factories for a long number of hours is not only harmful but unpopular with consumers."

This is a complete perversion of the facts. The truth is that child labor has been a very serious evil in Los Angeles, as in every other industrial city of America.

Within the last year, the Socialist Party and the trade unions of the city took the matter up and opened a vigorous campaign for the enforcement of the law—which, at the best, is very inadequate. Committees were appointed to investigate the facts, which were published broadcast in the columns of the Los Angeles "Socialist" and "Union Labor News." The public was informed, in spite of the daily press, of the fact that some of the most "eminently respectable gentlemen" and "public spirited citizens" in town were growing rich by the unlawful employment of mere babies at hard and unhealthful work. Mass meetings were held. Prosecutions were instituted against the worst offenders and the hand of the District Attorney was forced by the "agitators."

As a result of this lively agitation by the labor organizations a number of child-exploiters decided that it would be well to obey the law, for a while, at least, and conditions are now somewhat improved. But, as The Worker has stated in recent issues, the Los Angeles capitalists have an organized movement on foot to defeat the labor organizations and undo their work. The Employers' Association is now spending large sums of money in publishing false accounts of labor conditions in the city and trying to induce thousands of men to come there for work, in the hope thus to glut the labor market, force men to scab, and so discourage and break up the unions and re-establish the old system of unrestricted exploitation. Such paragraphs as that quoted above, sent out as "plate matter" to the labor press, form a part of the employers' ammunition.

Another example of the same sort of misrepresentation is to be found in a "plate" item which has been going the rounds of the labor papers for weeks and will probably continue to appear until Election Day. This paragraph heralds, as a great victory for the American Federation of Labor lobbyists, the alleged passage by Congress of the Eight-Hour Bill.

This bill, of course, has not been passed by Congress, but only by the House of Representatives, and now slumbers in a Senate committee, where it is sure to die. But the capitalists who control the press syndicates think that, if the false news item is printed widely enough, a large proportion of the workingmen will be deceived and will thereby be deterred from radical action in their unions or at the polls and will be induced to vote the Republican ticket once more.

Since, under existing conditions, the labor press, in general, cannot get along without the use of "plate matter," it is high time that the Socialist papers and at least a few of the more progressive and enterprising labor papers got together to establish a syndicate under their own control which would furnish them with intelligent articles and accurate news.

The Denver "Republican" is growing philosophic—only it forgets to provide for its philosophy a solid foundation of facts. In a recent editorial the "Republican" announces that this "is a bad time for Socialists to start a campaign," that Socialism "is a product of despair" and "finds no congenial conditions in times of prosperity and growth." The time for Socialists to seek converts, says the "Republican," is "when the Republican party has long been out of power and the country is suffering from depression." Of course, the "Republican" is whistling to keep up its courage in the face of the remarkable awakening of the Socialist movement in the Rocky Mountain states.

It is really cruel to subject the theory advanced by the "Republican" to the test of historic fact. But we must "be cruel only to be kind." Let us see, then: In 1890 the Republican party had been in power for two years; in that year the Socialist vote in the country rose from 2,000 to 13,000. After two more years of Republican prosperity, our vote rose to 21,000. Then came four years of Democratic despair, during which the Socialist vote advanced in 1894 to 33,000 and in 1896 to 36,000. Then the G. O. P. came back, apparently to stay for a while; and in the two national elections so far held during this era of prosperity and growth, in 1898 and 1900, we increased our strength at the polls first to 92,000 and then to 130,000. And within the last two years, still under Republican rule, we have had large gains in city elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Washington, and elsewhere—to say nothing of a gain of 150 per cent. in the straight Socialist Party vote in the recent state election in good old prosperous Republican Oregon.

These figures do not very well support the theory of the Denver "Republican" that Socialism is "a product of despair" and can flourish only as a movement of protest under conditions of extreme depression and misery. Nor are there any other facts to support that theory. An analysis of our vote by localities instead of by years would yield the same results. Our greatest strength is not found and our greatest gains have not been made among the wretchedly poor. Some of our own comrades seem to labor under a misapprehension in this matter and to expect that Socialism will grow best amidst the greatest misery. A consideration of the personnel of the Socialist Party, to say nothing of an analysis of the vote, should be sufficient to dispel this idea, for the ratio of the number of relatively well paid mechanics to that of poverty-stricken laborers and operatives within the party is far higher than in the working class at large. Socialism does not effectively appeal to the wretchedly poor, though it promises them certain relief. It does not appeal to them because it is a movement of hope and effort and they have been crushed into dull despair.

NO TIME FOR SIDE ISSUES.

Some comrade sends us copies of the two pamphlets against the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, issued, the one by Julian Pierce, ex-manager of the S. L. P. literature agency, the other by a committee representing the Rhode Island organizations of the S. L. P., with a request that we "read this and expose." We have already seen the pamphlets in question, as have many other comrades, but we have not thought it necessary to take up any space in The Worker with comment upon them.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the S. L. P. is rent with dissension, that its internal quarrels grow in exact proportion as its membership dwindles, that its most active members—such as Vogt, Fiebiger, Forker, Sauter, Dalton, Pierce, Wherry, Carless, Maguire, Fish, Clark, and many others—have been either expelled, suspended, or driven into resigning, and that it continues to develop every day some new "fakir" who must be disciplined. All this is the normal and expected outcome of the course upon which it decided three years ago. It chose then the road to disruption and defeat. It is traveling that road as fast as it can. It does not need our help on its way.

When the S. L. P. loses its place on the official ballot in the state of New York, as it undoubtedly will do this fall, The Worker will devote one stick of type, without a display headline, to announcing the fact. Aside from that, The Worker will pay no attention to that organization except where it may seem necessary for the information of strangers, to state the fact that the Socialist Party—or, as it is called in New York, the Social Democratic Party—has absolutely no connection with the so-called Socialist Labor Party.

We have too many more important things to publish. We are after bigger game. We are after the capitalists. The battle is hot. All the space of The Worker and all the energies of its editors are not equal to the needs of this main fight. We have no time for side issues.

The Socialist Party has no need to fight the moribund S. L. P., nor to fear it, nor to trouble about it in any way. If we do our duty, the cause of Socialism will prosper and its masked enemies will not be able to help its open foes. It is our business to propagate Socialism, not to expose real or supposed fakirs, especially when they are so eagerly and so fatuously exposing themselves.

The Kaiser is surprised that Morgan seems to know so little of Socialism. The Socialists bother His Inspired Omnipotence to that he doesn't know which way to turn, and he had hoped Pierpont could give him some "pointers," as the boys say. But Pierpont professed profound ignorance of the subject, and the Kaiser is afraid that his good friend, the Industrial King of America, is neglecting his business. Perhaps Morgan knows more of the subject than he cared to say. If not, we will teach him something in November.

As a matter of fact, however, the Kaiser is not so far wrong in his estimate of Morgan. He is reported as saying:

"Try as I could, his conversation failed to reveal to me that he had any clear comprehension of the vast harmonies and conflicts of the commercial universe. I was amazed to find him not well informed regarding the historical and philosophical development of nations, and his political economy leaves him unconcerned regarding Socialism, which undoubtedly will soon constitute the most stupendous question everywhere. Mr. Morgan confessed that he had never been sufficiently interested to study into what Socialism means exactly."

We are not consumed with admiration of the Kaiser, who does not lose many opportunities to make a fool of himself. But it must be admitted that, if he is a fool, it is in a positive, not a negative way. History will probably write him down as a man of some genius, more or less unbalanced mentally by constantly reflecting on his own exalted position. He is by no means a nonentity, and his depreciatory opinion of Morgan is worthy of consideration.

It is common to credit the captain of industry—"chevalier d'industrie," "Industrieritter," as Prince Henry is said to have paraphrased it—with the possession of extraordinary abilities. Workingmen and even many Socialists concede that the man who organizes trusts, crushes competitors, and accumulates a fortune of hundreds of millions in a few years must be a very able man, a giant of intelligence and energy. The popular estimate of the ability of the Morgans and Rockefellers is probably an absurdly exaggerated one. It is due rather to the staggering effect of a long row of ciphers after a dollar mark and one significant figure than to any definite conception of the things which the Trust King really does. One need not, of course, deny to these men very considerable ability, which might be turned to better use. But it is not necessary, on the other hand, to regard them as prodigies of genius.

Although Mr. Morgan is at the head of the Steel Trust, the Coal Trust, the Railway Trust, and the Steamship Trust, he is neither a good steel worker, a good coal miner, a good railway worker, nor a good navigator. He probably knows little or nothing of any of these trades even in theory. His work—he calls it work—is essentially the work of a gambler or a swindler, and requires the peculiar sort of ability necessary for successful swindling, combined with a degree of callous cruelty which the common gambler seldom exhibits. Prince Henry was right—if he really made the bright not credited to him. Morgan is a rather unusually shrewd gambler, playing a game in which the house has a large and sure percentage.

Chauncey Depew's famous characterization of a great financier as the American Shakspere—implying that the genius which, in a former age went to the making of such works as "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" goes now to the piling up of fortunes—was as shallow as most of the utterances of the Senator from the New York Central. In any large view of history or on any deep examination of human nature, the Shakspere and Goethe tower far above the Alexanders and Napoleons; and Alexander and Napoleon tower equally above Morgan and Rockefeller, though their ability and their achievements are more nearly alike in quality.

But to speak only of executive ability—comprehending in that term knowledge of men, power of analyzing a situation, and courage and alertness in decision and action—speaking only of this sort of ability, it is safe to say that John Mitchell is infinitely the superior of any of the Trust Kings, and the work he is doing infinitely harder, as well as more useful.

Some people seem to be afraid that under Socialism we should not be able to get the services of men of ability, because we would not pay them enough. The miners get the services of John Mitchell for one thousand eight hundred dollars a year, though he has been offered much more by private employers. And valuable a man as Mitchell is, there are others who could fill his place, the miners' organization will not die with him. The labor movement has abundance of men of high and varied ability, capable, given opportunity and training, of filling the most responsible places in our industrial system.

The Irish Socialist Republican Party has a good motto: "The great appear great to us only because we are on our knees; let us arise!" The working class has not yet fully learned to trust itself and respect itself. It still thinks it must look to the "better classes" for men of ability. But it is learning. For us, we do not go on our knees to great men, living or dead, of whatever sort. We know that Man is greater than any or all men. Least of all do we bow to any man because he is able to write $X,000,000 ——— to the nth degree after his name. The common sense and common feeling and common will of the toiling mass is what we trust in, and if history teaches any true lesson we shall not be disappointed.

The horse shoers employed by the city in the Street Cleaning Department of Manhattan went on strike last week for the eight-hour day. It is well-known that the street cleaners themselves must continually submit to being bled of a large part of their wages in order to retain their positions. The treatment of public servants at the hands of capitalistic administrations should convince anyone that municipal ownership of "public utilities" would be of small benefit to the workers until the city is governed by a strictly working class political party.

The miners of Pennsylvania are surrendering unconditionally, but not to the coal combination. They are "grounding arms" to the invincible logic of Socialism. With more than sixty cheering locals of the Socialist Party, the Keystone State now takes its place at the head of the Socialist procession.

OUR ORGANIZERS.

The Worker does not often give space in its editorial columns to commendation of the work of any individual comrade—for, should we try to give credit to all who deserve it, we should have room for nothing else. In the case of the retiring Organizer of Local New York, however, we feel justified in making an exception to the rule.

There is probably no office in our whole party organization imposing duties so arduous and difficult and in many ways so thankless, and there are few positions more important and responsible than that which Comrade Gerber has filled for the last three years. And certainly there never was a period in which that office was more difficult to fill than in these, immediately following upon the party split, which centered in New York.

Comrade Gerber has labored hard and unremittingly, through all the party troubles. There are probably very few of the comrades who at all realize the dogged perseverance and energy that were required for his work or the devotion that he has displayed. As he leaves the office, The Worker most cordially endorses the vote of thanks which was extended to him by the General Committee last Saturday.

And for his successor we would bespeak a degree of consideration and, more especially, of active assistance and support such as Comrade Gerber did not always receive from the members of the Local. It is easy to throw all responsibility upon the man we have elected to this office. But in justice to him and, above all, in justice to the cause, we have no right to do so. The best organizer in the world can do little without the co-operation of the rank and file. With such co-operation, Comrade Wood will assuredly prove himself worthy of the trust which has been reposed in him.

PEACE, HEALTH, AND PLENTY.

When society owns the factories and other forces of the production of wealth so that no private capitalist can grab the bulk of the wealth produced by the partnership of man and machine, we will for the first time have industrial peace, and health and plenty for the masses.—Williamsport Labor Review.

——Each reader of The Worker can win at least one new voter to the party between now and Election Day, if he will work hard enough for it.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST UNION.

Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Abbott, Oak, Shasta County, Cal., president; Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa, corresponding secretary.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of justice and equality as applied to economics.

We declare that the rapid concentration of capital and its control over the government has forced the issue; and that, while the trust represents the most advanced stage of present economic progress, yet because it is based upon the private ownership of the means of production, it is opposed to freedom and fatal to the future welfare of the republic; therefore the next step in social advancement must be taken, which is a change from capitalism to Socialism, from competition to co-operation, from the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership and administration by the people.

Therefore, we stand pledged to teach the principles of this higher industrial system called the co-operative commonwealth; to enlist women in the advancement of these principles in every practical way that may present itself; to educate the young in these truths; to form a better public sentiment; and, finally, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power, individually and collectively, to bring about that universal co-operation, founded upon the Golden Rule of Love and Justice, which shall take the place of competitive strife and discord.

The Gardens of the Gods.

There are fruits to be gathered in the gardens of the gods,
Come, brother, come!
There are sheaves to be gathered, there are grapes to be trod,
Come, brother, come!
Rich are the treasures in the land of our desire,
Sweet are the pleasures to which our hearts aspire,
Under the willows we build our evening fire,
Come, brother, come!

Freemen and bold do we march by the way,
Come, brother, come!
Onward we journey in the light of the day,
Come, brother, come!
Green are the fields in the land we shall gain;
Fair are the hillsides and fertile the plain;
Sweet are its waters and golden its grain,
Come, brother, come!

The hands that can pluck are the hands that shall hold,
Come, brother, come!
Ours for the taking are the silver and gold,
Come, brother, come!
Long in that land of delight will we stay;
'Mid its green meadows our children shall play,
Gaily we travel, and we sing by the way,
Come, brother, come!

A New Field.

In organizing women Socialists we are daily more and more impressed with the broadness and emptiness, as to workers, of the field upon which we have entered. The average wage-earning woman has not been appealed to by the Socialist, or even by the Suffragist. We must as quickly as possible carry the knowledge of Socialist principle to such women, and awake in them a hope of better conditions; teach them their right to recognition as producers; point out to them the way to escape from the harsh injustice under which they suffer, the cruelties to which the world at large wilfully closes its eyes (yes, even the wage-earning man, and sometimes the Socialist). We shall find some of them little better than children, perhaps, but let us remember that many are hardly mature in years. The field is rich with intelligent, sincere, forceful women who will be the best of all workers to hasten on the time when woman shall at last know the joy of freedom, of independence, of conscious integrity of life.

The Wage-Earning Woman.

It is often said, very unjustly, that our young women forsake their home life for the sake of the excitement to be found in public occupations. On the contrary our girls are crowded into the world of competition by the sheer force of necessity. They have no choice in the matter. Their path is a narrow one. Urged on and hedged in by circumstances, straight ahead they must go into the labor market, and feel happy if they find there the temporary security of a foothold.

If a workingman succeeds in bringing up his daughters without putting them to work during their growing years, he is doing remarkably well. When they have become young women it is no longer possible for him to provide for them. Their needs are greater, while his ability to supply them is lessened. He has become older as the years of hard work have passed by; his ambition, his strength have decreased. It is out of the question that his girls should hang upon him, a dead weight. They must provide for themselves.

The increasing uncertainty of employment for young men, causing them to enter upon marriage with caution, is also a factor in the question, as it throws the young woman upon her own resources for a considerable period before marriage. For every woman you will find me who is working for wages unnecessarily I will find you one who is not only supporting herself, but helping to support others; and for every woman you will find me who is working for wages merely for the sake of excitement, I will find you a dozen who would gladly give up their wage-earning if they could be assured of the necessities of life without being a burden upon others.

"Mother" Jones has broken an injunction—whether it was in delivering a Socialist speech or organizing food supplies, we do not know—and has been jailed. Among all our comrades "Mother" Jones is the most feared by the mine owners, who have threatened her life many times. The capitalist press is fearful that she may incite the strikers to "violence." Violence, they say, would immediately destroy the "sympathy" so necessary to the miner's existence that he had better starve to death than be without it. For a wage worker, violence is unpardonable, but for the rich it may become a "matter of necessity"—as when the wealthy mill owners of Paterson, N. J., lately formed a vigilance committee to over-awe the striking silk weavers.—Los Angeles Socialist.

Where, in all the range of vision, can be found a sadder picture than that of a young woman, poor and inexperienced, going out into the capitalistic hell known as the labor market to battle with the hardships and trials, the social alienation, the seductive influences, the temptations that shadow her every footstep? And capitalism paints such pictures by tens of thousands; paints a rapidly increasing number of them each year. They are upon the walls of the Exchange; but the Bulls and Bears are not disturbed thereby. They hang in the halls of the exploiter; but the pangs of greed have rendered him insensible to their presence. They are reflected in the glittering gems in the social swirl; but they mar not its merriment.

The nations are awakening. They will sweep such demons of greed from the face of the earth. They will break the fetters of the wage slave and liberate the mothers and daughters of the world.—N. A. Richardson, in The Undercurrent.

WHY WE PAY DUES.

The Socialist Party, being a party of, by and for the wage-working class and those in sympathy with it, proceeds upon the theory that the workers, as a class, must emancipate themselves from wage-slavery, and must consequently develop their own capacity for their great purpose.

Hence, while welcoming all assistance from individuals of other classes who are in sympathy with its objects and aims, the Socialist Party relies—first, last and all the time—on the working class for its support politically and otherwise. Not being a paternal organization, the means of the party's maintenance must come wholly from the rank and file of the organization.

Experience having demonstrated that the party cannot trust to luck in the conduct of its affairs, nor rely upon hap-hazard donations for its revenues, it has established the dues-paying system, which is in vogue in the party throughout the world.

There are those who object to the dues-paying system in our party on the following grounds:

1—It humiliates impoverished members and and applicants for membership.

2—It "places the dollar above the man."

3—No other political party has such a system.

The first reason is strictly utopian. "Poverty is no disgrace," but is the logical result of the competitive system. This being so, it is foreign to the spirit of our movement for members or applicants to feel "humiliated" because they cannot pay dues. Our dues system exacts payments from those who are able to pay, and all others are excused. A false feeling of shame shows a capitalistic state of mind, which must be overcome.

The second reason is also entirely erroneous. Nowhere in the world does our party exclude applicants or expel members because of their inability to pay dues. Hence the party does not "place the dollar above the man."

We emphasize the fact that all are welcome to our ranks, regardless of their financial condition, but very properly insist that all who can do so shall contribute regularly to the necessary and unavoidable expenses of the organization.

The third reason only shows the difference in methods between parties of capitalism and the Socialist Party as a revolutionary organization of the working class. Certainly the "old parties" have no dues-paying system; in fact, they need none, as the corruption funds "for value received" are ample to support them at all times, especially during campaigns. The support comes from above in these paternal organizations—from the trust magnates, the silver barons, or the "business men" who live on labor's fleece. The Socialist Party, on the contrary, relies upon its membership for support at all times, fighting the capitalist class, not only on election day, but every other day in the year, and strengthening and advancing its propaganda and political organization. This means expense and a dues-paying system.

The enemy can hardly be expected to furnish our ammunition in this great class conflict, so the workers must furnish their own "sinews of war."

Comrades who have evolved through the old parties cannot appreciate this position at first, but a little reflection will show its reason and its merits.

* * *

Narrowness of view of the Socialist movement and the work of the party is also responsible for unwarranted protest against and disregard for the dues-paying system. Many comrades feel that their particular locality should receive special attention and make this "criminal neglect" a reason for withholding dues.

Inasmuch as our party is national in its scope, and the funds at all times insufficient to cover the full territory, the revenues must be distributed where they will do the most good at a given time.

This might mean New York one day, California the next and Pennsylvania or Illinois the day following. The local or state feeling should not characterize our party members, and the movement and its needs should be considered, not in part, but as a whole.

It is a noticeable fact that organizations of the wage-workers the world over maintain a dues-paying system.

* * * The coal miners, for instance—who do not average employment one-half of the year—derive their revenue strictly in this manner, and keep a well-filled treasury at all times. This is almost equally true of nearly all other trade union organizations, which are a shining example of the efficacy of a dues-paying system—James S. Roche, in Los Angeles Socialist.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Butte Labor World.

The strength of organized labor lies in its weakness. That which it lacks in power of compulsion it gains by appeal to rational human ambition and intelligent perception of right and wrong. Right enjoined by force becomes wrong, and therefore falls.

International Woodworker.

John Pierpont Morgan has offered to place the ships in the Atlantic ship combine at the disposal of the British Admiralty. If Morgan can get a subsidy from any government by having his ships sail under its flag he is satisfied. The patriotism of most business men is now measured by a monetary value.

Seattle Socialist.

Tracy is a murderer. He has killed a dozen men, more or less. But what of the mine owners where explosions kill hundreds? A hundred or so at Fernie, B. C., another hundred or so at Johnstown, Pa., and now a score or two more in Utah, all within a few days of each other! Every one of them could have been prevented. A properly ventilated mine will abolish fire damp. You read now how currents of fresh air penetrate and flood the remotest workings of these mines—now that they are reconstructed after the terrible loss of life.

Set this down as absolute axiom: No mine exists that cannot be ventilated by modern machinery. Make shafts enough, have electric fans enough, provide inspectors enough, in a word, spend money enough, and you will avoid all explosions.

Well, then, the mine owners who will not spend money enough, care more for money than for men. Hence they are murderers, and worse than all the Tracys in the land.

MR. HANNA'S PLATFORM.

From Senator Hanna's platform we quote the following:

"All labor is now employed and at wages higher than ever before. Farm products have doubled in value, and earnings and savings have largely increased. The products of the farm, the forest, the mines, the shops and factories not only supply the marvelously increased home demand, but have permanently placed the United States at the head of the world's exporting nations."

If Senator Hanna believes that all labor is now employed, we extend to him a personal invitation to visit Augusta and we will try to convince him to the contrary.

If he thinks that the cotton factories are making money and that the wages of Southern textile operatives have advanced, we respectfully call his attention to the fact that there was recently a lockout and is now a strike among the cotton mill employees of this city. Notwithstanding the declarations of the Ohio Republican platform, the factories here claim that they are not prospering and the operatives claim that they have had no advancement in wages.

Even Senator Hanna would not assert that wages have doubled in value and yet he makes the assertion that "farm products have doubled in value." If the laborer has to pay double for the necessaries of life, in what way has a slight increase in wages improved his condition, granting that there has been an increase?

Senator Hanna's platform declares that "labor should be intelligently organized" and that the Republicans "believe in fewer hours and larger rewards for labor." Good! Now, let Senator Hanna make a start by advancing the wages of the employees in every company in which he has stock.

The platform wants labor to be "intelligently organized," but we have noticed that the big bosses consider labor most intelligent when it is doing least to better its condition.—John Allen Mette, in Augusta (Ga.) Voice of Labor.

THE SPECTRE.

Bending over the baby, leering down at the bride,
Claiming a seat in every home and mocking at manhood's pride;
No man gives him greeting—shadowy, fierce and gaunt—
But by our side, wherever we bide, glares the spectre, Want.

Hear him whisper the merchant, see him clutch at the clerk,
And look with the eyes of suicide at the man that's out of work!
Oh, lads that go to the prisons, well they know his frown;
And to the planned, his skeleton hand pulls the maiden down.

All the wreaths of roses, all the weight of corn,
All the might of iron and coal from earth's bosom torn;
All the world of plenty, all the world of wealth—
Gift to the race, of God's own grace, and stolen away by stealth—

Pile them into "figures," bid statistics vaunt—
While thro' the lies, with terrible eyes, glares the spectre, Want.

Want, that points to the madhouse; Want, that leads to the jail;
Want, that goes to the market offering souls for sale;
Want, that prices the coffin; Want, that measures the meal,
And sears the grace from the baby's face beneath the hunger seal.

Want, that waits in the morning, ere yet the day begins;
And Want, that o'er the deathbed, at weeping women grins;
Want, whose skeleton fingers grip the people's heart!
Oh, God of Might, make strong the Right that men and Want may part!

—Virginia M. Butterfield, in San Francisco Star.

——The Socialist movement, as every other great movement in history has done, is developing its own forces—its own orators and oratory, its own literature, its own music, its own humor. The working class are marking with their own trade-mark everything they do and that trade-mark stands for fidelity to their own class first and finally to the highest interests of all mankind.—Los Angeles Socialist.

PARTY NOTES.

On Wednesday, August 20, there will be held at Imlay City, Mich., three conventions of the Socialist Party: One for the Seventh Congressional District, comprising Huron, Santiac, St. Clair, Macomb, and Lapeer Counties and part of Wayne; one for the Lapeer-Tuscola Senatorial District; and the third for Lapeer County. Michigan is expected to contribute largely to the increase of the Socialist vote in November.

The Washington State Committee of the Socialist Party consists of George W. Scott of Seattle, Chairman; T. E. Latimer of Seattle, Organizer; John Mackenzie of Spokane; H. D. Jory of Sunnyside; and William McDevitt, 120 Virginia street, Seattle, Secretary-Treasurer.

The 15th and 17th A. D. meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 408 W. Fiftieth street.

The Washington State Committee granted charters to two locals last week—Olympia, with thirty-one members, and Burton, with twelve. The movement is still booming throughout the state. Comrade Burgess is in the field and is holding well attended meetings every night, county tickets are being nominated, and the circulation of the two Socialist papers in the state is growing steadily.

The "Alliance of the Rockies," Denver, Colo., says: "Comrade Wise writes that the Contes incident at the state convention has done no harm over the state, in spite of exaggerated reports in daily papers."

Comrade Debs is billed to speak every night from July 22 to August 20 in Colorado, to give the next three days to Wyoming, and then to speak on August 24 at Denver, August 26 to 30 in South Dakota, August 31 at Omaha, and September 1 at Davenport, Ia. His tour of British Columbia, Montana, Washington, and Oregon was a complete success. On July 18 he spoke to an enthusiastic audience of three thousand or more people at Salt Lake City, Utah, A. B. Elder presiding. The three following evenings were given to meetings at Park City, Bingham, and Lehi, in the same state.

Father McGrady spoke recently for the Socialist Party at Butte, Mont., and the Butte "Labor World" gives a full report, speaking in the highest terms of his address.

Members of Boston Club, Socialist Party, are notified to attend a general meeting, Tuesday evening, August 12, at Naegal Hall, 724 Washington street, to take up important matters of local interest.—The Boston Central Committee has adopted resolutions as follows:

"Whereas, The American Labor Union in convention at Denver declared in favor of class-conscious politics and international Socialism; and

"Whereas, The emancipation of Labor is dependent upon class-conscious political action at the polls; be it

"Resolved, That the Boston Central Committee of the Socialist Party congratulates the American Labor Union on its progressive stand, hoping that in the near future the membership of organized labor east of the Rocky Mountains will take similar action."

The debate between Lawyer George M. Wallace of the New Haven Economic League and State Organizer Caldwell of the Socialist Party of Connecticut may not take place. A formal challenge from Caldwell was published in the New Haven papers at Mr. Wallace's request; but a statement has been issued through the papers by members of the League that Wallace would not debate. No reply has yet been received from Wallace himself. Comrade Caldwell's challenge to Mayor Sullivan of Hartford and Lawyer Dunbar of Meriden, prominent members of the Economic League, were both ignored. It is evident that the Economic Leaguers will assume an attitude of virtuous superiority, knowing well that their organization will not bear scrutiny. The New Haven League has been engaged for several weeks in a dealy struggle with two obscure members, who are denounced by the "push" as politicians. This tremendous effort to purify the League is exploited in the newspapers as an advertisement, but fails to arouse much interest.

Local Hudson County, New Jersey, has arranged an excursion for the benefit of their campaign fund, to be held on Sunday, August 24. Two large barges will leave Morris street, Jersey City, at 8:45 a. m. and Fifteenth street, Hoboken, at 9:15 a. m. for Empire Grove, a delightful thirty-five mile trip up the beautiful Hudson River, and a good time is promised to all participants. Tickets are sold in advance at 25 cents. Children under twelve will be carried free and the Local hopes to clear a good amount to help carry on the coming campaign.

The Erie "People" reprints an article on Socialism contributed by Comrade Mailly to the columns of the Tamaqua "Recorder" during his stay in the strike field.

The Cleveland "Citizen" reports that Comrade Frederick G. Strickland, late State Organizer of the Socialist Party of Ohio, was arrested in that city on July 24, for speaking in the public square.

In order to raise funds for the purpose of conducting a vigorous campaign in Westchester County this fall, Local Yonkers, together with the locals of the county are arranging a grand out-door festival and picnic at Grace Farm, rear of Hollywood Inn Ball Grounds, near Dunwoodie Station, Yonkers, on Sunday, August 10, beginning at 2 p. m. There will be an out-door concert, dancing, singing, fat man's race, and various other games; also a "wheel of fortune." We ask every one of our comrades and sympathizers to aid us by contributing some little article for the wheel of fortune, such as neckties, suspenders, cigars, bottles of wine or whiskey, books, or any little article that would do for either men, women, or children. We expect to have good speakers through the county this fall and hope comrades will do their best, so that when the vote is counted next November we shall feel proud of the vote in Westchester County. Send all communications to Dr. Paul J. Bauerberg, 41 Hudson street, Yonkers.

The Worker was misled by an ambiguity of expression in the report furnished of the Westchester County Convention of the Social Democratic Party into stating that Robert Lesser, nominated for County Treasurer, was a member of the Carpenters' Union. In fact, Comrade Lesser is a well-known restaurateur of New Rochelle. He has been known as an active Socialist many years.

The newly elected officers of the 21st A. D. are: Edw. Cassidy, Recording Secretary; James K. Kanely, Financial Secretary; W. Paschberg, Treasurer; Comrades Martin, Dubman, and Welnecke, Delegates to General Committee. Comrades Dean and Kanely were elected at the last meeting to represent the branch at the Daily Paper Conference. It was also decided to hold at least one mass meeting on a Saturday evening in October (probably Oct. 18) if the State Committee will detail the candidate for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and one other state candidate as speakers. New members are being held weekly with apparently good results. New members have been taken in at almost every meeting for six months past. In some cases, however, that is the last we hear from them, as a number of the new members have never appeared at the business meetings or paid dues. The proposer of a new member should consider it his duty to interest his candidate in party work. Efforts will be made to induce all the comrades now on the books who have lapsed to come to the front. Readers of The Worker and enrolled members in the district who desire to participate in the party agitation work for Socialism are invited to correspond with or call on the Financial Secretary, at his house, 279 W. One Hundred and Thirteenth street, or Edw. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue. Arrangements for the concert to be held in Colonial Hall in October are being well attended to by the committee and a successful affair is promised. The comrades in this district learn with regret that Comrade Harriman has been ordered by his physician to leave for the West. Our two female members, Mrs. Hall and Miss Dubman, are among our most active members and hardest workers. The next meeting will be held on Friday evening, August 1, at Colonial Hall. At the last meeting just double the number attended as were present at the previous one. Let's double up again, comrades.

At a special meeting of the 24th A. D., Br. 2, last Friday, at the headquarters, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street, N. S. Reichenthal was elected as Recording and Corresponding Secretary, with H. R. Wallace as Financial Secretary, J. Tausick as Treasurer, Wallace and Reichenthal as delegates to the General Committee, and Gus. Sjoholm and Max Hahn as delegates to the Third Agitation Committee. On Monday evening, August 4, there will be held at the same place a joint meeting with the 23d A. D., at which platform and literature committees will be chosen and other preparations made for the campaign.

The 32d and 33d A. D., at a well attended meeting last week, with Dr. Rudinow in the chair, elected officers as follows: Financial Secretary, Jos. Cohn; Delegates to the General Committee, John Paer and S. Berlin; to the Daily Paper Conference, John Patka. The situation in the districts was fully discussed and it was resolved to hold two meetings a month—the first Thursday evening of the month being reserved for discussion only and the third for business. Discussion meetings will be held in English and German. A committee, consisting of Comrades Ingermann and Cohn, will visit the Harlem branches of the Kranken Kasse to invite its members to become active in the party. The first discussion meeting will be held Thursday evening, August 7, and the Coal Strike will be the subject. Every comrade should help to make it a success.

At the general meeting of comrades of the Bronx on July 19, by-laws were adopted for the Bronx Agitation Committee. It was decided that each branch should elect three delegates, the Committee to elect its own officers. The first meeting of the committee was called for Wednesday, August 6. The 35th A. D., Br. 2, has already elected its delegates—Comrades Sprauger, Elges, and Burgwald. The outgoing Campaign Committee presented its report, approved by the Auditors, which was accepted. The report showed receipts of $193.67; cash expenses, $176.91; cash in hands of Auditing Committee and of Branch 2, $16.76; assets, $3; liabilities, $78.90.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville held a very well attended meeting at its headquarters in the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, last Thursday evening. The members of this organization intend to do good work in the campaign. The Club will meet on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of August and in September it will resume its weekly meetings. All young Socialists of the Yorkville districts are invited to join. Dues are 10 cents a month. The object of the Club is to combine work for the cause, instruction, and social pleasure—and it succeeds very well in so doing.

Morris Schultz has been chosen Literature Agent of Local Stonington, Conn.

Local Rochester will hold county, congressional, and assembly nominating conventions at the headquarters, 95 street, Room 9, on Friday, August 8 at 8 p. m., and not on Saturday, August 9, as stated in the last of The Worker.—The American Branch has elected officers as follows: Treasurer, Zarrener; Financial Secretary, Blutan; Recording Secretary, Suter; Organizer, Moses; delegates to the Central Committee, Scott, Moses, Bach, Schatlein, Suter, Sheehan, Hammen, Rose, and Zarrener.—Joel Moses, our candidate for State Treasurer, has been elected by the Garment Workers' Union of Rochester as delegate to their national convention.

Comrade Kerrigan of Dallas, Tex., writes of a public meeting held after the state convention: "A large crowd was addressed by L. L. Rhodes of Van Zandt, who is surely a speaker of ability and one that understands a Southern audience and knows all the avenues and by-paths that lead into their think-box. It was amusing in the extreme and before Comrade Rhodes completed his address he had the negroes, who composed a goodly part of the audience, shouting as if they were at a camp meeting and reached that stage which is described down South as "being happy." You should have heard them shout when he told them they used to bring $1,500 a piece and that now they were worth only a dollar a day when they could find a master and the weather was good. Again they raised a mighty holler of "'Fore God, youse right, boss," when he asked them if their wages were raised when the price of beef went up, or if it wasn't true they were getting the same old rate. For the comrades in the older states should know that the Beef Trust controls the prices down here just as in New York, although we are the greatest beef raising state in the Union. What I saw and heard at our mass meeting confirmed me in a conviction I have entertained a long time, that the average negro is more responsive to appeals to his self-interest than the average white man. There is little of the sentimentalist about the negro. When you talk to him about food, clothes, and shelter you have him on familiar ground, and you can rivet his whole attention. As an outcome of the meeting there is a movement on foot among the negroes of this city to organize a branch of the party. In my opinion it will not be many years until the bulk of the negro vote will be in the Socialist column. Comrade W. E. Farmer of Bonham also addressed the meeting, as well as myself, and received close attention and much applause. The Socialist movement in Texas is in very good shape, and will grow rapidly."

Local Camden, N. J., is holding monthly discussion meetings. On July 27, Frank D. Wright spoke very, effectively on "The Slum Dwellers." Comrade Wright is young in the movement, but he is an excellent speaker and has a good knowledge of the labor movement.

The Highland Falls comrades express themselves as greatly pleased over Comrade Spring's visit.

The Boston comrades are getting matters in shape for their picnic at Apollo Garden, Amory street, Roxbury, on Saturday, August 16. This is the fourth annual affair of the kind given by the party in Boston and it is desired that it be a thorough success. Dancing will begin at two o'clock and last until ten. Valuable prizes will be given for a number of games. Tickets are 25 cents, and can be procured from Joseph Spero, chairman, or from any member of the Central Committee, which has the picnic in charge.

The 6th and 10th A. D. received one new member at its last meeting. L. Goldberg was added to The Worker distributing committee, S. Raines to the platform committee, and H. Cohn to the Second Agitation District Committee. It was voted to buy a hundred copies of Spargo's "Child Slaves in Free America." L. Goldberg was chosen as Literature Agent, with Felix Brasch, B. Korn, S. Raines, A. Keondl, and Miss Fox as literature committee. Hannemann and Raines were elected to the Daily Paper Conference.

The Outing Committee of Local Kings County meets every Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. All subdivision committees should attend, as the time is short and final arrangements must be made.

The Building Trades Council of New Rochelle in conjunction with the Cigar Makers' Union, held a mass meeting in Music Hall last Tuesday. Messrs. Da Costa, Levy, and Harris of the Cigar Makers and Comrade Algernon Lee were the speakers.

Comrade Gibson of Mahonoy City, Pa., writes that the numerous copies of The Worker sent there for distribution "are doing a vast amount of good." Mailly and Geiger spoke at Mahonoy City and all the workingmen are interested in Socialism as a result. "On Election Day," says Comrade Gibson, "there will be a big surprise in our town and county at the Socialist vote that will be cast. Now is the time to keep the ball rolling. The cause is gaining every day." This is only a sample of many letters we receive from the strike field.

STATE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the State Committee was held on Tuesday, July 22, in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Comrade Wood serving as chairman.

Upon roll call, Comrades Jas. N. Wood, Emil Neppel, Henry L. Slobodin, and H. C. Bowerman answered as present, Comrades I. Phillips, H. Reich, Dr. Chas. Furman, Leonard D. Abbott, and Chris. Bub being absent and not reporting.

Communications were read from speakers of the state, consideration of which were postponed until next meeting.

Notice was received that Comrade Leonard Hornung has been elected organizer of Local Onondaga County, vice E. B. Schwarz.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that Yonkers had ordered a considerable amount of supplies, which was considered to mean that they were preparing for strong work during the campaign. Local Ticonderoga ordered stamps, and that Local Rochester had sent $10 for due stamps.

Letter was read from National Secretary Greenbaum, in which it was stated that New York state had made no returns for the last month, and consequently was indebted to the National Committee. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to call the attention of Secretary Greenbaum to the fact that New York as well as other states paid dues to National Committee by purchasing due stamps, and that, as has happened frequently, we have purchased at one time sufficient stamps to supply our membership for more than one month, and have at times even paid arrearages in like manner, although it appears now being credited with entire amount as only one month's dues.

Two thousand application for membership blanks of new form were ordered printed.

Blank certificates of nomination were ordered printed and sent to all locals in the state.

It was reported that ballots for voting new state constitution had been sent to all locals, together with blanks for returning result of vote to State Committee, which return must be received by August 19, as the vote will be canvassed and made public on that date.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to request organizers to be careful in preparing advertisements, and use the name of the party and the emblem legally recognized in this state.

Comrade Job Harriman presented his resignation as member of National Committee, reason being given that he is about to leave the state. Provision for filling vacancy was laid over until next meeting.

It was decided to furnish the Secretary of State with new cut of our emblem, and request that upon the ballot it be enlarged to the legal limit. The committee appointed to prepare circular to be sent to all organizations which have received appeals for financial aid reported that circular had been printed and would be mailed at once.

State Organizer Spring was reported to be at Troy. Motion carried to request the State Organizer to submit a report to each meeting of State Committee of plans laid and work done.

Financial reports for June were received from Rome, Watertown, Troy, Catskill, Utica, Kings County, Richmond Borough, Peekskill, New Rochelle, Newburgh, and Ticonderoga.

The following were reported from committee appointed to draft rules for government of State Committee, which were adopted as read:

"1. Regular meetings shall be held every first and third Monday of the month, excepting the period of three months before election, when meetings shall be held every Monday. The Secretary may call a special meeting whenever he deems proper or at the request of three members of the State Committee. The Secretary shall send at least two days before a special meeting written notice to each member of the State Committee, informing him of the time, place, and object of the meeting. No other business except such as is contained in the notice shall be transacted at a special meeting.

"2. The attendance and absence of members at meetings shall be noted and published. Any member who absents himself without excuse from three consecutive meetings thereby vacates his seat and the vacancy shall be filled.

"3. The minutes of every meeting of the State Committee shall be published in The Worker and "Vorwaerts."

"4. The Secretary shall present a report at every regular meeting of the State Committee.

"5. The following committees shall be elected:

(a) A committee on literature.
(b) A committee on agitation tours.
(c) A committee on ways and means.

The officers of the State Committee shall be ex-officio members of each committee.

"6. The regular order of business at the meetings of the State Committee shall be:

(a) Roll-call.
(b) Reading of minutes.
(c) Communications.
(d) Report of Corresponding Secretary.
(e) Report of Financial Secretary.
(f) Report of State Organizer.
(g) Reports of committees.
(h) Unfinished business.
(i) New business."

The committee determined upon August 9 as the date upon which our candidate for Governor, Comrade Hanford, would begin his first tour of the state, and decided to notify the State Organizer to that effect, so that arrangements may be made with the different locals for public meetings.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Comrade Brown, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, relative to touring the state during the latter part of September or early in October.

It was decided to invite Comrade Eugene V. Debs to make a tour of New York state during the month of October. Arrangements were also completed to send Comrade Jonas throughout the state in September, speaking in the German language.

The committee decided to attempt the organization of a local to be comprised of Hicksville and Central Park, L. I.

A pamphlet is to be printed each month by this committee and mailed to each party member in the state, showing just how each may work for Socialism in a manner to be effective, and informing them of what is transpiring throughout the state—how the movement is growing, the effect of the campaign, etc. Two editions of this pamphlet will probably be issued for the month of October.

Comrades Wood and Bowerman were appointed a committee to audit the late accounts of the Campaign Committee of Local New York.

Organizer Gerber, on behalf of Local New York, requested the co-operation of the State Committee in holding a grand ratification meeting in New York during the campaign. On motion it was decided to co-operate.

The Financial Secretary reported that the income was $52, and expenses, $25.

The State Committee authorized the publication of a special New York state edition of the pamphlet entitled, "Child Slaves in Free America," which will be printed for the campaign with a cut of Comrade Hanford, the party emblem, and the list of candidates for state offices on last page, together with a page devoted to a discussion of this subject, and how Socialists would treat such conditions. The State Committee considers this very good propaganda literature, and also good for campaign purposes, and advises subdivisions of the state to circulate it. These pamphlets may be secured at 75 cents for 100 or $5 per 1,000.

Adjourned to meet again at Labor Lyceum, Monday, August 4, at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

EXCURSION OF LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY SOCIALIST PARTY
—ON—
Sunday, Aug. 24, 1902, to Empire Grove on the Hudson River.

Two Barges will leave Morris Street, Jersey City, 8:45, and Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, 9:15 a. m. sharp. Tickets, 25 cents each, in advance; at Pier, 50 cents. Children under twelve years free passage.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.
BY JOHN SPARGO. EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."
With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.

A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.

"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by Job a Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political. Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 25c.; 25 for 50c.; 50 for $1.00; 100 for $2.50.

ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

STATE ORGANIZER'S WORK.

State Organizer Spring has been having great success in his work of late. He is now working in Troy and vicinity.

At Highland Falls he held a most successful street meeting, with fully three hundred listeners, who showed deep interest in the movemnt. Local Highland Falls was organizd six weeks ago with only eight members. It now has fifteen members, is holding weekly meetings, and is attracting attention through the columns of the local press. Organizer Lindboe is well versed in the principles and history of the party, and he is ably seconded by other comrades. The Highland Falls Socialists "mean business" and a strong movement in that locality is now assured—second, says Comrade Spring, to none in the state.

On Thursday of last week, Spring spoke at Newburg, with a fairly large audience and the closest attention to his remarks. The outlook at Newburg he reports as very encouraging.

The following night a good street meeting was held at Catskill. The comrades there expect to "make a record" at the polls this fall and will contribute their full quota to the good work which is sure to be done in the state.

Organizer Spring reached Troy last Saturday, and expected to remain in that vicinty for a week or more, working for the party organization in Albany, Cohoes, and Schuylerville.

Arrangements are progressing well for Comrade Hanford's tour of the state, beginning on August 9, and it is expected that better audiences will greet him this time than ever before. Those who have heard Hanford in previous years will not fail to bring out their friends this time, knowing that every workingman will be deeply impressed by his forcible presentation of the demands of the working class.

Communications for the State Organizer should be addressed to F. J. Spring, care of H. L. Slobodin, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, and will be forwarded promptly.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

William Edlin and Charles Lane presided in last Saturday's session of the General Committee of Local New York. Delegates were seated for the new term as follows: 4th A. D., Boudin, Harris, and Haipern; 11th, Braun; 12th, Edlin and Wm. Halpern; 18th and 20th, Paulitsch, Jos. Wood, and J. N. Wood; 23d, Neppel and Bartholomew; 24th, Wallace and Reichenthal; 28th, Bowerman, Obrist, Löwensohn and Friedmann; 30th, Panken and Edelman; 31st, Kilgus; 35th, Br. 1, Gall and Wyssman. Four applicants were admitted to membership in the party.

Julius Gerber, as Financial Secretary, presented the financial report for the last six months, which along with the report of the Treasurer, was accepted and ordered published.

Comrade Hannemann reported for the committee elected at the preceding meeting to consider candidates for the office of Organizer, to the effect that Comrades Nic. Gieger, Jas. N. Wood, H. C. Bowerman, and Paul Thielke had accepted nominations; Julius Gerber declining to be considered as a candidate.

After exhaustive discussion, a vote was taken and, both Thielke and Bowerman withdrawing, Wood was unanimously elected.

A vote of thanks was extended to Comrade Gerber for his faithful service during the three years past.

Other officers were elected as follows: Recording Secretary, Edw. M. Martin; Treasurer, Wm. J. F. Hannemann; Auditor, M. M. Bartholomew; City Executive Committee, Reichenthal, Paulitsch, Edlin, Kilgus, Mayes, Pick, and Bowerman; Grievance Committee, Martin, Mayes, Dr. Halpern, Berlin, and Harris; Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Simon, Miss Dubman, Hannemann, Miss Fox, Tanzer, Jos. Wood, Schmidt, Wm. Halpern, and Edw. Meyer; Auditing Committee, Goldberg, Wallace, and Boudin; Credentials Committee, Fishman, Paulitsch, and Hannemann; Seargeant-at-arms, Paulitsch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Comrades Dooley and Passage presided at the last meeting of the Kings County Committee. Delegates were seated from the 5th, 12th, and 21st A. D.

A communication was received from the State Committee submitting to general vote the new state constitution of the party. The Organizer was instructed to ask the State Committee to transmit voting blanks, and, if possible, printed copies of the draft of constitution.

The delegates of the 16th A. D., the 20th, Br. 1, and the 21st, Br. 3, reported that they were instructed to vote against holding a parade.

The Outing Committee reported that arrangements for games and amusements have been made, but the Committee is disappointed at the small support given by the district committees. Unless more earnest support is given, the success of the outing is questioned. This outing is to be held for the purpose of swelling the campaign fund and the district committees and individual comrades should give the matter their immediate attention. The committee meets every Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum.

The following nominations were made for officers of the Local: Recording and Corresponding Secretary, A. Frazer; Financial Secretary, J. C. Holzer; Treasurer, C. Hopkins; Credentials Committee, Weil, Peiser, Boehm, Hauer; Auditing Committee, Feltner, Ginsburg, Spengler; Drum and Fife Corps Committee, Schalk Hapsted, Weiss.

Comrade Thielke of the "Better Times Agitation Committee" was granted the floor to submit the plans and object of that body. After a short discourse the matter was on motion tabled; it was further voted that it is the sense of our Committee that the agitation of the Better Times Agitation Committee is in conflict with our constitution.

All delegates are requested to appear at the next meeting of the County Committee at 7:30.

Candy maker who had privilege in Grand Central Palace at Worker Fair last year is now ready to make bids for privileges anywhere. Address Candy Manufacturer, care Worker.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I will be sixty-one years old next April, and all my life had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion. Up to three years ago I was sure that nothing would help me, as I had tried almost every known remedy, none giving me much relief. One day my family physician told me to try Ripans Tabules, as he had found them of great benefit in several obstinate cases of indigestion and dyspepsia. I will say candidly that I had little faith in them or in any other medicine when I began taking the Tabules. Much to my surprise, I felt better within a day and was soon greatly relieved. I kept taking them and continued to improve. I felt like a new woman, and my neighbors and friends saw a great change for the better in my health.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
169 WILLIAM STREET,
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave.
257 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 60 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
233 Broadway (Mail and Express Building)
7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERNATIONAL SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION — REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

EGYPT...
Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains, or more of them. Splendid climate and water. Cheap lands. THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Carbondale, Ill., will tell you all about it. Four months for ten cents. Sample copy for two-cent stamp.

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by Ben. Hanford	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGrady	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. Gaylord Wilshire	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by Algernon Lee	3 Cents
The Proletariat by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Job Harriman. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Fred'k Engels	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. Engels	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft	10 Cents
The Adventures of John McCue—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by Paul Lafargue	10 Cents
Social Effect of Machinery by Frank W. Colton	5 Cents
Where we stand by John Spargo	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIO

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue"	10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.	
"American Commodities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth	$1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.	
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth	$2.60
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue	10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton	10c.
"Tales from Gorky"	$1.20
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons	5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couch	$1.00
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berg ford	15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady	10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth	$2.60
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 826 pages	$4.00
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo	5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery	10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx,
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 cash or $1 a month for five months makes you joint owner in our business when paid. See buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Paper	.25	.15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Rookie Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Fools' Fringe of the Bourse. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.18
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.00	.50
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	3.25	.90
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per copy	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Co-Operative Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD, 231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news of the past week has been rich in items illustrating the "brotherhood of Capital and Labor" and the "equality of all citizens before the law."

First, Federal Judge Jackson of West Virginia sent six union miners to jail for violating his injunction forbidding them to hold meetings in their own hired hall.

Then, some twenty more miners were arrested under the same injunction and are held for trial.

Then, another miner was sent up for three months for expressing his candid opinion that Jackson was a skunk.

Then, Secretary Mullahy of the Stationery Firemen at Wilkes-Barre was arrested on twenty-five charges of criminal libel, for having published the names of twenty-five scabs; and he was held for trial under bail of $12,500.

Finally, came Judge Kellar with another injunction, forbidding the union to organize the distribution of food to the strikers.

That is a pretty good week's record for Brother Capital.

On the other hand, it is interesting to observe that, in spite of the injunction against the Meat Trust secured, strictly for campaign purposes, by our strenuous President and his Steel Trust Attorney-General, the firms of Armour, Swift, Hammond, Morris, and the other great packers have completed their consolidation—and their shares have gone away up in the Stock Exchange.

You see, the injunction is a convenient thing. If you want it to serve as a deadly weapon, to hit strikers and hit them hard, it serves. If you want it to go off with a great noise, as a sort of campaign fireworks, and yet to do no harm to your friends, the capitalists, it serves this purpose equally well.

The injunction is, indeed, a good thing—for the class that owns the judges. The power of the law is a formidable weapon for the class that knows how to use it.

So far it is the capitalists who have owned the courts, who have known how to use the political power.

But times change and men change with them. We are going to have workingmen—radical, class-conscious workingmen—Socialist workingmen—in the legislative halls and the executive chambers and on the judicial benches.

And then OUR judges will issue injunctions for the benefit of OUR class against the men who are now our masters.

Is it not time?

NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 27.—Comrade M. H. O'Neil, our candidate for Governor, spoke in Wilton, July 23, and in Waltham, Mass., Saturday, July 26.

Several hundred workingmen listened intently to the address in front of the State House at Concord, Friday, July 25, by S. F. Claflin. Meetings at Fosterville and Penacook are arranged for this week.

Concord will have a city ticket and several ward tickets in the field, as will also Nashua. A Hillsborough county ticket is proposed, and in view of the fact that this county polled 340 votes for governor in 1900 (nearly half of our state vote) there certainly should be one. All Socialists in the country, willing to co-operate in putting up a county ticket, should write to Comrade O'Neil at Nashua at once, as there is little time to lose.

Mr. Bryan has swung around the circle and departed, but what he would do with the trusts, how he would relieve by the weight of a hair the burdens of the poor, with eight-dollar coal, nine-dollar wood, all the necessities of life double or thrice what they ought to be, he has not said, nor can any workingman find out. Bryan is a glittering fraud! He has no adequate remedy for the condition that confronts us any more than has the Roosevelt crowd.

The work of filing the nomination papers for our state ticket is progressing rapidly, and will be completed in due time. A man named Howie, an organizer for J. A. Parker of Kentucky, who runs what he is pleased to call the "Allied People's Party," has nominated himself for governor, and is making a strenuous effort to secure names enough to get on the official ballot. It is a barefaced fake, designed to injure the Socialists, but owing to Howie's well-known record, will have the opposite effect. There is no need of warning Socialists to have nothing to do with it.

S. F. C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 26.—The State Executive Committee met July 15, with Beals, Putney, Goldstein, and Porter present, and Putney in the chair. Sherman came later.

Financial reports from Everett, Brockton, and Malden, and communications from Chicago, New York, Beverly, and Fitchburg, and National Secretary Greenbaum were read and filed.

The Secretary was instructed to send list of clubs to the "Chicago Socialist" and to write to Comrade Blaney of Marblehead to arrange a meeting. Also to write Comrade W. T. Brown that this Committee will try to arrange a tour for him during the middle of September, provided he can give the dates.

It was voted that Comrades Putney and Goldstein ascertain the terms for which Paine Hall can be secured for both coming conventions. The Secretary was instructed to draft an appeal for funds and send it out in connection with subscription lists. The Committee then adourned to meet Tuesday, July 29.

ORGANIZER CALDWELL IN CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN, July 27.—Howard H. Caldwell, who has been working two weeks in Connecticut as an organizer for the State Committee, is addressing large open-air meetings in every town he visits. Tuesday, July 22, he spoke in Hartford, and after the meeting he reorganized the Hartford Socialists into a branch with twenty-eight members. Wednesday's meeting was held in New Britain. An application for a charter is being filled out by local friends of the party, and Caldwell will return there next Sunday and organize. Windsor Locks was visited Thursday and South Manchester Friday and good meetings were held in both places and a large number of pamphlets sold, so that the organizer's supply was exhausted. An application for a charter is being filled out by Windsor Locks. Saturday evening was appointed for a meeting in Rockville, but no report has yet been received from there.

Caldwell's future dates are as follows: Friday, August 1, Putnam; 2, Norwich; 3, New London; 4, Stonington; 5, New Haven; 6, Torrington; 7, Waterbury; 8, Naugatuck; 9, Ansonia; 10, Bridgeport; 12, Stamford; 13, South Norwalk; 14, Danbury.

Thus far Comrade Caldwell's trip has been very effective so far as interest in the party and propaganda for Socialism is concerned. There are many places which he will visit where no agitation has yet been done and immediate organization cannot be expected. The best results may be expected from the literature he has distributed or sold, and from the interest aroused by his lectures.

In order to gain permanent benefit from his work it is imperative that these places should be visited again and in order to do this the State Committee must be provided with funds. So far no charge has been made upon the locals visited for Comrade Caldwell's services or expenses, and we believe that it is a better and simpler way to pay all expense through the State Committee. But this cannot be done unless all branches immediately pay up all dues and also contribute to the campaign fund or help the Committee by loans.

We would like to continue Comrade Caldwell's work after August 14, as it is proving the best propaganda work ever done in Connecticut, and it can be done if branches respond promptly.

For the State Committee.

W. E. WHITE.

ORGANIZING LUZERNE.

WILKES BARRE, July 25.—The next regular meeting of the County Committee of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County will be held at 40 W. Market street, Wilkes Barre, third floor, on Tuesday evening, August 5, at 7.30 o'clock. All members of the committee as well as the county candidates are urged to be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Those locals which have not yet elected delegates are requested to do so at the earliest possible date. Each city, borough, or township is entitled to two delegates, but such delegates must be members of the party and be elected as such by their respective locals.

On June 1, Luzerne County had but one local; now it has fourteen and more coming. The following places have so far been organized: Wilkes Barre, Pittston, Duryea, Plains, Maltby, Edwardsdale, West Wyoming, Hazleton, West Hazleton, Freeland, Lattimer, Yeddo, Harwood Mines, and Mayfield.

It is the intention of the County Committee to organize every town and village in the County which has not yet been reached. It is expected that the Socialist Party will be as strong a factor politically as the United Mine Workers are economically. Those locals which have not yet done so are urged to place themselves in communication with the County Secretary, C. F. Quinn, 53 Wyoming street, Wilkes Barre, giving the names and addresses of officers, the time and place of meeting, and other matters of interest pertaining to their local. This is necessary in forming a systematic county organization.

J. G. R.

CAMPAIGN OPENED IN TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 23.—At our public meeting in Harmonia Hall last night, Dr. J. S Pyle formally accepted the nomination for Congress from the Socialist Party of this district. The meeting was well attended, considering the hot weather, and many strangers were present. Five of hte latter applied for membership in the party.

Dr. Pyle's address of acceptance is printed in full in the "Evening News" to-day. He is a man of great ability and energy and full of enthusiasm for the cause of Socialism. He is a good speaker and has the faculty of making converts more than all the rest of us together; and the best of it is that his converts are headed in the right direction; they are true Socialists.

At our meeting of August 12 Dr. Pyle will speak again and comrades should bring out as many of their friends as possible to hear him.

Frederick B. Strickland will speak here on August 5, after which he leaves for Colorado.

T. F. K.

A SHREWD SCHEME.

Official of the Illinois Steel Company applied to the Secretary of State of Illinois recently for articles of incoraorption for a new savings bank at South Chicago. Its officers will be representatives of the steel company. The capital stock will be $200,000. Thrice a month the steel company pays out from $350,000 to $400,000 to its employees. The same game was worked by the cotton mill owners of the South. They found that the employees saved 10 per cent. of their wages. With that knowledge they cut them just 10 per cent. The working class has no business getting any more than enough to live on.—Missouri Socialist.

——It is better to throw your vote away than to make a present of it to your enemy.—Williamsport Labor Review.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

The Labor Movement in "Pacified" Countries

Wherever Capitalism Arises, It Awakes the Working-Class Revolt that Is to Overthrow It—Strikes in Transvaal and Philippines—The Class War International.

It is the historic doom of the capitalist class that wherever the capitalist system of exploitation begins to develope, there arises also its enemy, the labor movement. The capitalists of England, weary of strikes and frightened by the slowly growing political independence of the workers at home, thought to find a profitable field for investment in South Africa and there to be free from the "insolence" of the workmen who no longer "know their place." So thought the American capitalists in regard to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

Already we have seen the labor movement arising, weak in numbers at first, but growing stronger, vague and doubtful in character at first, but growing clearer, in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Neither the application of martial law nor the revival of obsolete Spanish statutes in the latter island has availed to crush the rising trade unions and the young Socialist Party; and in Cuba, the same movement, though not yet so strong, is under way. Capitalism itself draws the class lines and disciplines and organizes the workers for resistance.

This week comes to us interesting news on the same lines from "pacified" South Africa and from the Philippines still in process of "pacification."

From the Transvaal.

By the English mail we receive a copy of "Reynolds' Newspaper," telling of a strike of the British mechanics at the Crown Reef gold mines in the Transvaal, operated under British martial law. "Reynolds" reprints in full the statement addressed by the locals of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Ironmoulders' Society of South Africa, and the Transvaal Engine Drivers' and Boiler Attendants' Association to Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa, Administrator of the Transvaal, etc. The document is dated at Johannisburg, April 23—before the conclusion of peace.

The statement draws Lord Milner's attention "to the fact that a dispute has been on at the Crown Reef Gold Mining Company from April 1 between the mechanics employed there and the company, through the efforts of the latter to introduce a system of task work"—or, as we should call it, piece work, intended to set up rivalry among the men, force them to greater speed, and thus increase the output for the benefit of the bosses.

"American System" of Driving.

It is interesting to observe that the men speak of the task system as an American importation. But indeed it is only untraveled American workingmen who do not know that the American workers are the hardest driven in the world and American capitalists the hardest drivers. In every industry, the Americans work harder and faster, use up their life energy quicker, and create more profit for their masters in proportion to the wages they get back than the workingmen of any other country.

The Johannisburg workers, in submitting the correspondence to Lord Milner, say:

"Your Lordship will observe from the correspondence that the directors are equally determined with the management to introduce this system, which is one of the worst systems which ever came from America and which we as British Colonials emphatically refuse to have."

They further inform him that they have already appealed to the President of the Chamber of Mines, who had recently made a speech overflowing with love for the workingmen, but that "he shuffled with the whole matter and practically repudiated his own statement made only a few days ago."

They continue with what must have sounded in Lord Milner's ears like a veiled threat, followed by words of indignant protest at the shameful abuse of the appeal to "loyalty" and "patriotism" which had drawn Englishmen to South Africa to fight the Boers. They say:

"We wish to draw your Lordship's attention that this matter not only affects the Crown Reef, but the workers on every mine from Randfontein to Springs, who are eagerly awaiting to hear the result and when the whole of the correspondence is placed in their hands they will be able to form their own opinions as to what the capitalists mean to do with the workers in the future.

Reward of "Patriotism."

"And is this to be their reward after two and a half years of fighting and suffering, instead of the franchise, freedom, and equal rights, or does 'equal rights' mean the 'right of the capitalists to force any terms upon the workers they see fit, and the workers to have the 'right' to accept or starve?

"Being under martial law, we naturally expected decent fair play; but no, they decided to act when the workers have just returned from the field of battle—some are even yet in the field—and strike them now! They are too impoverished to protect themselves."

The international gang of capitalists with headquarters at London, who brought on and engineered the war, have evidently become alarmed lest the gold mines and diamond fields which they have won at the cost of so much villainy, so much national disgrace, so much of the blood of British and Dutch workers and the tears of British and Dutch widows and orphans, may, after all, fail to yield them the fabulous profits they expected, all on account of the stubbornness of these South African colonists.

To Flood South Africa with White Workingmen

Having conquered the Boers, they have now to conquer their own colonists—and they hope to do this by flooding South Africa with workingmen. A special "Times" dispatch from London, dated July 24, says:

"A scheme is afoot to attract unskilled white labor to the Rand in view of the scarcity of native labor and the consequent depression of the mining industry. The mine owners believe the employment of white labor to be practical, for wherever it has been tried lately on a limited scale it has worked well.

"It is thought that 100,000 unskilled workmen from Great Britain ought to be attracted by the prospect of $1.25 a day as well as their board and lodging from the time they reach South Africa. The companies are building three-room cottages, each to accommodate six persons, and it may be that a married man with a family will get a whole cottage. It has been suggested that the home government ought to provide free transportation to those who are willing to go.

"Many of the mine operators are ready to hire large numbers of white men. If the desired immigration is brought about some of the scarce native labor may be liberated for employment at railway construction or in agricultural undertakings."

Unemployment is reaching terrible proportions in England, even among the skilled and organized men. But this address of the Johannisburg unions has gone to all the organized workingmen of England—and, in spite of all attempts to keep him in South Africa and set him to work, Tommy Atkins is coming home by the tens of thousands and clamoring for a chance to earn a living there.

So the poor thrifty British "captain of industry" has a sad time in his foreign ventures, in spite of all his Machiavellian schemes. And his American brother, busy carrying civilization to the Filipinos in order to get rid of that two billion dollar surplus, is likely to be in the same boat.

In the Philippines, Too.

On the same day with the London dispatch quoted, comes one from Manila, announcing that seven thousand cigarmakers have struck for higher wages—impudent fellows! And the "Evening Post" publishes along with it a letter from its special correspondent at Manila, dated May 24, from which we make some extracts:

"Just now Manila is face to face with its first conflict of labor and capital. I do not know how unexpected this was among employers, but to the general public it was a revelation of the Filipino nature. The first premonition came two weeks ago in connection with an attempt on the part of a corporation to introduce into the city the rickshaw system." (The rickshaw is a carriage drawn by men instead of horses, commonly used in Japan.) "The thing was a long time in coming. The vehicles were a-making; they were in the Custom House; they would soon be set up—be patient; in two days more they would be in operation. The day came, but alas, the promoters of the enterprise had reckoned without the Chinese guild which in its various ramifications has its hand upon practically every subject of the Flowery Kingdom. These influential leaders decided that their fellow countrymen should not draw the foreigner, like beasts of burden, and the venture ended suddenly. The company has not quite given up hope, for when Collector of Customs Schuster decided that such labor was not skilled and therefore might not be brought in, its managers appealed to the acting Governor. His decision is yet unknown.

"This was the first premonition of trouble ahead; nevertheless, we were surprised to hear that the native printers in the McCullough establishment had gone on a strike to be followed in a few days by workmen employed by Kerr & Co., the Compania Tabacalera and others.

Civilization Brings Hunger.

"The complaint in all these cases is that wages are not advanced to keep pace with increasing expenses, for food and house rent. This is true. These people are poor, and while there are only in exceptional times, cases of actual suffering, it is very clear that in thousands of cases the food consumed is either too little in quantity or too poor in quality properly nourish the body. * * *

"The native workingmen are beginning to organize themselves into labor unions in which at present there are represented no less than eight or nine trades, among them tailors, mapmakers, cigarmakers, lithographers, and printers. Capitalists here view the situation with apprehension, and well they may, for cheap labor is absolutely necessary to the acquisition of speedy wealth. * * *

"That the present strike will enable the native workman to gain his point is altogether unlikely; for, although the times seem auspicious, labor is not yet sufficiently organized to make its demand tell effectively upon the capitalistic class, already working under a much more definite understanding. Of conflicts, therefore, between labor and capital in the Philippines, we have not heard the end."

Socialism Everywhere.

In connection with all this, it may be added that there is an intelligent, though yet young, Socialist organization in South Africa; that the Socialist movement has gained a firm foothold in Japan; and that the Japanese universities, to which have resorted many young native students from China, Korea, and the Philippines, are likely to serve as a center from which the ideas of Socialism will be spread all over Eastern Asia.

International capitalism creates the international labor movement. Wars for conquest and commercial advantage are but the prelude of the class war. And the working class of the world is awakening to the necessity of joining forces across national frontiers and distant oceans to throw off the yoke of the world's exploiters.

——Small business man with $20,000, you dread Socialism as likely to dispossess you? Look in the other direction. It is the system you support with your vote that will take it from you. Your larger competitor will capture it from you.—E. V. Debs.

——It is all well enough to be on the right road; but the important thing is to move in the right direction.—Williamsport Labor Review.

AT I. T. U. CONVENTION.

Comrade Cutting of Boston Offers a Resolution for Independent Political Action.

George G. Cutting of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 has proposed the following resolution for consideration at the convention of the International Typographical Union, which meets at Cincinnati on August 11:

"Whereas, The development of the trusts into a world-wide institution demonstrates the final consummation of an all-embracing trust, owned and controlled by a few men, having legal ownership of the means of life, whose economic power reflected into government means a final state of capitalistic feudalism; and

"Whereas, The machinery of production and exchange is now owned by the capitalistic class and operated by them only for profit, which prevents the employment of willing workers and imposes consequent burdens on those employed; and as the wages of the working class in purchasing power has steadily decreased, and every raise in money wages has been more than offset by the increased cost of necessary commodities, it demonstrates the necessity of the workers owning the means of production and exchange, in order to escape the inevitable tendency of capitalistic slavery; and

"Whereas, The power of government in both states and nation is at present vested in the capitalistic class who use the courts to issue blanket injunctions and the police and military to enforce their despotic decrees, and through these means prevent lawful persuasion and defeat the cause of organized labor; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, recommend to all locals and affiliated bodies the adoption of an amendment to their local constitutions by a clause permitting independent political action along the line of the class struggle and international Socialism, with the aim and object to assist the political movement of the working class of the world in controlling the powers of government and the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution under a form of co-operative control, through the Imperative Mandate and the Initiative and Referendum."

CHASE IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 26.—We have had an exciting week in this town. The meeting arranged by the Trades Council for our comrade, ex-Mayor Chase of Haverhill, had to be turned away for lack of room. Last night the party held its meeting in the Bijou Theater, with Chase as the principal speaker, and the theater was again crowded. The meeting was called to express sympathy with the struggling miners, and the arraignment of the Coal Barons and Judge Jackson in most eloquent and telling terms by Chase called out such an outburst of applause as has never been seen in this city. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

"Resolved, That we, the workingmen and Socialists of Minneapolis, in a mass meeting assembled, send our greetings to the struggling miners in the anthracite region and pledge to them our moral and financial support in their battle for a better human existence and against the oppression of the Coal Barons:

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America."

The sum of $29.57 was collected at the meeting for the strikers, and a committee of three was appointed to take up subscriptions to aid the strikers, consisting of Comrades Z. Roberts, D. Raymer, and G. B. Leonard.

Comrade Chase has gone to speak at St. Cloud and from there he is coming back to spend Sunday and Monday here. The Brainerd central body has arranged two meetings for him. The verdict here is that Chase is a mighty good fellow and that our National Committee is doing good work.

The "Times" to-day gives prominence to an extended interview, very fairly reported, with Comrade Chase and Comrade Raymer, our candidate for Mayor.

There is some misapprehension on the part of the comrades and Socialists through this state as to the name of the party. We are going on the ballot under the name of Social Democratic Party, and will stick to it unless prevented by the courts. Socialists in this state should make it their business to refer to our organization as the Social Democratic Party, as the confusion created by the use of the name Socialist Party may throw many votes to the S. L. P. It should be made clear that the Social Democratic Party in this state is the same as the national organization known as the Socialist Party.

G. L.

IDAHO NOMINATES.

WEISER, Ida., July 19.—The Socialist Party of Idaho held its first state convention here yesterday and to-day and nominated a full ticket as follows: For Congress, John A. Davis of Boise; for Judge of the Supreme Court, J. C. Elder of Moscow; for Governor, A. M. Slatery of St. Anthony; for Lieutenant-Governor, L. N. B. Anderson of Moscow; for Secretary of State, Will D. Candee of Weiser; for Auditor, George W. Herrington of Mediment; for Treasurer, John E. Miller of Idaho Falls; for Attorney-General, D. W. Smith of Payette; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. George P. Hall of Garnett; for Inspector of Mines, O. C. Smith of Wallace.

Thirteen of the twenty-two locals in the state were represented. W. Y. Perkins of Soldier was chosen as State Organizer.

TICKET IN ARIZONA.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 21.—In reading the party notes in The Worker of two weeks ago, I notice the phrase, "Socialism has struck Arizona." I want to inform the comrades throughout the country that Socialism has struck Arizona, indeed.

Local Globe of the Socialist Party was organized in February with five members. We now have twenty-six members, and Socialism is talked everywhere.

On June 21 we put a full county ticket in the field. Our candidates are: For Member of the Territorial Council, J. R. Barnett; for Assembly, Henry Vivian; for Sheriff, Kenneth Clayton; for Probate Judge, Con McCormack; for Recorder, F. W. Rolanno; for Treasurer, S. P. Barber; for Supervisors, T. R. Parks and J. T. N. Brown; for Justice of the Peace, F. S. Conrow.

The platform adopted puts our movement squarely on the working class foundation. It is as follows:

"The Socialist Party, in county convention assembled, calls upon the wage-working class to unite upon the political field for the interest of their class, by casting their ballot with the Socialist Party at the next election in November, 1902.

"In calling upon the wage-workers to vote the Socialist Party ticket we want them to study the principles of Socialism, which has its basis in the class struggle for the possession of the means of life, as expressed in the principles of Socialism—a movement whose definite aim is to emancipate the working class from wage slavery and all other evils that result from the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

"The introduction of machinery, the concentration and organization of industries which greatly increase the productive power of labor, has not materially benefited the condition of the laborers, but has intensified their misery and poverty.

"We therefore call upon the wage-working class to rally to the support of the Socialist Party, because it represents the interests of their class, and to begin with their votes to organize their class for the abolition of capitalism and establishment of the Socialist industrial society, a system of society in which the wage-working class will collectively own and operate the machinery of production and distribution, thus giving the producers full control of the products of their labor.

"Vote the 'Socialist Party' ticket."

The two old parties have been talking of nominating a joint "citizens'" ticket, but whether or not this will be done we do not yet know. At any rate, it looks now as though the Republicans would not be "in it," and that the fight will be between the Democrats and the Socialist Party.

WAGES OF CAR WORKERS.

Census Bulletin No. 214 gives statistics of car construction and repairing, which, while they show a great growth of the industry, do not indicate a very satisfactory increase of prosperity for the workers during the period of ten years, 1890 to 1900.

In 1890 there were 137,986 wage-workers employed in car construction and repairing. Their total wages were $76,290,262. Average wages for the year were, therefore, $552.89.

In 1900, there were 207,105 such wage-workers. Total wages were $113,049,623. Average yearly wages had thus fallen to $545.86—a loss of $7.03.

TO ALL SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONISTS.

It is important that all trade unionists should be given an opportunity to learn what the Socialist Party—in New York the Social Democratic Party—stands for.

YOU can help—each one of you. For 75 cents you can get 100 copies of THE WORKER sent to your address; for $1.20 you can get 200 copies. Three hundred or more will be supplied to you at 50 cents a hundred.

Two or three times between now and election you should get enough copies of THE WORKER to supply all the members of your local union.

We want Socialism in our time.

CENSUS SHOWS INCREASE OF TENANT FARMING.

United States Census Bulletins 211 and 213 treat respectively of agriculture in West Virginia and in Illinois. It is interesting to note that, comparing the figures of 1900 with those of 1890, these widely separated states, different as they are in the character of their agriculture, agree in showing a marked increase of tenantry.

In West Virginia, in 1890, 82 per cent. of the farms were cultivated by their owners and 18 per cent. by tenants; in 1900, but 78 per cent. were owned by the men who worked them, and 22 per cent. were worked by tenants.

In Illinois, in 1890, 66 per cent. of the farms were operated by their owners and 34 per cent. by tenants; in 1900, the number of cases in which the owners worked their farms had fallen to 61 per cent. and 39 per cent. were cultivated by tenants.

In both statements, the group designated as worked by the owners includes a considerable number of cases where the occupant owns only a part of the land and rents the remainder from others; and includes also the case of farms operated by managers for the proprietors. The proportion of farms actually worked by the owners is, therefore, less than appears from the figures given.

Unfortunately, the bulletins give no information of the proportion of cases in which the same person owns two or more farms, all or all but one of which are conducted by managers for the proprietor or by tenants. And it gives no information as to the extent to which farms nominally owned by their occupants, are held subject to mortgages.

A TIME FOR THOUGHT.

It is worth while to be thoughtful in a time when all around us the cables binding us to the past are snapping like rotten whip cord. Many of us may fondly dream that Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and Franklin set the bounds of republican institutions and chalked out the periphrey of political permanence. But the gravitation of life is greater than the wisdom of any generation of statesmen.—Maurice Thompson.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extortions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

THE PARTY PICNIC.

Remember that tickets for the New York party picnic of June 21, which was postponed on account of rain, are still good for September 7. In the meantime, sell all the aditional tickets you can and turn in the money collected as soon as possible.

——College students are frequently used to take the place of strikers. The capitalists do not aim to be out anything for their university endowments.—Williamsport Statesman

Great Mistakes. YOU WILL make one if you purchase a Watch or article of jewelry before reading our illustrated catalogue describing our new **Factory to Pocket** way of doing business.

W. F. DOLL MFG CO.,
179 Broadway, New York.
Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 19. NEW YORK, AUGUST 10, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

TRICKS USED AGAINST THE STRIKING MINERS.

BY MORRISON I. SWIFT.

At the present time all the buncosteering faculties of American society are concentrated against the anthracite miner. Capitalist, political, military, judicial, and press-writing sharpers have united into an army to put him down. In the ranks of labor itself there are men who have sold themselves to the reigning class for some petty bribe to crush the miner back into his usual silent servitude. I will name a few of the tricks applied to him.

THE RELIEF FUND DISCONTENT TRICK: Those who want to see disunion and trouble among the miners assiduously circulate the story that the fund is not being distributed fairly and that the strikers are dissatisfied. You may rely on it that the purveyors of these reports are most of them enemies of the miners, would-be strike breakers or agents higher up of the operators. They try to make a bone of discord of the question whether the miners who have homes and credit shall receive of the strike fund as well as those who are already destitute. Now the fact is a great number of those with homes do not want aid and are willing to incur debt that the relief may go farther. The sentiment of loyalty and and self-sacrifice is strong. The strikers realize that those who represent them have complicated problems to solve in distributing the fund, and they are going to stand by their representatives cordially. The carping few will be recognized as those who expect to be paid for attempting to make trouble, with especial favors from the mine bosses when work begins. These trouble breeders are known and their purpose is known and they have usually very little influence on the rest.

THE PRETENSE THAT MEMBERS HAVE APPLIED FOR WORK This trick is always employed to cause the strikers to believe that their fellow strikers are playing the traitor to them. Mine bosses and foremen and a few strike breakers by nature and professional pets of the bosses are collected from all the mines into one mine secretly. The mine starts and it is advertised that the ranks of the strikers are broken and the strike is collapsing. This simple ruse does sometimes impose on the weaker-minded, or it hastens the crisis in another way, namely, through arousing violence.

THE TRICK OF VIOLENCE: We are all familiar with the capitalist's affection for state troops. They are one of his assets, as they are also one of the workingman's dire liabilities. If, on false pretences, by fraud, a mine can be started with bosses it is likely to cause an outbreak. The public then swings over to the owners' side. Troops come and every bribery is offered to the men of least character—and the bosses know very well who these are—to get them to open another mine, as a strike-breaking wedge. Then it is published that intimidation was the instrument by which the strikers were kept from going to work before, and public sympathy is further alienated.

For my part I can see no reason why the whole anthracite region should not be filled with an army and the strike go on serenely regardless of it. The conditions are not changed at all except that state taxes are increased and public sympathy in general lost. But what is the substantial value of public sympathy to the miners anyway? The miners have had the usual dose of so-called public sympathy and it has not done a thing for them. It has not budged the operators one inch toward arbitration. The fact is the business world has stood this strike because it secretly wants to have the labor unions of the country taught a sharp lesson. There is never any honest sympathy for strikers in the "high" business circles, and seldom much of it in the low ones. The miners therefore need not trouble themselves whether they have it or not. They should simply obey the law (and disobey all illegal injunctions) and quietly keep on striking. Let the soldiers sit about the towns as neighbors. The joke is on the people of the state who pay the bills. In this way the military trick would be scotched.

This has been a wonderful strike for abstinence from violence, showing that the working classes are penetrating the violence confidence game.

THE MERCHANTS' TRICK: A certain number of retail merchants who would fear for business' sake to come out openly against the miners have formed a secret society to prosecute the strikers' acts of lawlessness and hang the Mine Workers' officers. This body is called the Citizens' Alliance. It prosecutes boycotting, which is not illegal in this state, and hanging in effigy, which is also not illegal except through a course of legal shifts. It confines its attacks wholly to miners and lets the illegal acts of the operators wholly alone. In the mining region its influence is slight. It gives the region a gratuitously bad name outside by the untrue and grewsome picture it has drawn of it and advertised as widely as it could.

What is the remedy for the small merchants' trick, or merchants' small trick? One immediate remedy is miners' co-operative stores. If the merchants propose to fight the miners when they are in a death struggle for their rights, let the miners respond by taking themselves out of the hands of these merchants hereafter.

Wilkes Barre, Pa., August 4, 1902.

FOR THE DAILY.

Report of Pledges and Contributions.

The Coming Socialist and Trade Union Daily to be Named "The Globe."

The regular monthly general meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association was held last Monday evening, August 4, at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Comrade Hillquit was elected chairman of the meeting. It was then moved that all business be suspended except the report of the Board of Management, the admission of new members and the selection of a name. Four comrades were admitted into the Association. The question of a name for the daily paper was then taken up, and the names "The Worker," "Globe," "Sentinel" and Record" were presented. After considerable discussion the name "Globe" was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Association.

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for $5—$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, $1 on his admission, and the rest within one year.

All branches of the S. D. P. and the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society in the city of New York which have as yet not elected delegates to the conference for the Socialist and Trade Union Daily are requested to do so at once, as the next meeting of the Conference takes place on Thursday evening, August 14, at the Labor Lyceum.

Comrades belonging to trade unions are also urged to bring the matter of the conference to the attention of their respective organizations with the object in view of sending two delegates to attend the Conference, which is to be a permanent body with certain rights and duties in connection with the publication of the daily. Please remember this when you attend the next meeting of your union.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Aug. 4:

Celia Freiman, City	$3.00
Emil Dietze, City	3.00
J. Hirsch, City	1.00
Peter Iltgen, City	2.00
Adolf Vetter, City	2.00
Emil Ertelf, City	2.00
Florence Melzer, City	2.00
W. Nolting, City	1.00
Wm. Arnold, Harrison, N. J.	5.00
Ernst Rittershouse, Newark, N. J.	3.00
Gutsav Werner, Newark, N. J.	5.00
Previously acknowledged	6,543.80
Total	$6,572.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

N. I. Stone, City	$2.00
E. Dobin, City	2.00
Celia Frieman, City	.50
C. F. Homann, City	1.00
Br. 75, A. K. u. S. K., Brooklyn	15.00
W. Nolting, City	1.00
Florenz Melzer, City	.15
Emil Ertelf, City	.20
Adolf Vetter, City	.50
Peter Iltgen, City	.15
J. Hirsh, City	.50
Emil Dietze, City	.50
John Spargo, Corona	1.00
Mrs. John Spargo, Corona	1.00
Dr. J. J. Mintz, City	10.00
Chas. Schuefel, Newark	1.50
Chas. Weiss, Newark	1.00
Fritz von den Steinen, Newark	.50
Ernst Rittershouse, Newark	.25
Gustav Werner, Newark	1.00
Wm. Hilt, Newark, N. J.	1.00
E. S., Newark, N. J.	2.00
Chas. Fautz, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, O.	5.00
Juan Corralas, City	1.00
23d A. D., City	10.00
Alex. Fraser, City	10.00
I. Levin, City	2.00
Previously acknowledged	1,389.20

Total cash received on pledges. $1,460.55

Cash Contributions.

Br. 17, Workmen's Circle, New Haven, Conn.	$5.00
Herman Fischer, West New Brighton, S. I.	5.00
Chelsea Foundry Club, Chelsea, Mass.	3.25
Quartette Club Frohsium, Brooklyn	5.00
John Nowak, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Previously acknowledged	868.48
Total cash contributions	$887.73
Total for week: On pledges, $71.35; contributions, $19.25	90.60
Previously acknowledged	2,257.08
Error in addition	.60
Total cash	$2,348.28

District Organization.

The district managers are as follows:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

11th.—Geo. Brown, 423 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand street.

13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street.

15th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street.

Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark.

Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications should be addressed to the Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

SOCIALISM AMONG THE MINERS.

The Coal Dale correspondent of the "Tamaqua Recorder," of Schuylkill County, Pa., gives the following account of the growth and activity of the Socialist movement in the strike field:

"Looking at the movement from the surface it indicates that the workingmen are thinking now more than ever before and that there will be some surprises in store for the "know it alls" before many moons.

"To show their honesty and sincerity of purpose, only last Saturday a Republican politician accompanied by a Democratic worker came here for the purpose of spending some boodle among the boys. He was politely told that as the Socialist Party will put a county ticket in the field for every office except District Attorney he should go and spend his money elsewhere where it might do him some good. The action of the Socialist Party through its spokesman and National Secretary, Leon C. Greenbaum, in informing the delegates at the Indianapolis Mine Workers convention that they would continue making donations for the striking miners in the anthracite regions, has shown plainly to not only the miners but all their sympathizers which political party is the friend of labor, while our Democratic and Republican parties in convention assembled in this state not only failed to recognize but completely ignored the fact that we were on strike, thus showing by their action that our interests are not worthy of their serious consideration. The local here is increasing in membership rapidly. Its numbers are being augmented by leaps and bounds. It was organized a week ago by Organizer John Collins of Chicago, with a charter membership of eighty-two. At Thursday evening's meeting seventy-nine were added to the membership and twenty-two at the regular meeting on Friday evening. At the special meeting on Sunday afternoon seventeen more were admitted. The membership of the local here at present is two hundred. The local at Seek has a membership of forty-six with good prospects for a larger number. Some of the most sanguine claim the numbers will easily reach the three hundred and fifty mark in Rahn township before election. The charter for Coal Dale Local has arrived and is in the hands of Designer John Gwilliams.

"Of the present officers of Rahn Township who have pledged themselves to cast their lot with the Socialist Party in the future are two school directors, two auditors, two inspectors of election, judge of election and town clerk.

"The following officers were chosen to guide the party's affairs in this town:

"Chairman—Subject to change at every meeting, John D. Davis; Recording Secretary, James McElhenney; Financial Secretary, Ed Melley; Literary Agent, James M. Gildea; Organizer, James Boyle.

"The secretaries of the different locals organized in this county will communicate with each other and call a meeting for the purpose of placing a county ticket in the field. The strike is now to be waged at the ballot, not for a 10 per cent. increase only, but a hundred per cent.—ownership of the mines and all means of production and distribution. The local here meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. All are welcome except 'scabs' and 'deputies.'"

——Can't the workingmen see what an advantage it would be to them in times of strike if their party appointed the policemen?—Williamsport Statesman.

——Everyone is talking Socialism nowadays; but some have very queer and confused ideas about it; the way to educate them is to get them to subscribe for The Worker.

——We do not know who would perform the dirty work under Socialism. But much of the dirty work, such as bribing juries and buying city councils, would not have to be done at all. —Williamsport Statesman.

BENJAMIN HANFORD FOR GOVERNOR.

A Brief Sketch and Personal Estimate of the Social Democratic Candidate in New York.

Benjamin Hanford, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, some forty-five years ago, coming of old New England stock. In his early boyhood the family removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he began his life as a wage-worker in the printing trade.

He had no opportunity for school education, but from his stepmother—his mother having died in his infancy—he received good elementary teaching and imbibed from her precept and example a healthy taste in reading and a love of knowledge that has enabled him to make more of a workingman's limited chances for self-education than many a more worldly-fortunate man does of all the facilities of school and university training. To his stepmother, too, as he declares, he owes "whatever good there may be" in his character—and all who know him will agree that the tribute he thus pays her is a high one.

While still a boy Hanford entered a country printing office in Iowa—the elementary school of many a famous man and of many equally worthy who have not achieved fame. Having learned the trade—at least to a youth's satisfaction—he went to Chicago, where he joined the International Typographical Union at once. For some years he remained in Chicago, working on various daily newspapers and learning what a growing Western city and the conditions of the printing trade and the methods and traditions of that remarkable organization, the I. T. U., had to teach. Since then he has worked pretty well all over the country east of the Missouri.

Becomes a Socialist.

It was in Philadelphia, about 1890, that Hanford became a Socialist. Up to that time he had been indifferent to politics, seeing in the two old parties equal subserviency to the power of wealth and equal indifference to the welfare of the working class, and knowing nothing of the movement, then in its infancy in this country, which now stands for the hope and forward struggle of the workers. He was already well and rather widely known in the I. T. U. and in the union movement at large, both as an impressive speaker and as an active and progressive union man, whose sympathies were always with the "under dog" and his efforts always on the side of true democracy and the common good.

At this point he came under the influence of Fred Long, a brother printer, already a veteran in the labor movement, to whom many another active Socialist of to-day owes both knowledge and inspiration. From him Hanford learned what the then little understood word "Socialism" meant—that the principles and the policy for which it stood put into definite working form the vague sentiment for freedom and brotherhood that he had been trying to advocate. From that time to this he has been unwavering and untiring in his activity in the Socialist political movement, while no less staunch and active as a trade unionist on the economic field.

His Work in New York.

During the last ten years Comrade Hanford has worked most of the time in New York City and has had his full share in the toil and struggle of the party here. In 1898 he was the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party—then the united Socialist party of this state—for Governor and made a strong and effective campaign throughout the state.

When the split in the S. L. P. was seen to be final and irreconcilable, in October, 1899, Comrade Hanford resigned from that organization and, after making a careful investigation of the facts, became a member of the Social Democratic Party—the New York division of what is now nationally known as the Socialist Party. In the state campaign of 1900 he was chosen to head our state ticket, and his reputation for irreproachable honesty, as well as his clear and eloquent exposition of facts and principles in the campaign, did much to counteract the malignant misrepresentations scattered by the fanatical "union-smashers" of the S. L. P. and to win for the Social Democratic Party a superior place on the official ballot.

In the municipal campaign of 1901—undoubtedly the most difficult contest ever waged by the Socialists anywhere in this country—Hanford was again, much against his will, compelled to lead the forces as candidate for Mayor of New York City; and the Socialists of the city know how well he did his part.

When the state convention met on July 4 to chose candidates for the coming election, it was the unanimous opinion that it could find no other man who, by his personal record, so fully represented the spirit of the party and who, at the same time, could so well set forth its principles and its purposes as Benjamin Hanford; and much as he, , or any man in his position, would have preferred the place of a private in the ranks, he accepted the commission and has this week taken up the hard work of the campaign.

The Present Campaign.

On August 9 he begins a tour of the state, which will occupy from four to six weeks. After a few days of alleged rest—the movement never gives its representative much real rest, and the time will probably be fully occupied with meetings in New York City and vicinity—he will again visit all the principal cities and industrial centers of the state in the month before election.

Those who have heard Hanford before need not be advised to hear him again and to spread the word of his coming among their fellow workingmen and to ensure large audiences wherever he speaks. He is admittedly one of the three or four best Socialist orators in America, and there are many who maintain that none of our other speakers can surpass him as a spokesman of the awakening militant spirit of the working class.

Hanford as an Orator.

The secret of Hanford's powerful eloquence is not in any "tricks of oratory," not in any artificial finish of rhetoric and elocution. This is useful, as an accessory, but perhaps he has less of this than many a speaker who falls far short of him in power of conviction and inspiration. To use a slang phrase, Hanford is a great speaker because he is "the real thing." It has been said that "the style is the man," and that is true in his case.

In the first place, he has two personal qualities that go to make an orator—burning earnestness, as evident in his daily private life as in his appearance on the platform, and an ability to clothe his thoughts and feelings in the simplest and most direct of language, so that no hearer can fail to grasp his meaning.

A Working-Class Spokesman.

In the second place, he is a workingman, a class-conscious workingman, in every fibre—living the life of the working class, thinking its thoughts and instinct with its feelings, full of its growing hope and self-reliance, hating class rule with all his soul and despising the sham, the meanness, and the cruelty which are necessary to what the capitalist calls "success." Thus he speaks for the working class when he speaks from his own experience, and he speaks in the sincere language of that class.

As our candidate begins his tour of the state, it is only necessary to remind the comrades everywhere that there can be no question of his doing his part abundantly well. It is for them to see that his efforts are utilized to the fullest extent, that no workingman shall, through their neglect, fail to hear him.

HANFORD'S TOUR.

Hanford will speak at the following cities on dates named:

Mt. Vernon, Tuesday evening, August 12.

New Rochelle, Wednesday evening, August 13.

Tarrytown, Thursday evening, August 14.

Yonkers, Friday evening, August 15.

White Plains, Saturday evening, August 16.

Peekskill, Monday evening, August 18.

Cold Springs, Tuesday evening, August 19.

Highland Falls, Wednesday evening, August 20.

Newburgh, Friday evening, August 22.

Catskill, Saturday evening, August 23.

Troy, Monday evening, August 25.

Albany, Tuesday evening, August 26.

Schenectady, Thursday evening, August 28.

Gloversville, Friday evening, August 29.

Johnstown, Saturday evening, August 30.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

HOW IT LIES.

The following dispatch is from the Philadelphia "Public Ledger:"

"WASHINGTON, July 31.—Strikers in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions are possessed of no particular desire to become bluejackets in Uncle Sam's navy. At the direction of the Navy Department, Lieutenant J. P. Ryan, who was recently sent on a recruiting trip through Pennsylvania, has abandoned that field of labor.

"It was expected the strikers without employment and money would be glad to enlist. But the fact that the organized miners contributed a fund for the relief of the strikers has averted their necessities, and the number of recruits secured was far less than was expected."

According to this Pennsylvania paper the miners would not enlist because they were so well provided for. Now read the following from the Boston "Herald:"

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—When the anthracite coal strike was ordered the Navy Department, thinking that some good recruits could be picked up among the miners, sent Lieutenant Ryan and Surgeon Benton to Pennsylvania for that purpose. In a report made to-day they say their trip was practically valueless, as few of the unemployed miners wished to leave terra firma, and the majority of those who did were PHYSICALLY INELIGIBLE TO ENTER THE SERVICE, OWING, IN MOST CASES, TO LACK OF NOURISHING FOOD."

The Pennsylvania paper suppresses the truth in the interest of the mine-owners, but the Boston paper lets the cat out of the bag. This is a good example of how the capitalist press does its work of misrepresentation.

And, by the way, is it not possible that these recruiting officers left at a gentle hint from the mine-owners, who know that the more men are taken away from the strike field the greater chances for the success of the strike.

We need a Socialist daily to tell the truth about these things.

——He who cites the past in vindication of the present may possibly be right in fact, but is certainly wrong in principle. If the past itself had been content with that mode of reasoning, humanity would to-day be standing where the first man stood—on one foot, undecided whether to put the other down ahead or behind.—Ex.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Socialist Activity in the Strike State.

Instruction in the Matter of Nomination Papers.

Regular meeting of the State Committee held on August 4. Charters granted to Exeter and West Wyoming, Luzerne County, and Shenandoah and Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, with two hundred and fifteen members. County and congressional convention reported held at New Castle August 2. Carbon County convention will be held at Mauch Chunk August 9, and Legislative District of Luzerne convention held August 2. Silver Brook Local authorized to arrange for county convention for Scuylkill. Conventions are being arranged for Delaware, Lycoming, and Montgomery counties.

By reason of so many inquiries it was decided to publish the following instructions in the matter of nomination papers:

INSTRUCTIONS IN THE MATTER OF NOMINATION PAPERS.

In describing the offices for which nominations are made by nomination papers the following will be proper: Judge of the ..... Court; Representative in Congress; Senator in the General Assembly; Representative in the General Assembly. These are state officers, and the papers must be filed in the office of the SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, at Harrisburg, BEFORE October 1 (at least thirty-five days before election. If sent by mail several days should be allowed for transmission, and the papers should be sent as first-class matter, registered.

For county offices the candidates may be: Prothonotary; Register of Wills; County Treasurer; District Attorney; Clerk of Courts; Recorder of Deeds; County Controller; County Auditors; Sheriff; or Register and Recorder; County Commissioners; Director of the Poor. These papers must be filed in the office of the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS BEFORE October 15 (at least fifteen days before election.)

Nominations for township and borough offices must be filed with the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS BEFORE October 21 (at least fifteen days before election.)

ALL blanks must be those furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. No others are valid. The County Commissioners may have blanks furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; if not write to Harrisburg for them. The secretary will furnish them without charge.

The number of signers required is 2 per cent. of the highest vote cast for any officer in the district at the last preceding election. To be safe get fifty to one hundred more than required. Use no other sheets than those furnished by the state. Use as many of the blanks as may be required. They may then be fastened together or filed as separate sheets, but must be filed at one time. Each sheet must be "vouched" by five of the signers who swear that to the best of their knowledge and belief the signers are all qualified electors (voters) of the district for which the nominations are made.

Each district requires a separate nomination paper. That is, a judge and a congressman cannot be nominated in the same paper; nor a congressman and an assemblyman. But the same voters may sign all the different papers, for one district may include several others. For instance, a congressional district may include two counties; a judicial district, one of those counties; while the assemblyman may be elected from a city in said county. In such a case a resident of the city may sign the three papers making nominations for the three districts.

Signers should write the name of city or town after the street number in giving their addresses, and should avoid the use of ditto (") marks.

Fill up the blanks heading the nomination papers as follows:

(Write the parts in capitals.)

We, the undersigned, all of whom are qualified electors of THE (number) JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENN.*....representing the SOCIALIST..Party or Policy, hereby nominate, etc.

*For Congress say " (number) REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT OF PA.

For State Senate, " (number) REPTORIAL DISTRICT OF PA.

For Assembly, say " (number) REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT of ..... COUNTY.

The number of the several districts may be obtained from Smull's Hand Book for 1901, the latest, or on application to the State Secretary of the party, J. Mahlon Barnes, 931 Callowhill street, Philadelphia, to whom all inquiries for further information should be directed without delay.

The comrades of Williamsport Local will visit Montgomery Local August 16 and assist in holding a public meeting. Royersford reports a rousing meeting held July 26, Comrades Maurer of Reading and Weisser of Pottsville being the speakers. Delaware County reports great activity, locals being formed in Media, Darby, and Clifton. Comrade Barnes of Philadelphia will speak at Darby, August 14, also at Reading, August 9. Comrade Slayton, candidate for Governor, was well received by the United Labor League of Pittsburg on July 27. He will visit Grove City, Mercer County, August 12. Maltby, which was organized June 27 with eleven members, now has more than one hundred, and three other locals have been formed in that legislative district. Comrade George Daly, the organizer, says: "There will be no let up until every ward in the district is organized and every union miner is a member." Local Hazleton is making rapid strides. Comrades Chas. Kennedy, W. Evans, Alex Dwyer, and Henry Mulhall are visiting neighboring towns each day and meeting with splendid success, and the old politicians in that district are silent and sad.

The following letter was ordered sent by the State Committee:

Father Hussie, St. Gabriels Church, Hazleton, Pa.

Reverend Sir:—By the public prints, and members of your parish, our attention has been called to the fact that in a sermon delivered Sunday, August 2, you warned your hearers against participating in the Socialist movement, now being rapidly spread in the coal regions, and denounced the same, saying, "That the doctrines are incompatible with the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church and savor of anarchy and infidelity."

We respectfully call your attention to the injustice of your utterance and invite your careful perusal of the platform, declaration of principles and the wide range of authorized literature of our party, much of which will have reached you when this comes to hand.

The Socialist Party is the political party of the working class, its purpose is the conquest of the public powers, by unity of action at the ballot-box by that class for the benefit of that class.

Like all other political parties, the Socialist Party considers religious affiliation a matter of personal choice. Each may serve God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Unlike all other political parties, the Socialist Party is deeply interested in and is moving along practical lines to bring about peace and good will among men.

All political parties heretofore in power have carefully guarded the interests of the capitalist class and served that class alone.

There is no law of heaven that makes widespread misery, ceaseless toil and pinching poverty the portion of the millions and a few persons multi-millionaires, holding paper titles of ownership of all things terrestrial save the air. These are man made laws, and the Socialist (the working class) Party will change them.

The comfort and ease of the idle and their great wealth and their tyranny and their impudence and their indifference to the public welfare is a result of the working class being divided at the polls and voting for the hand maidens of capitalism under the name of the Republican or Democratic party.

The working class of the world produce all the wealth of the world, all the luxuries, and the beautiful things of life. The Socialist Party declares that those who produce them shall possess them and enjoy them, and those that do not work neither shall they eat.

In the triumph of the Socialist Party classes will disappear, master and slave vanish. In fraternal co-operation the human family will easily gather from willing "mother earth" her treasures, enough for each, enough for all, enough for evermore, and for the first time in history happiness and joy, plenty and lasting peace will bless the sons and daughters of men.

Very respectfully yours,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

The State Committee called meetings at headquarters August 3 and 4, that the comrades of Philadelphia might be fully informed of the situation in the coal fields. Comrades Collins and Moore presented a report of their work and urged upon the comrades to do their utmost to enable the State Committee to keep speakers in the field. A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Comrades Atkinson, Forbes, and Seltzer, to gather funds for that purpose; $83.75 was secured and a number of pledges given for weekly payments.

Comrades Collins and Moore during the week will visit the following places: Wilkes Barre, Nanticoke, Pittston, Sugar Notch, Nanticoke, Avaco, Plymouth, Hazleton, and Mauch Chunk.

Contributions previously acknowledged	$185.15
J. Hankozy, Philadelphia	1.00
H. Detkin, Philadelphia	1.00
40th Ward, Philadelphia	3.00
Lancaster, Local Pennsylvania	5.00
Atkinson, Forbes and Seltzer, special committee, Philadelphia	83.75
Total	$[illegible]

Send all contributions to J. Hartmann, Treasurer, 807 W. C. Lastreet, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.
Philadelphia, August 4, 1902.

AS TO VIOLENCE IN THE COAL STRIKE.

At last human endurance, long since stretched to its utmost limit, broke out into violence one day last week among the striking miners of Shenandoah.

Sheriff Bedell attempted to conduct a man within the coal company's property. The strikers discovered that he was a scab. They set upon the traitor to their class in time of war and gave him a beating. Sheriff Bedell emptied his revolver into the crowd. He was chased under cover. His brother, a local merchant who, true to the instincts of his class, was fighting the men who were doubtless his customers, attempted to go to his rescue. He was beaten to death, and a riot ensued, in which many shots were exchanged and a number of men wounded on both sides.

Now a mighty howl of "Violence!" goes up from the capitalist class and their hireling press.

Who are those who now cry "Violence!" and "Murder!" with holy horror?

They are the same men whose "Coal and Iron police" thugs had already shot a boy in the back and killed a man in the open road long before this outburst.

They are of the class upon whose head is the blood of workingmen murdered at Latimer and Homestead.

They belong to the cannibal class which fattens itself on the lives of little children and weak women.

They are of the class which foments bloody international wars for foreign trade and more profits.

Let them beware when they cry "Violence!" lest they accuse themselves. The ghosts of starved breaker-boys and murdered workingmen rise up to accuse them.

The eminently respectable people who seem so shocked and incensed at what might have been expected long before, have never been hungry—and have never worked.

The miners have toiled unceasingly since boyhood amid dirt and foul air and coal grit for enough to keep them alive; they have lived in poor houses and ate poor food, they have seen their sons grow prematurely, old, and through it all they have seen the product of their labor going to other men who owned the mines that nature left for the use of all.

Now they are on strike. They have held out manfully; they have seen their scanty funds dwindle and their families grow hungry; some of them have been persecuted through the courts; and they have seen all the forces of society—society, which their labor supports—arrayed against them. All this they are asked to stand gently, peaceably, without a murmur.

Then comes the traitor in their own ranks—the crawling deserter, who breaks the force of their united effort—the scab.

What do you expect? Are they not men with blood in their veins, with a back-bone, with the instinct of self-preservation implanted in them. Or are they to be bloodless, spineless, resistless jelly-fish?

We are sorry their passion broke loose—especially for their own sakes—but we are not surprised.

The trade union movement is not a movement of violence, the Socialist movement is not a movement of violence. Both trade unionists and Socialists deplore and strive to prevent such outbreaks. But it is not for the capitalist class to talk of violence, for they are the first to use it and they are the ones who provoke it. The striker is struggling for his rights; the capitalist is struggling for robbery. It is well to remember that men are men, that we must take them as we find them and that there is a limit to human endurance. Violence preceded the revolution, preceded the Civil War, preceded every great social change—it would be strange indeed if some of it did not creep into the struggle for labor's rights. The working class do not want violence; they want labor's rights by way of the ballot-box and a peaceful change. But when the will of the working class expresses itself if the capitalists refuse to get from under they will be as chaff to the whirlwind.

In consequence of the outbreak at Shenandoah the troops are now encamped there. The mine-owners are doubtless very glad that the Shenandoah riot took place—it is even possible that they may have incited it. A recent dispatch in the New York "Sun" stated that the mine-owners were discharging the guard and coal police because of the heavy expense. But the state pays for the troops and thus the mine-owners make a considerable saving.

As an illustration of the provocation the strikers are being put to, the following news from the New York Times" is illuminating:

"Targets will be put in to-morrow against the culm banks, and it is the hope of General Gobin to qualify as marksmen at least two of the regiments of men now in camp. He says he intends to make the most of the opportunity to increase the efficiency of the men."

The strikers are to stand by and see the troops practising to shoot them down! Who can be surprised if there is violence now?

Strikers! Violence is futile and foolish. Use first the surer weapon—a Socialist ballot.

C. L.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTIES.

For years the Socialist has been preaching to trade unionists the folly of upholding the bosses on election day. And finally the truth of all this begins to dawn upon the worker—he will be "independent" or know the reason why—and so with little thought and much courage he tries to start independent labor party. The capitalist knows what catches him; he has failed to see that there is already an organized labor party in Los Angeles, in California, in the United States, in fact throughout the civilized world, "Independent" of all capitalistic control. Why then split the ranks of organized labor, now represented by over nine million voters under the international banner of the Socialist Party?

"Division in trade union organization" is the nightly prayer of every contractor, boss and labor skinner. Otis starts his Independent Labor Bureau for this purpose and the Western Mechanic organizes scabbery to the same end.

In the face of all this evidence should the working class divide?

Should one fraction of the army of labor fight for Republican capitalists, another line up with Democratic capitalists, while a third become "Independent" even of their own class organization.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.
Bundle rates:	
Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.
Weekly Bundles:	
5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.—
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	96,964
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.

Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.

Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

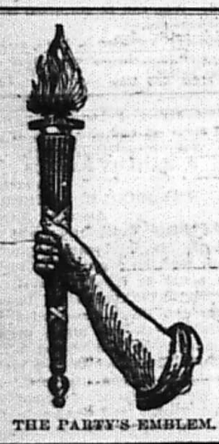
Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.

Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.

Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.

Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.

Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

As Comrade Lee is away on a much needed vacation, the Associate Editor of The Worker begs correspondents to be patient should any of their communications happen to be neglected this week or the next, owing to pressure of work.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE MOVEMENT.

As the Socialist movement grows larger and more powerful, men of more than average ability and men who have some local prominence will be attracted to it, and many of these men will doubtless expect some special consideration or honor from the movement.

This question of how much consideration should be shown to individuals of place and prominence has already arisen in the cases of several men who have become Socialists while holding offices to which they were elected as the candidates of capitalistic political parties and who have desired to become members of the Socialist party and at the same time retain [illegible] until the expiration of their [illegible]. Each of the individuals in question has probably been sincere in the belief that his office and the prestige attaching to it could be used to serve the movement, and that the party should recognize his good faith and ability by making an exception in his favor and granting him membership before the termination of his office, in consideration of his future allegiance to the Socialist Party alone. Nevertheless, the party has wisely ruled that no one holding office under a political party of the capitalist class can become a member. As the party gains in political power discredited politicians and spoilsmen, who cannot comprehend the fact that there is no field for their operations in a party of class-conscious workingmen, will doubtless seek refuge in our ranks; and now is the time to draw the line.

But this question is not only one of individual sincerity; it is a question touching the very nature of the movement—for the movement is above and superior to any individual—and as such a question it provides a text for a general consideration of the relation of the movement to individuals.

No man fully understands the spirit of the Socialist movement who expects special consideration from it, who thinks he should receive special honor for joining it at a sacrifice, or who is not willing to sacrifice everything for it.

The Socialist movement is different from all movements which center about the personality of some great leader. The Socialist movement does not depend on leaders; it makes leaders. The Socialist movement, whether in its local or national manifestations, is not a movement created by leaders, great or small; it is the movement of a class impelled forward by economic evolution. The source of the Socialist movement is not personality; its source is a social source, a class source, an economic source. For this reason the movement, even where it is smallest, is greater than any man or any set of men. Leaders may come and go but the movement goes on forever, and cannot swerve an inch to the right or the left for any individual. The individual cannot make terms with the movement; he must come to the movement on its own terms, he must surrender himself completely to the movement, must merge his own personality into the collective force of the movement.

The movement demands everything from the individual and gives nothing until he has first given himself completely to it. But in giving all to the movement the individual gains everything—an understanding of human life for the first time, the joy of the fight, the content that is found in discontent, the peace that is found in battle, the consciousness that as part of an irresistible force into which he has merged himself he is greater than he could ever have otherwise been, the solace of social being, the widened consciousness that comes of being merged in something greater than himself; thus the individual finds his individuality by losing it.

Every movement which centered around the personality of a leader has died with that leader. Bellamy, Henry George, John Swinton are now but names; like a line drawn in the sand, like a ripple in the ocean, they have left no trace. At the time when their following was largest, the party of Socialism was so small that they were unwilling to merge their individuality in it. That party is now a great army growing in numbers and power every day as it marches on to victory. And that fragment of this same party that centered itself in a leader is now in process of dissolution. A movement that is builded on a personality is builded on sand; a movement that is builded on a class is builded on a rock of adamant. The movement that grows around an individual is a passing delusion; the movement that springs from a growing class is an irresistible force.

The Socialist movement will never, can never compromise itself for individuals. Though a man should come to the movement with the pen of a Shakspere, the force of a Hercules, and the oratory of a Demosthenes, he must merge himself completely in the movement, must not expect adoration from it, must consider himself infinitely less than it or any section of it.

The Socialist movement must necessarily have leaders, but the movement makes the leader, not the leader the movement. And the leader must be of the movement, not over it. And because the Socialist movement is a democratic movement, because it is an irrepressible class movement, because it is a social movement which transcends all individuals, for that reason it cannot be betrayed, for that reason it will prevail. C. L.

When President Schwab of the Steel Trust felt a little worn out last week the newspapers manifested great concern, for they fear another cannot be easily found who knows so well how to bleed the workers. But when a workingman is tired he must go on toiling till exhaustion puts him in the grave, for workingmen are "old at forty-five."

The capitalist class lives for profit and profit knows no patriotism, knows no nationality. Profit demands that its devotees buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, regardless of flag, and the same flag which commands the devotion of many a deluded proletarian is regarded by the capitalist merely as a trade-mark, a commercial asset and an army to protect his stolen property and help him get more. The flag that the capitalist class ask the workers to fight for foreign markets under is the same flag under which the army shoots strikers down. You would not expect the capitalist to lose money for the sake of patriotism; that would not be "business." Then why sacrifice your own interests in the name of patriotism for a country which is owned by a few millionaires? Make the country your own first by taking it out of the hands of the capitalists and then may be you will have some reason to be patriotic. The enemy of the worker is not his foreign fellow workingmen; his enemy is the international capitalist class who exploit all workingmen alike. Machinery takes away more jobs from the workingmen in a year than foreign labor could in a decade. Therefore let all workingmen unite against the capitalist class to take the machines from them and make them the property of society, which created and operates them, so that all may have the opportunity not only to labor but to receive the full product of that labor.

The Central Federated Union of New York appointed a committee to be present at Mayor Low's conference about the Pennsylvania Tunnel franchise. Mr. Low would not allow the committee to attend—he does not care to hear from the men who are to build the tunnel. Take note that that is because he is not a workingman's mayor. The Pennsylvania tunnel contract will have no labor clause—the eight-hour day and the prevailing rate of wages will not be stipulated. Another chance for Socialists to say: "I told you so."

Electrical workers employed in remodeling the White House were on strike last week for higher wages. This is as it should be. As long as the workers elect a capitalist president they may expect a "scab" white house.

Governor Kimball of Rhode Island was in New York last week to get out a warrant for a promoter who persuaded him to invest two thousand dollars in an imaginary corporation. It was essential to the corporation's interests to have a governor from several Eastern states on its board of directors, said the promoter. And the greedy governor was bunco'ed. What great men govern us! And how natural it seemed to this governor that a corporation should need a few governors in its business!

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN AMERICA.

By direct ownership, as well as by means of advertising patronage, organized wealth has long dictated the editorial opinion of all the great city dailies and exercised an effective censorship over their news columns. But not only is the control of the press by the great capitalists and corporations becoming ever more direct, systematic and complete; in addition to this the newspapers of the country towns and smaller cities which have heretofore been relatively independent are also about to be gathered in by the forces of darkness, as indicated in the following special dispatch to the New York "Times:"

"NEWBURG, N. Y., July 24.—Peter F. Collier & Son, publishers, are said to be at the head of the million dollar corporation which is being organized to buy a string of newspapers up the state. H. Lowits is the general manager, and has charge of forming the trust, which it is proposed to have fully organized and in operation the first of October.

"In a letter sent to a number of publishers Mr. Lowits says he has secured options on forty plants along the Hudson River and in the central part of the state. The tender to proprietors is to pay them in stock of the United States Publishing Company, or part cash and part stock."

The country newspapers, at a distance from the centers of commercialism and corruption, and usually owned and edited by one man, have always been the most independent wing of the press, have been free to criticize men and affairs and to print what they pleased, and in general their utterances have been restricted only by the individual bias or interests of the editor himself. Their great number and individual unimportance has, up to this time, largely saved them from centralization and capitalistic control—except through the agency of the Associated Press and other news bureaus—but the above news is prophetic of their future fate. The trustification of the country newspaper marks one more step in the growth of a press censorship by economic power.

Several months ago, "Printer's Ink," an organ of publishers and advertisers, commented upon a rumor that Frank A. Munsey represented the Steel Trust and that his purchase of the New York "News" and Washington "Times" were the first steps in a plan to control practically all the one-cent papers. "What is wanted is to reach and influence the laboring people," said "Printer's Ink."

James J. Hill, of the Northern Securities Company, owns a majority of the papers along the line of his railroad, including some of the greatest dailies of the Northwest.

These are only a few striking instances of how "public opinion" is manufactured. The pulpit and the college are notoriously subservient to wealth and almost every avenue of intelligence and moulder of thought is in the power of the capitalist. The result is a censorship of press and platform almost as effective as could be decreed by absolute despotism. Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden's persecution of Socialist papers and various other publications shows that only a pretense at preserving the rights of a free press is kept up, but even if the constitutional right had not been interfered with, economic power has rendered it inoperative on any large scale. The censorship exercised over news by the Associated Press and over editorial matter by stockholders and advertisers is almost as effective for its purposes of deceiving and misleading the working class as is the censorship of the Czar for the purpose of maintaining Russian political despotism.

By controlling the minds of the workers the capitalist controls their ballots and by leading their ballots away from their own class and its interests, the capitalist continues his control over the product of their labor and perpetuates the conditions of their misery and his mastership. "I have no sceptre, but I have a pen," said Voltaire. The capitalist class have both the sceptre and the pen. But let the workers get the pen and they will soon wrench the sceptre from the grasp of the capitalist.

The daily labor press—the daily Socialist press—is the only hope. So long as the working class are daily deceived and misled by the capitalist newspaper, so long will their slavery endure. The first great step towards freedom is a Socialist daily which will tell the truth and all the truth about things as they are, sustain and guide the workers in their struggle against the capitalist class, and show them the way to freedom forever. The movement to establish such a daily in New York is now well under way. The success of one such daily here, which is as inevitable as its establishment, will inspire the working class throughout the nation to similar endeavor, and, being but the first of many, will be the mightiest force in the fight for industrial freedom. Let all bend redoubled efforts to this great purpose.

C. L.

We recently noted the increasing extent to which Socialist press is quoted by the local labor papers and the great attention paid by the latter to all phases of the Socialist movement. This fact, together with the recent endorsement of the Socialist Party by the American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners, the National Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the St. Louis Trades and Labor Council, and other labor organizations; together with the enthusiastic reception of Socialist speakers and literature by the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania; together with the organization of numerous locals of the Socialist Party in every state and territory of the Union; together, finally, with the great increase of the Socialist vote in many city elections within the last year, the election of several Socialists as city councilmen, and the astonishing growth of the vote of the Socialist Party at the recent state election in Oregon—all these things together indicate that the patient work which a few hundred active Socialists throughout the land have carried on for so many years is about to bear fruit.

So it has been with every great political or social movement in the past. Through long years a few devoted men, either more far-sighted than their fellows or subject to influences which gave them a clearer view of facts and tendencies, have advocated the new ideas, have preached them in season and out of season, have endured to be scoffed at as dreamers or denounced as enemies of social order, only so that their work might be done. At the same time economic conditions have gradually changed and developed, preparing men's minds for the new ideas, breaking down old prejudices and traditions, creating discontent, doubt, and inquiry, and insensibly forming new social instincts in some special class of society. Through all these years the force of economic evolution and of the preaching of agitators have seemed to have little or no effect. But at last has come the critical moment, and then, with revolutionary quickness and completeness, all old ideas, customs, and institutions that stood in the way of progress have been swept away and as if by magic a new world has been built up. It is not by accident that this great change, seemingly so spontaneous, takes place. It is the sudden flowering of the century plant, the conditions for whose bursting into bloom have been slowly prepared by the silent co-operation of earth and wind and rain and sun with the vital energy of the seed.

We do not indulge in political predictions. We do not care to guess whether the vote of the Socialist Party will be doubled or trebled this fall, nor whether or not any important offices will be captured by the party of the working class. We know that the November elections will mark a great advance. That is enough for us, so far as immediate results are concerned. But we know more than that. We know—judging alike from the tendencies of the labor movement and from the development of capitalism—that the blooming of the century plant of Socialism, the day of our quick and wide-spread victory, is almost at hand. Whether it be this year or in 1904 or even a little farther in the future, does not matter so much. We know that our work in the past is soon to bring its historic reward. And in that assurance we find ample inspiration for the still greater labors that we have yet before us.

"Ah, come, cast off all fooling and put by ease and rest,
"For the cause alone is worthy till the good days bring the best.
"Come, join in the only battle wherein no man can fail,
"Where whoso falleth and dieth, yet his deed shall still prevail.
"Come, then, let us cast off fooling, for this, at least, we know,
"That the Day and the Dawn is coming and forth the banners go."

NOT RETIRED, BUT ON FURLOUGH.

As this issue of The Worker goes to press, our loved and honored comrade, Job Harriman, is well on his way to Southern California, where the state of his health has made it necessary that he should make his home, at least for a year or two. It would be idle to attempt fully to express the good wishes from the comrades of New York and of all the East that follow him on his way, the regret at the necessity which takes him from among us, and the hope for a speedy restoration of his health which will enable him to take up the work to which he has proven himself so devoted in the past.

Since his coming East at the time of the Rochester Convention, more than two years ago, Comrade Harriman has labored for the cause with all the energy of his intense and eager nature. His efforts during the campaign of 1900 tasked his physical strength far beyond the safety point. To the physical fatigue of that time was added a heavy burden of mental anxiety, owing to the somewhat unfortunate conditions then existing in the party and the position of many-sided responsibility which he then occupied. Since that campaign he has allowed himself no sufficient relaxation from his labor and responsibility, continuing on the post of duty, whether as National Committeeman, as agitator, or in his valuable work in the Labor Secretariat, against the urgent advice of his friends and comrades.

Comrade Harriman has well earned the much needed rest which he has now decided to take. So far as the movement can owe anything to individuals, the Socialist Party at large probably owes more for its thus far successful passage through a very critical period to the perseverance, the insight, the tact, and the self control of Comrade Harriman than to any other one man. We know that he will not in any degree lose his interest in party affairs, that we shall have the benefit of his valuable counsels whenever we call for them, and that he will be only too likely, of his own will, to take up the tasks of party work before he is ready for them. It will therefore not be amiss for us to call upon our comrades in the West to refrain from imposing upon his generous enthusiasm by urging or inviting him to any strenuous efforts until his health is quite restored.

Comrade Harriman's position in the party, his place in the feelings of all who have met him or known intimately of his work, and the solicitude generally manifested when the news of his ill health went abroad justify us in venturing a layman's opinion that, in the invigorating air and sunshine of Southern California and with due care and relaxation from responsibility in party affairs, his extraordinary personable vitality will, in a reasonable time, undo the harm that his two years of excessive strain in this unfavorable Eastern climate have worked. He is not retired, but only on furlough. For the present, we wish him good speed and extend to him our loving regard for past services and pleasant associations.

The "Social Democratic Herald" announces that it is published for the purpose of making war on other Socialists. See the following advertisement in the "Coming Nation":

"MAKES WAR ON

the Socialists who, by their narrow, unscientific fanaticism, actually delay the day of deliverance from [illegible]

CAPITALISM

and the success of a truly American Social Democratic movement. Send for the

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

613 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

10 weeks, 10 cents."

The "narrow, unscientific, fanatics" referred to are the National Committee of the Socialist Party in particular and all uncompromising Socialists in general.

AN APPRECIATION.

The "Coming Nation" says:

"For an up-to-date Socialist newspaper The Worker of New York is hard to beat. If you want the news—the Socialist news—from every section of the country you should subscribe for The Worker. It's 50 cents a year."

CALL FOR CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the National Committee in January, call is hereby made upon the comrades in general, and those of a literary turn of mind in particular, to furnish one or more articles, not exceeding 1,000 words to be published in leaflet form for use as propaganda in the fall and winter campaigns of 1902. It is suggested that articles dealing with current events and "live issues" of the day, rather than with the abstract principles of Socialism will be most useful. The great strikes and the other concrete expressions of the class struggle furnish logical material for this purpose. All articles should be sent to Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, 427 Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo., not later than September 1.

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

STEPMOTHERS OF FRANCE.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Whether the nation resembles the person or the person takes after the nation is one of those little innocent looking lost-child sort of questions that may get you into a profound philosophical scrap before you know what struck you. Without going around canvassing for such a fight, I think it may be permitted me to say that they resemble each other.

Those who know nothing about the delightful self sufficiency, the unassailable wisdom, the overflowings of the past, which belong to those who enjoy the privilege of being old, are missing a good thing; and they don't know it. Now it is because we old ones are such dear, good, loving creatures, as well as being wise, that we want everybody to be like us, to remember the things that we remember, to enjoy the things that we enjoy, and to do the things that we do; also, to stop remembering, enjoying and doing the things which go to make up the insignificant composites which they call themselves.

When I was young we had romances that were romances. Our novels, in six volumes, had a dark passage and a trap door in every volume, an eloping lover, a duel, trails of blood and the finding of a long lost child with a strawberry mark upon its arm, running all over them.

Now it is a delight to me, as I sit in the gloaming, to see that this period of romance is on the eve of a revival, especially in politics. The daily newspapers, dear good souls that they are, are simply full of it. Oh that the editor of The Worker had not such an inexorably economic blue pencil that I might tell you the various ways in which the period of mediæval romance is being revived in the comical tragedies known as party politics, now presented on the boards of the great United States Columbia Theater. But lest I should hurt the patriotic feelings of our own home performers, let me raise the curtain on the Parisian stage.

France, unfortunate and beautiful France, as the gold pens, with mother-o'-pearl handles, used to describe her, when they rustled their indignant silk dresses in long periods of invective against the coarse unwomanly women who whilom footed it through the streets of Paris, crying "Down with the aristocrats." France, unfortunate and beautiful France, has just experienced one of the regular stock sensations of the dear old romantic period. The lost child has just been found by a bunch of new mothers!

Of course France has been lost, that is well understood. Since the church has ceased to be her prime minister and the altar her throne; since she has wandered away from her father confessors and her miserere sisters she has been a lost orphan.

For the first time in the history of France the ladies of the aristocracy have taken to the streets. Headed by the Countess Mun and other most distinguished ladies of the starborn set, they literally footed it through the gutter on their way to the president's house to get up a rebellion against the present government; because they are the only people now left in France who love religion and old times and their own sort of a government.

They come to find the lost baby, France. So here it is, the strawberry mark is on its arm. All the countesses throw their arms about it and say they are the mothers of France. Therefore they have stepped out here with hatred in their hearts against democracies in general, and French democracy in particular, to tell how they love it. With hatred in their hearts and the love of God and the priests inside of that again, have they come out to reveal to France its long lost mothers.

"Oh, you have stepped out here and thus to tell me so," quoth France. "Step back again, you are but stepmothers with a long record of famine, blows and blood behind you; you never have been and are not now, and never can be but the nursing mothers of my bonds."

They are the proper mothers of France, they say, and are quite willing to have the question settled on the lines of King Solomon's famous decision; they are willing to have the child cut in twain, strawberry mark and all, rather than recognize that vulgar creature on the other side of the court who bore and reared the baby, to have the right of training it away from priestcraft to the ways of living men.

These pampered wives and descendants of France's titled vampires are out for motherhood; just think of it. They have been trying since ever the democracy breathed to overlay that baby; and here they are with their motherhood; quite ready to precipitate the bloody barricades and the guillotine, or any other social horror for the love of God and the dear miserere sisters, who have in all catholic countries made such safe, humble and silly slaves. But never mind, we'll have them all over here in America, where our capitalist papers want just the very sort of men and women that the miserere's turn out.

Though the child is lost, it has not lost its wits. And so it did not take the democracy of Paris very long to get up a genuine laugh at its fake mothers.

The silk mothers scornfully observed, through their principal countess, that they could not have expected politeness from such a government as this which is not a monarchy. The silk mothers made a mistake. They failed to get politeness because they walked for it; they overdid their part. Had they driven to the president in their own proper carriages they would not have been mistaken for the real mothers of France to whom the present capitalistic government of France or of any other country, will positively give no audience.

But these lady mothers of the workers thought to be dramatic, they would play a tableaux for the country papers. They would catch the President through his wife—with her hands they would lay hold of him and declare what the mothers of France had come to see him about.

"Oh, that's your way," says little lost France. "Then I perceive you are the sort of mothers called mothers-in-law."

These scented mothers of France with their gold chains shining on their ample bosoms—the other end of the wage chains borne by the children—are very angry with France for not recognizing them. "Don't you remember," they scream at little France. "Your histories of France which the dear fathers have written for you, and the dear sisters have taught you, how we used to take you under our protection and make pages and artists and soldiers and clergymen of you; how we gave you liveries and took you to our chateaus. Oh, you little ungrateful creatures; if it were not for that strawberry mark we would doubt our own virtue."

"You need not doubt it; answers the little pert ,"it had nothing to do with your motherhood of me. I remember you well. Ye are they that stole the childhood of France for centuries to sell it for a price."

Ladies of America are also among these new found mothers of France. Ladies living royally over there; and longing for a court to serve with the gold stolen from the sweat of American labor. "What do ye here," says little lost France. "Why are ye not at home with your own children? Why are ye away from them here in the house of another? Oh, I perceive you are, economically speaking, divorced mothers."

This romantic tableau of how lost France did not find its mother had a few little moral and political lessons in the corners of it for Americans if we look that way.

Just how easy it is for any government to pay too much for the alliance of the church in maintaining law and order is here neatly set down. She will support law and order up to the point where it pays and no farther; and as that point is always beyond the safety point for everything else, the government which sacrifices principle to secure the services of the priest as a policeman will pay just one price, neither more nor less, for its holy bobby—and that price is itself.

But there is the danger; the people will learn if they don't have nuns and monks, and then we shall be no longer the stepmothers of France.

THE MINERS' STRIKE AND SOCIALISM.

Under date of July 29, Morrison I. Swift writes from Wilkes Barre, Pa., to the Erie "People" as follows:

"If every Socialist in the United States could spend a week in the coal region at the present time it would multiply his determination to work and sacrifice. The hundred and fifty thousand miners now idle are primed and prepared for new light, the very light which Socialists have to give them, but the workers are few and the shews of war slight in comparison with the field.

It is only truth to say that the entire anthracite region can be turned over to Socialism during the next few weeks of the strike if Socialists of the United States will mass their energies here for the time being.

WHAT IS NEEDED?

1. Socialist meetings out of doors every day or two in all the mining villages while the miners are idle and able to hear and think.

2. The organization of Socialist locals in all of these to continue the work.

A large amount of Socialist literature to be shipped in by Socialist friends and organizations for free distribution. There is an intense desire for it. At evening Socialist meetings held on the public square of Wilkes-Barre the people crowd forward for any Socialist literature that can be given them.

4. Speakers from outside. The work already accomplished by those who have been here is great. But the field not covered, or only covered once, is vast, and the people are thirsty to hear. They are not always converted by one speech, but need several. There might well be twenty-five Socialist speakers at this time. Could not the Socialist bodies of every state in the Union contribute to support one such speaker here for a month?

Mark the results. The miners are so large a part of the citizens that they can elect several congressmen. This would be the breaking of Socialism into the halls of Washington. Although they would be few, congress is a platform from which to preach Socialism to the United States.

The local Socialists of this region have done and are doing magnificent work. They go out to speak and organize night after night. All they need is an hundred fold stronger national backing.

I urge this opportunity to the attention of all because it will only last at its best while the strike lasts. By immediate and vigorous activity the entire anthracite industry may be impregnated with Socialism. The miners are now like sensitive plates, prepared to receive ideas, starving to receive them.

When they go back to the deadening life of digging coal they sink into torpor and think chiefly of their work. Then we shall have to wait for another strike to prepare their minds again. If they are made Socialists now they will not go to sleep. The ferment will work and will show itself in a huge Socialist vote at subsequent elections.

Will not the radical press take up this matter vigorously? Pennsylvania is doing much, let other states be aroused to send in speakers."

Contributions to aid Socialist agitation among the striking miners should be sent to J. Edelman, Treasurer of State Committee, 108 West Cambria street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROCERY TRUST.

Articles of incorporation of the National Grocery Company of New Jersey have been filed with the Secretary of State at Detroit. The corporation is a combination of a large number of wholesale grocery houses in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, and has a capital stock of $5,500,000. Retail grocery stores still being owned mostly by individual small proprietors, the trustification of the wholesale supply houses is another long step towards putting the middle class completely at the mercy of the great capitalists—and everyone knows what that mercy is. Between the grocery trust and the department store, the small grocer can see his finish.

AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

IV.

Attitude of the Socialist Party Towards the New Body.

The following are the resolutions of the local quorum of the National Committee of the Socialist Party on the attitude of the Socialist Party towards the American Labor Union:

Whereas, The reorganization of the Western Labor Union into the American Labor Union at its recent convention in Denver, and the declaration of said body in favor of Socialist and independent political action has brought the Socialist Party face to face with an important issue concerning our party's attitude towards the trade union movement;

Whereas, There seems to exist considerable difference of opinion among the party members and comrades concerning this question of policy, and in many instances confusion and lack of proper information and sound knowledge of the historic mission of the trade union movement will tend to work mischief and injury to the cause of organized labor;

Whereas, The quorum of the Socialist Party National Committee has been repeatedly called upon to state its attitude concerning the newly inaugurated movement of the American Labor Union, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hail with joy the declaration of the American Labor Union convention in favor of Socialism and independent political action on class-conscious lines and fully appreciate the excellent pioneer work of our Western comrades;

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty and sincerity of the delegates attending the A. L. U. Denver convention and feel convinced that their action was the result of free deliberation and noble inspiration for the good of the wage working class;

Resolved, That while acknowledging al this and giving the A. L. U. representatives credit for all the good done at their Denver convention, we cannot but sincerely regret their action in constituting themselves a rival trade union federation to the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That the invading of the Eastern industrial centers by the A. L. U. will not only retard the cause of organized labor, but will unavoidably mean the inauguration of a fratricidal war and suicidal strife between the forces of the A. L. U. and those of the A. F. of L.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is the most sacred duty of the Socialists to promote the unity of the labor forces, and for this reason we consider it a very unwise action on the part of the A. L. U. to inaugurate a rival movement that will force our comrades and fellow workers to waste their time and energy in fighting each other instead of fighting the common enemy.

Resolved, That experience having demonstrated the fact that the trade union movement as well as the Socialist movement in this country has been greatly injured and our progress considerably retarded by a so-called Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and its S. L. P. promoters that we warn all Socialists against a repetition of this fatal policy.

Resolved, That in our opinion the American Labor Union, by organizing rival organizations to the A. F. of L. will logicaly develop in the same direction as the so-called Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and must finally share the same fate, unless the comrades of the A. L. U. realize and promptly rectify their mistake.

Resolved, That in our opinion the regeneration of the trade union movement on Socialist lines must come from below, i. e., from the rank and file, not from above, i. e., from the leaders, and the progress made in this direction in Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other cities by our comrades furnishes conclusive evidence that no necessity exists for a rival economic organization.

Resolved, That we appeal to the Socialists throughout the country to use their best efforts and influence among the members of the A. F. of L. and the A. L. U. to prevent a fratricidal conflict that would do irreparable injury to both the trade union and the Socialist movements.

M. BALLARD DUNN,
L. E. HILDEBRAND,
E. VAL PUTNAM,
G. A. HOEHN,
WM. BRANDT,
Local Quorum.

FOR SHOE WORKERS TO THINK ABOUT.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The Brockton "Enterprise" says: "The twelfth census shows a total of 1,600 shoe factories in the country, where there were 2,082 ten years ago, a decrease of 23.2 per cent., which may be said to indicate a leaning toward the tendency of the times—combination and larger concerns."

To which the Brockton "Times" adds: "The statistics show that the number of workingmen engaged in this industry has increased 7 per cent., while the amount of their earnings has decreased 3 per cent."

And to this it must further be added that the price of the necessaries of life has increased about 40 per cent. since 1897. This is acknowledged by such financial authorities as the "Wall Street Journal" and is confirmed in a long article in the monthly "Summary of Commerce and Finance," published by the Treasury Department at Washington.

How these shoe workers must be enjoying "our unexampled prosperity." Even the cold figures given do not fully represent the facts, for, in addition to the reduction of wages, with the concentration of the shoe industry into the hands of few and fewer private capitalists has come a great curtailment of the liberties formerly enjoyed by the workers. It is about time the shoe workers of Haverhill, Brockton, Lynn, and the other centers of the industry woke up and began to use their political power to secure industrial freedom and the full product of their labor.

AL TRUIST.

—By the time the President gets around to it to smash the Beef Trust there will be no Beef Trust. It will be all one company.—Williamsport Labor Review.

PARTY NOTES.

National Secretary Greenbaum has sent out another appeal, with subscription lists, for contributions to the Miner's Strike Fund of the Socialist Party, to be used to support the striking miners during the strike.

Several comrades who have written to this office for copies of the Julian Pierce and Rhode Island pamphlets against the S. L. P., are hereby informed that we have no extra copies.

Walter Thomas Mills has been obliged to cancel all of his Northwestern dates and return to Kansas in order to catch up with the correspondence department of his work, and get things ready for the full term of his school. He will speak at Denver, Colo., on Labor Day, September 1, and hopes to be able to remain in the campaign in the central western states until after election. He has had great meetings everywhere. The San Francisco training school and the Metropolitan Temple meetings there, together with his campaign speeches throughout the coast, and the week's institute at Los Angeles have made a lasting mark on the propaganda work of the coast states. The correspondence work has, however, entirely outgrown the present provisions for doing the work and will have his entire attention during the month of August in preparing new lessons and revising old ones, and in putting things in shape for his fall and winter work. All correspondence to him should be for the present addressed to General Delivery, Kansas City, Mo.

It is the particular duty of every organizer to see to it that every member of the local subscribes to The Worker.

Father Thomas McGrady, the "Socialist Priest," will make two tours of four days each, in Massachusetts, beginning September 15 and October 20. Arrangements are being perfected by David Goldstein, 37 Maywood street, Highland district, Boston, Mass.

State Organizer Caldwell of Connecticut sends in twenty-one subscriptions. Others are invited to follow his example.

The Los Angeles County Council of Labor has adopted resolutions to the effect that only such political parties as recognize the class struggle and are pledged to abolish the present wage system should receive the votes of the working class.

T. G. Kennedy of Mullan, Ida., considers The Worker a good paper to circulate in that state, where the Socialist Party is now growing rapidly in numbers. He sent in a bunch of eighteen subscriptions the other day.

Comrade Morrill of Haverhill works away steadily and successfully for the circulation of The Worker.

Max Faller of Chicago loses no opportunity to get a subscriber for The Worker.

T. F. Keogh of Toledo, O., has taken up the good work that Charles R. Martin began there. He seldom lets a week pass without sending in some subscriptions for The Worker. Meanwhile Martin, who is now at Tiffin, has not lost his interest in the work.

Comrade Frank Norton of Camden, noting the great need of funds for agitation in such a crisis as that now prevailing in the Pennsylvania coal field, desires to suggest through The Worker a plan to prepare for such emergencies in the future. The suggestion is, in brief, that the party designate one certain day in the year as "Strike Day," and that each year all comrades and sympathizers who can be reached directly or through the party press be requested to donate one day's pay to a special strike propaganda fund, to be drawn upon by the party organization only for purposes of propaganda in such special emergencies as the one in Pennsylvania to which our resources have proven so inadequate.

Socialists of New Castle, Pa., held convention last Saturday to nominate candidates for Congress and for all county offices.

Rev. J. L. Stevens of 1421 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I am in a position to use to good advantage in propaganda work one hundred copies or more weekly of The Worker or other good Socialist publications, but am unable to pay for them myself. If any of the comrades will furnish the literature I will agree to give the necessary amount of time and work in placing it where it will do the most good."

Comrade Resler of West Palm Beach, Fla., works very steadily to spread Socialist ideas in a rather unpropitious environment. In sending in subscriptions to The Worker this week he expresses a hope that a Socialist speaker of national repute will be sent to Florida soon.

Mary E. Garbutt of Los Angeles, in sending in subscriptions, writes: "Socialism is booming out here in California. The air is full of it. We have had several rich feasts in Los Angeles, in the way of a course of public addresses by J. Stitt Wilson and a class course in social economy conducted by Walter Thomas Mills. I predict that California will be the first state to give a majority vote for the Socialist Party. If you don't want it to be first, you will have to 'get a move on you,' right quick, off there in the East."

Local Philadelphia will meet on Sunday, August 10, at 8 p. m., at 1022 Arch street.

Max Hayes wishes it announced that he has declined the nomination for fraternal delegate to Canada.

Comrade W. H. Wyatt, 116 Prospect Place, Rutherford, N. J., Socialist candidate for congress, Sixth New Jersey district, which comprises Bergen, Passaic and Sussex counties, desires to speak as often as possible before election day, and will arrange for indoor meetings, his voice not being suited to outdoor meetings. He speaks English only, and prefers to follow up Republican and Democratic speakers.

In an address to the membership of the International Wood Carvers' Association upon the third anniversary of the "International Wood Carver," Editor and General Secretary M. A. Brinkman advises working class action at the ballot-box against capitalism.

The annual convention of the International Typographical Union meets at Cincinnati on Monday next, August 11. A number of Socialists are among the delegates elected.

State Organizer John Ray started on a tour of Indiana on July 22 and at last reports had organized locals at Greenfield, Rushville, Newcastle, and Connersville.

Cleveland Socialists are holding noonday meetings devoted to striking miners on public square. All monies collected go to strikers.

Two dollars for the striking miners have been recived from A. Meyer, which were contributed by those employed with him in Chas. Scneider's cigar factory. These friends of the miners will contribute one dollar per week as long as the strike continues.

"The Union," official paper of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, gives a three-column report of Comrade Chase's address to the workingmen of Minneapolis, which it says was "listened to with marked attention and frequently interrupted with applause." "The Union" has also drawn forth abuse from a rival "labor" paper by publishing Socialist communications in its columns.

Comrade Strickland has been stirring up much interest and enthusiasm in Cleveland, which has resulted in police persecution and an attempt at the suppression of free speech.

The regular montlly meeting of Local New Haven will be held at Aurora Hall on Tuesday, August 12. All New Haven comrades should be sure to attend this meeting.

The newly reorganized Local Hartford, Conn., of the Socialist Party met on Thursday, July 31. Six new members were added, bringing the total number up to thirty-four. After some discussion it was decided to meet at present at 284 Asylum street every other Thursday. Next meeting takes place on August 14. All readers of The Worker are cordially invited to come and join the party. The officers of the local are: Recording Secretary, S. Joseph; Literature Agent, S. Levin; Treasurer, J. Haaser; Financial Secretary, P. Levin.

New York State.

Comrade C. H. Caspar, the organizer of Local Ft. Edward, is also financial secretary of the Sandy Hill Lodge of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. Just now Comrade Caspar is busy making a slate and interviewing prospective candidates. Both politicians and trade unionists promise to make it interesting for our Ft. Edward comrades. The Republicans and Democrats are after union men to be sent as delegates to their county conventions, and the unionists want to put up a ticket of their own. In addition to that Comrade Caspar ran across a swampful of superstition, and as a result his mind is not in a state fit to be photographed.

Local Watertown holds its meetings every first and third Tuesday of the month. The present organizer is Comrade W. E. Kaley. He writes: "We are doing very nicely now, having started, I believe, properly last month. We are taking in new members all the time. At our last meeting six applications for membership were received."

Comrade Hugh Judge was elected organizer of Local Johnstown. Comrade E. S. Timerman, whom he succeeds, describes him as "capable, enthusiastic and untiring; he will make things go with a rush." Glad to have you, Comrade Judge. Your sort are in great demand.

Hugh Judge of Johnstown, N. Y., is putting in some good licks for The Worker. J. Lavighe of Watertown is also a good hustler.

Joel Moses of Rochester is one of the agents of The Worker who keeps at it, year in and year out. Results justify him.

The following is a short account of the work of F. J. Spring, State Organizer for New York during last week: Held two street meetings in Troy, which were well attended, some literature sold and subscriptions taken for The Worker.—Street meeting in Cohoes resulted in five subscriptions for The Worker, and prospects of a local being organized in the near future.—Good street meeting in Lansingburg.—Meeting in Albany effected organization with nine members; another meeting was held the following Sunday and four more members were taken in. A permanent meeting place was secured and business meeting will be held each Monday evening.—Schenectady, Amsterdam, Oneonta, Binghamton, and Elmira were next on Organizer Spring's route.

Comrade Chas. H. Vail is to make a tour of New York in September. Locals desiring to arrange meetings should write to him at once at Tully, N. Y. Comrade Vail is to give the first week in October to Connecticut. The Connecticut State Committee will arrange a week's dates.

Comrade John J. Helleker, secretary of Local Peekskill, writes: "Local Peekskill sent $1.50 to the Pennsylvania State Committee for agitation. The local is in excellent shape. The boys were behind in dues and little interest was taken in party affairs. But two or three of us visited the comrades personally every month with the result that they commenced paying up back dues. In the three months that I was secretary I have collected, with the co-operation of two other comrades, $32.00 dues. The first of May only seven members were in good standing; now practically all are, some owing only for July—it being impossible for me to see some of them on account of death in my family. If you would urge all local secretaries to hustle and see the comrades personally, they could get the same results that Local Peekskill has.

"We are going to give Comrade Hanford a rousing meeting if our work can do it. Socialism is in the air up here, and from now until election day we are going to try and get it from the air into the ballot-box."

Comrade Wm. Nugent, organizer of Local Troy, writes: "We have had State Organizer Spring with us about a week, and the results have been most gratifying. We have held meetings in Troy, Albany, and Cohoes, Comrade Spring presenting the doctrines of Socialism in a clear, logical and convincing manner. A large quantity of literature was disposed of and a number of subscriptions to The Worker were secured.

"A most encouraging feature of Comrade Spring's work was the formation of a Local in Albany. The organization numbers at present fifteen members and shows promises of healthy growth. The meeting at Cohoes was entirely successful. We expect to have an organization there before long. The members of Local Troy are showing increased activity as a result of the organizer's work here. They intend to co-operate with all the locals in the vicinity in carrying on a systematic campaign work.

"Comrade Hanford is assured of an enthusiastic reception when he comes this way."

It is the duty of the officers of each local to see to it that every member of the local is a subscriber to The Worker.

New York City.

New York locals that have not yet sent in their financial reports should do so immediately.

The meeting of the comrades of the West Side, held July 29, was not well attended. The different committees and officers for our picnic to be held August 24 at Hugo Kroebel's Boulevard Park, West Hoboken, were elected. A good time for all is promised and the purpose of this festival is sufficient reason to make the comrades hustle. The next meeting of all the comrades of the West Side districts will be held August 11 at 342 W. Forty-second street, where the last arrangements for picnic will be made and such other business will be transacted as may come before the body.

Notices have been sent to all branches of Local New York that a referendum vote will be taken for fraternal delegate to the Canadian Socialist convention. The organizer desires secretaries to take note that returns must reach him not later than August 19.

An agitation meeting will be held on Friday, August 15, at Hudson Hall, 276 Spring street, New York. West Side comrades should attend, particularly those in the 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D.s. All enrolled voters and readers of The Worker in these districts have been notified. Several speakers will address the meeting.

An outdoor meeting will be held by the 34th A. D. on Thursday, August 14, at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-third street and Willis avenue. Good speakers will address the meeting.

"What Does the Social Democratic Party Stand For," is the title of a very interesting pamphlet on Socialism written by Comrade Feigenbaum, printed in Yiddish. Comrade Wood reports that in the Organizer's office he has a large number of these pamphlets which are for sale in large or small lots at two cents each. Recently a number of these have been placed on newsstands on the East Side by some of the comrades and have met with a ready sale.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION.

The organizers of locals in New York are urgently requested to have the members of their locals vote on the state constitution, submitted to a general vote, and return the number of votes cast to Secretary Henry L. Slobodin not later than August 19.

They are also requested to take a general vote on the fraternal delegate to Canada and return the vote cast not later than August 19. The comrades are: James F. Carey, Haverhill, Mass.; Josephine R. Cole, San Jose, Cal.; Rev. T. J. Haggerty, East Las Vegas, New Mexico; Rev. G. R. Hammond, Elkhart, Ind.; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; Frederick Krafft, West Hoboken, N. J.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Moses Smith, Evansville, Ind.; John Spargo, New York City, N. Y.; A. F. Strambach, Spring Forge, Pa.; H. Gaylord Wilshire, Toronto, Canada—(Los Angeles, Cal.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs a charter was granted to Chicopee. Secretary instructed to communicate with the various clubs relative to the proposed tour of William Thurston Brown. A list of speakers was prepared and secretary instructed to communicate with same relative to terms, dates, etc. Voted to submit to referendum the list of nominees for fraternal delegate to the Canadian Socialist convention. List of speakers suitable for Labor Day addresses to trade unions made out for National Secretary. Putney's report on securing Paine Hall for conventions accepted. Voted that future dates for Father McGrady be arranged by Goldstein under the auspices of this committee. Secretary instructed to write Father Hagerty relative to terms and dates of speaking. Goldstein instructed to draft heading for subscription blanks and an appeal to be sent to trade unions for camapign funds.

Financial reports filed from New Bedford, Taunton, Milford, and Rockland. Adjourned to meet Monday, August 11.

—Grover Cleveland's babies do not have to work in a mill, so he thinks the tariff is a great issue.—Williamsport Labor Review.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:—

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now on and it depends upon your energy and sacrifices made by you whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party ever has done in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades, send in your contributions at once, as the State Committee needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strongest ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested in literature will do much more good than later on when the old parties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism. If you cannot give all you would like to give at one time, send in part now and the balance when you can. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker from week to week.

Surplus of Campaign Fund of 1901	$21.29
Ben Hanford	1.00
Wm. Butscher	1.00
Dr. C. L. Furman	10.00
L. D. Abbott	10.00
H. C. Bowerman	1.00
Total	$44.25

STATE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the State Committe of the Social Democratic Party of New York was held August 4 at Labor Lyceum, Abbott in the chair. All members were present except two, who were excused. Reports were received from Locals Peekskill, Newburg, Ft. Edward. Local Johnstown reported that Joel Moses had accepted as treasurer.

Letter of acceptance from L. D. Mayes, party nominee for Attorney-General, was read. W. T. Brown will tour western and central New York early and later the lower part of the state. The details of these tours are now being arranged. Watertown calls for speakers and gives evidence of great activity and enthusiasm. Hanford starts on a tour August 12.

Financial reports were received from Ft. Edward, Ticonderoga, Schenectady, Peekskill, Watertown, and Onondaga.

Spring reports that he has organized Albany, Great Troy, Cohoes, Lansingburg. Cards and charters have been issued to Albany. He also sends in seventeen subscriptions to The Worker.

Peekskill has collected $32 for the miners. It promises a rousing meeting for Hanford. The comrades say "Socialism is in the air," but they are going to get it out. Watertown will hold its convention the first week in August, and asked for legal instructions. Campaign fund is already under way. Newark, N. Y., has organized and expects fifty members before fall. W. A. Smith, secretary.

Port Jarvis wants literature and it will be supplied as soon as possible.

Letters of acceptance were also received from Wm. Thurston Brown and J. F. Clark. Comrade Brown will begin campaign work in September, starting at New Castle, Pa., on Labor Day. Comrade Vail reports that he has made arrangements to speak with a number of locals. A list of locals has been given to Vail and Brown.

A campaign pamphlet by Hanford was endorsed and 50,000 ordered printed. Bowerman, Reich and Wood were elected a committee on literature; Phillips and Reich a committee on ways and means. An auditing committee for the campaign was also elected. The committe on literature was ordered to have printed 100,00 cards having the catoon, "The Man Who Will Never Be a Socialist."

Financial report: Expenses, $2.40; cash on hand, $87.70; received since last meeting, $70.70.

FREE SPEECH IN OHIO.

Comrade F. G. Strickland, the state organizer of Ohio, was recently arrested for the heinous crime of speaking on the street of Cleveland at high noon. Comrade Strickland was speaking on the street in a place known as "the square" at noon hour. He was arrested for speaking without a permit, and taken to jail where was was locked up with the common drunks for one-half hour, although bail was offered immediately. The trial was taken up on the 25th inst., and was finally postponed until August 1, the prosecution apparently fearing to push the case while public feeling was running so high.

At the next meeting of the Cleveland City Council, held July 28, a resolution was carried to "instruct the director of law to report to the council by what authority of law any city official has the right or authority to grant permits to speak on the west side of the square, and if they have such authority what steps are necessary to forever prohibit their issuing the same hereafter." In the discussion following one of the councilmen said: "Street speaking like that heard during the last few days breeds anarchy." Comrade Strickland has been speaking there for some time and has not been molested up till this time. He was doing excellent work and his meetings were increasing daily. In the council chamber it was a noticeable fact that the Johnson crowd did not raise a single protest against the passage of the resolution. We are still holding meetings on the square and at the present time we will not ask for any permits. W. G. C.

GRAND OUTING FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

OF THE

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY,

ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1902,

Beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

AT LIBERTY PARK, GLENDALE, L. I.

Price Bowling, Singing, Dancing and Amusements of every description.

ADMISSION FREE. THE COMMITTEE.

All Cars and the „L" Road going to Ridgewood transfer to Cypress Hills Cars — leave Car at Cooper Avenue.

EXCURSION OF LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY SOCIALIST PARTY

—ON—

Sunday, Aug. 24, 1902, to Empire Grove on the Hudson River.

Two Barges will leave Morris Street, Jersey City, 8:45, and Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, 9:15 a. m. sharp. Tickets, 25 cents each, in advance; at Pier, 50 cents. Children under twelve years free passage.

MONTANA CONVENTION.

The Socialist Party of Montana assembled in State Convention at Bozeman on July 28. A clear-cut platform was adopted and the following ticket was put in the field:

For Congress—George B. Sproule, Helena, photographer.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—W. D. Cameron, placer miner, of Chico.

The two candidates make a full state ticket.

J. F. Fox, of Butte, was elected National Committeeman, and Alexander Freeman, of Bozeman, State Chairman.

The following State Committee was elected: P. J. Cooney, Butte; Wm. Dick, Aldridge; W. D. Cameron, Chico; J. D. Graham, Livingston; G. B. Sproule, Helena; G. Cameron, Clancy; J. J. Duham, Great Falls.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party can never recognize, join, fuse, or entangle itself in any way with any other political party, and

"Resolved, That any candidate on a Socialist ticket must refuse the endorsement of any other party, because it insinuates an acceptance of their platform, and

"Resolved, That we direct the locals to at once expel any member who dares to propose compromise and fusion."

THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM.

Fellow-Workers:—The reconstruction of Brooklyn's Temple of Labor is now progressing favorably, but to complete the same the sum of $28,000 is still necessary. We therefore urge you to take note of the following, and hope you will take favorable action:

At a general meeting of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association and with permission of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, a motion was passed to issue second mortgage bonds at $5 each to the amount of $20,000 on the property located at 949–957 Willoughby avenue. These bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. The object of having the bonds at but $5 each was to enable every worker or labor organization to procure one or more of them. These bonds will be repaid immediately, in case this should be necessary. These bonds mature in ten years, and provisions have been made by which a certain share of them, to be decided by drawing, shall be repaid each year. The investment is a profitable one, as the interest is fully as high if not higher, than that paid at most banks. There is also absolutely no risk that those purchasing bonds may suffer any loss, as the property, after the completion of the building will represent a market value of at least $130,000. The first mortgage amounts to $60,000, and the second mortgage is limited to $20,000, leaving a clear balance of $50,000. This sum should be sufficient security to guarantee the repayment of the bonds. If any members of your organization wish to purchase bonds they can do so by payments of $1 each, the bonds to be delivered after the $5 have been paid up.

There is hardly any necessity for an explanation of the aims and objects of Brooklyn's Temple of Labor. It has to depend almost wholly on the workers for its maintenance, and we therefore urge you to buy as many of the bonds as you can, and also to request your members to do the same. Should you wish to make a donation instead, we can assure you that the same will be thankfully received.

All correspondence or payments relative to bonds can be addressed to Jos. Kalsch, Financial Secretary, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949–957 Willoughby avenue. All other correspondence can be sent to the Finance Committee or the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Hoping to receive your support, and an answer at your earliest opportunity, we remain, Fraternally yours,

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE BUILDING FUND.

THE HEIRS OF ALL THE EARTH.

From street and square, from hill and glen,
Of this vast world beyond my door,
I hear the tread of marching men,
The patient armies of the poor.

The halo of the city's lamps
Hangs a vast torchlight in the air,
I watch it through the evening damps;
The masters of the world are there.

Not ermine clad, nor clothed in state,
Their title deeds not yet made plain;
But walking early, toiling late,
The heirs of all the earth remain.

Some day by laws as fixed and fair
As guide the planets in their sweep,
The children of each outcast heir
The harvest fruits of time shall reap.

The peasant's brain shall yet be wise,
The untamed pulse beat calm and still.
The blind shall see, the lowly rise,
And work in peace time's wondrous law.

Some day without a trumpet's call,
This news shall o'er the earth be blown;
The heritage comes back to all;
The myriad monarchs take their own.

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

—It must be very comforting to the workingmen who have won shorter hours or more pay by means of a hard strike to hear Mark Hanna credited with bringing them all of this prosperity.—Chicago Socialist.

—To be sure, to be sure, the pauper labor of Cuba must not be allowed to compete with the free labor of nine-year-old boys on the Michigan beet farms.—Detroit Free Press.

SCHOOL Every SOCIALIST worker and everyone else who cares to understand SOCIALISM and be able to explain it to others, should join the 1,200 Comrades who are taking the Correspondence Course with Walter Thomas Mills. Send 5 cents in STAMPS and get a copy of his Syllabus, specially on "What is Socialism?" together with full particulars about the School. You may commence at any time. Address him for the month of August, General Delivery, Seattle, Wash. For the month of September, Denver, Colo.

R·I·PANS

The simplest remedy for indigestions, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tabules. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for the many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker. New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave.
257 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
229 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building)
7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

Local New York Social Democratic Party. Picnic Conference.

Delegates are urgently requested to attend a meeting of the Picnic Conference on Tuesday at 8 P. M., August 12, 1902 at 64 E. 4 St. to make necessary arrangements for Picnic, post poned from June 29 to September 7, 1902.
Secretary.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
59 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars and Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERNATIONAL SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.
BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."
With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.
A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.
"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 35c.; 25 for 80c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 250 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.
SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an Illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months, one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand," 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by Ben. Hanford	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGrady	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. Gaylord Wilshire	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by Algernon Lee	3 Cents
The Proletariat by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Jos Harriman. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Fred'k Engels	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. Engels	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. U. Stone	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft	10 Cents
The Adventures of John McCue—Socialist	50 Cents
The Religion of Capital by Paul Lafargue	10 Cents
Social Effect of Machinery by Frank W. Colton	
Where we stand by John Spargo	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators to the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year. Address SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" ..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth $3.00
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons ..... 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth ..... $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford ..... 25c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady. ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition, New york, Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 558 pages. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages ..... $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo ..... 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ..... 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England

A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS

That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 cash or $1 a month five months makes you joint-owner in our business with the right to books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Paper	.25	.15
Blanchard's Life of Serr. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Haitin Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.30
Lord's Feeling of Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.10
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.15	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.15	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.25	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. For 100, assorted	5.00	1.50
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS.

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,

a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.

Address,

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill.

AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER. Subscription $1 per year, in advance. HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.

Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD, 233 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 231 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Hull House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Krankea- und Sterbe-Kasse der Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 132 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $3.00 and $2.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.; Auburn, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.; New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.; Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lasers, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO.

Exploitation Explained—How Men Who Don't Work Get the Wealth Produced by the Men Who Do Work—The Workings of the Wage System and the Way Out.

BY BEN HANFORD.

(Will be immediately issued as a campaign leaflet.)

There are about two hundred thousand persons employed in the boot and shoe industry in the United States. Let these persons be organized to the last man, woman, and child, and, though they will thereby be able to accomplish some things, or even great things, there is a point at which their control over their own lives and destinies must cease. Through effective organization they can say that when employed they will not work longer than a certain number of hours per day, and that for those hours they shall receive a certain price. The hours may be short and the price high, but purely as a trade union that is the limit of their powers at their maximum of possible success. Having fixed the hours of labor and the price to be paid for their labor, there is left an all-important thing which they cannot control. THEY CANNOT PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH EMPLOYMENT. THEY CANNOT MAKE THE BOSS EMPLOY ALL OF THEM. Let the hours of labor be ever so short, let the wage be ever so high, there will be shoemakers who will get no wage, for there will be shoemakers who have no work.

BENEFITS AND LIMITATIONS OF TRADE UNIONISM.

"But," say some, "given that complete organization of our craft, we can secure work for the unemployed by making hours constantly shorter, and constantly raising the scale of wages, so that even at the shortest hours the wages received will support the worker in comfort." Vain hope. When the hours of labor are so low and the wages of labor are so high that PROFIT CEASES at that instant PRODUCTION CEASES; and when production ceases, when our shoe factory is closed, the shoemaker has no work at any hours or for any price. The shoemaker must learn that in a society where one man or a group of men owns the shoe factories, the shoemaking machinery, and the materials of which shoes are made, such owners of the means of producing shoes allow those forces to be set in operation only when their operation will produce profit. The object of the owner of the shoe factory is not primarily to produce shoes, but to produce shoes to be sold at a profit. His main purpose, his great purpose, his only purpose, is to get profits. Therefore, when the trade union is strong enough to reduce hours and raise wages to a point where the capitalist class no longer get profits, the capitalist class, through their powers as OWNERS of the means of production (of employment), shut up the factory until such time as the working class will consent to resume their toil in the shop or mill or factory or printing office at a working day of such length and for a wage of such magnitude as will leave the capitalist employer a profit. The purely economic trade union may, and generally does, affect the rate of the employer's profit; but where the means of production are owned by others than those who use them, those owners must have a profit for the use of such means of production, otherwise they remain unused; and when the means of production of wealth are unused the workers are either starving or awaiting starvation—they are either out on strike, locked out, or laid off. When the distresses and necessities of the unemployed have reached a point so acute as to be unbearable, inevitably they again go to work for the employer at such hours and wages as will leave him a profit—such of them as survive and such of them as he will take back. For some have died of their wants unsupplied, and of the others the employer will not take them all, leaving some to become tramps, and forcing others eventually to become scabs.

While, as stated above, the most perfect trade union does not do all that is necessary for the welfare of its members, those things which it can and does do are not to be belittled. It can and generally does reduce the rate of profit received by the employer by securing higher wages for its members than they would otherwise get. It can and generally does reduce the hours of labor and raise the standard of living. Further, and of high importance, it teaches the workers to organize. But while recognizing the good accomplished by the trade union, every time you see an unemployed shoemaker you must see the shortcomings of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union; every time you meet an unemployed printer you must recognize the limitation to the powers of the Typographical Union; every time you meet an unemployed cigarmaker you must recognize that the Cigarmakers' Union has a boundary to its efficiency; every time you meet an unemployed man of a skilled trade or an unskilled laborer, do not forget that there is one thing of prime importance that the purely economic trade union at the very height of its power cannot accomplish—it cannot make the employer employ ALL the workers.

HOW TO SPEND $5,000 A YEAR AND KEEP IT.

Consider for a moment on what production in our present society depends. Here is a man who has a hundred thousand dollars. We will not ask where he got it. Probably that would be a long tale of robbery, rent, and profit. We will allow that our man with the hundred thousand is in possession of his own. Now, if our man lives at the rate of five thousand dollars a year, and does no work by which he receives an income from any source, but each year he takes his five thousand out of his original hundred thousand dollars, at the end of twenty years he will be broke. Of course, that is not to his liking. He wants to spend five thousand a year on his living all right, but at the end of twenty years he wants to have his hundred thousand, or, should he die, he wants his children to have it. In short and in long, HE WANTS TO SPEND HIS HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AND ALSO TO KEEP IT. And our present society is so arranged and organized that HE CAN DO THAT VERY THING. How? Simply by turning his hundred thousand dollars into capital. By turning it into the means of production. For instance, by buying with it a shoe factory, machinery, etc. Having placed his hundred thousand dollars in the shoe industry, one thing yet remains to be done. The cutting machines will not run themselves; neither will the lasting, sewing, soling, and trimming machines, nor will leather make itself into shoes. If his money, now turned into shoemaking materials and machinery, is let alone, it will be worse for him than if he had spent his five thousand a year out of his original hundred thousand, for idle machinery will eat itself up quicker than idle money. To accomplish his purpose of spending five thousand a year and still keeping his original hundred thousand, one more thing is necessary. Labor power must be applied to his shoemaking machines and materials. There are idle shoemakers in plenty. Our Man has selected a superintendent of his shoe factory (or he may have bought it through a broker and never even have seen the factory or its superintendent), and told him to go ahead and "make money." Our Man himself has probably gone to Europe. The superintendent tells the shoemakers to go to work at a wage which leaves Our Man a profit on their labor. These shoemakers have no means of employing themselves. They are not the possessors of shoemaking materials and machinery. They MUST work or starve.

Therefore the lasters and cutters and stitchers and trimmers go to work and use and operate Our Man's hundred thousand dollar shoemaking plant, receiving for their labor a wage which leaves Our Man his five thousand dollars a year in profits. Our Man will tell you that HE PAYS these workmen for their services. The workmen themselves will tell you that Our Man PAYS their wages. In reality nothing of the sort takes place. THE WORKERS PAY OUR MAN FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF WORKING. That's where he gets his five thousand a year. Their wages are simply a PART of the value OF THEIR OWN PRODUCT. Those shoemakers go into the factory of Our Man and for the privilege of using his means of production they first make a pair of shoes for him, then they make a pair of shoes for the landlord, and last they make a pair of shoes for which they are paid. Every time they make three pairs of shoes they are paid only for the labor power which makes one pair. As with our shoemaker, so with the printer. First he sets a line of type for the employer, then he sets a line for the landlord, and for the labor of setting the third or fourth line he receives pay. Likewise with the cigarmaker; first he makes a cigar for the capitalist, then one for the landlord, and for the making of the next cigar he is paid. Then he starts all over again—one for the boss, one for the landlord, one for himself; one for the boss, one for the landlord, one for himself. So on. And all you workingmen are in the same boat. You work an hour for your boss, an hour for your landlord, and for the next hour's work you are paid—this if you are lucky enough to have a boss and a job.

Oftentimes the employer and the landlord are the same person. Both are exploiters and robbers of the working class, and they only differ from one another in color, not in essence. Our Man with the hundred thousand might have put it into land and charged workingmen for the privilege of living on the earth, instead of putting his money into a shoe factory and charging them for the privilege of working. In the one case he would leave his property in the hands of a real estate agent, and in the other he leaves it in the hands of a superintendent. Our Man gets his five thousand a year without working for it, and can if he likes spend his five thousand a year and still at the end of each year have as much as he had at the beginning. In fact it is most fortunate for the workers when he does spend his "income." For if he does not spend it, they must next year produce a profit on that profit.

Now, can't you union men see the CAUSE of this exploitation of your fellows? Don't you see that man out of work? Don't you see that he is out of work because he lacks the means with which to work? If he had the means to employ himself and keep all that his labor produced, he would not agree to give five thousand dollars a year (5 per cent. on $100,000) to that employer. He would keep that five thousand. "But," say you, "he would do the same with it that this fellow does." To be sure he would—if you allow him. But you need not allow it, and you can stop this fellow from doing it.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.

How? First recognize that the reason a man can rob producers is because of the character of and private property in the means of production. They are vast, they are costly, they are greater than any one man can produce alone or operate unaided. In the days when shovels and sickles, the cobblers kit, the hand press, and the ox-cart were the principal means for the production and transportation of wealth any one man could own and operate the instruments of production in almost any trade. At that time to make one man yield to another the product of his labor he must be a chattel slave or a serf. But as the spade gives place to the steam plow; the sickle to the self-binder, reaper and thresher; the cobbler's kit to the costly cutting, sewing, and soling machinery of the shoe factory; the hundred-dollar hand press to the fifty-thousand-dollar perfecting press and three-thousand-dollar type setting machine; and the ox-cart to the steam railway; the means of production become too large, costly, and complicated for one man to produce or operate. In brief, THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION BECOME SOCIAL. And as the means of production have become social in character, in their production and operation, so THEY SHOULD BECOME SOCIAL IN OWNERSHIP. We should own them socially, collectively. To stop Our Man from getting his five thousand a year for doing nothing but OWNING THINGS, WE SHOULD NOT ALLOW HIM TO OWN THOSE THINGS. To make sure that those others who now turn over to him his five thousand annually shall not do as he does when they themselves get the five thousand they produce, we must not allow ANY INDIVIDUAL to own those things. We must have social ownership of the means whereby we produce wealth; that is, we must have Socialism. A man should no more be allowed to have private property in a shoe factory or a coal mine than in the postoffice; he should no more be allowed to have private property in a street railway than in the street itself. When he has no private property in these things he cannot exploit or extort an income from those who use these things.

All this would be vastly intricate, say you. Not comparably as intricate as the postoffice or the public highway system of the country. We have no trouble with either of these except where they come in contact with great "business" interests, such as the private owners of the railroads and the contractors—fellows like Our Man, only some of them have a hundred million to his one hundred thousand. We are all owners of the postoffice; we all have a share of stock in it; but we cannot sell or dispose of our share. So it should be with productive industries.

Intricate? Is it conceivably as intricate as the haphazard, accidental, anarchistic method that we have today, where we leave the raising of wheat, cotton, and beef, the food, raiment and shelter on which our very life depends, to individual interest or caprice? Is it possible that a society that trusts itself to maintain a police force and a fire department to protect individuals and preserve wealth, dare not enter upon the social ownership of the means to produce the necessaries of its existence?

HOW TO DO IT.

How to bring Socialism about? As said in the beginning, there are about 200,000 of our boot and shoemakers in the country. There are about 150,000 persons engaged in the printing industries in the United States. The men of these trades can do something for themselves by themselves, but not much. There are over 100,000 cigar and tobacco workers; like the printers and shoemakers, their powers are limited. There more than a million men in the employment of the railway and telegraph companies; look at their low wages and long hours of labor, and it is easy to see that even that great number are far from having the power and influence that they should have over their own means of livelihood. There are more than a million men in the building trades; they have done much for themselves through organization—more than any other large group of workers; but when we note the precarious character of their employment, many idle for half the year, it is clearly seen that their relatively high wages and short hours are far from a truly prosperous condition for workingmen.

But is there then no hope? Is there no side to the shield save that which says failure.

Yes, there is. But we must understand the causes of past failures to know the means of future success. There is a path which leads to victory.

If these 200,000 boot and shoe workers and 150,000 printers will really and truly unite with those 100,000 tobacco workers; if the 1,000,000 railroad employees will unite with all three; if the 1,200,000 men of the building trades will unite with the others; and if the iron and steel workers, the miners, the wood workers, the shipbuilders, the brewers, the cotton mill operatives, and the granite cutters—if the whole working class would unite, what power is there in the world to oppose us, much less defeat us? Unite, not only in the economic fight, which still leaves many men without a job, no matter what the hours or wages for those who get work; but UNITE IN THE POLITICAL FIELD, UNITE AT THE BALLOT BOX.

Difficult, you say. Right difficult it is, but not impossible. It does not depend on any one of us, nor on any small group of us, though every one of us can do much to bring it to pass. We will not unite politically in obedience to the pesuasive powers of any man or men, though those may have their influence. We will unite because the laws of capitalism say to us: "UNITE OR PERISH."

VOTE FOR YOUR OWN CLARS.

In this year when the Republican party is furthering territorial expansion abroad, while it curtails our liberties at home; when the Democratic party cries out in protest, but lacks the intelligence to progress; when both parties have shown their enmity to the working class with increasing child labor in the mills of the Democratic South and more infamous injunctions in the Republican North; in this year when the Republican party is so drunk with power that it takes pride in its infamy, and the Democratic party is so stupidly incompetent that it sets its face to the past and reaction—under these conditions it is not to be doubted that the working class, and especially that part of it organized in trade unions, will awake to its duties and opportunities and begin its march on capitalism under the banner of Socialism and the Social-Democratic Party.

Workingmen and union men, go forward with your work of organization. So far as possible, get every man to join the union of his trade, and do not neglect to organize the man without a trade. Fight every battle for the best you have in you. In every battle, great or small, let each member of the working class fight for every other member of his class. The fact that a man is in your class and is fighting your enemy, the capitalist class, is enough to enlist your good will. You need no other reason.

But in all these economic battles, whether with you rests victory or defeat, keep your eye on the political power. Make up your mind that as workingmen and Socialists you are going to capture every public office—aldermen, state assemblymen and state senators and governor; United States congressmen and senators and president; justices of the peace, police magistrates, state judges and United States judges.

ALL the public powers are yours if you see fit to take them. YOU HAVE THE VOTES. Use those votes to secure to your class the law-making power, the law-judging power, and the law-executing power. Having done that, your officials will take from Our Man and every other man his means of getting five thousand a year without working for it. Having done that, your officials will see to it that you and every one of you shall have an opportunity to work; and that, having worked, you shall receive therefor the full product of your labor, which is three times as much as you get now, and which can be secured in one-quarter of the hours you work now—if you are so fortunate as to have work.

WHAT THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WOULD DO.

This question of wages and the unemployed will never be solved until the working class are in possession of the powers of government. Once they have those powers, all will be well with them. Granted the government is in the hands of the working class, the unemployed will be given work by the city, state, or nation. Granted the government is in the hands of the working class, the man who locks out his employees will find that a Socialist legislature will pass a law confiscating his factory and making it public property; a Socialist judge will declare the law constitutional; and a Socialist governor and Socialist sheriffs will carry the law into effect. That employer would never go into that factory again except to do productive work on the same basis as the other workers. Socialist officials would simply say that if the capitalist could not run industry without lockouts, society could. If there was a strike, the Socialist government would pursue the same course—confiscate the employer's means of production. Socialist officials would simply say that if the capitalist could not carry on industry without strikes, society could. In the case of a shut-down—the employer ceases to be employer. He no longer employs men in production. And when he stops production society should step in and carry it on, and to do this it would abolish the capitalist's private property in the means of production, and make it social property. There is no half-way measure which can deal with this matter. The only cure for the ills which afflict the working class is to change the private ownership of the means of production to social ownership.

That can only be done through the capture by the working class of the powers of government. To you workingmen, that is the supreme issue in this country to-day. It will require great effort on your part, heroic sacrifice on the part of many. But you have the strength to make the effort and the courage and virtue to make the sacrifices. You will do both. How soon? The time also rests with you. Your path to triumph leads to the ballot box. Now is the time to start. In this coming campaign if a man tells you that the Republican party is your friend tell him the facts prove his words to be false. If a man tells you the Democratic party is your friend, tell him history proves the contrary. If either a Democrat or a Republican tells you he is your friend, tell him you are glad to hear it, and if he is indeed your friend he must VOTE YOUR TICKET—while God lives or time lasts you will never again vote his.

The working class, may it ever be right; right or wrong, the working class.

AGITATION IN OHIO.

The Ohio State Committee of the Socialist Party have made arrangements to place Comrades John Glickert and Joseph Jasin of Cincinnati in the field on an organizing and agitation tour. The two comrades will do "team work" in both hall and street speaking and will be able to materially assist the movement, not only as speakers, but in visiting and re-assuring delinquent party members, soliciting new members, and organizing new Socialist locals where none exist. The State Committee will furnish some large bills advertising their coming and containing a challenge in large scare letters in order to attract the curious. These will be sent free and can be put in windows, on fences, and all conspicuous places. They are provided with blank spaces to fill in the time and place of the meeting.

The State Secretary gives the following suggestions for meetings, which will be equally valuable to Socialists in other states:

Decide to hold a meeting, then boom it. Talk it everywhere. Put up the bills. Get a piece in the local papers and especially the labor paper, if there is one. Go before the trade unions and announce it in full. Select a good place to hold meeting where it is light enough to see the speakers. Get as public a place as possible. If not light enough arrange to have a torchlight. Arrange to have a box handy to stand on. Put up a sign two or three days previous to meeting, if possible, saying, "Public Speaking Here To-night," etc. Get the people interested. Don't be ashamed to be a Socialist. The conditions are now ripe for our propaganda, and they are being turned out by the thousands everywhere. Always have some of the comrades to ask the speakers some pertinent questions, which will bring out the desired points. ENCOURAGE THE SPEAKERS. When they make a good point LET THEM KNOW IT. This will help them wonderfully. Agitation meetings are held with a view to converting uninterested people and non-Socialists. Therefore the comrades should see that the meeting is a success. Give every one present a piece of literature such as a leaflet, platform, constitution, etc. It costs money to hold meetings and tour speakers and there should be some real results for the energy expended. This will be noticed if you make the meeting a success. Don't leave it all to a committee. Let everybody push the distribution of literature and hold agitation meetings.

—The competitive system offers a standing reward for robbery, bribery, lying and cheating, in every conceivable manner.—Exchange.

—If you dare not say what you think, soon you will dare say what you do not think.—Theodore Parker.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OHIO COMRADES.

DAYTON, O., July 29.—All comrades in Ohio are requested to note the following information and instructions:

The following counties have reported to this office that they have placed a county ticket in the field and giving list of nominees: Clark County, embracing Local Springfield; Summit County, embracing Local Akron; Cuyahoga County, embracing Local Cleveland; Hamilton County, embracing Local Cincinnati; Richland County, embracing Locals Mansfield and Lexington; Montgomery County, embracing Local Dayton; Ashtabula County, embracing Locals Ashtabula and Conneaut—seven in all.

The following have reported for their respective congressional districts, giving the nominee for Congress: First District, embracing a part of Hamilton County, and requiring 455 signatures on petitions; Second District, embracing a part of Hamilton County, and requiring 517 signatures; Third District, embracing Montgomery, Preble, and Butler Counties, with Local Dayton, and requiring 581 signatures; Thirteenth District, embracing Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wyandot Counties, with Local's Tiffin, Bucyrus, Fremont, and Fostoria, and requiring 529 signatures; Nineteenth District, embracing Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit, and Trumbull Counties, with Locals Akron, Warren, Ashtabula, and Conneaut, and requiring 548 signatures; Twenty-first District, embracing a part of Cuyahoga County, with Local Cleveland, and requiring 520 signatures; Seventh District, embracing Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami, and Pickaway Counties, with Local Springfield, and requiring 455 signatures.

If any other counties or congressional districts have placed a ticket in the field they have not advised us and should do so at once. We are now supplied with all the necessary election statistics and any information can be obtained from here. Those who have not yet copies of the election laws, and who need them, should send a postal request to the Secretary of State, Columbus, Ohio. Remember that the Garfield laws have been repealed unconditionally, and it is no longer necessary to file statements of expense of either the candidates or the treasurer of the campaign committee. The "Garfield Corrupt Practise Laws" are repealed in their entirety.

To place a county ticket in the field it is necessary for the Socialists of the county to meet together and nominate a candidate for each office to be filled at the coming election. Then it is necessary to have at least three hundred signatures to the county nomination papers. They have then to be filed with the Deputy State Supervisors of Election of your county, not less than twenty days before election. The State Committee will furnish you the blank petitions to circulate for signatures. We will also furnish any information desired relative to the election laws and the work.

We want to stop having to petition to have our ticket placed upon the ballot, and the only way to do it is for the comrades throughout the state to hustle this time and get the required number of votes. If they put up local tickets and circulate literature and hold agitation meetings it will be easily done. WE MUST DO IT.

We believe that the comrades of the following counties should put up county tickets and then push the propaganda in their counties until election, so as to assist in getting official standing as a party this time: Seneca County, with Locals Tiffin and Fostoria; Scioto County, with Local Portsmouth; Trumbull County, with Local Warren; Sandusky County, with Local Fremont and other comrades at Bellevue; Lucas County, with Local Toledo; Crawford County, with Local Bucyrus and many outside comrades; Stark County, with Locals Massillon and Canton, also outside comrades; Muskingum County, with Local Zanesville; Delaware County, with Local Delaware and outside comrades; Hardin County, with Local Kenton; Logan County, with Local Bellefontaine; Jefferson County, with Local Toronto; Fulton County, with Local Wauseon; Williams County, with Local Edgerton; Hancock County, with Local Findlay; Greene County, with Local Xenia.

If these comrades will get together and place a ticket in the field, we will help them all possible; and those who have not learned as yet how to carry on the legal part of the work we will assist. Call a convention and put up the men; then put out the petitions; and soon you will be finished and ready to push their candidacy for the position.

We would like to see the comrades in the following districts place a candidate for congressman in the field:

Fifth District; embraces counties of Putnam, Paulding, Henry, Defiance, Williams, and Van Wert; needs 421 signatures; Locals Edgerton and Continental in district. Address, Dr. D. M. Knisely, Secretary; Owen Donaldson, Continental.

Sixth District; embraces Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland, and Warren Counties; needs 455 signatures; Local Xenia in district. Address Harry L. Arnold, Xenia.

Eighth District; embraces Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, and Union Counties; needs 484 signatures; Locals Delaware, Findlay, Kenton, and Bellfontaine in district. Address secretaries as follows: A. Bayerlein, Delaware; D. S. Prentice, Findlay; A. J. Smith, Kenton; L. A. Poliquin, 210 N. Park street, Bellefontaine.

Ninth District; embraces Lucas, Fulton, Ottawa, and Wood Counties; needs 573 signatures; Locals Wauseon and Toledo in district. Address, D. W. Raymond, Wauseon; J. W. Quill, 1846 Ontario street, Toledo.

Tenth District; embraces Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, and Scioto Counties; needs 437 signatures; Local Portsmouth in district. Address, Albert Hales, Box 388.

Fourteenth District; embraces Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow, and Richland Counties; needs 533 signatures; Locals Lexington and Mansfield in district. Address, G. P. Maxwell, Lexington; A. J. Storck, 224 E. First street, Mansfield.

Fifteenth District; embraces Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Washington Counties; needs 442 signatures; Local Zanesville in district. Address, E. Downerd, Zanesville.

Sixteenth District; embraces Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson, and Monroe Counties; needs 408 signatures; Local Toronto in district. Address, H. E. Yingst, Toronto.

Eighteenth District; embraces Columbania, Mahoning, and Stark Counties; needs 577 signatures; Locals Salineville, Massillon, Youngstown, and Canton in district. Address, Wm. A. Savage, Salineville; Nick Weltlick, 38 Henry street, Massillon; Jacob Karper, 2221 Winfield avenue, Canton; G. C. Hamilton, 332 E. Raymer street, Youngstown.

Twentieth District; embraces part of Cuyahoga, Lake, and Medina Counties; needs 498 signatures; Locals Cleveland and Painesville in district. Address, W. B. Slusser, 44 Arlington street, Cleveland; A. N. Anderson, Painesville.

In the congressional districts where but one local exists, the local can put up their county and congressional ticket at the same time, but will have to circulate two different sets of petitions for signatures.

Every county and district has a good many comrades who are outside of the party organization, but who will collect signatures for the petitions. After the comrades have the ticket named they can receive the list of workers that we have here and then have them assist in the work of getting signatures.

In the congressional districts where more than one local exists, they should correspond and arrange to meet and name a congressional candidate. All members of the party residing in the district should have a voice in the selection of a nominee. Those districts that have nominated have put up the best men available, and we hope to cast the strongest vote this year ever recorded in the state for Socialism.

Congressional conventions should elect an organizer for the district who can work in conjunction with the state Local Quorum when necessary.

The comrades ought to get into closer touch with each other. Find out where the locals are in your district. Find out where the unattached comrades are. Correspond with them. Attend each other's meetings. Do all you can to become more thoroughly acquainted and understand each other. Much good will result therefrom. Ask for any other information.

Address, W. G. Critchlow, State Secretary, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton.

W. G. C.

ORGANIZER CALDWELL IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, August 3.—State Organizer Caldwell has addressed meetings during the past week in Hartford, Meriden, Middletown, Willimantic, Putnam, and Norwich.

Monday noon he held an open-air meeting at the shop of the Pratt Whitney Company, in Hartford. Tuesday evening a good meeting was held at town hall in Meriden. Comrade Charles Ufert, of Hoboken, who was on his way to Boston and who spoke Monday evening on New Haven Green, assisted at the Meriden meeting. A challenge to debate had been sent to a Democratic lawyer, but he failed to appear.

On Wednesday Caldwell went to Middletown, arriving late in the afternoon as he was obliged to stop in New Haven to lay in another supply of literature. A band concert was being held on the main street, and when it was finished Caldwell took the stand and held the crowd. Nearly all the stock of books was sold at this meeting.

Thursday in Willimantic there was an audience of five hundred people and the remainder of the books were sold and several subscriptions to The Worker taken.

At the meeting held Friday evening in Putnam, a bartender of a saloon across the street from the speaker was irritated by some of his remarks and replied by throwing eggs at the speaker. As he was not a good shot the missiles struck among the crowd, who chased him into his dispensary. The speaker continued without any further disturbance being made. Several subscriptions to The Worker and "Wilshire's Magazine" were taken at this meeting. These last three meetings were held in towns which have not been visited by Socialist agitators since 1898.

The Saturday evening meeting was held in Franklin Square, Norwich. The passing street cars and a patent medicine fakir disturbed the meeting somewhat, but a number of books were sold and two applications for membership and several subscriptions to The Worker were taken.

Comrade Caldwell's work thus far has not resulted in adding any new locals to our party. As most of his meetings were held where there were no locals of the Socialist Party have been in places where no Socialist agitator has been for many years, it was not to be expected that organization could be effected at once. Applications for charters were taken in Windsor Locks and South Manchester, and in the latter place a local will soon be formed.

Branches have so far not responded to the call for funds to continue this agitation, and practically the whole expenses has been paid by the State Committee. Send in contributions, comrades, so that we can continue the work.

For State Committee,

W. E. WHITE.

CAR WORKERS' UNION.

The car workers employed by the New York Central in this city have formed a union known as Melrose Local No. 47 of the International Association of Car Workers. The local started with but few members, many being afraid to join; but it is growing rapidly, having now about a hundred members. Charles Barkhausen is President and J. Mapson, Secretary. The union meets on the second and fourth Friday evening of each month at the Clubhouse, 3300 Third avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street.

It is significant that immediately after the organization of the union, though very few had yet joined it, the company raised the wages of the car cleaners. As the organization grows stronger other gains may be expected.

The car workers have great need of organization, as their hours of labor and their wages are worse than those of many other trades.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a politcal party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extortions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

—The reform that appeals to the capitalist is one that will not take any money out of his pocket.—Williamsport Statesman.

—There can be no peace on earth until there is industrial peace and there can be no industrial peace under the wage system.—Canadian Socialist.

—Give this paper to you neighbor and ask him to subscribe.

—The man who lets his boss know that he is afraid of him puts himself at the mercy of the boss.

Great Mistakes. YOU WILL make one if you purchase a Watch or article of good jewelry before reading our illustrated catalogue describing our new Factory to Pocket way of doing business.
W. F. DOLL MFG. CO.,
175 Broadway, New York.
Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 20. NEW YORK, AUGUST 17, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Socialist Activity in the Strike State.

Great Enthusiasm Throughout the Strike Field.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Regular meeting of the State Committee held on above date, Comrade Slick in the chair.

Charters were granted to the following locals: Luzerne County Committee, Nanticoke, Plymouth and Avoca, Luzerne County; Jackson, Schuylkill County; Mauch Chunk and Coalport, Carbon County, and Media, Delaware County with a membership of 178. Two ward clubs organized in Mahanoy City with upwards of 200 members.

Financial reports for the month of July and the vote on delegate to the Canadian convention received from nearly all locals. Those not yet reported are requested to do so at the earliest possible date.

Conventions.

In the Fifth Legislative District of Luzerne, J. T. Jenkins has been nominated. Lawrence County Convention held at New Castle, August 2. A complete ticket was nominated as follows: For Assembly, W. I. White and J. L. Bryson; County Treasurer, R. T. McCoy; Prothonotary, Frank Fields; County Commissioners, Clinton Mitchell and Wm. Hughes; County Auditor, John Kaufman; Congressman, George Frethey.

Carbon County Convention was held at Mauch Chunk August 9. Forty-eight delegates were present, every local in the county being represented. Comrade Collins addressed the convention. The following ticket was proposed by the convention subject to the referendum: Congressman, James Hughes; Senator, Edw. McFadden; Assembly, Jerre N. Weller; Judge, Charles Heydrick; Register, James Kennedy; Recorder, James Boyle, W. H. Bond, and W. H. Morse (one to be selected); Commissioners, James Gallagher, Elmer Smoyer, George Evans, and Chas. Baum (two to be selected); County Committee is composed of Elmer Smoyer, chairman; L. G. Roethlein, secretary; Geo. Willingham, Lansford; James Butler, Nesquehoning; F. Knauke, Jr., Mauch Chunk; William Lamb, Lehighton; Wm. Frailly, Tresckow; Robt. E. Fahrman, Hauto, and James Kershaw, Audenried.

The capitalist papers headed their notice of the convention, "Socialists Walk to the Convention," and they told the truth in this instance. Some walked ten and some walked twenty miles. Men of that calibre cannot compromise with capitalism. Clear as the tones of a bell came the declaration of the class struggle from that gathering.

Potter County Convention was held at Coudersport, August 6. The following were nominated: For Congress, Dr. C. A. Reese; for Representative, O. W. Grimm; for Prothonotary, A. E. Berdanier; for Register and Recorder, Jesse Lyman; Commissioners, Silas Stillman and Thomas Moffit; Auditors, Benj. J. King and Stephen White. Comrade J. Floyd Johnson of Coudersport was chosen as chairman of the County Committee. The national platform and the state candidates were endorsed. A number of resolutions were adopted, among them the following: "We, the Socialists of Potter County in convention assembled, believing in the principles promulgated by the members of the Socialist Party the world over, affirm our belief in those principles founded upon the natural law of the universe, and adherence to which will ultimately secure the establishment of justice, the reign of truth and right, and the brotherhood of man. Be it therefore, Resolved, That we realize that wealth belongs to him that creates it and not to the non-producer who exists upon the product of honest toil.

The following conventions will be held on dates named:

Fourth Legislative District of Luzerne, at Martin's Hall, Hazleton, August 19, 2 p. m.

Schuylkill County Convention, Mahanoy City, August 16, at Opera House, 1 p. m. Comrade Collins will attend.

Montgomery County Convention, Royersford, August 16, in the afternoon. Comrade Williams of Reading will be present at the convention and will address a public meeting in the evening.

Agitation.

Comrade Goazion, of Charleroi, reports good prospects of several charters being placed in that vicinity. He will visit California and a number of near by towns and Connellsville within the next two weeks.

Comrade J. C. Frost, Organizer of Delaware County, reports that with the assistance of Comrade Kevan, Smith, Olson and others several charters will be placed in that county in the near future. F. Long spoke at Clifton Heights August 8. Comrade Barnes will speak at Darmby, August 16. In the small towns the stereoptican used by Comrade Frost insures a good audience at every meeting.

The Your comrades are up and doing. Comrade Toole of Baltimore spoke to a large audience in the public square on August 2. The County Committee has arranged a series of meetings, the first one being held at Springet August 9, at which Comrades Lewis, Brady, Kelley and Shay were the speakers. The next meeting will be at Eberton, August 15.

Comrade Barnes spoke at Reading, Sixth and Penn streets, Saturday, August 9, which made the eighth Socialist meeting held in that city during the week. Some fine local talent is being cultivated there a headquarters is maintained and the movement is in splendid shape.

Comrades in the western part of the state are requested to be in readiness to have meetings for Comrades J. W. Slayton, candidate for Governor, and Charles Heydrick, of Erie, between September 3 and 10. They will probably visit Butler, Charleroi, Duquesne, West Newton, Connelsville, Brownsville, Ckeville, Black Lick, and locals in Potter County. Comrades Collins and Moore have visited the following places in the strike district during the week: Inkerman Crossing, Avoca, Nanticoke, Sugar Notch, Plymouth, Warriors Run, Hazleton, Milnersville, Jeddo, Breaker No. 3 and Freeland. The membership of the party in the places visited has nearly doubled in the week, and the old party politicians are beginning to shed very large crocodile tears for the woes of the workers.

A letter from the field says: "It is grand to see Irishmen, Welshmen, Englishmen, Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Russians, Poles, Americans, and all other nationalities fraternizing under the banner of Socialism."

The comrades of Phila. are setting the pace for comrades everywhere in the matter of subscribing and gathering funds for agitation among the miners. Comrades Atkinson, Forbes and Seltzer are meeting with the success their energy and enthusiasm deserves. One comrade had pledged $30, conditional upon $100 being raised by subscription. The committee got the $50, for in the one week they have collected cash amounting to $180.50 and have received weekly pledges amounting to a total of $435. No treasury is immune, be it large or small, from their assaults; no subscription too large to daze them or too small to be ignored; they know what they are working for; they want to secure the halls of Congress as the forum from which to preach Socialism to the nation, by the election of some of our comrades fresh from the mines.

Comrade Moore's vacation is at an end, which ends his work for the present among the mines. Comrade Collins will visit all locals in Schuylkill County this week. Comrade Chas. Ufert, member of the National Committee from New Jersey, will enter the Lackawanna district to-day for a week. Comrade Slick of the State Committee will accompany Comrade Collins for two weeks.

Mother Jones, en route from West Virginia to Wilkes Barre, stopped for an hour in the headquarters last Thursday. She is filled with enthusiasm at the progress being made. She said: "Judge Jackson locks a few people in jail, but thereby clears the vision and brightens the eyes of thousands of the sons of toil. Industrial and political unity is now, and must be, the watch words of the workers; it is imperative that Socialist speakers gather the ripening fruit."

The next we hear from her is in a newspaper report as follows: Mother Jones, speaking [illegible] thousand miners at Plymouth, s[illegible] "We are doing all we can to win this struggle by striking, but if our victory is delayed too long we will, while yet on strike, march in a body to the polls this fall and put our men in power, who will win the strike for us. You have been receiving and obeying in politics the dictates of the coal barons. Are you going to allow this to continue? (Cries of No, No!) Then stand together. Remain firm. We still have a path left—the ballot-box. Don't forget the ballot-box. Beware of false political influences and vote in a body.

Contributions for agitation received as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $278.90; Royersford, $1; Milton Ibach, Biddeford, Me., $1; A. White, Saco, Me., 25c.; Seattle, Mont., 25c.; J. Waldron, Junction City, Cal., $1; Philadelphia Special Committee, Atkinson, Forbes and Seltzer, $86.75; Local Philadelphia, $15; Miss M. E. Oswald, Arlington, N. J., $5; John Geso, Alice Mines, Pa., $3.80; J. Dorkin, New London, $1; Chas. Rieneck, Philadelphia, 50c.; Caroline H. Pemberton, Philadelphia, $5; Textile Union No. 8, Philadelphia, $15; L. Wittenberg, Philadelphia, per Special Committee, $10; total, $425.20.

Send all contributions to J. Edelman, Treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

MINE OWNERS IMPORTING MEN.

Associated Press dispatches from Berlin say that agents representing American railroads that are at present in difficulty with strikers are said to be canvassing the Polish provinces of Prussia and the Slavic districts of Austria for laborers, to whom they offer $2.50 a day and free board. The agents give the impression that the railways would be glad to prolong negotiation with the strikers until able to fill their places with Europeans. According to the Berlin Intelligence Office, these agents are apparently working regardless of the American contract labor law, or they are confident of circumventing the law.

If the mine-owners succeed in importing these men and they raise a disturbance when they find that they were brought over to be scabs working under difficulties and disgrace, then the capitalist press will accuse the strikers of violence.

And when another great mine disaster occurs owing to the mine-owners refusing to go to the expense of making the mine safe, then the capitalists will have another opportunity to blame it on "ignorant foreigners" as they did after the recent Johnstown disaster.

—Labor receives no more consideration than it is in a position to demand and enforce.—Mt. Hope (W. Va.) Independent.

UNION'S MAIL OPENED.

Postmaster Cenral Winks at Rifling of Trade Union Official's Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Mr. Richard Cornelius, president of the Amalgamated Carmen's Union of this city, is in receipt of a letter from Postmaster General Payne which practically sets the seal of approval of the Postal Department upon the action of whomsoever likes to freely open the mail of trade union officials during times of strikes to gather information for the enemy, and, in effect, invites them to do so.

During the recent street car strike detectives in the employ of the company were admitted to the postoffice and given permission to rifle the mail of President Cornelius. This crime is one which, had the mail been James Phelan's or Irving M. Scott's, would have sent the culprits to prison for life, says "The Undercurrent;" but this crime was committed at the instance of a combination of capitalists against an humble trades organization, and hence is no crime—in the opinion of the postal authorities. When Mr. Cornelius demanded an investigation and punishment of the guilty, the investigation was granted, but as high officials were found implicated, he received the following jolly:

Office of
Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., July 5.—Mr. R. Cornelius, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir:

"Replying to your letter of June 21, I beg to advise you that investigation of the matters to which you refer has been had, and the circumstances of which you complain are much to be regretted.

"The department does not see that any good can come from further inquiry regarding the matter, as the officials of the department who were implicated have been censured and cautioned against any recurrence of the conditions of which you complain, and very careful restrictions have been placed guarding the mails from abuse of the privilege heretofore granted to the police in the matter of investigating crimes supposed to have been committed. Very truly yours,

H. C. PAYNE,
Postmaster General."

Which says as plainly as words can say that workingmen have no rights in the eyes of the department, that corporations can do no wrong in the eyes of the department, and that notice is hereby given to any and all who wish inside information concerning the working of a union may do so without fear of punishment.

Mr. Cornelius says: "I tried to find out whether the police department of this city or the Market street railroad was culpable in this matter. It was my purpose to prosecute the men whom Superintendent Cox had charged with this felony. After two months' persistent effort I am still unsuccessful in my effort to find these men. All that I have accomplished is to place the postmaster-general on record as an official utterly indifferent to the consequences of a crime that threatens not only my rights as president of a labor union in San Francisco, but which jeopardizes the rights and liberty of every member of a union in the nation. Under this ruling by the postmaster-general the agents of corporations in any city, against whom their employees may be striking, can tamper with the mail of the leaders as they tampered with mine, assured by the postmaster-general himself that they will not be prosecuted for their felonious action."

PRESS CENSORSHIP BY TEDDY THE STRENUOUS.

The following revelation of the press censorship exercised by President Roosevelt is from the "Fourth Estate," a paper dealing with the affairs of the newspaper world and circulating among publishers and editors:

"The 'New Yorker' says that the President has inaugurated a species of censorship over the newspaper correspondents of the national capital.

"The story is that he has taken personal charge of the censorship bureau and directs its operations himself. To some of the offending writers he addresses personal notes, and others are sent for and interviews requested. The process is about the same in either case.

"The correspondent is advised that it is known to the President that the matter he is sending to his paper or papers is regarded as unfriendly or unfair to the executive, and that if a change is not seen in the tone or coloring of the correspondence the offending person will find the usual courtesies accorded newspaper writers denied or restricted as much as possible.

"The intimation is conveyed in terms understood by the persons favored with this kind of White House attention that those whose names are thus recorded on the blacklist, or 'unfriendly list,' as it is designated by the President, will be discriminated against in the distribution of official news. It is not expressed in so many words, but the unfriendly Indian does not need to have a house fall on him to take the hint."

SUCCESS.

Lives of rich men oft remind us
We the game could also beat,
Leaving colleges behind us
If we'd swindle, lie and cheat.
—Duncan M. Smith.

FOR THE DAILY.

Report of Pledges and Contributions.

The Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association met on Monday, August 11, with Comrade Martin in the chair.

The Secretary reported that the work of interesting trade unions in the conference was progressing and that he was informed of several new unions having elected delegates.

Comrade Butscher was instructed to go to Elizabeth on Friday, August 15, and visit the comrades at their meeting there, and urge their co-operation for the daily.

The Board of Management also decided to publish a miniature edition of "The New York Globe" for distribution among the comrades and trade unionists.

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for $5—$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, $1 on his admission, and the rest within one year.

The second conference of delegates from trade unions and other labor organizations for the establishment of the Socialist and Trade Union newspaper will take place at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Thursday evening, August 14, at 8 p. m. All labor organizations are invited to send two delegates to participate in the deliberations of this body.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to August 11:

Branch 22, W. S. & D. B. Fund, Newark	$50.00
Local Hudson County, N. J., Socialist Party	100.00
J. Wilson, City	3.00
Miss J. Lubin, City	10.00
Geo. Brunswick, City	10.00
Previously acknowledged	6.572.80
Total	$6.745.80
Cash contributions	917.48
Total pledges and contributions	$7,663.28

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

Wm. Mohr, Lawrence, Mass.	$1.00
Peter Frank, Columbus, Ohio.	1.00
L. Zakshevsky, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1.00
Theo. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
W. W. Passage, Brooklyn, N.Y.	8.00
Local Hudson County, N. J.	10.00
H. Goemans, Brooklyn	.50
Al. Kern, Newark	1.00
J. Wilson, City	.25
Miss Mary Levine, Brooklyn	1.00
Previously acknowledged	1.460.55
Total cash received on pledges	$1,485.30

Cash Contributions.

Wolfsgang Bundsman, City	$1.00
C. M. Int. Union 143, Calumet, Mich.	1.00
R. Lissowsky, City	1.00
Br. 2, 20th A. D., Brooklyn	5.00
Andrew Fitten, City	1.00
S. S., West Newton, Pa.	.50
Wm. Lippelt, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
Punch Card 212, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.35
E. H. Vaupel, Cincinnati, O.	1.00
German Branch, Socialist Party Hartford	15.00
Punch Card 330, Jersey City, N. J.	3.00
J. Pavelkowitz, Newark	1.00
Previously acknowledged	887.73
Total	$917.48
Total for week: On pledges, $24.75; contributions, $32.75	57.50
Previously acknowledged	2,348.28
Total cash	$2,405.78

Ben Kaplan was reported last week as having paid 50 cents on his pledge which should be reported as $1.00.

Notes About the Daily.

Cigarmakers' International Union 413 of Calumet, Mich., not being satisfied with sending a contribution to the Socialist Daily Fund, have also forwarded enough money to pay for fifty copies of The Worker per week for three weeks. If every union that received a communication would do likewise they would be doing much to advance the cause of trade unionism by educating their members to be good and true union men every day in the year, including Election Day.

Branch [illegible], of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, located at Newark, N. J., has notified Secretary Butscher of the Publishing Association that at their last meeting it was voted to contribute $50.00 to the Socialist Daily Fund. Good for Branch 22. Don't let this frighten other branches from doing the same thing or going it fifty better if they can. Keep up the work, comrades, and we will have our daily paper out before a year has passed.

The comrades of New York and Brooklyn are asked to wake up and help push the work for the daily to its ultimate conclusion. The outlying towns are beating you and you won't allow that, we are quite sure.

Comrades, those of you who have received punch cards for the Socialist Daily Fund should not neglect to have them promptly filled and returned, with the money, of course, and a demand for another supply. If these cards are properly used many a dollar will be collected for the daily that would not reach the fund in any other way.

Comrade Butscher would be glad to hear from Local Richmond County as to the result of the picnic held some time ago for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund. He hopes the committee will soon be able to make a report and at the same time turn over to the daily fund a good round sum as a result of their efforts.

District Organization.

The district managers are as follows:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

11th.—Geo. Brown, 423 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 402 Grand street.

13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street.

15th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldharth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street.

Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rublnow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark.

Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications should be addressed to the Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

PLEDGE.

To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association,
64 E. Fourth Street, New York City:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $..... to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address.....

MACHINE TO MAKE GLASS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 22.—It was announced to-day that the officials of the American Window Glass Company have laid plans for submission to the directors for the conversion of the present issue of $13,000,000 common stock into second preferred stock and the issuance of a new lot of common stock to be used in securing exclusive rights for the United States in the window glass blowing machine which is owned by officers of the company. The company will be the first producer of machine-made window glass in this country. Those interested say that it is already a certainty that the machine operation will be taken up at many factories of the American Company. It eliminates all the skilled labor up to the flattener. It is expected to cut the cost of production nearly in half, besides making inroads into the markets of the old producers and causing a lowering in the high-priced labor of these interests. Officers of the American company, who now own the window glass blowing machine, refused $10,000,000 to sell the rights.—New York Times.

"It is expected to cut the cost of production in half"—that means that half the workers will lose their jobs and the capitalists' profits will increase. Why? Because of the private ownership of the machine. If the machines were the common property of the people, as Socialists propose, the hours of labor would be cut in half and wages raised instead of men being thrown out of employment.

THRIFTY.

Behold the thrifty congressman!
Though small his pay per year,
By industry and other means
He saves a million clear.
—Appeal to Reason.

TO SPREAD SOCIALISM.

Seize This Great Opportunity for Propaganda!

Striking Miners Eager for Socialist Literature and Speakers.

Comrades and Sympathizers:

Never before in the history of the Socialist movement in America did such a splendid opportunity offer itself to bring home the truths of Socialism to hundreds of thousands of workingmen as in the present coal strike of Pennsylvania. Had we but the necessary funds to put enough speakers and literature in the field, we could perhaps carry every one of the five counties in the strike region. Capitalism has there reached the climax of its development, and has thus itself distinctly drawn the class line between worker and employer. On the one hand is the coal operator, possessing not only the means whereby the miner makes his living, but owning everything in sight—the house in which he dwells, the store where he buys, and even the ground on which he treads; on the other hand is the miner, possessing nothing but the power to work, and forced to be idle and to starve if the operator so orders.

With this glaring demonstration of the almightiness of the capitalist all around about them, and the absolute helplessness of their own position, is it any wonder that they are prepared to listen to the message of Socialism, and to grasp the meaning of the class struggle and of wage-slavery? They listen and are convinced almost as fast as they hear, for their deprivation and the wrongs of capitalist greed in one of its strong citadels has quickened and sharpened their minds for an intelligent grasping of the Socialist teachings. Within the past four weeks, and with the small force of speakers our party could afford, thirty-five locals were organized in the mine regions. The membership of the locals increases with remarkable rapidity, some of them which started with fifty or sixty members having now reached the figure four hundred. These new comrades pledge themselves enthusiastically to support the party not only by working for it, but with finances as soon as they resume their work. Think what an enormous aid this will be in increasing the efficiency of future Socialist propaganda!

It is estimated that the miners will elect three congressmen on the Socialist ticket, even without the further aid of outside speakers. By keeping ten or twelve speakers in the coal field, the entire territory could be covered and our victories repeated in every new district. It takes but the meagre sum of ten dollars a week to keep one speaker in the field. The sum of one hundred and twenty dollars a week is all that is needed to enable us to take full advantage of the unique opportunity offered by the present situation. For the purpose of securing this amount the State Committee of Pennsylvania called two meetings at headquarters, August 3 and 4, where Comrades Collins and Moore, who had been agitating in the coal region, pictured the situation among the miners, the eagerness with which they listened to Socialist speakers and read Socialist literature. The leisure which the miners now have gives our speakers the opportunity to make three or four speeches a day to big sized audiences, and so popular has the Socialist sentiment grown that the miners would listen to no other but Socialist speakers. At the first meeting the undersigned were appointed a committee to devise means of securing the needed funds. One hundred and twenty-five dollars in cash were collected; some two hundred dollars were pledged in lump sums and weekly payments, and we are promised enough to bring the total up to six hundred dollars so far.

Comrades, we have endeavored to make clear to you the position in the strike region. Every extra effort on the part of Socialists and sympathizers at this juncture will bear fruit a hundredfold its ordinary value. Will you neglect this opportunity, or will you help us give such an impetus to our cause as will make Socialism in the United States in the near future a power commensurate with the monster strength of capitalism in our country?

WM. W. ATKINSON,
Chairman.
THOMAS SELTZER,
Treasurer.
S. INNES FORBES,
Secretary.
Miners' Socialist Propaganda Fund Committee.
1022 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The international character of the labor movement is illustrated by the recent action of the Ironmolders' Union of North America in adopting a resolution providing for the recognition of the cards of European members to the extent of allowing their holders to work a sufficient length of time to demonstrate their eligibility for membership in the American union. The convention also decided to have its constitution and ritual printed in languages other than English for the benefit of the foreign element in American cities.

—"Heads we win and tails you loose," is a good way to express the Socialist's confidence. If a strike wins, they rejoice as showing Labor's growing strength and sense of unity. If it loses the worsted laborers have learned a lesson and will do some thinking which will land them in the Socialist camp.—Colorado Chronicle.

OPEN LETTER TO BISHOP QUIGLEY.

By a Catholic Workingman.

The Rt. Rev. Jas. E. Quigley, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—As Secretary of Branch One of the Socialist Party of this city, I take the liberty to notify you that at a recent meeting of our organization the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Socialist organization of Local Toledo place itself upon record condemning Right Rev. Jas. E. Quigley of Buffalo for attempting to array the Catholic Church against Socialism and connecting the church with politics."

I wish to call your attention to the significant fact that, although nearly half of the members of our organization are Catholics, the resolution was adopted unanimously. This would indicate that Catholics, as well as other workingmen and women, are beginning to do their own thinking, and are about through submitting to bossism, whether from ward politician or from pulpit.

If the Socialist Party was being recruited from the more ignorant element of the working class, your tactics might be effective. But the very fact that one is a member of the Socialist Party is proof that he is a thinking, intelligent person who has the moral courage to stand for what he knows to be right before it become popular, although in so doing he may be subjected to the ridicule and contempt of his former friends. He may be discharged by his employer and excommunicated by his pastor; but persecution only strengthens his faith in the principles for which he suffers.

If the doctrines contained in the Socialist platform are wrong, specify wherein they are wrong. Denunciation is not sufficient. Abuse is not argument, and misrepresentation will react. I enclose a copy of the Socialist platform. Show us where you find in it justification for classing Socialism with Anarchy, or where it "bitterly opposes the Catholic Church." I also enclose a copy of an editorial from the Toledo "News," a Republican paper, commenting upon your latest attack on Socialism. It contains some wholesome advice, by acting upon which you can do more for the elevation of the church than by denouncing the movement which is destined to do that which Christ intended the church should do, but which it has not even attempted to do in all these nineteen hundred years—namely, the establishment of the Brotherhood of Man and Peace on Earth.

I write this as one whose only education was received in one of the Catholic parochial schools of this city, and who has been, up to the present, a practical Catholic. But, after having studied economics to the extent my scanty leisure would allow, I know there is no hope for humanity but in the adoption of the Socialist program. More than that, there is a crisis fast approaching which will engulf the world in bloodshed unless forestalled by the educational work now being done by the much despised Socialist agitator.

I went to mass at 5 o'clock last Christmas morning (before going to work), and I heard the choir sing that beautiful hymn, "Adesta Fidelis," in praise of the humble infant born in a manger. I saw the splendidly decorated church and altars. I saw the hundreds of dollars dropped into the collection-basket for the maintainance of that costly edifice. Then I thought of the poor in the city, hundreds of whom were fed on that day by the Salvation Army and hundreds of others who were not fed at all. I thought of the so-called "fallen women" in every city in Christendom—most of whom did not fall, but were forced down by the fierce competition for bread; who had to sell their souls with their bodies, to avoid starvation or suicide. I thought of the haggard hungry faces and crippled hands of the children who toil for ten cents per day in the factories of this "glorious" republic. I thought of the thousands of widows and orphans who wept on that day of rejoicing for the husbands and fathers whose lives had been sacrificed during the year on the altar of capitalistic greed in the mines and factories, that a few whom God is said to have selected might build libraries and churches and endow colleges.

Then I wondered if Christ were to come to earth again, where he would spend Christmas. I wondered if he would have kept pace with the development of civilization and the church or would he still be the friend of the poor and oppressed. Would he tell the inhabitants of New York's tenement houses they should build houses and live in them, or bid them be contented in hovels while they built palaces? Then I wondered if it was not blasphemy to go to church and thank Christ for having died for us, when we had so utterly failed to apply his teaching to the conduct of our lives.

Your opposition to Socialism is virtually a plea for this infamous system under which one man's success means another's failure; under which children are taken from the cradle and forced into the factories, where their parents do not receive sufficient wages to feed and clothe these babies; under which men and women must beg for the privilege of slavish toil, for which they receive starvation wages and are thankful for even that; under which "The living envy the fortunate dead, As they toil for a pittance of butterless bread."

That these conditions exist cannot be denied. That they should not and need not exist is a self-evident fact. The church blames God for these conditions. The Socialist knows that man is to blame and that man can and will remedy these evils. The Socialist recognizes in every man, woman, and child a brother or a sister, regardless of race, nationality, or religion. Do you? If so, what are you doing to establish conditions under which we may treat each other as brothers and sisters? If you do not, where did your Christianity originate? Are you doing your duty to them, to God, or to yourself, when you antagonize the only movement which seeks to remove the fetters from their bodies and from their souls?

I am one of the many thousands of railroad employees who are compelled every Sunday to violate the command, "Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day." I have heard no protest against this from the pulpit. The church is deaf to the cry of the helpless children in the mills and mines and the consumption-breeding tenements. Read the enclosed pamphlet, entitled "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and see if the conditions described therein may not suggest an object more deserving of your wrath than the Socialist Party.

The Socialist movement is not a religious nor an anti-religious one, but an economic movement. It is the result of scientific research into history and a practical understanding of the causes of existing conditions. It is not a blind spasmodic protest against oppression. It will not attack the church if the church does not put it on the defensive. Wherever it has had trouble with the church, it was first attacked by some member of the clergy, either through ignorance concerning Socialism or over-anxiety to prolong the reign of capitalistic exploitation and parasitism. The law of evolution, the great eternal plan, has decreed that capitalism must give way to co-operation and collectivism. And any class, creed, or organization which attaches itself to capitalism is destined to fall with it, even though it be the Catholic Church.

The time will come when the work of Karl Marx shall have borne fruit and the dream of Bellamy been realized; when poverty shall have disappeared; when crime will be reduced to a minimum and treated as a disease; when war—military or commercial—will be unknown except in the annals of history; when, in short, the Co-operative Commonwealth shall have been established. Then as William Morris said—

"Oft when men and maids are merry,
Ere the sunlight leaves the earth,
And they bless the day beloved
All too short for all their mirth,

"Some shall pause a while and ponder
On the bitter days of old,
Ere the toll of strife and battle
Overthrew the curse of gold.

"Then 'twixt lips of loved and lover
Solemn thoughts of us shall rise—
We who once were fools and dreamers
Then will be the brave and wise."

In that day, to use the words of Moore—

"When some names shall live but in history's curse,
When the truth shall be known and these lords of to-day
Are forgotten as fools, or remembered as worse—"

it will depend on your future conduct which of the above quotations shall apply to your case.

It is with the earnest hope that your attitude towards Socialism will change, as I believe it will, when you come to a correct understanding of its teachings, that I have written you.

Sincerely yours,
T. F. KEOGH.
314 Crittenden ave., Toledo, O., July 14

TWO MEN.

Down in the coal mines of Illinois or Ohio or Indiana works a strong, brave man. He crawls on his belly. He faces hunger. He toils with might and main. He breathes foul air. Hour after hour he sweats and works. When he comes out of the hole in the ground and goes to his meager supper in his humble cabin, weary and begrimed, he has earned $2. Of this he gives twenty cents to the cause, twenty cents in support of a principle, twenty cents in defense of American manhood. To meet this sacrifice his wife and children must give up something—a little less sugar on the table, no meat for support to-day, or baby must wait till next month for the much needed new shoes.

In a palace on Fifth Avenue in New York lives a man worth $200,000,000. He has another palace at Newport. He has his yacht and his country seat. Every luxury of the world is at his command. His income is so great that he does not know what to do with it. But he, too, has his troubles. The thousands of employees of one of the many great corporations which he controls have had the audacity to ask for better wages, a more just method of measuring their work, and for arbitration. He, too, is fighting for a principle—the principle that poor men who work with their hands have no right to ask for anything except such as their masters choose to give them.—Walter Wellman, in Chicago Record-Herald.

ROBBERS OLD AND NEW.

The highway robbers of old used to take from the rich and give to the poor. The modern highwaymen take from the meager pittance of the poor in order to swell the already fabulous fortunes of the rich. But a day of reckoning is not far off. The handwriting is on the wall. These modern Belshazzars will wake up some fine day and find their occupation gone. The Medes and Persians will capture their citadel at the ballot box and put an end to slavery and exploitation.—The New Era.

—One of the beauties of a sympathetic strike at the ballot box is that it does not cost the strikers a cent.—Williamsport Labor News.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as "the Social Democratic Party.")

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
200 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

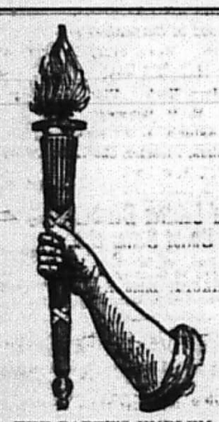
Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.
Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.
Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. McAVES.
Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.
Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.
Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERFIT L. HOLMES.
Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

WORKING CLASS DISCIPLINE.

As far back as we can trace the history of man we find that the struggle for survival has always forced him into combinations for reciprocal protection and benefit. The struggle for survival has been not only a struggle with nature, and a struggle between individuals, but has ever become more and more a struggle between opposing divisions of mankind. For wherever man has found a common interest he has combined to make that common interest effective and gain the added power given by co-operation and organization. In gens, clans, family, tribe, race, nation and class men have successively found common interests and therefore some degree of solidarity and social life within the boundaries of these groups. But the persistence of the struggle between the individuals composing these groups makes some sort of discipline necessary to protect the interests of the group as a whole. The interests of the group create a social standard of conduct to which the individual must conform, they necessitate social regulation of individual action. The common interests of individuals in the group gives rise to the idea of individual duties and responsibilities to the group; and to protect the interests of the group some method of enforcing those duties and responsibilities is necessary so long as the struggle between individuals gives rise to situations where individual interests and the interests of the group become temporarily divergent.

Family, tribal, geographical, racial and national divisions, based on the common interests of whole families, tribes or nations as opposed to warring families, tribes or nations, once constituted real divisions of interest and the allegiance of individuals, for example, to their own nation as patriots, was necessary to evolution, survival and progress.

But with the complete separation of the producing class from the means of production, with the rise of capitalism, with the perfection of the means of communication and transportation, with the complete control of all governments by the capitalists and the growth of an international capitalist class, the economic division of men into working class and capitalist class has obliterated all other divisions. The only division now separating men is a world-wide division, an international division; the division determined by the ownership of the means of producing wealth, the division into the class which produces wealth and the class which owns the tools with which it is produced, into wage-workers and capitalists. And between these two opposing classes there is a world-wide struggle—a class war. Organized Labor is arrayed against organized Capital; the army of Labor against the army of Profit.

In the light of the foregoing observations upon the solidarities of old, let us consider this new solidarity—the solidarity of Labor, and its discipline and ideal. We have seen that wherever individuals are bound together in a social group by common interests, wherever there is combination, there is a standard of conduct which is enforced by discipline and which, in its most extreme expression, becomes the ideal of the group. What of the discipline of the working class?

In many strikes, of which the present coal strike is one, working class discipline has manifested itself in a most determined manner—in a manner which has drawn cries of horror from the pious capitalist press. Strikers have walked out of church on account of the presence of a scab, and strikers' children have refused to attend school with the children of scabs—but these are mild measures, for everyone expects the scab to be despised and ostracized by strikers. Men on strike have taken scabs up to the first building and broken their arms against the wall so that they could not work. In the present coal strike it was reported that strikers threatened to boycott a doctor if he dressed the wounds of a scab workman; it has also been reported that strikers in one locality have determined to cut off an ear of any man who turns scab. It may be that some of these reports are lies spread by the capitalist press to prejudice sympathizers—very probably some of them are. But we are willing to accept them as true. For things like these have happened. They will happen more frequently. And they show the growth of the spirit which is going to emancipate the working class.

When patriotism was the highest ideal no penalty was too severe for the deserted in time of war, and the man who sacrificed home, family, and life for his country was regarded as the greatest hero. The spirit of devotion to his class is now taking the place of patriotism in the workingman's breast; he is learning that he is a man without a country, that all countries belong to the capitalist class, that the interests of the working class of all countries are one in the universal struggle against the international capitalist class and that to set them against each other by "patriotism" is a hoax of his masters. When the workingman believed that the interests of his government were his interests his ideal was "patriotism;" when he knows that the government's interests are the interests of the capitalist class and that his interests are the interests of the whole working class his ideal becomes devotion to his class and he is said to be "class-conscious." The working class demands that in the struggle against the capitalist class home, family, and life be sacrificed for its good, just as the patriot sacrificed these things for what he thought was the good of his country. And in the class struggle no penalty is too severe for the scab who deserts. In every army there must be a standard of conduct subservient to the general good and the army of Labor will enforce its standard by what means it may.

But, says the man with the laissez-faire, individualist mind, if the scab does not belong to the union he is not a deserter and should not be subject to its discipline and has the right to work—if he can get it. Veriest sophistry. He shares in whatever benefits may come to the working class by the strike or union, and if he does not belong to the union it is only another count against him. By the very fact of being in the working class he owes loyalty to it and is subject to its discipline.

Individual liberty ends where class interests begin.

Many Socialists with quick sympathies, and knowing the terrible industrial conditions which force men to scab, are also horrified at such grim discipline, which they are impatient of because they see how easily Labor could win complete victory at the ballot-box and thus this suffering seems to them so unnecessary. This view is a shallow one. For it is absurd to expect men to vote for their class interests on the political field before they have discovered those class interests on the economic field. Men must necessarily become class-conscious in the factory or mine before they can carry that class-consciousness to the ballot-box.

The grim discipline now beginning to show itself in strikes indicates an insistence upon solidarity, a spirit of class-consciousness and a determination that will be invincible when it is brought into the political field under the banner of Socialism.

And it is pleasing to reflect that as Socialism will end both the struggle between classes, by the working class absorbing the capitalist class, and the struggle for existence between individuals, by giving all an opportunity to earn a living, that under Socialism discipline will disappear and the government of man by man be reduced to a minimum. C. L.

THE MASTERS OF THE BREAD.

Snatch from our hands the gold we've won
And leave us worthless dross;
Bind on our brows your crown of thorns
And on our backs your cross.

Seize on the earth and bid us delve.
That we may yet be fed,
Then dole a pittance for our toil,
Ye masters of the bread.

Go rob our childhood of its youth
In sweatshop, mill and mine;
With hunger's lash drive home the lie
That 'tis the will Divine.

But should we dare to guard our own,
Your ruthless hands to stay,
Call out your hireling butchers then
Our maddened mobs to slay.

Then let the grizzly wolf of want
Stalk through our hovels bare,
Till bootless hope and fruitless toil
Shall mock our loved ones' prayer.

Yet wait until our famished babes
In cold and hunger die,
Then send your holy henchmen there
To prate their pleasant lie.

Yes, starve our daughters into shame,
Our sons to felons' deeds;
Then talk of trade and private rights,
Of glory, flags and creeds.

Yet think not ye may thus remain
Secure in girded might;
In hate's dark hour some frenzied hand
The heartless breast may smite.

Or if ye live your evil span—
Unblessing and unblest—
Your Helot's curse will scale your walls
And filch your guarded rest.

And though ye flout and flee abroad,
Still, in your secret room
Our shades will dog your dying steps
And hound ye to the tomb.

Though hell be "but a guilty dream,"
And heaven a hope forlorn;
Though age on age of wrong may cloud
Reluctant reason's morn,

Still in the silent halls, where sleep
The high and humble dead,
Your limbs will lie, as cold as ours,
O masters of the bread.

—Webster Rogers.

ANOTHER APPRECIATION.

One of the very best of the many Socialist weeklies is The Worker of New York. Newspaper is rendering more efficient service to the cause.—Colorado Chronicle.

WHAT OUR READERS THINK OF US.

W. S. Morrill, editor of the "Railway Employees Journal," writes: "Allow me to compliment you on your paper, as being ever wide awake and conduct strictly in the interests of the workingmen."

J. B. Chapman, of Arkansas City, Kan., writes: "I want to compliment you on The Worker. I consider it the best of all our Socialist papers."

E. E. Martin of Olympia, Wash., in renewing his subscription to The Worker, says it is "one of the very best papers printed. It is splendid and I like it. Long may it carry on its most effective work."

R. E. Carey, of New York, writes: "The article on editorial page in this week's Worker entitled 'The Individual and the Movement' is one of the best articles I have ever read in the Socialist movement, and I want to thank The Worker for the pleasure I have had in reading it."

William Smith, or San Bernardino, Cal., writes: "Please find enclosed fifty cents for one year's subscription to the dear old "Worker." It is the standard bearer of the solid Socialist movement in this country. I heartily commend the general conduct of the paper. It suits me to a T."

Comrade Philippi of St. Louis, in renewing, writes: "I have read several labor papers and am a subscriber for four besides The Worker. I must say The Worker is the best Socialist weekly I have read; and I am sure if all your old subscribers feel as I do they would all renew promptly."

A. P. Firth says: "I have very little time for reading, but your paper is so SOUND that I feel one can do better work when more familiar with the basic principles you treat so ably."

"The Worker is a great converter. Every subscriber I have secured for it has become a good class-conscious Socialist. It is a very difficult task to get people interested in the movement, but it is quite encouraging to hear such a remark as: 'The Worker is a regular encyclopedia—best I ever read.' So says Comrade Staley of Niagara Falls.

THE "BEST MAN" ARGUMENT.

"'Vote for the best man,' that's my motto."

"Yes, thousands get left by that motto."

"How so?"

"Why, 'the best man' is no better than his party, is he?"

"No, of course he stands for the party that nominates him."

"Then, if he is nominated by a capitalist party, he must stand for capitalist principles, no matter how good he is. What can he do alone, anyhow?"

"Yes, I know. A man without a party is helpless."

"Well, then, it looks to me even 'the worst man' in a good party is better than 'the best man' in a bad party. 'Principles, not men'—that's my motto."—The Seattle Socialist.

A MONKEY ON A STICK.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

If we squarely interrogate the Socialistic mind with "What is your push?" I believe the central answer of our whole movement will be essentially this: "A protest against the great insanity of a man's being separated from the public life."

On the other hand, if you come to the individualistic mind with the same interrogation it will answer substantially: "An effort to affirm my own independence of society; up to that point where I shall have occasion to call in the government as a policeman."

The protestors assume that there is a public life, from which to be intellectually separated is insanity. The affirmationists, repudiating any social unity of the mind deny that there is a public life of any stronger cohesiveness than that which joins the rolling pebbles on a sea beach. The geographical accident of their being on one beach they recognize, but for the rest, except when they are rubbed up against each other by the waves, each one rolls on his own superficies and that's all. And if there are other pebbles, that circumstance is merely the discovery of an outside point of view with which I have no real concern. "Let me alone, I roll."

Holding, as I do, that mind and conscience are the same agency, and that the boundary of the one is the boundary of the other, every human thinking, as I see it, being a more or less broken morality; the notion of each and every separate mind doing its own rolling, is, of course, to me obnoxious. But others not seeing it this way so constantly as I do; nor regarding Socialism so much as an intellectual movement, perhaps, as I do, may think it worthy of an essay in The Worker to discuss one or two pros and cons of this protest and this affirmation.

I hope I will not be charged with monkeying too much with the sanctity of the private life if I borrow, by way of illustration, that dear little toy of my childhood whom we have all met, a little painted and jointed monkey who ran up over and down a stick in obedience to the little hand of the delighted operator.

I remember well what a roguish, inimitable side look that little wooden philosopher used to bestow upon me, as, taking for granted every possible and impossible position into which I thrust him, he stayed, devoting each eye with equal attentiveness to those particular spots of everything which happened to be right opposite each respective eye until, once more urged from behind by me he found himself with a like resignation devoting the same two deliberate and fixed gazes to whatever pair of other opposite side issues happened to be at the ends of a line passing from eye to eye through his wooden head.

My little wooden friend (in whom we all readily recognize the father of the dual philosophies) will, I trust, excuse me, who am his junior by so many years, if I venture to take a few exceptions to his method of looking at things.

First, then, sir, you assume several things that don't belong to you. When on the beach, for instance, as a pebble you say: "Let me alone, I roll," you are assuming that if let alone you could roll, which indeed you are doing only because the tide interferes with you; and because it will not let you alone, therefore you roll. In fact, my dear monkey; you have no "alone," and never had one. The little pin that holds your hip joints together I put into you myself, one time. And your shoulder pin, as you know, was put in by a poor little Christian white slave over there in Germany. Don't contradict me. You know very well you are a social creation. You knew the little girl that made your legs and the little boy who popped on your eyes with his little brush—ten hours a day for ten cents. After this, how can you dare to assert your impudent independence. If all other pebbles are no concern to you, being only the phenomena of an outside point of view, and are like men in society all stand-off-able; what about the tide that rolled you here?

Well, to be sure, you admit, that in so far as being rubbed down or groomed by the other rolling pebbles, there is some advantage to an individualistic monkey in having other fellows around him; and in fact that appears to be the only use you have, as a gentleman and laissez faire individualist, for the mob of other persons called society. But suppose they all choose to stand off from that egoistic pebble of yours as you do from them, at least in your philosophy, how about your smooth surface, and your polished manners, where would the stand off gentlemanship come from, or where would you be? It appears to me that if stand-offism were the general order you would be still in geology, where there is no one to be ordered, nothing to give an order about, and no one to give an order. In fact the sum of all madness is the insanity of a man's separation of himself from the public life, my dear old companion on a stick.

I will spare your feelings. I will make no further reflections upon yourself as a factor in the great process of evolution, save to remark that, with this doctrine of stand-offness in your sharp finger nails and in your hip pocket, whatever figure you may have cut in a book on evolution, you will cut nothing but your neighbor's throat as a philosophical individualist wishing to be let alone and to live your own life, and make your own character, by using all other mortals as punching bags for the muscular development of the great Roosevelt which you feel pulling himself together inside of you.

Now this is not intended for unkindness, my dear toy. But really you are more a creature of circumstances than you think, and I have been, next after those sweated babies in Germany your principal circumstance. I have been society's right hand to you, and without that right hand you never went up, you never stayed up, or you never came down. But I will tell you what I'll do with you. If you can manage to keep me off when I want to come on to you, then I will allow you to set up a separate property shop of your own, to thump and bleed the working people around you, to keep them on your house rations while they are furnishing the tables of your palaces, and to call me in as a policeman when they go on strike.

Having thus disposed of our timber tailed friend as a philosopher of the independent personal life, let us have a word over the corpse; although no dignified cat ever kills the same mouse twice let us at least turn him over. When a wooden monkey declares his unbelief in the public life, is about the time that, behind closed doors he is watering the milk, watering the stock, or watering the political and official flowers that blossom around Mr. Boot. His denial of the public life is only made in the property sense; for, though he will not allow the public life to own property, he cordially allows it to own the club, the policeman, the deputy, the militia and Judge Jackson to beat off all that crowd who never learned any better than to work for their living. He allows the government to own property, if the government first qualifies for that important trust by handing itself over to be owned and monkeyed by the trust. And when it has proved its calling and election sure by declaring its loyalty to that interpretation of the constitution which shall, forever and ever, exclude the laborers from everything but work, as our monkeyship provides and finds it profitable to give.

Once there and the capitalist becomes a whole number, a unit, while every worker outside is but a dead fraction, having neither a local habitation nor a name, until a whole number attaches him and gives him significance among the masses of unassigned humanity by giving him a job and letting him call himself "Mr. Monkey's man."

The radical difference as a thinker between that monkey and me was thus: That he, after his tail took root in a city lot or some other bit of property regarded that as the absolutely fixed-in-itself-for-evermore part of all human relations.

Starting with this initial fixity which simply forbids all change but such as may be incidental to the unlimited extension of the original lot—the logic of individualism that the state is the accidental thing but any lot the absolute—he does not deny the right of other tails taking root and keeping root, until he is ready to root them up. He simply denies public life to be anything else but a constable to take care of him while he is rooting.

A number of such monkeys may be swinging on their tails like daisies, each in his own lot and some day when they get their heads together they are the state, they are progress, they are culture, they are civilization.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The miners can offset General Gobin's target practice by shooting their ballots straight for Socialism next fall.

It didn't require the much resented criticisms of the Socialists to make the Civic Federation a failure.

High tariff or no tariff, Republican and Democratic politicians agree that reciprocity between themselves and the trusts is highly essential to prosperity.

Mark Hanna exhibits his usual estimate of workingmen's intelligence when he presumes to advise them how to run the unions that were built up in spite of his efforts to destroy them.

The Kaiser got his information about Socialism from German workingmen and Morgan will be better posted when American workingmen also get busy.

It's peculiar that only old party politicians out of office have remedies to settle the coal strike.

Mr. Bryan is apparently determined that if he cannot be elected president by the Democratic party no one else will.

The language used by the Shenandoah priest who condemns the strike leaders is singularly like that reported to have issued from the mouths of certain false priests and pharisees some 1900 years ago.

The trust magnates won't fret much while Attorney-General Knox uses nothing more deadly than his fists upon them.

Our capitalists evidently believe they have the right to use the same methods in running their automobiles that they are permitted to exercise in conducting industry.

Workingmen all over New York state must feel considerably richer since learning that Governor Odell "saved" over nine million dollars to the state treasury during the past year.

Now we are assured that the heads of the American aristocracy will lie easier since King Edward wears a crown.

Perhaps it's because Carroll D. Wright says 60 per cent. of all strikes are successful that Mark Hanna sees the necessity for a Civic Federation to prevent strikes.

The difference between the depths of a "scab" and a striker is that one is always murdered and the other is simply killed.

If the workers are entitled to a larger share of their product, as Senator Hanna declares, why are they not entitled to the whole thing? If it is right for the capitalists to retain 1 per cent., then it is right for them to retain all they can get.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

CIVILIZED.

The heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone,
But after civilised awhile
He kneels to gold alone.

—Duncan M. Smith.

COMRADESHIP: THE SOCIALIST IDEAL.

BY LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

"It is to the development, identification, and general prevalence of fervid comradeship (the adhesive love at least rivaling the amative love hitherto possessing the imaginative literature, if not going beyond it), that I look for the counterbalance and offset of our materialistic and vulgar American Democracy and for the spiritualization thereof. Many will say it is a dream, and will not follow my inferences; but I confidently expect a time when there will be seen, running like a half-hid warp through all the myriad and visible worldly interests of America, threads of manly friendship, fond and loving, pure and sweet, strong and lifelong, carried to degrees hitherto unknown—not only giving tone to individual character, and making it unprecedentedly emotional, muscular, heroic and refined, but having deepest relations to general politics. I say Democracy infers such loving comradeship as its most inevitable twin or counterpart, without which it will be incomplete, in vain, and incapable of perpetuating itself."

In these suggestive words (quoted from "Democratic Vistas") Walt Whitman takes cognizance of a very interesting phase of the social ideal. He makes us realize that the world of today is a world of fragments; that it has lost all sense of organic unity; and that it cannot express or realize itself in any adequate way until that unity be gladly and openly, even passionately, recognized. Our society is a society of competitors, which is only another way of saying that it is based on division. It separates men. It sets them, individually and in classes, at one another's throats. It brings caste where there should be equality; suspicion where there should be affection; hatred and rivalry where there should be fellowship.

Life to-day is a thing in the rough from top to bottom. There is no finish or beauty in it. Our cities are a patchwork of dull and thoughtless architecture; our streets are full of men and women who are mere automata, who possess no real personality or individuality. To quote one of Stephen Phillips' phrases, they are—

"Creatures we marred, compelled upright
To drift beside us in the light."

Is not the crude, unfinished condition of human life due, in the last resort, simply to our lack of comradeship, our lack of social responsibility? We have learned how to refine iron and steel; to span oceans and annihilate space; to breed horses and dogs. But we seem supremely indifferent to the breeding of fine human beings. The potentialities of humanity are unimaginably great; the actualities, as made visible in the averages of modern life, are unspeakably meager and contemptible. We have thought we could exist each by himself. We have thought we could separate ourselves from the social whole. We have tried each one to live a petty life within four walls, and to overlook the great torrents of humanity that flow past our doors. We have tried to put up our little barriers of class and clique. And the result of it all has been just the kind of a world we see around us—the festering East Side tenements here, and, a stone's throw away, the Fifth avenue mansions; the portly millionaire in his carriage, and, beside him, the poor huckster in the gutter.

Is it a thing to wonder at that our public life is mean and squalid, when our private lives are so isolated and unnatural? The average man of today may be a kind husband and a good father, but he leaves his conscience behind him when he goes out into the industrial arena. In our city offices we see "pillars of the church" and "philanthropic citizens" paying their clerks wages that will barely support life; and Christian employers are rigid in their adherence to the "market rate" of labor, even though that rate be on the starvation line and their profits in the millions. The commercial code of ethics is clearly understood, and is well expressed in the phrase: "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The same callous feeling extends over into the realm of governmental and political affairs. We hand over the reins of government to the Crokers and Platts with perfect serenity, for we are quite unconscious of any social responsibility. A similar state of affairs prevails in the world of international politics. The politicians and the newspapers of the various countries never lose an opportunity to jar race pride and prejudices, with the result that the "great powers" of to-day, though they talk loudly and bombastically of their friendship for one another, are quietly increasing their armaments and ever holding themselves in readiness for international war.

Might it not almost be said that the world has progressed just in so far as it has admitted the spirit of comradeship? Is not that simply a statement in ethical terms of what the economists have been telling us in economic terms? Comradeship, translated into economic terms, means nothing but co-operation, co-ordination, organization. We live together in cities or communities because we realize that life lived that way may become a richer and fuller thing for each one of us. We build libraries and public schools because we know that it is better that we should be surrounded by men and women who read and think than by men and women who merely eat and drudge. The park, yonder, with its green trees and fragrant flowers and its band of music, is a concession to the lives burnt out in our parched streets; it is an example of purest communism and shuts its gates to no human being. Some day, when the spirit of comradeship has come into the world, we shall organize the whole of life on the same principle. Society, with all its resources, will stand behind every baby born. Then at last we shall know a race of full-statured men and broad-visioned women.

Socialism will give men room and opportunity to be kindly, gentle, tender, to one another. It will express in the very fiber of the industrial fabric the organic unity of human life. It will weld together all the jarring atoms; it will fuse the very passion and arrogance and malice of men; it will harness all the virtues and the vices in the service of the commonwealth. For the vicious act is but the act which is anti-social, and to-day a premium is set upon vice. But in the days that are to be a premium will be set upon mutuality and fraternity. There will be every reason why we should work together and none why we should pull apart. The barriers will break down. Frozen hearts will become warm. Artificial gradings and conceits and jealousies will go to the rubbish-heap. We shall begin to reverence this poor humanity of ours, which has been so battered and torn and trodden under foot. We shall begin to understand that the red blood runs and the red heart beats beneath all flesh. We shall verily be comrades one to another. And this comradeship will blossom in every beautiful thing—in great social life, great art, great thinking. Our mission must ever be, in the words of Edward Carpenter:

"To form an indissoluble union and compact, a brotherhood unalterable,
"Far pervading, fresh and invisible as the wind united in Freedom—
"A golden circle of stamens hidden beneath the petals of humanity,
"And guarding the sacred ark.
"Through heroisms and deaths and sacrifices.
"Always for the poor and despised, always for the outcast and oppressed.
"Through kinship with Nature, and the free handling of all forms and customs.
"Through the treasured teaching of inspired ones—never lost and never given wholly to the world, but always emerging—
"Through love, faithful love and comradeship, at last emancipating the soul into that other realm (of freedom and joy) into which it is permitted to no mortal to enter—
"Thus to realize the indissoluble compact—to reveal the form of humanity."

A SOCIALIST "SOCIALIST-KILLER."

Mr. Hourwich has more than one way, as well as more than one name, to combat Socialism with. His favorite way is to discredit the prevailing Socialist views not so much by argument as by ridicule. And his favorite method of ridicule is the easy but effective ridicule of quotation marks. His less favorite but more effective way of casting discredit on Socialism is to present something of his own, something which he claims is Socialism—the real thing—a practise which tends to discredit Socialism with every sensible but uninformed person.

He expatiates in the Jewish "Vorwaerts" on the demerits of the government printing establishment in Washington. It is dominated by the unions. This involves great loss and waste of labor. Stereotyped tables are destroyed for the purpose of being set up again, and that by hand labor, as the union succeeded in preventing the introduction of linotype machines. People should consider this, says Mr. Hourwich, and think twice before they favor government ownership of railways. The Socialists who stand for the complete overthrow of capitalism are unable and unwilling to solve this problem. Therefore this job devolves on Mr. Hourwich. Mr. Hourwich is a well informed man and it would be unjust to charge him with ignorance. Therefore, we take it, that he rails against Socialism deliberately and with malice aforethought. He knows the position of the Socialists on this question. He knows that this problem will be easily solved by the trade union in question. Let Mr. Hourwich guarantee to the printers in the government establishments a reduction of their hours of labor in proportion to the saving of labor by the linotypes, and he will find no greater enthusiasts for the introduction of the linotypes than the printers and their union. Their present opposition to the linotypes is easily explicable, seeing that their introduction will put so many of them on the street to shift for a job. All of which Mr. Hourwich knows well, but does not even hint at, for it would be an attack on capitalism and not on Socialism.

But this is not all. Mr. Hourwich knows well that the opposition of trade unions to the introduction of modern machinery is an ever waning phenomenon. The unions are impotent in this direction and their opposition is of no effect and is not a factor in industrial development. On the other hand, industries which are completely controlled by trusts and monopolies are noted for the tenacity with which they adhere to the old forms of production. There is good reason for it. Once competition is eliminated, there remains one reason less to impel the capitalist to introduce new machinery. The outlay may by far exceed the profits which may accrue from the saving on labor. Or, at least, the capitalist thinks so, and this is sufficient reason for him. This negative attitude of monopolized industries to the introduction of modernized machinery is, unlike the opposition of the trade unions, an ever growing industrial factor, threatening social progress. Facts of this kind come often to the surface in the daily press. We read now and then of an invention or discovery in the production of a commodity controlled by a trust. The trust always secures control of the invention and this may be the last that we hear of it. It is suppressed or, perhaps, destroyed to the irretrievable loss of society. All of which is perfectly well known to Mr. Hourwich. But to point out this would be against capitalism and this is not Mr. Hourwich's mission. Besides many Socialists do it and to denounce and ridicule them is the mission of Mr. Hourwich. We predict but a short career for Mr. Hourwich as a Socialist "Socialist-killer."

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

——Democratic politicians are trying to make the capitalists think their party is a second edition of the Republican party. The intelligent workingmen knew it all the time.—Ex.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Courier-Herald, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

"Do not forget. We need a lot of shingle and lumber manufacturers in the next legislature, and the time to do effective work is at the primaries. It is immaterial what your politics are so long as the lumber and shingle men are chosen."

The above is part of a circular letter sent out by Mr. Victor Beckman, secretary of the Washington-Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Association, whose headquarters are at Seattle. * * * They are thoroughly class-conscious, for they desire no outsiders to look after their interests in the legislature.

Daily American, Mahanoy City, Pa.

Socialist John Collins cracked right and left with will and eloquence last evening, nor did he appear to fear the assailment of his position. Socialism has many features that appeal to the moneyless man; and, again, quite a few avenues which lead to the social and moral betterment of the man who does not fear the loss of a little sweat in honest toil. Perhaps Socialism is the Land of Promise!

Industrial Advocate, Pittston, Pa.

First principles of Socialism:

1. Society is divided into two classes, the capitalist class and the working class.

2. There exists a struggle between these two classes for the product of labor.

3. The interests of these two classes are diametrically opposed to one another.

4. In this class struggle, each class is organized both economically and politically.

5. The trusts represent the economic and the Republican party the political organization of the capitalist class.

6. The American Federation of Labor represents the economic, and the Socialist Party the political organization of the working class.

7. The dying middle class is represented economically by the so-called master tradesmen's organizations and the Citizens' Alliances, and politically by the Democratic party, all of which organizations must inevitably die with it.

Reading Advocate.

Labor papers in the anthracite region are busy denouncing the sheriffs and judges for appointing deputies to aid the coal barons. They seem to forget that they helped to elect those capitalistic puppets to office.

Cleveland Citizen.

The New York Worker calls attention to the manner in which the two sensational yellow organs of that city, the "Journal" and the "World," which constantly pose as being friendly to labor, are surreptitiously aiming to injure the striking miners. They do not make honest editorial attacks on the union men, but distort and magnify little incidents that occur in the anthracite region in such manner as to start a general demand for military interference. The Cleveland "Press" is evidently imitating the New York sheets. The blood-curdling headlines and distorted dispatches are injuring the cause of the miners a hundred times more than the strongest editorials that could be published. Those union men who have been taking the "Press" as a "friend of labor" are now having their eyes opened. False idols have fallen before.

Southern Mercury, Dallas, Tex.

Now a national anti-boycott league is proposed. The president of the Wilkes Barre "Citizen Alliance" was in New York last week and shed the information that there was a movement on foot to form a secret organization of the "best citizens" of the country for the purpose of antagonizing boycotts by boycotting all boycotters in the manner attempted in Wilkes Barrre, Scranton, Terre Haute, and other places. Of course the organization will be a secret one, as the members of such organizations lack the courage to let their membership be known, and will sneak up back streets to attend meetings.

Secretary Mullahy, of the firemen, has been arrested and placed under $12,500 bail in Wilkes Barrre, upon the charge of libeling a number of scabs by advertising them as unfair men. The editor and manager of the Wilkes Barrre "Courier," a labor paper, have also been dragged into the court for libel and had to furnish $20,000 bail. The editor of the "Trade Unionist" of Hazleton, when arrested for libel and sued for damages by scabs, grimly declared that about all they could secure was a list of delinquent subscribers. Others have also been proceeded against. Needless to say that the coal barons are behind all these cases. They are taking advantage of oppressive laws enacted by the corrupt old party politicians to cripple the unionists if possible.

The Exponent, Saginaw, Mich.

Incidental to the western trip of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, comes the report that Samuel Gompers will not be re-elected at the coming convention in New Orleans. It is said that the national officers of several large organizations have already talked the matter over and have selected a new man for the position. James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters, and first vice-president, is said to be the choice, and he is considered a more aggressive man than Gompers.

——Labor papers in the anthracite region are busy denouncing the sheriffs and judges for appointing deputies to aid the coal barons. They seem to forget that they helped to elect those capitalistic puppets to office.—Reading Advocate.

——The presentation of facts in a calm, thoughtful manner impresses the mind with lasting effect, where passionate flights of oratory are superficial and fade from the mind once out of reach of the ring of the human voice. —Ex.

PARTY NOTES.

Comrade Collins reports organizing Shenandoah with 67 members, and Mahanoy City with 45. He is now at Atlantic City, N. J., for a few days' much needed rest. At Shenandoah he spoke on the night before the riot took place to an audience of 4,000 people. He is of the opinion that there will be a terrible loss of life before the strike closes, as the "authorities," that is the coal operators, are seeking every possible pretext to slaughter the miners.

Comrade J. H. Harris of Edwardsdale, Pa., writes: "The Socialist movement is going forward by leaps and bounds. Last Saturday Local Edwardsdale called a convention of the Socialists in this the Third legislative district of Luzerne County, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the legislature. We nominated a United Mine Worker, John T. Jenkins, who is very prominent in the labor movement.

"Last night Comrade Quinn of Wilkes Barre, nominee for congress; Comrade Jenkins and myself went to Plymouth. A local was organized with thirty-five members. Comrade Swift went to Nanticoke to organize a local. To-night we will have some good speeches on the river bank at Wilkes Barre."

Our correspondence from the strike field shows that the striking miners are hungry for Socialist literature. Any comrade who can order a bundle of The Worker sent to J. H. Harris, Box 4, Edwardsdale, Pa., or Morrison I. Swift, General Delivery, Wilkes Barre, Pa., may know that the seed thus sown will fall on fertile soil.

Comrade Wm. C. Gibson, of Mahanoy City, Pa., writes that he is distributing The Worker and has not enough copies to go around. He says: "After the strike I can send you a list of two hundred subscribers, for Socialism is ruling our town. We are going to hold a convention on Saturday, August 16, to put a whole ticket in the county and state. I have organized three locals the last week here and more to organize. All we need is speakers and literature to sweep the county." Any comrade who can send a few bundles of The Worker to Wm. C. Gibson, Local 1563, U. M. W., Mahanoy City, Pa., can be sure that they will make many Socialists.

Comrade Jacquot of Freeland, Pa., writes: "Comrade Moore of Philadelphia and Comrade Wm. Detrey of Nuremburg, Pa., addressed a largely attended meeting of the Freeland Socialist Club on Saturday afternoon, and all comrades were pleased to hear the speakers. Comrade Collins will be with us this week and much good may be accomplished. The miners are joining thick and fast and by the November election we hope to poll a very large Socialist vote."

Local Los Angeles, Socialist Party, has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The logic of the class struggle forces the conclusion that from the ranks of organized wage-workers must come those men best fitted to fight the battles of the laboring class; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Local Los Angeles hereby records its intention to nominate for office at the coming municipal election those members of the organization who are trade unionists."

Wm. R. Fox of Cincinnati, O., whose verses so frequently appear in the columns of the Socialist press has been nominated for congress from the Second District of Ohio. He will take the stump for the campaign and gives warning that the supply of verses may be limited, if not entirely stopped thereby. Comrade Fox reports that the outlook for Socialism in Cincinnati is exceedingly favorable, and that the party membership is growing rapidly.

Owing to a decision of the courts the Minnesota comrades will go on the ballots as the Social Democratic Party.

G. H. Lockwood was arrested in Minneapolis for making a Socialist speech. The outrage has created such a furore that Lockwood has started on a trip through the state of Minnesota and is attracting large audiences.

Comrade Wilshire's recent address at Portland received a good column report in the Portland "Daily Advertiser."

The new constitution of Colorado, now being submitted to referendum, provides, among other things, that no person holding an elective or appointive office under any other political party shall be elected to membership in the Socialist Party; that after 1902 no person shall be eligible to nomination for public office except he has been a party member for one year; that no member shall announce himself as a candidate for office, or do anything to promote his own nomination, under penalty of being made ineligible. It also provides for delegate conventions.

A big Socialist demonstration will be held in St. Louis August 16. So far twenty-one labor unions have decided to participate. Father Haggery and Thomas Morgan of Chicago will speak.

Local San Francisco is troubled with internal dissension, charges having been brought against many prominent members.—California State Convention will meet on September 9.

The Socialist Party of Toledo, O., is circulating subscription lists throughout the city to raise funds for the striking miners.

A New Hampshire comrade writes: "It is evident from the way the common people turn out to hear our speakers with very little advertising that they are getting interested. Look out for Concord when the ballots are counted."—The Concord "People and Patriot" gives a very fair report of Comrade Wilshire's address at Concord, N. H., August 1.—Comrade Clafin of Manchester, N. H., recently spoke in Penacook to a large audience and was well received. He also spoke in Fosterville to a large and enthusiastic audience.

Rev. H. W. Smith, a Socialist clergyman of East Pepperell, held the close attention of an audience of 200 at Bridgewater, Mass., on August 7.

Comrade J. B. Chapman of Arkansas City, writes as follows: "Arkansas City Local is forging ahead. We have now one hundred and thirty-four members; two months ago we had only ten. Every member is enthusiastic and a worker. New members coming in every day. We have the old parties on the run; their leaders are dazed at our growth. We have had one street meeting with Comrade O'Hare as speaker. On the 8th we will hold a picnic with Comrade Lonthee as speaker; on the 9th, another street meeting. Our county ticket will be voted straight by all the comrades. Look out for the vote from Kansas."

J. C. Harkness of Northport, Wash., is a steady hustler, both for the party organization and the party press. The Worker owes much to his efforts.

Rush in the subscriptions for The Worker, comrades. It makes Socialist voters, Socialist party members, and Socialist agitators.

C. K. Coolidge of Kansas City is continually bombarding us with new subscriptions.

William Mahoney of Indiapolis never misses an opportunity to get a new reader for The Worker.

Comrade Martin, of Olympia, Wash., writes: "The cause in Washington is progressing nicely, considering the number of workers in the field, finances, etc. We shall poll for 10,000 votes this fall. Just in from a trip throughout this county—Thurston—and feel sure that we shall more than quadruple our vote of two years since. It's in the air everywhere in this neck o' the woods."

Following is a summary of Massachusetts Financial Secretary-Treasurer Goldstein's report for July. Income: On hand July 1, $49.27; stamps, $65.60; other sources, $2.05. Expenditures, $52.56. Cash on hand August 1, $64.37. Stamps: On hand July 1, 58; bought, 800; sold, 656; on hand August 1, 858.

Organizer Caldwell of Connecticut is reinforcing his agitation work by taking subscriptions for The Worker.

State Organizer John M. Ray of Indiana has organized locals at Greenfield, Newcastle, Rushville, and Connersville, and sends in some "subs." for The Worker.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth, of Chcago, will debate with Rev. Frank Dixon, of Hartford, Conn., before the Danville, Ill., Chautauqua, on August 20. Dixon's subject is "The Threat of Socialism."

H. A. Gibbs, M. D., of Worcester, Mass., will give an address on "Socialism, the Basis of Universal Peace," on Thursday afternoon, August 21, at the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Universal Peace Union and the thirty-fifth of the Connecticut Christian Peace Society, to be held in the Peace Union Grove at the Peace Temple, Mystic, Conn., August 20, 21, 22, and 23. Dr. Gibbs will also address a street meeting in Mystic on Thursday evening, and it is hoped that a local will be formed there. Stonington, New London, and Norwich readers of The Worker take notice and attend and cooperate if possible.

At a recent meeting of Local Bridgeport, Conn., the following officers were elected: Organizer, McLevey; Financial Secretary, R. Leibt; Recording Secretary, A. Uhlig; Literature Agent, E. Cederholm; Agitation Committee, J. Back, Hascher, O. Connor, McLevey, Narierawski; Boycott Committee in the Interest of the Striking Brewery Workers, Puza, Back, Hascher, Leibt. Comrade Hascher has been chosen agent for The Worker and "Volkszeitung." Comrade Mayes, of New York, spoke recently in Bridgeport. The city law does not allow the distribution of literature on the streets, which makes our propaganda difficult. The local has ordered 100 copies weekly of The Worker until after election. Comrade Caldwell will speak at Washington Park next Thursday, August 14, and all comrades should be present.

At the last meeting of Local Detroit the following officers were elected: Chairman, Clontier; Corresponding Secretary, H. Kummerfeld; Treasurer, L. Erb; Financial Secretary, E. Schnephase; Organizer, Utley; Auditors, Basar Hahn, Chas. Erb, Gustav Zander. Regular meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of every month at Tinnette's Hall, Catherine and Rivard streets.

New York City.

Comrade Sol. Friedman could make good use of a large concert phonograph in his agitation work if any comrade can loan one for use at street meetings during the campaign. He would also like to hire a good sized open wagon for six nights in the week, from 7 to 12 p. m., from now until Election Day. Address Sol. Friedman, 64 East Fourth street, care of Organizer, S. D. P.

Comrade E. Sif, manufacturer and grinder of all kinds of cutlery, furriers' cutters, razors, etc., 101 Rivington street, will donate to the fund for the Socialist Daily 10 per cent. of the income from all patronage given him by the comrades.

—At the last meting of the Speakers' Club Comrade Ben Hanford gave an interesting talk to the members. The points given were of a nature to aid and inspire all who hope to become active participants in the Socialist movement. A number of extemporaneous addresses were given, in each case demonstrating that the organization is showin valuable results. The meeting of the club for August 13 falls on a Wednesday night, but thereafter it will continue as usual on every Tuesday night. The time for work is at hand. All who desire to go on the platform for the working class should come forward.

10th A. D., attention! An open meeting will be held on Thursday, August 21, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D, which will be addressed by Organiser Wood and William Edlin. All sympathisers of the S. D. P. and all readers of The Worker are invited to attend.

During the past two months Comrade Sol. Fieldman has been addressing very large and enthusiastic meetings throughout New York City. If the number of applicants for membership brought in and the quantity of literature sold are any criterion, the meetings may be characterized as a great success. The people living in and near Eighth avenue seem to be burning with a desire to understand Socialism. Fieldman speaks there to audiences of 600 to 700 people three nights in the week, and they are not only intensely attentive listeners but they are eager to learn more about Socialism and show it by purchasing 250 to 300 pamphlets at each meeting. At a single one of these meetings fourteen citizens applied for membership in the Social Democratic Party. About sixty names have been brought in from that vicinity and it is Comrade Fieldman's intention to organize a Social Democratic Club on Eighth avenue.

The 16th A. D. has decided to call a meeting of all Socialists and sympathizers in the district in order to gain new members. It has also been decided to start an open-air campaign at once and comrades are urged to help as much as they can. Members should not fail to attend the next meeting on Thursday, August 21, as very important business is to be transacted.

New York State.

O. W. Curtiss of Watertown, N. Y., is helping to educate the workingmen of that city, by getting them to subscribe for The Worker.

A joint meeting of the members of Local Buffalo decided to open headquarters at corner of Main and North Division streets. The following officers were elected: Organizer, W. H. Spears; Recording Secretary, Louis Slotkin;; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Henry Moses; Literature Agent, Bonet Abelson.

At the last meeting of the Buffalo Social Democratic Club (Jewish Branch) the Excursion Committee reported progress and asks every member to be present at the next meeting and settle for the tickets. The excursion takes place Sunday, August 24. The boat leaves Amherst street, 9:30 a. m. Tickets, 25 cents. Profits go to the campaign fund. The state constitution will be voted on and other important matters brought up at the next regular meeting Sunday, August 17, 3 p. m., at 433 William street.

Last week State Organizer F. J. Spring held a good meeting in Schenectady, and at Amsterdam visited quite a number of people interested in the movement and writes that we will be able to effect organization there in the near future. Comrade Spring also visited Oneonta, and held meeting in Binghamton and Elmira. He will remain in Rochester until August 17, as the comrades there have arranged six meetings for him and an attempt will be made to organize branches in the various wards. From Rochester, Comrade Spring will then move towards Buffalo. He writes: "I am confident that our vote this fall will be very materially increased and that the S. L. P. will lose its place on the ballot."

Comrade Dorn, secretary of Local Rome, writes: "Local Rome was organized last March. Three mass meetings have been held; May Day meeting addressed by Wm. T. Brown; May 5, addressed by Organizer Spring and June 17, by Organizers Vail and Byron-Curtiss. We expect to have a good vote for Socialism. We suffer from the absence of union men. We have sent them special invitations to our meetings, but they did not seem to turn out. However, Socialists are never discouraged and we will keep up our work."

The comrades of Oneida have organized again into a local. After the loss of the cigarmakers' strike, all the known Socialists were blacklisted and could not find work in Oneida. This broke up the then very active local. But now the persecution of Socialists has somewhat subsided and the comrades plucked up spirit to organize a new local. Good cheer to the loyal comrades of Oneida!

The vote on the state constitution and the fraternal delegate to Canada should be returned not later than August 19, 1902.

Every local should elect a literature agent. It is the duty of the literature agent to see to it that every member of the local subscribes to The Worker.

HANFORD'S TOUR.

Ben Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, will speak at the following cities on dates named:

Yonkers, Friday evening, August 15.
White Plains, Saturday evening, August 16.
Peekskill, Monday evening, August 18.
Cold Springs, Tuesday evening, August 19.
Highland Falls, Wednesday evening, August 20.
Newburgh, Friday evening, August 22.
Catskill, Saturday evening, August 23.
Troy, Monday evening, August 25.
Albany, Tuesday evening, August 26.
Schenectady, Thursday evening, August 28.
Gloversville, Friday evening, August 29.
Johnstown, Saturday, evening, August 30.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Wednesday, August 13—Bleecker and McDougall streets, 3d A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Nicholson.

Wednesday, August 13—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street between Lexington and Third avenues, south side. 34th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Reichenthal.

Thursday, August 14—Christopher and Bleecker streets, 5th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Nicholson.

Thursday, August 14—One Hundred and Forty-third street and Willis avenue, 34th A. D. Speakers: Lissauer and Roewoer.

Friday, August 15—Seventy-seventh street and First avenue, 28th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Reichenthal.

Saturday, August 16—One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue, northeast corner, 34th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Lissauer.

Tuesday, August 19—One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, southeast corner 33d A. D. Speakers will be given later in the "Volkszeitung."

INDOOR MEETINGS.

1st, 3d, 5th and 7th A. Ds.—Hudson Hall, 276 Spring street, Friday, August 15. Speakers: Phillips, Wood. Enrolled voters and readers of The Worker have been invited.

11th, 13th, and 15th A. Ds.—342 W. Forty-second street (family entrance), Thursday, August 21. Prominent speakers will be present. Enrolled voters and readers of The Worker have been notified.

35th A. D.—Clubhouse, 3309 Third avenue, Thursday, August 14. Speakers: Phillips, Wood. Enrolled voters and readers of The Worker have been notified.

FIELDMAN'S MEETINGS.

Meetings will be held by Comrade Sol. Fieldman as follows:

Monday, August 18—Sixth street and Avenue C., N. E. corner, 16th A. D.

Tuesday, August 19—Fifty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, 17th A. D.

Wednesday, August 20—Sixteenth street and First avenue, 18th A. D.

Thursday, August 21—Twenty-seventh and Eighth avenue, N. W. corner, 9th A. D.

Friday, August 22—Third street and Second avenue, 6th A. D.

Saturday, August 23—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue, N. W. corner, 11th A. D.

In the 18th A. D. Paulitsch will also speak.

CALL FOR SPEAKERS.

Comrades:—In view of the growing demand for speakers throughout the assembly districts of Manhattan and the Bronx it is essential to a proper response on the part of the Organizer, that a complete list of those ready to speak should be in his hands. This is a matter of great importance. I request that all party speakers communicate with me at once giving a list of the nights or particular dates they can fill. The number upon whom I am now forced to depend is absurdly inadequate to the calls coming in daily. With a reasonable number of speakers it will also be possible to map out a systematic agitation throughout the city.

JAMES N. WOOD,
Organizer, Local New York.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Following is the report of moneys received by the Organizer and Financial Secretary of Local New York for the six months ending June 30, 1902, which was submitted to the General Committee on July 26, and ordered printed in the party press:

Received from—

1st, 3rd and 5th A. D.	$5.35
2d and 8th A. D.	9.10
4th A. D.	22.35
6th and 10th A. D.	43.75
7th A. D.	5.65
7th and 9th A. D.	5.80
11th A. D.	18.70
12th A. D.	14.30
13th A. D.	20.90
14th A. D.	42.10
15th and 17th A. D.	29.50
16th A. D.	6.90
18th and 20th A. D.	26.25
19th A. D.	15.20
21st A. D.	21.40
22d A. D.	14.60
23d A. D.	29.90
24th A. D., Branch 1	19.55
24th A. D., Branch 2	23.35
26th A. D.	18.70
26th A. D., Bohemian Branch	10.20
28th A. D.	39.00
30th A. D.	38.30
31st A. D.	30.35
32d and 33d A. D.	15.20
34th A. D.	8.00
35th A. D., Branch 1	43.30
35th A. D., Branch 2	30.20
Annexed District	8.30
Italian Branch	1.60
Member-at-large	2.40
L. D. Abbott, contribution	5.00
21st A. D., Branch 1, Brooklyn	1.33
Bronx Agitation Committee	3.00
West Side Agitation Committee	.10
Yorkville Agitation Committee	3.00
Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association	.85
Local Dobbs Ferry	.60
Pamphlets and sundries to individuals	6.60
Collections at lectures and meetings	88.01
6th and 10th A. D., N. E. C. assessment	.10
Loan	50.00
Returned deposit from Workmen's Fire Insurance	5.40
May Day Parade Conference	12.25
Entertainment Committee, balance of picnic of June 30, 1902	61.94
Entertainment Committee, account of February Festival of 1902	75.00
Workingmen's Co-operative Association, account loan	15.00
Total receipts	$948.33

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

EXCURSION OF LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY SOCIALIST PARTY

—ON—

Sunday, Aug. 24, 1902, to Empire Grove on the Hudson River.

Two Barges will leave Morris Street, Jersey City, 8:45, and Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, 9:15 a. m. sharp. Tickets, 25 cents each, in advance; at Pier, 50 cents. Children under twelve years free passage.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now on and it depends upon your energy and the sacrifices made by you whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades, send in your contributions at once, as the State Committee needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strongest ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested in literature will do much more good than later on when the old parties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism. If you cannot give all you would like to give at one time, send in part now and the balance when you can. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker from week to week.

Previously acknowledged	$44.25
Sol. Fieldman	1.00
J. N. Wood	1.00
Ben Hanford	1.00
E. Sif	.25
Total	$47.50

CALDWELL'S MEETINGS IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, August 10.—Organizer Caldwell began the week's work with a rousing meeting on New Haven Green Tuesday, August 5. With the help of the Socialist Piccolo Band a large audience was called together and remained, giving close attention until the end of the address.

The most enthusiastic meeting he has had in Connecticut greeted Caldwell on Wednesday in Torrington. About 400 were present and nearly 100 books were sold and subscriptions for The Worker taken. A former member of Local Hartford who lives in Winsted undertook to get names on a charter application.

At Waterbury, Thursday, there was an audience of 300 and five new members were added to Local Waterbury. A hall has been engaged and Local Waterbury will hold regular meetings until election day. All readers of The Worker should attend the meetings and join the party. The sale of books and subscriptions at this meeting was also good.

The meeting at Naugatuck on Friday evening will surely result in adding a new local to the party soon. There are enough Socialists in this town to form a permanent organization and they took a charter application. Among them is a well known physician.

Caldwell spoke in Ansonia Saturday evening. This is the town where the Economic League originated, and the city government is made up entirely of workingmen who are trade unionists. A good public meeting was held and some subscriptions were taken. The Economic League still holds the interest of the workingmen, so that no organization can be effected.

Caldwell willl visit Stamford, South Norwalk, Danbury, and Bridgeport next week. His engagement in Connecticut ends Thursday, August 14. Arrangements are being made to have another speaker go over the same route and endeavor to complete the organizations which have been started.

W. E. WHITE,
For State Committee.

EVANSVILLE CARPENTERS FOR SOCIALISM.

The following resolutions, adopted at a recent meeting of Carpenters' Union, No. 90, of Evansville, Ind., have been sent to all locals throughout the jurisdiction, asking for their adoption:

"Resolved, That Carpenters' Union No. 90 hereby declares for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and recommends to its members that they unite with the international Socialist movement in conquering the political powers now controlled almost exclusively by the capitalist class. Be it further

"Resolved, That our delegates to the national convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to be assembled at Atlanta, Ga., in September, be and is hereby instructed to advocate and vote for a declaration at the convention in favor of the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and political action in the Socialist Party. And be it

"Resolved, That we commend the action of the executive board, the secretary and the editor of the "Carpenter" in printing articles on Socialism, and request that such articles be continued and the principles of Socialism be fully presented in our paper. And be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates from our convention to the American Federation of Labor convention be instructed to work and vote for a declaration in line with the foregoing."

—See that every member of your local union gets at least three issues of The Worker before election.

Candy maker who had privilege in Grand Central Palace at Worker Fair last year is now ready to make bits for privileges anywhere. Adress Candy Manufacturer, care Worker.

SCHOOL Every SOCIALIST worker and everyone else who cares to understand SOCIALISM and be able to explain it to others, should join the 1,76? Course by mail or take the Correspondence Course with Walter Thomas Mills. Send 5 cents in STAMPS and get a copy of his Socialist speech on "What Is Socialism?" together with full particulars about the School. You may commence at any time. Address him for the month of August, at General Delivery, Seattle, Wash. For the month of September, Denver, Colo.

R·I·P·A·N·S

For twenty years I had been a sufferer from bronchial troubles accompanied with a hacking cough. I at times suffered from extreme nervous prostration. About four years ago I began taking Ripans Tabules, and since then I have used them pretty constantly. I rarely retire at night without taking my Tabule, and I find they keep my digestive organs (which naturally are weak) in good order, and they also allay my tendency to nervousness and make me sleep.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 7 Jewel movement, patent regulator, is quick train stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved solid filled movement case, the "Imperial", without fear for 25 years, sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay cost. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found better value given anywhere, your express agent can refund your money. Special Price, $5.95 and express charges. Jewel Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 20 in. long vestee chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and express & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write today. Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, D pt 141, 367 to 371 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th Sts., New York.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

Local New York Social Democratic Party. Picnic Conference.

Delegates are urgently requested to attend a meeting of the Picnic Conference on Tuesday at 8 P. M., August 19, 1902 at 64 E. 4. St. to make necessary arrangements for Picnic, postponed from June 29 to September 7, 1902.
Secretary.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
82 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS Registered
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.
BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."
With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.
A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.
"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 35c.; 25 for 80c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.
SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by Ben. Hanford	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGrady	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. Gaylord Wilshire	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by Algernon Lee	3 Cents
The Proletariat by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Job Harriman. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Fred'k Engels	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. Engels	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade-Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft	10 Cents
The Adventures of John McCue—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by Paul Lafargue	10 Cents
Social Effect of Machinery by Frank W. Colton	5 Cents
Where we stand by John Spargo	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue"	10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth.	50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth	$1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.	
History of Trade Unionism. By S. & B. Webb. Cloth	$2.50.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue	10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton	10c
Talks from Gorky	$1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons	5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couch	$1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berford	15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady	10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth	$2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 920 pages	$4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo	5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery	10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
"That is the way to get them at actual cost—25 cents on the dollar." For a small sum, $50 each, or $5 a month five months makes you joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in Socialist Literature Co.'s catalogue included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	10	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	10	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	05	.15
Lieblknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	10	.30
Last Days of Public Commonwealth. Cloth	10	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	10	.30
Love's Coming-of-age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.300
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	10	.30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	05	.02
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	1.50	.500
International Socialist Review. Per copy	10	.03
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "HOW SOCIALIST LITERATURE IS PUBLISHED," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative) 56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
780 Washington Ave., Charlerol, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD, 231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 60th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 376, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 200 local branches with 23,000 members and 4,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation

DANGEROUS DOCUMENTS

Calculated to "Incite to Class Hatred."

Pernicious Literature Emanates from the Census Bureau—Tends to Show that the Rich Are Growing Richer and the Poor Poorer—Bulletin No. 215 Deals with Cotton Industry.

Under the new anti-anarchist law, the government should start out by prosecuting and suppressing the Census Bureau. That office has just issued a dangerous revolutionary document, calculated to excite discontent with the existing state of society and "incite to class hatred" in the highest degree. And the worst of it is that this is only one of a long series of similar pernicious publications, all emanating from the same source.

The document in question is known as Census Bulletin No. 215. We present below a summary of Table 23, with some deductions therefrom and a very little comment.

The Cold Figures.

Establishments—	
1890	805
1900	1,055
Increase, 17 per cent.	
Capital—	
1890	$354,020,843
1900	$467,246 .57
Increase, 32 per cent.	
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.	
1890	2,709
1900	4,9.2
Increase, 81 per cent.	
Salaries of above—	
1890	$3,464,734
1900	$7,350,199
Increase, 112 per cent —	
Wage-workers—	
1890	218,876
1900	302,861
Increase, 38 per cent.	
Wages—	
1890	$66,024,538
1900	$86,689,752
Increase, 31 per cent.	
WORKERS CLASSIFIED.	
Men over sixteen—	
1890	88,817
1900	135,721
Increase, 53 per cent.	
Women over sixteen—	
1890	106,607
1900	126,882
Increase, 20 per cent.	
Children under sixteen—	
1890	23,432
1900	40,258
Increase, 72 per cent.	
DIVISION OF PRODUCT.	
In 1890—	
Cost of materials	$154,912,979
Miscellaneous expenses (1)	16,716,524
Salaries (1)	3,464,734
Total cost	$175,094,237
Value of product	$267,981,724
Cost	175,094,237
Net product	$92,887,487
Wages	66,024,538
Profits	$26,862,949
In 1900—	
Cost of materials	$176,551,527
Miscellaneous expenses (1)	22,112,678
Salaries (1)	7,350,199
Total cost	$206,020,404
Value of product	$339,200 320
Cost	206,020,404
Net product	$133,179,916
Wages	86,689,752
Profits	$46,490,164

Increase of net product, 43 per cent.; of total wages, 31 per cent.; of total profits, 73 per cent.

The table does not need much comment to bring out its significance, supporting, as it does, every contention of Socialist economists—concentration of capital, increased productivity of labor, relative and absolute reduction of wages, and relative and absolute increase of profits. Let us, however, sum up some of the points shown by the table and elaborate others not immediately shown by it, asking the reader to bear in mind that, as shown in Note 1, we have, in case of uncertainty, owing to the vagueness of the information given, made excessive allowances in favor of our opponents.

Wages Absolutely Reduced.

First, then, the table shows a positive reduction of wages (2).

In 1890, the average yearly wages of the 218,876 wage-workers amounted to $301.65—surely a munificent sum on which to support an American family and keep a "full dinner-pail."

But in 1900, the average wages of the 302,861 wage-workers had fallen to $287 56 — FOURTEEN DOLLARS LESS FOR AN AVERAGE YEAR'S WORK THAN IN 1890.

Perhaps it is thought that the workers who thus suffered a reduction of wages should be comforted by observing that, meanwhile, the salaries of the officials and clerks rose from an average of $1,279 in 1890 to an average of $1,499 in 1900. Probably the officials saw more of this rise than did the clerks.

Increase of Child Labor.

Of the wage-workers in the cotton industry in the year of grace and prosperity 1900, only 135,721, or less than 45 per cent. were men—even counting boys from sixteen to twenty-one as being men. Nearly 42 per cent. were women—including girls over sixteen. MORE THAN ONE-EIGHTH OF THE WORKERS WHO PILED UP PROFITS FOR THE COTTON LORDS WERE BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER SIXTEEN, WHO SHOULD HAVE BEEN AT HOME, AT SCHOOL, OR ON THE PLAY-GROUND.

The employment of children increased relatively, as well as absolutely. In 1890 there were twenty-six children in the mills to every hundred men; in 1900 there were thirty children to every hundred men. (3).

Wages of Women and Children.

The table summarized above does not give separately the wages of men, women, and children. But in Table 5, which covers "cotton goods," as distinguished from "small cotton wares," and includes over 98 per cent. of the wage-workers in the industry, we find these items separated, and this will serve for the whole industry.

The wages of the forty thousand child slaves in the cotton mills in 1900 averaged $132.57 a year. The women got an average of $266.11 a year, and the men $349.25.

A man and wife with one child old enough to work in the mills might thus, by working every day when they were allowed to work, earn a total of nearly $750 a year—equivalent to almost $2.50 for every working day in the year.

Who would take care of the home and tend the younger children in such a case? We leave that question to be answered by the eminently respectables stockholding gentlemen who say that Socialism would undermine the home and destroy the family.

Taken in conjunction with the positive reduction of wages the figures given in the latter part of the table are extremely instructive, though they greatly understate the facts.

Dividing Up the Product.

In 1890, the average net product of a wage-worker's labor for a year was $424.38. Of this, he got back $301.65, and left $122.73 as profit for the capitalists who "gave him employment"—in addition to contributing his share to the salaries of capitalists who were also company officers and to the various items of rent, interest, legal fees, corruption funds, and "pickings and stealings," which went to some portion of the capitalist class under the head of "miscellaneous expenses."

In 1900, the average net product of the year's labor of a wage-worker in the cotton mills had risen to $439.73. Of this, he received in wages $287.56, and left $152.17 to the gentlemen who kindly permitted him to practise "thrift" and "abstinence"—besides contributing to other items of capitalist income noted above.

Who Is Responsible?

These figures are a sufficient reply to the claim of politicains of either old party that they have given "prosperity" to the working class. The Republicans held power in the nation during the first two and the last four of the ten years from 1890 to 1900 and the Democrats were in power for four years in between. The cotton industry is chiefly centered in New England and in the South; in the former section the Republican party has held control of the state governments most of the time during the period in question, and in the Southern states the Democratic party has had almost uninterrupted control. Responsibility for the lowering of the condition of the workers in this industry must, therefore, fall about equally on the two old parties.

Our candidates for Congress, especially in the districts where there are many cotton mills, should write to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C., asking for "Census Bulletin No. 215, Cotton Manufactures." It will be sent free, and will prove useful in campaign. Table 23 is the most important part.

(1) The heading of "Salaried officials and clerks" includes many proprietors, firm-members, and stockholders: in these cases the salaries are often not actually wages of superintendence, but simply disguised profits. The heading of "Miscellaneous expenses" includes some items which are legitimately a part of the cost of production (as fuel, repairs, etc.) and others (as rent, interest on loans, legal fees, lobbying, etc.) which are actually disguised profits. The total of salaries, however, is relatively small, and it is impossible to separate the legitimate from the illegitimate items of "miscellaneous expenses"; in analyzing the table we shall therefore give the capitalists the benefit of the doubt and treat both as a portion of the cost of production. Our treatment of the figures errs, therefore, on the side of moderation, showing the net product and the profits smaller than they actually are and the proportion paid to the workers in the form of wages larger than it actually is.

(2.) In the face of his own figures, showing the number of wage-workers and total amount of wages in 1890 and in 1900, the compiler of the Bulletin has the audacity to say: "It is a matter of general experience that wages in cotton mills were higher in 1900 than in 1890." He must suppose that the people outside of his office are all too ignorant to perform two simple sums in long division, that they will never examine the tables, but will read only his comments. We shall have to revise the old provery and say: "Figures don't lie, but some figurers do."

(3) The compiler of the report says that "the employment of children is not a matter of choice but of necessity and, economically, is a losing rather than a profitable system." The Cotton Lords, we might infer, would make money, or save money, by sending all these children back to the school-room, but are keeping them in the mills out of pure humanity and public spirit.

This, however, is not exactly what he means. He means only that the capitalists are making profits on the children, but would make bigger profits by hiring men in the children's places. But even this is a lie, to put it in plain English. He explains it thus: "In the South, the industry is growing at a wonderful rate. Whole families enter the factories, because in no other way can the demand for labor be satisfied. Manufacturers took whom they could get for operatives."

When the wages paid to men in the cotton mills, North and South, average less than $350 a year, it is hardly to be wondered at if men do not crowd to the mills. But the pretense that the employment of children is due to necessity and that the mill-owners would like to avoid it is disproven by three indisputable facts:

First, that in Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, when the trade unions petitioned for very moderate bills restricting the employment of children in the mills, the mill-owners have fought them tooth-and-nail.

Second, that in Massachusetts the mill-owners have in the same way opposed bills introduced by the Socialist members to raise the age-limit for the employment of minors and to forbid the employment of women and children on night-work in the mills; the activity of the Arkwright Club, the mill treasurers' association, against this latter bill, was reported in the New York "Times" of May 20.

Third, that according to Table 9 of this same bulletin No. 215, the employment of children has increased in the last ten years, not only in the South, but also in New England and in the Middle States, where it it is well known that there are many men out of work, even in this "era of prosperity."

FOR RELIEF OF THE STRIKING MINERS.

New York Defense Committee, No. 1, for the relief of the striking miners, headquarters University Settlement, 184 Eldridge street, New York, which meets every Friday at 8 p. m., has issued the following appeal:

"To All Labor Unions—Greeting:

"The greatest of all labor contests is now being waged. On one side there are four railroad companies that monopolize the richest mineral deposit of the world—the fuel that furnishes the motive power of our industrial system; and on the other the great army of 147,00 quiet and determined men insist upon a living wage for their hazardous toil, and the right of association, in order that they may be able to make better terms for themselves. The future of the labor movement depends largely upon the outcome.

By each member contributing his mite, the men battling heroically for a cause which is so obviously just, and which deeply concerns every lover of humanity, they will be enabled to win, it is only the bare necessities of life that are needed.

The Relief Committee appointed by the conference of representatives of trade unions and friendly societies respectfully appeal to your body to subscribe the sum of five cents (5c.) per week for each member, in order that a substantial amount may be assured each week to the miners as long as the strike lasts. Can we count upon your co-operation?

"Yours in the cause of Labor,
The Defense Committee,
HERMAN ROBINSON,
Secretary.

"P. S.—Kindly make money orders, postoffice orders or checks payable to Daniel Harris, Treasurer."

This committee is also securing the co-operation of several theatrical managers who are devoting the use of their theatres to benefit performances in the furtherance of this cause.

The committee reports a number of donations of money from the local unions to the coal miners, and that it is expected to send the striking miners about $5,000 a week from New York. Typographical Union No. 6 announced a 5-cent per capita weekly assessment on its 6,000 members, which will aggregate over $1,200 a month toward the support of the miners; the stereotypers have voted to send $100 a month while the strike lasts; the pattern makers donated $250. Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 $100, and various amounts have been contributed by the Gilders, Safety Engineers, Meat Cutters, Typographical Union No. 7, Wood Carvers, Marble Machine Workers, Letter Carriers, Cloak and Suit Cutters, Brewers' No. 1, Bakers' No. 113; Bakers' No. 50; Neckwear Cutters, Brass Molders, Boot and Shoe Workers, Coppersmiths, Brotherhood Carpenters No. 478; Electrical Workers No. 3; Cloth Examiners and Cloth Spongers, and the Enterprise Labor Club of Street Sweepers, the latter three unions pledging ten cents a member each week while the strike lasts.

The Defense Committee announces a benefit theatrical entertainment for the miners in the Grand Opera House for September 7.

AID FOR STRIKING MINERS.

A mass meeting was held on August 4 by Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, No. 9,463, A. F. of L., at their headquarters, 278 Water street, New York, to devise means to assist the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Wm. A. Conkley, president of the International Lithographic Apprentices and Press Feeders Union of the United States and Canada, made a strong appeal to the members for their financial support to the men out on strike. His words had the desired effect, as it was unanimously voted to assess each member ten cents a week until the strike is over. As there are between 850 and 900 members in this union this will net the sum of about $350 a month, a very creditable showing for a union that is still in its infancy.

PROGRESS IN INDIANA.

The condition of the Socialist movement and the Socialist Party in Indianapolis, as well as throughout the state of Indiana, presents a most extraordinary growth, and the effect is to stimulate the comrades to renewed efforts. Each meeting of the Indianapolis local is marked by an ever increasing number of applications. The most gratifying thing about the new members is their desire to become thoroughly acquainted with the true basis of Socialism.

The sale of Socialist literature during the past few months amounts to about fifty dollars and a great many subscriptions to the party papers have been taken. Street meetings are being held in all parts of the city and county and are well attended. In nearly every instance books are sold and subscriptions to papers are taken and many apply for membership. A clear, vigorous, and harmonious movement is being built up here that promises to surprise the unobservant at an early date. The S. L. P. is not manifesting any activity at present in Indianapolis and we have a clear field.

During the miners' convention thousands of papers and pamphlets were distributed and many subscriptions to party papers were taken.

Reports from State Organizer Ray are most encouraging. Within a few weeks he has organized five locals in the most expected quarters and before the campaign is over we hope to have an organization in every town of any size in the state.

The state convention demonstrated that the party in Indiana was well equipped to push the work of education and organization, and no effort would be spared to make the Socialist Party a factor in the political affairs of the state.

W. M.

ORGANIZATION AT PERTH AMBOY.

The Fire Proof Tile and Brick Makers Along the Raritan River Form a Union.

Comrade E. T. Neben has organized the fire proof tile and brick makers of Perth Amboy and vicinity. The men were eager to form a union and an immense crowd of workers from all the shops near Perth Amboy responded to the call and assembled early last Monday evening at Nelson's Hall, Woodbridge, N. J., to enroll themselves as members. Comrade Neben opened the meeting at eight o'clock and made a few brief remarks upon organization. The books were then opened and for over an hour two men were kept busy obtaining the names of over four hundred men who enrolled as members. When the last man had signed his name, the meeting was called to order and officers of the union elected. E. T. Neben was elected President, and Matthaus Reissing, who is also a Socialist, Vice-President; Recording Secretary, William Reilly; Financial Secretary, Charles Anderson; Treasurer, James Rogan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Fisher. The election of the Executive Committee next took place. This committee is composed of the following members from the six plants located at Perth Amboy: Alex. Lepold, William Barett, John Glodish, Alev. Fugerson, Steve Tillman, John Serisko, William Reid, John Subos, John Grager. To this committee there will be added nine more men at the next meeting. The name, Amalgamated Association of Fire Proof Tile and Brick Makers' Union of America, was adopted with ringing cheers. On account of the lateness of the hour the meeting had to adjourn without completing all its business.

The next meeting will be held in the same hall on Monday, August 25, at 8 p. m. Thereafter the regular monthly meeting will be held the first Monday of every month.

Plans for national organization will come up before the Executive Committee next Monday evening. This meeting will take place at the home of Hyronimus Gundlach, 127 New Brunswick avenue, Perth Amboy.

This union will be known as No. 1, headquarters at Perth Amboy. Another will be organized at once at Woodbridge as No. 2, and another at Newport at No. 3, and efforts will then be made to organize every other brick industry into the Amalgamated Association of Fire Proof Tile and Brick Makers' Union of America.

OHIO.

The State Secretary's financial report for July shows: Balance on hand July 1, $22.43; receipts during July, $311.13; expenditures during July, $304.80; balance on hand August 1, $28.76. Four new locals were organized during the month. Bellefontaine with thirty members. Delaware, with fifteen members, Urbana with five members, Xenia with twelve members. The business at headquarters for the past month has amounted to the sending out of 527 letters, 63 packages and 53 postal cards. We wish to again call attention to the report books which are in the hands of each local now. Study the directions and get your report in to us in time, or we will be forced to ask for it. Save us that trouble. If your local has not voted for the fraternal delegates as per letter sent you a few days ago, be sure and do so at next meeting. Only a few secretaries have sent us the list of officers on the red cards. Please forward your list if you have not done so. We have the official resignation of all the candidates for state offices on file here. They are all properly signed and all that remains now is to elect the candidates to the offices.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

Resolved, That we request the National Committee and all independent speakers to notify the State Secretary of their tours in Ohio at the earliest time possible.

Resolved, That we adopt the National Emblem of the Socialist Party as the emblem of the Socialist Party of Ohio.

These were omitted in the convention proceedings and I have received these resolutions properly attested by the chairman and secretary of the convention, therefore gladly make the correction.

We are keeping a record of all the elections this year with the names and addresses of the candidates, etc. This data will all be compiled for future reference. See that we are informed as to all the details about your local ticket, and candidates, if you have any.

We are granting commissions to organizers, giving theofficial right to organize in the state, congressional districts and counties, and they are given by these districts according to the ability of a person to cover the territory. We desire to get some good comrades to act as organizers for the congressional districts. They can assist us materially. We will issue such commissions to members of the party who are capable and who are recommended by the membership of their district.

During the month we have furnished many locals with blank nomination petitions and resignation blanks for candidates free. We still have plenty on hand for those needing them. Ask and ye shall receive.

Push the state petitions. • • • Ask the State Secretary all the questions you like about the election. But don't write on more than two sides of the paper. Make your letters pointed as possible. Support the speakers that we are arranging to tour. Push the distribution of literature. Hold as many agitation meetings as possible. Get as much of your literature from us as possible; it all helps to keep the organization going. Our organizers are busy, and as a result they are keeping the headquarters crowded with work. We are too busy to tell you all about it, but everybody seems to be working for all they are worth. Let's keep the work moving. Agitate and circulate party papers and literature. That's our propaganda.

Fraternally yours,
W. G. CRITCHLOW,
State Secretary.

SOCIALISM IN MAINE.

Report of the State Secretary Shows Gratifying Progress.

To the Locals and Members-at-Large of the Socialist Party of Maine:

Pursuant to the constitutional provisions, your State Committee has the pleasure of submitting its first report on the progress and growth of the state organization. While the constitution provides for quarterly reports, its final ratification by referendum of the membership occurred too late to render this section operative for the first quarter of the year. This report therefore embodies the first six months of the present year.

On the first day of January, 1902, there were 77 members enrolled who had paid state and national dues for the previous month. Of this number, 55 were concentrated in the four locals of the state, situated at Bath, Biddeford, Skowhegan, and Portland. The remaining 22 members were scattered in varying numbers over eleven counties of the state, representing, in a large measure, what had been accomplished in the way of organization from the date of the Unity Convention to the close of 1901.

With this nucleus of 77 members, the present State Committee entered office and began its labors. Profiting from the natural impetus given the movement by holding our state convention early in January, we are able to report a gratifying progress. New locals have been chartered at Auburn, Berwick, Camden, and Madison, doubling the number of local organizations and adding proportionately to the effectiveness and aggressiveness of the movement.

Several of the old locals, notably Portland and Skowhegan, have added materially to their strength, so that on July 1 the total membership in the locals had risen from 55 to 140, while the membership at large had increased from 22 to 49, making a total membership in good standing on July 1 of 189, as opposed to 77 on January 1, or a gain of over 150 per cent. in six months.

We regret to state that the membership of two locals, Biddeford and Camden, the former with 23, and the latter with 30 members enrolled, are not included in this report, Local Biddeford being in arrears for June, and Local Camden not only for June, but also in part for May and April. In making this statement as to the financial standing of these locals, we wish to say that in the case of Biddeford there are a few comrades who have nobly proven themselves exceptions to the general rule. Almost alone and single handed Comrades White and Ibach have done all in their power to upbuild the movement and strengthen the local. We believe in both instances cited that the existing conditions are entirely due to negligence on the part of the comrades, and not in any sense the fault of the respective financial secretaries, who appear as much distressed as is the state executive itself.

The formation of the four new locals and the extension of the membership at large has opened three new counties to the movement, leaving but two in which we have no membership whatever. These are Franklin and Piscataquis, both of which we hope to report "occupied" in September.

Owing to conditions peculiar to the state, notably long distances between centers of interest, poor connections, severity of winter travel, and high cost of halls, but little effort has been made during the period covered by this report to conduct agitation meetings. Comrade D. A. White of Saco has addressed meetings in Camden, Rockland, Thomaston, Bath, and Portland at different times during this spring, and Comrade Roland T. Patten of Skowhegan has also spoken in several Somerset County towns.

But by far the greater part of our propoganda has been devoted to building up the circulation of such part of our party press as seemed best adapted to the needs and requirements of the time and locality. Over 500 subscriptions have been reported to the State Secretary, and presumably one-half as many more have been filled without coming to our notice. We have also distributed several thousand leaflets and pamphlets dealing with various phases of Socialism and comrades individually have nobly seconded our efforts in this direction.

We earnestly recommend that each local purchase a share of Chas. H. Kerr & Co. stock, as it is a material object to obtain our literature at the minimum of cost.

For the ensuing state campaign your committee has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Comrade James F. Carey of Haverhill, Mass., who will stump the state from the borders of New Hampshire to the Canadian line, speaking forty-nine nights during July, August, and the first week in September. His able co-worker in the Massachusetts legislature, Comrade F. O. MacCartney, has also placed a few dates at our disposal in September, and a ten day's tour for Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire has been arranged in August. Beside this array of talent, Comrade White of Saco will fill a week's dates in Somerset, Penobscot, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc counties just prior to election.

But while the work of agitation and education is in a healthier condition than ever before in the history of the movement in Maine, we would urge all the comrades to heartily support our party press, and actively co-operate with the executive board, if they wish to see the work continue to thrive and grow in the future.

In the political field we shall have practically a full ticket in three counties, congressional candidates in all four districts, and numerous state legislative candidates as opposed to four or five, two years ago. While it is, of course, impossible to forecast the result of the election, we are confident our vote will show a healthy increase over that of two years ago, while it is certain we have at least a fighting chance to elect one representative to the legislature.

The party funds, while totally out of proportion to our wishes and expectations, show a comfortable balance on the right side of the ledger. The statement of receipts and expenditures from January to July is as follows:

January: Receipts and 1901 balance, $27.81; expenditures, $23.22; February: Receipts, $21.79; expenditures, $21.34. March: Receipts, $109.95; expenditures, $20.33. April: Receipts, $44.32; expenditures, $19.48. May: Receipts, $13.55; expenditures, $40.28. June: Receipts, $52.72; expenditures, $73.88. Mileage on hand, $55.16; due on mileage, $19.82. Total receipts, January 1 to July 1, $355.30; total expenditures, January 1 to July 1, $218.35. Net balance in treasury, July 1, $136.95.

In closing, we wish to impress upon the minds of the comrades that we are here to perform the party business. We are ready and eager to co-operate with each and every comrade at all times, in order to secure any results tending to add to the strength and effectiveness of the movement. In return, we trust that each and every individual member of the organization will feel a sense of personal responsibility in the upbuilding of the party, and lose no opportunity of soliciting new members and disseminating our principles.

Yours fraternally,
FRED E. IRISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

For State Committee, Socialist Party of Maine.

LUZERNE COUNTY, PA.

The County Committee of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County Pa., held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, August 5, at 40 W. Market street, Wilkes Parre. The following were present: Delegates: Chas. J. Duke of Pittston; Wm. M. Phillips of Edwardsdale; M. J. Dooley and Richard Dillon of Plains; Albert Jarczyk of Nanticoke; Condy McCole and Joseph Papcun of Freeland. Candidates: Charles F. Quinn, I. N. Cathrall, Frank Mlenaric, and John T. Jenkins. Officers (ex-officio members), J. G. Roth, Chairman; C. F. Quinn, Secretary, and Fred Schade, Sr., Treasurer.

Bills amounting to $10 were accepted and laid over because of lack of funds. Treasurer's report showed $2 in treasury.

Chairman's report showed thirty agitation meetings held during the month, which were addressed by Comrades Swift, Quinn, Lavin, Roth, Cathrall, Durand, Wierzbiski and others. Comrade Morrison I. Swift, who is with us at present, alone addressed twenty-five meetings. He is a great aid to our movement. He is here on his own hook and expects to leave next week. We shall miss him very much.

Five locals were organized during the month—Maltby, Edwardsdale, Plains, West Wyoming, and Exeter.

Encouraging reports were received from all the delegates. Comrades McCole and Papcun stated that they had come all the way from Freeland to represent their local at their own expense. Both are striking miners. Comrade Papcun made a special appeal for literature in the Polish language for his countrymen.

Comrade John Harris of Edwardsdale sent in his resignation as candidate for County Commissioner in order to make room for a man from the Hazleton region. Comrade Harris' resignation was accepted and Comrade Charles Jacquot of Highland (near Freeland) was nominated to fill the vacancy.

Our ticket as now completed is as follows:

For Congress—Chas. F. Quinn, union salesman of Wilkes Barre, secretary-treasurer of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

For County Treasurer—Nym Seward, union carpenter of Luzerne, member of Wilkes Barre Building Trades Council.

For Register of Wills—I. N. Cathrall, union painter of Pittston, president of Painters' Union and vice-president of Pittston Central Labor Union.

For County Commissioner—Frank Mlarnic of Nanticoke, formerly president of Bliss Local, United Mine Workers.

For County Commissioner—Charles Jacquot, union miner of Highland, president of Freeland Local.

Nomination papers have been prepared and placed in the hands of the delegates for the collection of signatures. All comrades having nomination papers are urged to get them filled as neatly and quickly as possible and turn them in to the County Chairman by September 1. Be sure and have them sworn to.

The question of raising money was discussed, but no definite action taken. The voluntary contributions were received by the treasurer: Frank Mlenaric, $1; I. N. Cathrall, $1; Chas. F. Quinn, $2, and J. G. Roth, $1; total, $5.

Decided that the County Committee have all candidates' cards printed collectively. No individual cards to be circulated.

Motion that the County Committee apply for a charter. Carried.

Comrade Jenkins spoke for some time on the importance of all candidates working together for the success of the full ticket, and not for individuals. His remarks were well received and vigorously applauded.

Adjourned to meet again at 40 West Market street, Wilkes Barre, on Tuesday, September 2, 7:30 p. m.

J. G. R.

To the Comrades of the Fourth Legislative District of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania (Hazleton Region): You are hereby notified that the District Convention of the Fourth Legislative District of Luzerne County will be held in Martin's Hall, North Pine street, Hazleton, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 19, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the legislature and forming a district organization. You may send as many delegates as you see fit. But each member of your local should affix his signature to the credentials of one of the delegates; no member to sign more than one.

J. G. ROTH,
County Chairman, Socialist Party of Luzerne Co., Pa.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extortions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

—Vote as you strike, against capitalism. Remember that, with the secret ballot, voting is safer than striking, as well as more effective.

—The Socialist demands the greatest possible organization of the material basis of life that he may leave the greatest possible freedom to the life of the spirit, and maintains that the absence of freedom and variation in the one direction follows from the absence of organization in the other.—Sidney Ball.

Great Mistakes. YOU may WILL make one if you purchase Watch or article of jewelry before reading our illustrated catalogue, describing our new Factory to Pocket way of doing business.
W. F. DOLL MFG CO.,
175 Broadway, New York.
Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 21. NEW YORK, AUGUST 24, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

COAL BARON AND COAL MINER.

BY Henry L. Slobodin.

It is a workday, but the miners are idle. They stand in groups, viewing grimly the blackness surrounding the mine—the deep, profit-yielding, death-dealing mine. Down in the black pit a struggle was long waged between the miners who would have their life and bread made more secure, and the overseers, the bosses and other slave-drivers of the Coal Baron, who would wring more and still more profits from the half-fed, perishing miners. And now the miners struck work and the struggle is carried to the surface.

Thousands of hollow, hungry stomachs are pitted against one fat, bulging purse. Which will hold out longer? The Coal Baron issued his fiat—"No arbitration! The rebels shall be crushed!" As to the miners, they settled down into a calm but doggedly stubborn determination to starve but not to yield.

The issues of the struggle are plain. The miners know full well who stands between them and their livelihood; who makes their hours of underground toil endless, and their wages small; who imperils their lives by failing to provide the necessary safeguards; who meanly steals from their pittance by a sneakish, thievish system of docking, false weighing, and overcharging on picks, shovels, and powder; who drives their children into the mine. It is the Coal Baron, the profit-grasping, millionaire mine owner. Therefore it is against the mine owner that they take common counsel, make secret plans and carry on hostilities. It is with the Coal Baron that they treat, make truce and treaties.

The miners resume work only to carry this struggle again from the surface into the mine. For the miners know that this struggle will never abate so long as there will be miners on one side and mine-owners on the other.

But here the knowledge of the miners ends. A feeling of vague doubt and fear creeps over them. Whichever way they turn the miners are confronted by a thing that stands watchful, awful, threatening; ever ready to crush them, chain them, gag them, and surrender them helpless to the mercies of the Coal Baron. This thing is Law—Mine-Owner's Law. Vainly do the miners endeavor to live in peace with the thing. They are "breaking" the thing whatever they do; they are "violating" it whether they know it or not. So say sheriffs and deputies; so declare courts and judges; so ordain legislatures; so proclaim governors. And the bayonet and rifle and cannon are leveled at the miner. Yield you, rebel! they all shout in a chorus. The miner looks at them despairingly. His manly, stubborn heart cries out against surrender. Starve! Die! hammers his heart,—but yield? Never! The miner stands lost, despairing, for he does not understand.

It is Election Day. The miners take in the excitement of the campaign as good fun. The newspapers, that only yesterday barked in unison, like a pack of wolves, at the miners, have suddenly remembered that they were of different politics—some Republicans, others Democratic—and now fairly howl in mutual denunciation. The miners have become the objects of tender solicitude. Professions of love for the miners and pledges to take care of their well-being fall thick and fast as leaves in autumn. Brass bands bray—for the miners. Fireworks crack and glare—for the miners. The miner enters into the humor of the situation. He waxes quite indignant with the Dems. at the corruption of the Reps., or he is up with the Reps. against the iniquity of the Dems. And now it is Election Day. The miners enter the polls and one by one deposit their ballot, some choosing Dems., others voting for Reps.

The next day the miners read the election news. Coal Baron's son-in-law is elected governor on the Republican ticket; Mine Owner's cousin is elected judge on the Democratic ticket; Coal Baron's brother-in-law is elected to Congress on the Republican ticket; Mine Owner's Man Friday is elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket; and so down to the Sheriff and local constable, it is the Coal Baron's relative, agent, or tool. The Coal Baron knows that all of them will do his bidding as punctually, as unfailingly, as if they were so many buttons of an automatic machine. Only the miner does not know it. If the party he voted for wins, he vaguely expects something good to happen and feels generally rather sheepish.

What has really happened?

Simply this: The miners voted that the Coal Baron be given all the power of the state, so that in case of a strike of the miners he may use those powers to crush them. The miners, by casting their ballots for Republicans or Democrats, delegated their sovereign authority and power of citizens to the mine-owner and ordained that the mine-owner shall have absolute authority over and control of sheriffs and deputies, courts and judges, legislatures and governors. The miners, by voting for the Republicans or Democrats, declared it to be their will that legislature and governor make laws in favor of the mine-owner and against the miners; that courts and judges render decisions and issue injunctions in favor of the mine-owner and against the miners; that the governor and the militia, the sheriff and the deputies stand ready to enforce by bullet and bayonet those laws, decisions, and injunctions in favor of the mine-owner and against the miner.

How could the miners, being of sound mind and in full possession of their faculties, do such an absurdly foolish thing against themselves?

It happens in this way. To achieve this object the mine-owners ostensibly divide themselves into Republicans and Democrats. The miners very foolishly fall into the trap and some of them say, "We are Republicans!" and vote for the Republican mine-owner and his tools, and others among them declare, "We are Democrats!" and vote for the Democratic mine-owner and his tools; but every time the miners vote for the mine-owner and against the miners. What wonder that after election the miners find everything against them, turn wherever they may.

What should the miners do?

Millions of years ago benevolent nature began to store up organic matter in the bowels of the earth and form it into coal. Millions of years later came man. He needed that coal and the simplest thing for him to do was to dig for it. But over every coal treasure stood a Coal Baron and declared that the coal was his; that nature stored it for his benefit only and anyone who wanted to dig that coal must pay him for it. To prove this he showed some bits of paper. It would be too long a story to tell how and whence the Coal Barons come. But somehow or other things so arranged themselves that now every miner who works in the mine receives one-third and sometimes one-quarter of his product—two-thirds and often three-quarters of his product being kept by the Coal Baron for allowing the miner to dig coal.

Now, if the miners think it right for the Coal Baron to take from them from two-thirds to three-quarters of the product of their toil for the privilege of digging, blasting, and shovelling amidst danger to life and limb, while the poor Coal Baron must dance attendance on some princeling or flashy actress; if the miners think it right for the Coal Baron to wring profits from their toil and the privations of their families—why, then the miners have no complaint to make. But then it were far better for them to sell themselves and their families outright to the Coal Baron into chattel slavery and have some security of food and shelter.

But the miners cannot and do not think this robbery of the product of their toil right. Then the only alternative for the miners is to compel the Coal Barons to give back to the people what nature intended and what of right ought to belong to the people—the coal mine.

But this is Socialism! will the miners exclaim. Exactly. Turn wherever you may, if you want to do what is right to yourselves and to the people, you come to Socialism. It is useless for the miners to look for any other side to the problem. There is only one other side—the wrong side—Capitalism. The miners are on that side now, and the Coal Barons want them to stay on that side forever. It is for the miners to choose between capitalistic wage-slavery and the collective ownership of the mines by the whole people, so that the people may come to their rights and the miners may get the full product of their labor.

How to get Socialism?

How is it possible that the Coal Barons, so few in numbers, oppress and exploit hundreds of thousands of miners? It was answered before: Because the Coal Barons are in control of the powers of government. How have the Coal Barons secured this control? This, too, was pointed out before: By entrapping the miners and other workingmen into voting for Republican or Democratic tools of the Coal Barons.

There is only one right way. Every other way is a wrong way. The miners and the workingmen of other trades must join the ranks of the Socialist Party, a party of their own, organized and controlled by workingmen, distinct from and opposed to all the capitalist parties, whatever their name be—Republican, Democratic, Reform, Citizens', or what not. The miners, together with other workingmen, constitute the vast majority of citizens of each state. They can and should elect only candidates of their own party, the Socialist Party, to all offices—governor, judges, legislators, and sheriffs. The Socialist legislators will pass laws in favor of the miners and against the mine-owners; the Socialist judges will uphold such laws; and the Socialist governor and sheriffs will enforce them. The militia and deputies will be commanded by Socialists and if any one is to be shot, the Socialists will take care that it is not a miner or other honest or useful toiler.

Now a word of warning: As soon as you miners begin to talk Socialism, you will find men in your own midst who will assure you that the Socialists want to destroy the family and religion; that they want to cut up and divide everything into small and even pieces, and much more of the same sort. Do not heed such foolish and absurd talk. Remember, great is the power of money for evil and corruption. Remember, the aim and object of Socialism is collective ownership by the people of the means of production. Socialism does not aim to take from anyone what rightfully belongs to him; on the contrary, it aims to secure to each man and woman the full product of his or her labor.

Miners, you voted for Capitalism and you have it in full measure. If you want Socialism, work for it and vote for it.

STATE COMMITTEE.

Reports Show Activity in New York State.

Hanford's Tour Highly Successful — Demands for Speakers and Literature —Sieverman, Abbott, and Hillquit Nominated for National Committee.

Following are the minutes of the last two meetings of the State Committee of the S. D. P. of New York.

Regular meeting of the State Committee was held Monday evening, August 11, at Labor Lyceum. Financial reports were received from Locals Richmond, Rochester, Rome, and Cold Springs. Results of vote on state constitution were reported from Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Niagara Falls, Fort Edwards, Newburg, Peekskill, and Rome. New Rochelle, Rome, Mount Vernon, and Richmond reported result of vote on fraternal delegates to Canadian Socialist Convention. One report of this vote was received without name of local or any signature whatever. A communication was ordered sent to several locals of the state regarding delinquent members. State Organizer Spring reports great activity up the state. He has organized locals in Oneida, Albany, and Newark, N. Y., and states that Highland Falls complains that charter has not been received. The Secretary reported that he had ordered new charters printed, and would receive them in a few days. On motion charters were granted to the new locals, and the Secretary was instructed to forward same as soon as he could secure them from the printer, together with all necessary supplies. The Organizer's report also stated that trade unions holding picnics in many places in the state had called for Socialist speakers representing the Social Democratic Party for these occasions. A letter was received from Comrade Debs, thanking the State Committee for their invitation to visit this state during the campaign, and stating that his plans, not being definitely settled for this fall, he could not promise at this time to arrange dates for New York. This matter was laid over. Communications were received from Comrade Mayes, candidate for Attorney-General, and Comrade Vail. Comrade William Thurston Brown, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, sent request that the tour being arranged for him in this state include many towns where there are no party organizations. He says the working people of the state all want to hear Socialist speakers. Request referred to Committe on Speakers and Tours.

Buffalo Active.

Buffalo reports that they have a flourishing Social Democratic Club and expects a very lively campaign. Comrade F. Spear is the present organizer, and Comrade L. Slotkin secretary.

Request was read from National Secretary Greenbaum for list of locals in the state. Bill of $5, being balance due to Socialist Literature Company, was ordered paid. The Financial Secretary was instructed to investigate all old accounts which may be outstanding and the bills when presented. Appeal was received from National Executive Committee calling for financial aid for the striking miners. Bill of $1.20 for expenses of corresponding secretary of the State Committee was ordered paid.

The Financial Secretary reported receipts of $88 and disbursements of $116.88 since last meeting; that a few of the campaign subscription lists were now being received. Comrade Wood gave notice that, inasmuch as he had been elected Organizer of Local New York, he could not attend to the duties of Financial Secretary of the State Committee, and would resign at the next meeting. Moved that Comrade Neppel, treasurer of State Committee, be notified, and assist Comrade Wood in preparing books for the Auditing Committee. The Committee on Literature reported that Comrade Hanford's new leaflet, "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," has been ordered printed, and will be ready for distribution throughout the state this week; that 50,000 of these leaflets had been ordered as a first edition; also that 100,000 cards have been ordered, part of which will be delivered this week. On motion committee was instructed to send packages of these leaflets to the locals in towns where our candidate for governor is to speak. Comrade Slobodin was instructed to make arrangements with Chas. H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago, to print not less than 25,000 booklets containing New York state platform, pictures of candidates for state offices, letters of acceptance, or extracts therefrom, of the various candidates, together with other original campaign matter. Motion made and carried to request Comrade Jonas to write a leaflet for the campaign, and that 25,000 of these be printed. The date on which Comrade Jonas will begin his tour of the state was fixed as September 15. Secretary reported that enlarged emblem had been sent to the Secretary of State, with the request that our emblem on the official ballot be as large as the legal limit. Adjourned to meet Monday, August 18.

The State Committee met August 18, with Comrade Phillips in the chair. Present were Slobodin, Reich, Bub, Wood, and Abbott. Godfrey Lehner was present as the delegate elected to the State Committee by Local Yonkers.

Reports Show General Activity.

Correspondence was read from various locals throughout the state.

Newburgh reported holding two open-air meetings, with Robert Paine of Hoboken as speaker.

Troy reported intention to nominate a county and local ticket.

Long Island City sent for one hundred membership cards, and reported new activity.

Peekskill reported that all preparations were being made for a big meeting for Hanford.

Johnstown also reported work done for the Hanford meeting, and requested lithographs of state candidates.

Rochester reported an active campaign carried on in that city by Organizer Spring, and requested more speakers. New headquarters have been opened in Rochester in a conspicuous part of the city. Five new members were taken in at last meeting of the local, and a new branch is being organized. Plans are on foot to raise a big campaign fund.

Buffalo sent for propaganda literature.

Fort Edward corresponded regarding senatorial and congressional nominations.

Vote on fraternal delegate to Canadian Socialist Convention was received from Fort Edward, Catskill, Newburgh, Ticonderoga, Utica, Long Island City, Troy, Highland Falls, Peekskill, Rochester and Yonkers. Vote on new state constitution was received from Catskill, Ticonderoga, Cold Spring, Long Island City, Troy, Highland Falls, Rochester, Yonkers, and Buffalo. Financial reports were received from Utica, Catskill, and Richmond Borough.

For National Committeeman.

For National Committeeman, in place of Job Harriman, resigned, the following were nominated: F. A. Sieverman by Troy and Yonkers; L. D. Abbott by Ticonderoga; Morris Hillquit by Rochester.

State Organizer Spring reported on work done in Rochester, Batavia, Buffalo, and Syracuse.

The Secretary reported that Hanford was having good meetings in the state, and that a tour was being arranged for Brown. Correspondence regarding meetings in New York State for Debs and Hagerty was also read, and put on file.

Finances and Literature.

Financial Secretary Wood made financial report, showing that the receipts for the week were $143; expenses, $146 balance, $42.54. He reported that the total recipts since he had assumed office were $387.91; total expenses, $374.64; cash in hand, $22.27. Subscriptions received during the week amounted to $28; total subscriptions to date, $63.54.

Herman Reich reported, as Literature Secretary, that subscription lists had been sent to all the locals in the state; and that a new propaganda leaflet and card would soon be ready.

It was decided to issue a thirty-two page booklet for the state campaign, to be published by the Comrade Publishing Company, with cuts of candidates, etc. One hundred thousand agitation leaflets were also ordered.

Comrades Bauerberg and Lehner were present from Local Yonkers to inquire regarding a resolution passed by Westchester County and sent to The Worker, but not published therein. Reich and Wood were appointed a committee look into this matter.

It was decided to hire a clerical assistant, in co-operation with the City Executive Committee, to help Comrade Reich in sending out campaign literature.

SERVES THEM RIGHT.

The Louisville unionists have got into a nasty muss. They invited Mayor Grainger to participate in the Labor Day exercises, and on the same day that he accepted the molders in his foundry were forced to go on strike, their demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wages having been denied. Now the boys are all talking at once. It is bad policy to monkey with capitalist politicians' buzz saws.—Williamsport Statesman.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Socialist Activity in the Strike State.

Seven New Locals Formed and Old Ones Gaining in Membership — Tickets Nominated — Agitation Lively and Wide-spread.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 18.—Regular meeting of the State Committee held on above date, Comrade Geo. J. Felder presiding. J. J. Boyle presented credentials as a delegate from Delaware County and was seated. Charters upon application were granted to locals at Nanticoke, Polish, Luzerne, Lee Park, Gloster, all of Luzerne County, and Darby and Clifton Heights, Delaware County, with a membership of two hundred and eight. Mahanoy City added fifty members during the week, Summit Hill fifteen, Treskow fifty-four. The Treasurer reported two thousand membership dues cards had been issued by him since July 26. September 15 is the last day to return vote on the state constitution. A majority of the locals have reported adopting the constitution as a whole. August 26 is the last day to return the vote on fraternal delegate to Canada. From reports received to date Comrades Spargo, Wilshire, and Strambach lead the list in the order named.

Conventions.

Lackawanna County Convention held at Carbondale, August 14. A full ticket was nominated. Schuylkill County Convention held at Mahanoy City, August 16. Twenty-nine delegates were present. In this county the capitalist militia is quartered to help fill the mines with scabs for the operators. The only purpose they have served is to arouse in the minds of the workers a strong desire to fill the public offices with men of their own class. A local paper reporting the convention, said: "Among the delegates were many former Republicans and Democrats; no tariff or money question seems now to divide them as of old." The following ticket was nominated: Congress, Thomas J. Lannon; State Senator, M. J. Lynch; Recorder, John Dougherty; Register, W. C. Gibson; Treasurer, David Davis; District Attorney, Frank Hooven; Clerk of Court, E. D. Feny; Legislature, First District—W. Banks; Third District, C. P. Gilden; Commissioners, Alex. Lindsey and Isaac Phillips.

John Dougherty of Coaldale was chosen chairman of County Committee.

Fifth Legislative District Convention of Luzerne County was held at Pittston to-day, August 18. Sixth Legislative District Convention of Luzerne County will be held at Hazleton, August 19, 2 p. m. Preparations are being made for county conventions in Lycoming and Delaware counties.

Agitation.

In Philadelphia lectures are given every Sunday evening at headquarters. A new branch has been organized, composed mainly of members of the Socialist League. An open-air meeting will be held August 23 at 5544 Haverford avenue. Comrades Long and Barnes will be the speakers. Meetings will be held on the streets every night till the close of the campaign, beginning September 2.

The comrades of York had a very successful meeting at Eberton on August 15. Comrades Grady, Lewis, and Gladfelter were the speakers. The prospects of a local in that place are good. August 23 a meeting will be held at Dover; August 30 at Abbottstown, York County.

Delaware County comrades are gratified with the success attending their efforts. Meetings and debates are being arranged for a number of towns. A very successful meeting was held at Darby, August 14. On August 21, Comrade Parker will speak at Media.

Sumneytown reports adding to their membership and desire a speaker. They are distributing a large quantity of literature with good effect.

Erie is active and they have a great deal of faith in their ability to send Comrade Geo. Ward, a cigarmaker, to the legislature.

New Castle comrades are going to make Labor Day last a week, with a program of Socialist agitation, the like of which has never before been presented to any community. W. Thurston Brown will speak Sunday, August 31; Comrades Brown and A. M. Dewey will be the orators on Labor Day; Tuesday evening Comrade Brown will speak on the "Diamond" in the centre of the town; Wednesday and Thursday H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak at the sam eplace, while Comrade Slayton, candidate for Governor, will fill out the week.

Comrade Slayton is a delegate to the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to be held in Atlanta, Ga., during September, after which he will go to the coal fields and remain till election.

Comrade Chas. Ufert of New Jersey, during the week has been speaking twice a day in the Lackawanna district at Simpson, Mayfield, Richmondsdale, Vandling, Carbondale, and a number of other places. He will be occupied in and about Scranton during the coming week. He reports a lively interest everywhere, and says nothing can stem the tide in our direction, except lack of literature and cessation of agitation.

F. W. Fischler of Philadelphia and Comrade Boltovski of Chicago, both Polish speakers, in response to urgent demands, will report at Wilkes-Barre headquarters to-morrow. Comrade Fischler for two weeks and Comrade Boltovski till Election Day. A constant and increasing demand comes up for Polish literature. The Polish societies of New York City have decided to contribute $25 and ask this committee for a like amount to circulate a special edition of the Polish paper, "Robotnik," which suggestion will be carried out as soon as funds permit.

Comrade L. Goasiou will go to the Lackawanna district for two weeks, beginning August 30 at Carbondale.

Great Enthusiasm.

Comrades Collins and Slick's reports are replete with enthusiasm and progress made. The following places were visited: Mahanoy City, Silver Brook, Gloster, Eberdale, Lansford, and Hazleton. Mother Jones and Collins spoke to immense audiences at the last two places named. At Gloster an Italian, a Hungarian, and a Polish speaker translated the address of Comrade Collins into the respective languages and one hundred and twenty-eight persons joined the party at that meting. Miners' bands and drum corps are at the disposal of the Socialists for meetings in nearly all the towns. Comrade Collins will leave for home about the 27th of August, but will return again in a few weeks for the balance of the campaign.

Comrade Morrison I. Swift, who has been rendering valuable service in and about Wilkes-Barre, having spoken in all the towns in upper Luzerne County, and who has graphically described the miners' position and plead his cause in many papers and periodicals, has been persuaded by the committe to make Hazleton his headquarters and take charge of the campaign in that locality, which he will do August 19. He will be ably assisted by the local comrades, Evans, Kennedy, and Dwyer.

The Worker has donated $20 to the committee, part expenses of Comrade Mailly for the time he was in Pennsylvania. Each week they have sent bundles of The Worker to the field gratis since the strike began, making a total of about 30,000 copies and leaflets and pamphlets to the value of $120. The State Committee highly appreciates this assistance and the more so as The Worker has promised to continue the weekly bundles till election.

A meeting will be held at the school house in Lattimer, September 10, the fifth anniversary of the massacre of the miners at that place by Sheriff Martin. Comrades Swift and Barnes will probably be the English speakers and Comrade Boltovski of Chicago will speak in the Polish language.

Tricks of Capitalist Politicians.

A Citizens' Alliance composed of business men, mine bosses and politicians—a secret organization—which in the early days of the strike cut some figure—whose purpose was to boycott everything in the nature of unionism and for the persecution and prosecution of the miners and their sympathizers on any pretext, is now impotent and tumbling to its doom. As a consequence of this Citizens' Alliance, a Workingmen's Alliance was formed, as an offset and to protect the workers from the Citizens' Alliance, into which thousands of the workers enrolled. This, however, is not all of the story. The Socialists have challenged every capitalist politician in sight. There has not been one capitalist political meting held in all that region, and there wil not be one until Election Day, for the miners will immediately insist upon Mr. Democrat or Republican debating with the Socialists and answering the posers that have been put to them, which they well know they cannot and dare not attempt to do; here then is the sequel, the capitalist politicans of both parties aided by a few ambitious union men have tried to have the Workingmen's Alliance enter the political field and nominate "good men," irrespective of party. But they are to be good men who favor the continuance of capitalism, the very thing that thousands of men enlisted in the Socialist Party are impatiently counting the days till election comes, to strike against it. Our speakers and comrades in the field assure us that this play of the politicians and the operators will fall flat. Socialism has gained such a foothold that this trick will not work.

Funds for Agitation.

Comrades, we need literature and money. Will you give it? There seems to be a misconception in many quarters that the State Committee of Pennsylvania gets some of the funds sent to Comrade Greenbaum, National Secretary. We desire to state that all all that is sent to the National Committee goes direct to he bread fund of the Miners' Union. We hope such contributions will be large and worthy of the Socialists of America; but we also hope to be able to take advantage of this grand opportunity for Socialist agitation among the miners and contributions for this purpose must be sent to our treasurer. Contributions for this purpose have been received to the amount of $153.70, bringing the total up to $478.90. List will be published next week. Send all contributions to J. Edelmann, Treasurer, 807 West Cambria street, Philadelphia.

HANFORD'S TOUR.

Ben Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, will speak at the following cities on dates named:

Newburgh, Friday evening, August 22.
Catskill, Saturday evening, August 23.
Troy, Monday evening, August 25.
Albany, Tuesday evening, August 26.
Schenectady, Thursday evening, August 28.
Gloversville, Friday evening, August 29.
Johnstown, Saturday, evening, August 30.

—It is impossible to tell whether a judge is a Republican or a Democrat by the nature of his injunctions.—Labor Review.

LIES ABOUT THE STRIKERS.

A Socialist in the Strike Field Exposes the Falsehoods of the Capitalist Press—The Truth about the Military Regime at Shenandoah.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 16.—It is a glorious thing to have the state pay for your picnics. If you can go out and pose as brave heroes before the country at public expense while you are merely enjoying a pleasing picnic without danger to yourself and with no hardship, you surely are in clover. But if you can draw pay for your spree, besides eating and traveling at the expense of the state you do better yet. Such is the delightful position of the state troops now idling in the mining regions.

These pasteboard heroes are drawing $1.50 a day, the common privates; the officers of course receive more, until the great general of the picnickers is rewarded for enjoying himself, at the rate of $15 a day. The cost to the state is nearly $4,000 per diem. This is a neat sum to pay men for going out to play soldier. So far the total burden on the taxpayers has been over $50,000 for these decorated sporting gentry.

They were brought into the region without just cause, but no harm has been done by their coming. On the contrary, several advantages have been gained by the strikers through their presence, advantages of great importance.

First of all, it has been shown that it was not lack of police protection that prevented the mines from opening. This has been again and again put forward as the reason why the mines could not resume. It was false, and is now proved false. When this excuse is offered again under similar circumstances the fraud will be clear. Here is an army to guard the mines and more regiments will be sent if demanded, yet no men work. It convicts the operators of duplicity, for they have prentended that they had plenty of men if it were safe to use them. It shows moreover the towering strength of the union sentiment.

The New York "Times" has repeatedly and repeatedly written in this vein: "The employers refuse to make terms with their former employees, which is their privilege, but they equally refuse to employ others, which is not their privilege. With large numbers of their experienced men eager for re-employment, and thousands of others ready to return when any advantage can result from expressing a readiness to do so, not a pound of coal is being raised. . . ." Once for all this kind of statement is exploded.

Second, it has made the conclusion plain that the strike region might be filled with troops without in any way interfering with the progress of the strike. Where a strike depends on violence troops interfere, but where there is scarcely any violence that is not trumped up and fabricated it is a different matter. The object in hurrying troops to the scene is to give the public the impression that riot prevails and is only hindered from bursting by the soldiers. This is expected to make the public hostile to the strikers. But if riot does not prevail the presence of troops cannot obstruct the peaceful progress of the strike just the same as if the regiments were at home earning their living. If this is henceforth understood it will put a new coloring on the military manipulation of strikes, the manœuver of hurrying soldiery to the field when a capitalist's drunken private policeman shoots at a crowd and starts a riot, as at Duryea.

For those skeptical as to the insane, trouble-breeding, cowardly conduct of these private deputies let me cite a case which will probably escape general notice. My authority for it is the Wilkes Barre "News." The affair occurred only two nights ago. Some boys prepared an effigy and placed it against a window of the Pettibone colliery. To one of the deputies inside who observed it later it wore the aspect of a striker peering in from the ghostly darkness at him. He bravely cried out several times to the supposed striker to get away or he would shoot, and as the form did not move he fired a bullet full into the face and the figure rolled to the ground. "I shot a striker. I shot a striker," then called the deputy.

Now suppose it had been a man. Would looking in at a colliery window against orders justify his being shot dead? This is a type of the men we have here as private mine guards; men either anxious to murder or men so easily scared out of their wits by a face at the window in the dark that they sink into a nervous frenzy and shoot while in the fit. This also is a good example of how riots readily arise. Had there been strikers about, the work of this fool might have caused general trouble. The so-called riot at Duryea yesterday originated from similar hysterical conduct on the part of some washery guards filled with whiskey. One striker insisted on coming within the stockade and they lost their tempers or heads and opened a fusilade. Now the owners of that washery demand troops. A sure recipe for obtaining troops is this: Have a band of crazy deputies on your premises with instructions to murder on sight, and you will get troops.

Third, the Shenandoah fiasco has made the military a laughing stock. They cut a ridiculous figure, until they settled down to frankly enjoy themselves and stop inventing midnight stone throwings at them by secret societies of foreign anarchists and the like, who were so dumb and cared so little for their lives that they would walk up to bushes within short rifle range of the excited soldiers and volley stones at them. These fabrications were very funny, but they furnished an appearance of usefulness to the rifle-clad heroes and gave a hungry crowd of newspaper scours horrible information to telegraph.

The foulest soldiery act of libel on the strikers is yet to be told. Three of these noble protectors of law escaped from the ranks and went out for a night of pleasure. They collected three women and went to a village called Frackville, where they stayed until morning. Being afraid of punishment in camp they begged 'Squire McGinniss to "telephone to General Gobin that they were in his house surrounded by a crowd of "dagoes," which the 'Squire, who must be a valiant representative of truth and law, kindly did. From half-past 3 o'clock that night till 7 a. m. they stayed peacefully at the Depot House, Frackville.

The story that went out to the press through the invention of these military braves, touched up by reporters, was that they were chased by a howling mob at a killing pace for miles. The mob grew till there were two hundred and fifty at their heels, and as they passed houses new recruits joined the rout. The soldiers, who were unarmed, lost their road and their pursuers endeavored to drive them into the laurel brush, "where scores of mine holes filled with noxious gases promised them horrible death." At last they overtook 'Squire McGinniss' carriage and were taken in and borne to his home. The mob located them and threatened to burn the house. The 'Squire went out and harangued the crowd several times during the night to avert disaster.

This unblushing lie went out through the country to defame the mine workers. We have to thank the lofty military spirit of the guardians of Shenandoah for this lurid defamation. The producers of this lie against a town of citizens deserve a year each in jail, and the newspaper men who swallowed and promulgated and embellished such a story should be given six months each. It is time to put an end to the situation where any untruth may be sold broadcast with impunity if it relates to workingmen.

MORRISON I. SWIFT.

PERSECUTING LABOR EDITORS.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., August 15.—Patrick McGarvey and Victor Dougherty, editors of the "Trade Unionist" of Hazleton, were arrested to-day on five counts of criminal libel, the charges being made by Luther C. Smith, superintendent for Coxe Bros. & Company, who says that attacks were made upon him in five consecutive issues of their paper. They were held in $2,500 bail each. They have already been sued for heavy damages in civil suits.

It is evident that the Coal Kings and the other capitalists allied with them are determined to crush the labor press if they can, by fair means or foul.

PARTY LITERATURE FOR NEW YORK STATE.

To the Socialists of the State of New York.

Comrades:—As the time for gubernatorial and congressional elections draws nearer, the contest between the Social Democratic Party and the two old parties of Capital grows sharper. In order that the workers' side of the political question may be seen in its true light, the State Committee proposed to organize in every locality and set the Socialists to work. The principles of our party must be explained to the workingmen throughout the state. One important thing that we have to do, in which every comrade or sympathizer can help, is to put our party literature into the hands of every wage-worker in the state before Election Day—and the sooner the better.

The State Committee has issued a leaflet written by Ben Hanford, our candidate for Governor, for especial use during the campaign. It contains the following headings:

1. What Workingmen's Votes Can Do.
2. Benefits and Limitations of Trade Unionism.
3. How to Spend Five Thousand a Year and Keep It.
4. What to Do About It.
5. How to Do It.
6. Vote for Your Own Class.
7. What the Social Democratic Party Would Do.

The leaflet also bears the party name and emblem and the state ticket and platform.

Locals are requested to send in their orders immediately for a supply of this leaflet, which will be sent postpaid at the following rates: Two thousand copies, $2.75; one thousand, $1.50; five hundred, $1. Smaller quantities will be supplied at as near proportional prices as cost of sending will allow.

The State Committee can also supply the following German pamphlets:

"Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas." Price, 5 cents; ten or more copies, at 2½ cents each.

"Municipal Forderungen der Social Democratie." Price, 5 cents; ten for 25 cents; fifty for $1; one hundred for $1.50.

"Die Mission der Arbeiter Klasse," by Charles H. Vail. Price, 5 cents; one hundred for $2.

Send orders, with cash, to the Literature Agent of the State Committee, H. Reich, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

—Under Socialism the wives and children of workingmen would not have to depend on charity for an occasional outing in the country—Williamsport Statesman.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.25
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

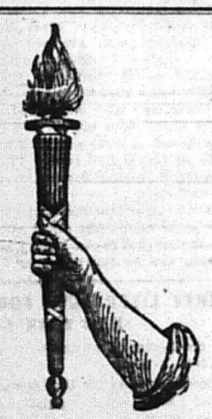
UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,135
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.
Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.
Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.
Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.
Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.
Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.
Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

IT IS TO LAUGH.

It is good always to find a funny side to serious things and we think Socialists will find cause for much merriment in what we have here to present.

A Roman Catholic paper, the Pittsburg "Observer," in a recent editorial bewails the fact that, by giving people an opportunity to read, Andrew Carnegie is unwittingly making Socialists. The "Observer" is also horrified to find that Socialists teach that the workers should receive the full product of their labor, and emits the following warning wail under the heading, "Promoters of Unquiet:"

"Mr. Carnegie, formerly of this city, has aided thousands of worthy charities. Let us state frankly that he has done much good. The 'Observer' believes with equal sincerity that, unintentionally, he has allowed his generosity to be used for the purpose of promoting much evil.

"How is this true? By the gifts of libraries. He has given away millions to found libraries, great or small, in great or small cities. His settled conviction seems to be that books will make men intelligent and happy. He seems to think that the more men read the better citizens they will become.

"Mr. Carnegie is simply mistaken. It all depends on the kind of books, just as it does on the kind of food a man eats. If a man eat that which is wholesome, he will keep health and prosper. His neighbors, by doing likewise, will likewise prosper and good citizenship will result. If unwholesome food be eaten all are poisoned.

"Now, does Mr. Carnegie know—does he even dream—that, indirectly, his great wealth is being used to spread Socialism in the United States? Does he know that he is probably doing more to spread this poison of the mind than all the Socialist agitators in the country combined? We rather think he does not.

"Yet let him go into any of this $25,- libraries, anywhere in the land and look at the tremendous number of books on Socialism which the trustees all of these institutions manage to select. The 'Observer' has a working acquaintance with some twenty of these in various sections of the country, and deliberately asserts that Mr. Carnegie's wealth is rapidly causing the death of the American republic. There are books on the shelves of these libraries which practically teach that the toiler is entitled to the entire profit on his labor, as well as a living wage, and there are other books which teach that the laborer is entitled to the entire product of his toil. There are books teaching even worse.

"Now, does anybody suppose these books go unread? They certainly do not. Go into any public library when you will and you will find a certain kind of workingman there (thank God, there are few Catholics as yet) and this kind of workingmen is reading Socialistic books. He is filling his mind with unrest and with un-Christian ideals. Most of these works insidiously poison the minds of men against Christianity. As a result, most non-Catholic workingmen of the country are becoming antagonistic to the churches. All over the country preachers are wondering why workingmen are keeping away from the churches. Let them go down to those libraries and examine what workingmen are reading and they will learn. Then, perhaps, they will quit arraigning the Catholic church and get to work against the common foe of Christian faith.

"Yet is not spreading Socialism revolutionary and otherwise, a queer business for Mr. Carnegie to engage in? Is not putting before immature minds books that inculcate the principles of anarchy, a still stranger business? Bad books are just as dangerous as are dangerous companions. It is sad to see a well-meaning man unintentionally aiding a propaganda which seeks to thrive by goading the masses to frenzy."

So we see that the "Observer" thinks that it is unChristian and anarchistic to teach "that the laborer is entitled to the entire product of his toil." This comical capitalistic-Christian paper is sure that Christianity would be destroyed if the man who works got the full fruit of his labor. According to the "Observer" the church could not exist if the capitalists were not allowed to rob the workers. Why is that? And what do you think Christ would think of this kind of Christianity?

We are pleased to find the following editorial paragraph in the columns of our contemporary, the "Labor Journal" of Zanesville, Ohio:

"The fearless and enthusiastic New York Worker quotes what we recently said about child labor in the South, and adds that political action alone would lessen the evil. That is all right, brother, but you will find the trade union a powerful piece of machinery for the education of men to the proper political action."

The Worker quite agrees with the "Labor Journal" in this opinion. The intelligent and class-conscious workingman should belong both to the union of his craft and to the Socialist Party, the party of his class. The unions and the Socialist Party should work hand in hand, by their different methods for the emancipation of Labor.

THE MILWAUKEE CIRCULAR.

The circular issued by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, which we reprint in full in another column, is interesting in more ways than one. The circular is not so definite in its expressions as we might wish; we are left somewhat in the dark as to the exact intentions of the originators—whether to launch a new Socialist party (for certainly the principles laid down are those of Socialism), or to coordinate and clarify the local labor parties which have sprung up in various places, or merely to provide for a system of discussion and education on political matters in the trade unions.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Socialist Party has nothing to do with issuing the circular, although some of its authors are undoubtedly party members. The Socialist Party already has its organization, national, state, and local, and there is no apaprent necessity for a dual organization. Any party based on the principles enunciated in the circular must be a Socialist party, and nothing can be gained by dividing its forces or complicating its machinery. On the other hand, and for the same reason, we do not seriously fear such a movement. The security of our party is in its adherence to Socialist principles; so long as we are true to our ideals, any division of forces can be only temporary.

In another aspect, the affair is most encouraging, for it indicates the steady growth of Socialist ideas—even though not always recognized as being Socialistic—among the workingmen of every trade and of every part of the country.

President Gompers seems to be seriously concerned about the Milwaukee proposition, and this may perhaps be taken as a strong point in its favor. President Gompers has issued a counter-circular, warning all unions against endorsing the Milwaukee plan. It is too late in the day, however, for any leader's protest to have a serious effect, for the rank and file are thinking for themselves.

—"Alas!" sighed the poor woman, who had just closed the door on the deputation of charitable folk who had called to show her how to make a cooling, cheering dessert from the remains of a seven-course dinner—"alas! the rich we have always with us."—Baltimore American.

Comrade Cramton of Denver has sent in about forty subscriptions to The Worker during the last few months and reports that all readers are well pleased.

GENIUS OR "GRAFT?"

Which Word Describes the Mental Ability of Our "Captains of Industry?"

Many people are given to crediting the greater capitalists with overpowering genius. Because some members of the capitalist class have performed a real function in organizing industry, and because the organization and centralization of industry will lead to its socialization, even some Socialists fall into this error. That the great trust magnate possesses a certain kind of predatory genius is true; but that the scientist, the author, the inventor, the physician, the thinker possess a much wider, greater, and higher mental ability is certain. As was pointed out in a recent issue of The Worker, it is because the operations of the capitalist bring him such enormous wealth, not because they require a high order of genius, that they are so impressive. These men are commonly called "captains of industry." They can be more accurately described as a gang of glorified "grafters."

The real nature of the sublimated genius so commonly attributed to these industrial pirates is admirably explained in an article by Richard Le Gallienne in the July number of "Wilshire's Magazine," as follows:

"When Mr. Morgan the other day said in court, obviously without any affectation, that he saw nothing extraordinary in a transaction of ten million dollars, he said nothing extraordinary, though a capitalized press and a capitalized world may gape in astonishment. It was merely the talk of a certain class of brain at home with its material. * * *There are many parallels hardly less astonishing to the man who does something else. You may, perhaps, sometimes stop a moment and watch the huge cranes hoisting tons of stone to the top of some new sky-scraper. It is marvellous, you say. How ever do they do it! But the architect sees nothing surprising in these vast masses of iron and stone. To him it is all in the day's work. A special training has made it a familiar feat to him; and, as a matter of fact, there is in it little more than a multiplication of force and an accumulation of material, which comes primarily of the money to purchase both. A little building may be essentially far more wonderful, and have called out much rarer gifts in the man who made it. But mere bulk naturaly impresses and even terrifies, however really insignificant it may be. Leaving out the work of nature, bulk in the works of man can only mean two things—really only one thing—money and labor. The pyramids, we are told, were built with the sweat and blood of myriads of slaves. Any fool could have designed the pyramids. They were only rendered possible by an inexhaustible supply of cheap human labor. Technically they are monuments to forgotten Egyptian kings. Actually, they are, so to say, anthills of stone, whose real significance is the power of money and the cheapness of human industry. They meant no special brains in the architects who designed them or the kings whose ridiculous vanity ordered them.

"It is just the very same with the pyramids of dollars which certain American financiers are at the moment causing to be erected in their own honor. The colossal fortunes of Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. Morgan do not really for a moment imply that any of these gentlemen are really cleverer financiers than their predecessors—anything like so original, for example, as Mr. John Law who blew the South Sea Bubble. They make a greater impression merely because the chessboard is bigger, and the game for higher stakes. There is no more skill in manipulating a million dollars than in manipulating ten cents. The real skill is in the million dollars. Indeed, the more million dollars you have, the easier becomes the game. In fact, very soon it plays itself. Your real financier is the poor man.

"That America was to be the land of financiers was a foregone conclusion. With all its vast natural resources, the American nation must surely have been the stupidest nation in the world if it missed being the richest. But the point I wish to make is that America's wealth means no specially terrifying genius in the men who have made it, and no essential originality of method."

THE DEVIL AND CARNEGIE.

The devil was out for a walk one day
And called on Carnegie—over the way.
"What favor," said he, "my little Scotchman,
Can I do for the big trust clan?"

Now Andy came from a country cold
Where Tam O'Shanter grew so bold,
And out he spoke, while he stroked his chin,
And answered the devil with a grin.

"You know you bought my soul, erstwhile
And filled it full of cunning and guile,
And gave me stock in your red hot place
And loaned me this hypocritical face.

"I skin and rob and plunder the poor
And shoot them down if they ask for more.
But all the while I throw a sop
The grumble of the press to stop!

"You taught me how to make a haul
By robbing Peter to pay Paul.
Now just one more good sleight of hand
And then I'll come to join your band.

I'm getting old and my knees are weak
And once in Hell I cannot squeak.
Now pledge me this before I go—"
And the devil said "Yes! I'll do just so."

"Now then," said Andy; "this is it.
You know old Dives in the pit—?
After you'd let him have his bum
He died for water upon his thumb!

"Now, here's your pledge—you must agree—
A moment ago you promised me—
When we trusts into hades flock
Let us take down some watered stock!"

T. W. S.

The absorbing question with the democrats now is to find a paramount issue. The real issue with the democrats is how to get the republicans out and the democrats in, so they can have a whack at the spoils, but of course they won't admit so openly. No matter which of the capitalist parties wins, the workers are bound to lose.—The New Era.

SOME REVOLUTIONARY ASPECTS OF SOCIALISM.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

The banner of Socialism is the banner of evolution, spelt with an R. When any given process has reached its maturity and the time has come for the commencement of another process the act of change is the act of revolution. This process is a universal fact taking place on larger or smaller lines everywhere about us; and what we call a striking or a great truth is but our perception of one of these completed processes. For, though we utter truth in parts, which are apparently isolate and complete of themselves, there is really no such thing as an isolate truth any more than there is an isolate life or an isolate event in history. This is the basic thought of organization. A living chain of continuity finds all human things together.

But all that and the statement of it are, however, two different things. Philosophers have lived, together with all other men, in the midst of such natural and social unfoldings and yet failed for ages to find for themselves or the others any continuously unfolding statement to correspond with this actual dialetic chain of life's experience. It has taken so long for the events we know to stamp themselves as a whole upon the single mind; it has taken so long before the single mind was able to record the larger social movements around us. To get into this condition of efficiency seems, however, to constitute the actual necessary preparation and fitness of a Socialist agitator, teacher, and organizer; to-day by far the highest type of intellectual usefulness in this world.

Socialism is revolutionary. The statement of Socialism is therefore a revolutionary statement. But the two modes are very different. To reduce any proposition to its logical ultimate is to do with verbal propositions what the larger life of society could not do with its subordinate manifestations. For instance, if in the theological world of sentences I say God has appointed to every one the day of his death, the logical revolutionary statement of that proposition is to proscribe all physic and punish the doctors for blasphemy. Or, if in the economic world of sentences I say that it is right for a private man to own and control any property he can get, the logical revolutionary end of that statement is that democracy must go. Or, if it is said that any man can, by his own will, become a good man, then all who are not good are bad. Or, if by his own will one can become the best man in town therefore also he is the freest from mental error, and one man can become the best in the world and thereby become infallible. And to have one infallible man in the world would warrant us in putting into jail any or all other men who differed from him. A fallacy reduced thus is logic; a condition thus pursued is revolution. Verbally, truth is not susceptible to this rigid treatment. But, though truth may not appear practicable always when so pursued to its ultimate, it is helpful and sometimes luminous to be heroically logical, and it hastens the actual evolution of life to let them evolute through our heads in the processes of reasoning.

Socialism is revolutionary in the sense of its comprehensiveness as compared with minor movements and philosophies; and it is revolutionary in the sense of surprise or novelty. But in the sense of violent and hasteful change, the "evil" sense under which the evil minds of the world's evil despots have always sought to bury it, Socialism is not revolutionary.

The novelty of Socialism is no credit to the intellectual life of the world. Mankind surely had some right to collective teaching long before the present time; but the thinkers of the world never did, or never could, go much further than other hired men from their bread and butter, and so, with a few dim exceptions, the modern machine has brought into the world the collectivist thinkers.

One specially novel feature of Socialism, as compared with the cloud thinking around us, is to be observed in the sources from which it is derived. Among many movements dealing with human life on earth, it is the first in history that proposes constructively to confine that earthly business to the earth where it belongs; and so the roots of Socialist philosophy are to be found on this planet, the history, the experience and the horizon which are really ours. Socialists do not submit human affairs to the anarchy, ignorance and superstition represented by the king's arbitrary will, or any out of the world authority invented by despots. Whatever the spiritual nature of man may be, Socialists perceive that it cannot be in conflict with his physical life. The sources, the nourishment and the limits of the soul are all to be found within the physical universe, its knowing and its known. This restraint of itself, and limitation to the boundaries of time and sense by Socialism, has produced a vastness of increase in practical scope about equal to all that has been cut off from the theoretically infinite end of human affairs.

What realm of human interest can there be that is left untouched by Socialist philosophy? The former concepts of life by ordinance only, touched each other sometimes and lightly; this, by organization, can fuse them all. The theologist picks up and uses art and music by bending and specializing them to his own purpose; and so is it with the politician and the militarist (the money motive has not yet found any art so mean that can express it); but this recognition of one life in all the universe and the people, with its one day's sunshine at a time for everyone; the glory of all for each, the glory of each for all; the earth one common homestead and a progression of the race, spiritually, in keeping with the equities wherewith we environ one another; this, instead of bending art to itself, breathes into art the great soul of the race, so that art for the first time, with Socialist soul in it, has earth and all humanity for its basis. And this enlargement given to art extends to all the imperfectly specialized duties of men, such as healing, feeding, pleading, teaching, comforting, stimulating, adorning, rewarding, controlling, obeying, subduing, uniting and all the other active relations that we are called upon through life to exercise for or upon each other. The scope of Socialism, because it flows from the heart of the world's life, touches and inspires every human interest and reaches with renewing vitality every extremity.

Socialism presents also a novel side of revolution in the training and sources from which its teachers are coming. The factories, apparently fitted to drive the humanity out of us, appear only to be driving us all out to humanity. The so-called ignorance of the uncolleged man is waking up to find what a fraud, for the most part, the wisdom of the wise has been. To be one with the whole nation, one with the race, takes the overshadow of the small great man from his life. He begins to think from the common source as soon as he discovers the meaning which Socialism gives to equality; and how wisely it strips individual freedom and liberty of the inhuman falsehood by which the white twentieth century laborer has been brought into a life-long bondage imposed more for his natural needs and affections—capitalism ordaining that bread and offspring may only be bought by cruelmixion. So the little meadow birds we sometimes hear in their agony of fear fluttering over and around our heads crying us away from that spot in the grass where lies the nest of eggs. The laborer, alleged to be free, is challenged by his master to go where he will. Well the world knows how empty of liberty is all the universe to a man whose bread and home and family are here in wage slavery with life and death in the hands of the dollar.

The revolutionary scope of our propaganda is better understood by its enemies than by many of its friends, and so we are living in a day of strange revolutionary combinations, arrayed against Socialism. While Chicago and Berlin may take different sides on questions relating to pork, you will never find them to differ on questions relating to labor. New England senators who gush nobly on various sides of many questions seldom gush nobly on this, but with all other senators they gush together on the un-Americanism of allowing the laborer to do a little boycotting like his masters; or to get a little of that protection which the great trusts find to be so useful and patriotic in defending their own infantile millions. This universal alliance of the profit-mongers of all nations and creeds against Socialism is the external side of our revolution. The international virtue of our cause must indeed mean much, against which all diabolism has for once agreed to combine. Alliances are taking place against us in the world's great menagerie of profit mongers which no one could have foreseen a century ago. The wage-masters of every country are aware that their community of interest in all their activities primarily and implicitly are against the proletariat. The cause of labor contains within it all that they have to overcome; all their other social evils are simplified and made assailable in the organizations of labor. The workmen simply accepts this revolution which the capitalist has matured for him and says, "Let it come, but let it come wisely, at the ballot boxes, or you shall throw off your mask of democracy."

The necessity of having a class of world slaves is to aristocracy a first principle of civilization, and thus have they fallen into that happy condition of confidence by which they regard their own money class interests and the interests of all mankind as one—a proper state of mind for the Armageddon, the state of mind in which the world's two all comprehending classes must finally meet to settle the class conflicts of the ages, and give to the nations of the earth one life.

The training of the selfishness of single persons into class interests; that is, to single eyed class selfishness, is the education of man which shall ultimate in the loss of all but one interest in the world; and of all but one self to be looked after in the economics of the social man.

The collectivist thought, in terms of which, more or less, all the moralists of the world have been compelled to express themselves, must ever be, under competition, the most revolutionary of the world's thoughts. The explanation of this strange conflict between the moralists' universal consent and their universal practice is to be found in three causes: first, in the circumstances which hitherto, everywhere, seems to have made unrestrained private property fundamental to civilization; and, second, in the great big lie of inhering personal rights against society, whatever magnitude the property or the vice which got it, may assume; and the third cause is to be found in the notion that personal property success is an incubator in which saintly chickens grow their wings. The third is the keynote of aristocracy and anarchy; that is, of the whole inverted and perverted private property state of life; the grandparent of all the turbulencies of the upper mob.

Socialism as an economic explanation deals radically with this by denying that mental or moral qualities of persons can be measured in quantitative terms of the property they have swiped. It explains that the mind is rather a reflex of the environment; than is the environment of the mind. And this contra statement, though denied on Sundays, is recognized in practice, by every sane man the world over, for the other six days of the week. Yet the Socialist does not affirm this truth in its inflexible totality. He affirms the influence of economic pressure upon all other humanics; but he does not hold that economic determinism in a fatalistic way turns out history as an organ grinder turns out tunes. On the contrary he affords to the world by his ceaseless moral activities a proof that the contemplation of man as the subject of his environments is a more powerful source of moral energy than is the contemplation of man as a stranger here and a mere pilgrim to another world, especially after that way of contemplating him has become only a genteel creed and a genteel insincerity.

The Socialist knows that, set over against the unreasonableness of the individual antagonism to and domination of the collective life, there is a collective conscience.

Thus the primitive selfhood of persons, a thing before wholly irreconcilable in former times with the rights or claims of other selfs, has, through economic evolution, become the very material out of which alone a permanent human self-preserving civilization can be established; and its father is organization and its mother is machinery.

NATURE OF SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION.

The troubles of the Union Labor Party furnishes the Socialist Party with some valuable lessons. A new organization, or rather a new party, it sprang into power and prestige at a single bound. It had no organization. Depending on a general enthusiasm, having no radical principles, being chiefly a party of protest, it needed no organization to achieve immediate and temporary success. But since the events which provoked the uprising of labor—for such it was—have been left further and further behind in the swift course of time, the opposition and the time-servers have rendered it necessary that an organization shall be effected if the Union Labor Party is not to go the way of its predecessors and disappear in defeat, dissension and betrayal. Unfortunately for it, it seems that organization has been too long neglected, and that the primary election will see its capture by the traitors whose only use for it is to lift themselves into positions of political power, and eventually to scuttle the ship which sailed them into the city hall haven. The political party of labor cannot be a party in which an executive committee of fifteen or twenty-five constitutes the whole thing and has not an organized constituency which can exercise authority over it. The political party of labor must be as widely, as numerously and as democratically organized as the trade unions. It cannot be built merely upon the resentment of men for individual specific acts of governmental tyranny. It cannot depend on the "mob spirit" which produces the enthusiasm of political campaigns. It cannot rely on one leader or any number of leaders for its inspiration. The political party of labor cannot spring full armed into the arena. It must grow. It must be builded. Its foundation must be sunk deep in some great principle underlying the whole fabric of political activity. To be enduring it must have for its basis the class, so that move they never so far they cannot get beyond it. It must be builded strong, the top part depending absolutely on the support of the fundament. The officers must always be subject to removal and instruction by the rank and file. The political party of labor must be composed not of a single committee, but of an organized mass, the organized working class. It must educate and organize continually and thoroughly. The rank and file must rule so that they may not be betrayed by leaders. They must be educated and made intelligent that they may not be betrayed by their own folly or indifference.

Enthusiasm for the party must not spring from resentment of single specific wrongs. There must be solid determination founded on conviction of the necessity and nobility of the party's aim. Enthusiasm must spring not from the personality of a popular leader, but well out from the people's hearts inspired by some glorious ideal. This is the meaning of the maxim phrase: "The emancipation of the working class must be the work of that class itself." The same laborious work, with its multiplicity of details and seeming pettiness of concerns, that goes into the organization of the unions, must be put into the upbuilding of the party of labor. Campaign activity is only an incident. The interim between elections must be well filled in by educational and organization meetings. The working class must be taught everything possible in regard to sociology, economics, history, and politics and must be organized thoroughly to decide its wants and enforce its will. This it must do itself. Gold is a constant menace if the work is left to a few leaders.

The Socialist Party is a working class revolutionary party, contesting the political field for the greatest prize—the earth. Its battle will be such as try men's souls. Conflicts of heroic proportions are inevitable. The capitalists will defend their privileges to the last extremity. The Socialist Party must be so thoroughly organized as to meet the ferocity of their attacks with the calm of security, the immovable assurance of triumphant strength. If, then, you are a Socialist, join the organization. Support it with your dues. Assist it with your counsel and active co-operation. We need every man. The cause expects each one to do his duty.—Advance.

NATURE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

A labor party to be of any force must be governed by its membership, we have too many machine parties as it is, and in order to govern wisely that membership must understand the obligations which rest upon it.

Victory is not alone the thing to be desired, but a victory supported by a rank and file which cannot be shaken. This requires patient work and years of it. The trade union movement has grown upon the same basis; neither did it grow up in a night, but only after many sacrifices on the part of those who toiled for its success.

The mere refusal on the part of the Socialists to consider the formation of an office hunting party shows that they are engaged in the same strife which surrounded the early trade unionists.

The temptations are many, but the class-conscious rank and file of the Socialist Party, controlling its organization, stand in the way of any foolish or headstrong policy.—Missouri Socialist.

—If the Cubans would work twelve hours a day for ninety cents, General Bragg would probably have some hope for them.—Williamsport Statesman.

LABOR POLITICS.

A New Plan Launched by Milwaukee Unions.

All Central Labor Bodies Invited to Form a "National Municipal Labor League" for Political Action.

Central labor bodies all over the country have received and are now considering a communication from the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, outlining a plan for the formation of a national federation of central labor bodies for the purpose of organizing a political labor movement.

The matter will be of considerable interest to Socialists and we present the circular in full:

The Milwaukee Circular.

"To the Officers and Members of the Subordinate Central Bodies Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Greeting:—It is becoming clear, as time goes on, that in our industrial struggle for a decent livelihood, the strike and the boycott only serve, where successful, in regaining for the workers (who produce all wealth) only a small portion of what is their due. Through many years of bitter experience labor is forced to the conclusion that the policy of strike and boycott alone will never bring us to the goal of industrial freedom. Permanent relief and true justice can only be secured by inaugurating a policy of independent political action in conjunction with the trade union movement. In this way alone can we as toilers assert our manhood and common sense and do successful battle to the system that is degrading us and robbing us of our rightful station among men. As the same conclusion is being reached in all localities, as recent events show, we submit to you that the time is now opportune for a concerted advance along the line of conscious independent political action. As nothing can give us the full fruit of our toil while the present competitive wage system continues we must unitedly identify ourselves, both organized and unorganized workers alike, with such political party as advocates the abolition of the present capitalist-breeding wage system, together with a co-operative system or society to take its place.

For Municipal Politics.

"Our municipal governments concern our welfare as workers most directly. Before we can hope to do much on a national scale, we must obtain the control of city and state governments. The proper course is for the toilers to use their trade union strength—that is, the local central organization, as the guiding spirit and rallying point for their municipal campaigns. This being true, it is also important that these city and town movements work along uniform lines and in full knowledge of what each other is doing, each getting benefit from the experience of the others and strength and mutual sympathy and comradeship therefrom. Only by such united action can we hope to burst the fetters that bind us and establish the rights of man.

Convention to Be Called.

"All this being so, therefore, the undersigned committee has been appointed by the Federated Trades Council of the city of Milwaukee, representing the trade unions of the city, to communicate with the other leading and progressive central labor bodies of the United States and Canada and to urge the formation of a federation of all central bodies for the purposes above set forth, and to cause to be issued a call for a general convention of these central bodies at such time and place as may be selected after due correspondence. The convention would be held for the purpose of planning a concerted and class-conscious war of political extermination against the hosts of capitalism, and to be conducted in such manner as to help and not retard unionism and the interests of the American Federation of Labor.

"We propose that at this convention the labor question shall be discussed in its entirety and the international interdependence of labor made clear.

"The above is our plan. We submit it to you for careful and respectful consideration. Kindly appoint a committee to communicate with us as to time and place for the convention. If you do not wish to act in the matter also kindly acquaint us of the fact, as we wish to get a correct idea of the position of labor organizations throughout the land on this important matter. We hope that your action will be favorable and if we receive enough favorable reports, we shall at once prepare to call the national gathering.

"Awaiting an early reply and with fraternal greetings, we remain,

Yours truly,

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE AND VICINITY.
"NELS ANDERSON,
"JAMES SHEEHAN,
"JACOB HUNGER,
"Committee.

"318 State street, Milwaukee."

KEPT OUT.

The application of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was rejected. In the "Coast Seamen's Journal" President Gompers is quoted as giving this reason for the refusal of recognition:

"In fact, the new organization appeared to be simply another edition of the American Railway Union, which had such a disastrous ending. The application for a charter was therefore denied."

The Brotherhood of Railway Employees has a great many Socialists among its members.

—Our experience of non-unionists, with few exceptions, is that they are a class of men ready to reap all the advantages gained by their fellows, but too mean to pay subscriptions and too cowardly to stand up for their rights. Employers secretly hold them in utter contempt, but openly patronize them to suit their purpose.—Adelaide Herald.

READ THIS, AND PASS IT ON.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Labor World, Butte, Mont.

The two old political parties this fall will resemble very much the grasshopper. Their jumps will be right and left, sidewise and otherwise. The Socialist Party is the commotioner. Calculations are no good. Havoc exists and the sugar barrel brigade is on the run and knows not whither to turn. The working people know what they want, and they see it in Socialism.

The Statesman, Williamsport, Pa.

Isn't it queer that when workingmen strike they are "anarchists and criminals," but when they submit like whipped dogs to the conditions of the masters they are loyal patriotic Americans? Another thing that sounds strange—that in places where nothing but Democratic and Republican votes are cast the men are lawless and Anarchists when they strike.

The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

There are about a hundred federal judges in the United States. Every one of them is an absolute ruler in his own jurisdiction. The local judges are now nearly everywhere elective and responsive to public opinion. They fear votes. But the federal judges are appointed by the president, and for life. It is practically impossible to remove one of them, and they can assume all sorts of independence.

By means of the injunction, these judges become supreme dictators. If you don't do as they order you, they will commit you for "contempt." You have no trial by jury. It is the prerogative of the court to arrest you, try you, judge you, commit you, and you have absolutely no redress. Habeas corpus proceedings may be had, but, unless the federal judge had no jurisdiction in your case, no habeas corpus will avail. There is no statute law to direct him, no common law to restrain him. You are completely in his power. This whole injunction power was originally a function of the sovereign, and was subsequently assumed by the courts, as kings lost their supreme powers. English judicial custom was adopted by our constitution makers, and hence our judges are able to expand their powers back to those the old kings exercised.

Dayton Picket.

The "American Federationist," official organ of the American Federation of Labor, on the sixth page of the July number, carries a warning to advertisers not to advertise any souvenir, books, or other unfair publications that are not endorsed by it.

On the third page of the cover of the July issue is the advertisement of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and on page 401, under the "We Don't Patronize" list is the name of the Singer Company, at both Elizabeth, N. J., and South Bend, Ind.

What manner of consistency is it for the A. F. of L. to carry the ads. of such firms, and at the same time calling on organizations all over the United States and Canada to let them severely alone?

Right opposite the boycott of the Singer advertisement is a line which reads: "The publishers reserve the right to revoke or reject advertising contracts at any time." If all advertisers in the "Federationist" are acquainted with this fact, the A. F. of L. officials know it, there is double collusion on the part of both parties to deceive union men and their sympathizers by inserting advertisements of unfair firms, which is understood to be a bid for the patronage of union men.

The idea of accepting money from a firm for advertising under such conditions is of the same cloth as the action of Gompers in playing hide and seek with the Civic Federation. Both acts subjects the A. F. of L. to well-grounded suspicion, and places the organization in position to be ridiculed by our enemies and made fun of as we should be.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST" ON AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

The "American Federationist" for July has the following editorial comment on the action of the Denver conventions:

"At its recent convention at Denver the Western Labor Union changed its name to the American Labor Union, and adopted a declaration of its 'principles' which simply demonstrates it to be a second edition of DeLeon's Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, without the candor to acknowledge its desire to destroy the trade union movement; and it will be just as abortive as to its older but criminal prototype.

"The trade unions are the naturally historically developed organization of the wage-earners. They were not born in the brain of any particular man. They are the growth of our industrial conditions, and they will continue to grow and gain in strength, fight the battles for labor's rights and secure labor's final emancipation, and this, too, in spite of the antagonism of the capitalist class, or the false and the foolish in the ranks of labor."

STRENGTH OF THE FEDERATION.

The income of the American Federation of Labor for the year ending April 30 was $131,000, and the amount of per capita tax paid into that body from national and international unions is but one-third of a cent per member per month. At the end of last April 1,100,000 members were paying per capita tax into the American Federation of Labor, and it is estimated that at least 20 per cent. more might be added from the fact that many unions do not pay on their full membership. In addition there are 370 city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and as most of them have unattached unions it can be seen that the membership of the American Federation of Labor is much larger than is shown in the amount of per capita tax paid.

PARTY NOTES.

Comrade James Hughes of Summit Hill, Pa., writes: "The Worker is doing much good towards building up the Socialist Party. Since I have been distributing the paper there has been a club organized here with one hundred and sixty members. After the strike is over I expect to get a number of subscriptions."

The "White Rats," the famous theatrical organization, will soon hold a convention in Chicago. The president is a Socialist, and H. Gaylord Wilshire has been invited to address the delegates.

Louis N. B. Anderson, candidate of the Socialist Party for lieutenant-governor of Idaho, was state superintendent of public instruction in 1896 and 1897, and the Populist nominee for governor of Idaho in 1898.

Harry McKee, manager of the San Diego, Cal., Title & Trust Company, has resigned his position to join the work of Comrade Mills. He will become the business manager of the Mills School of Socialism on September 15. He was offered a 25 per cent. increase of salary and a fourth interest in the company to remain in San Diego, but prefers to work for Socialism. Comrade Mills will hereafter have all of his time for the correspondence work and for teaching and speaking. There are now over 1,700 students in the correspondence course. The comrades in Los Angeles, Cal., have raised a subscription of nearly $300 to aid in extending the work of the school. Comrade Mills is in Kansas City looking for accommodations for the next term of the training school. Oregon will send two students, California seven, Colorado six, Iowa four, North Dakota three, Missouri twenty-seven, and nearly every state in the union will be represented.

Comrade E. P. Jennings, Jr., has become part proprietor and editor of a weekly paper, the "Democratic Times," of Cuba, N. Y., and is inserting Socialistic articles.

"The Comrade" has in preparation a year book of International Socialism. Articles upon all phases of Socialism will be given by Socialists qualified to do so. It will contain a complete list of all Socialist papers, of some two hundred prominent Socialists at home and abroad, and as far as possible a list of speakers in the different states. State secretaries are urged to send in their lists of speakers promptly.

John C. Chase spoke this week before party locals at Warren, Crookston, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, and Osnabrook, North Dakota.

Local Hartford, Conn., meets at 284 Asylum street. The next meeting will be on Thursday evening, August 28. It is desired that every member be present, as campaign work must be begun.

Contributions to the Miners' Strike Fund have been received by the National Executive Committee as follows: Amount reported to July 19, $225.35; Local Astoria, Oregon, $10.25; Local Chula Vista, Cal., $2.00; Mt. Olive, Ill., $10; Fairhaven, Wash., $4.75; Local New Rochelle, N. Y., $1; Geo. Melnek, Alameda, Cal., $2; Central Socialist Club, Haverhill, Mass. (Brewery Workers' Fund), $5; ditto, $4; total, $264.35. Donations to the General Propaganda Fund have been received as follows: Central Socialist Club, Haverhill, Mass., $3; New Jersey State Committee, $15; Local Yuma, Arizona, $2.50; Local Norwood, Colo., C. E. Williams, secretary, $6; Social Democratic Frauen Verein, Brooklyn, N. Y., $3; Socialist Club, Adams, Mass., $5; Frank P. O'Hare, Winfield, Kan., $1; total, $35.50.

The American Branch, New Haven, meets Saturday evening, August 23, at 746 Chapel street. All members should attend.

The Painters' Union of Montclair, N. J., holds a meeting on Friday evening, August 22, and has invited Comrade Neben to make the address of the evening. This is the first time a Socialist speaker has been invited by a trade union in Montclair.

New York City.

Six very successful open-air meetings were addressed last week by Comrade Sol Fieldman.—On Monday evening, August 11, at Sixth street and Avenue C, over two hundred people listened to the speaker's exposition of Socialism and the demands of the Social Democratic Party. Many questions were asked, three applications for membership were made, and $2.10 worth of literature was sold.—In the 31st A. D., Tuesday evening, at One Hundred and Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, a large crowd which had turned out to hear a band concert in Mt. Morris Park remained to hear a Socialist speech. Their enthusiasm surprised the speaker. One man who refused to give his name bought fifty copies of The Worker and distributed them among the listeners. Six applications for membership were made and $4.20 worth of literature—all the speaker had with him—was bought, and much more could have been sold had there been a larger supply.—On Wednesday evening, at Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, an unusual corner for a Socialist meeting, four applications for membership and the sale of $3.80 worth of literature were the results of a very good meeting, which was enlivened by a little debate with a man from the audience who thought that drinking was the cause of the poverty of the working class, but could not explain why the rich, who drink so much more, continue to amass wealth.—In the 34th A. D., Thursday evening at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Willis avenue, three applications for membership were received and $1.80 worth of literature sold at a good meeting.—The meeting on Friday evening at Fiftieth street and Eighth avenue was characterized by the enthusiasm which seems to greet all Socialist meetings on Eighth avenue nowadays. Eight applications for membership were received, one of which was from an M. D., and one from a policeman. Two subscriptions for The Worker were taken and $3.10 worth of literature was sold.—On Saturday, at Twentieth street and Eighth avenue, a great audience broke into cheers as the many questions were answered. One man who subscribed to The Worker and bought a copy of Vandervelde's "Collectivism" declared to the audience: "I have been a Democrat from boyhood and never knew why. I became a Socialist only to-night and already know the reason why. I shall not only vote for the Social Democratic Party, but work for it with all my heart." Fifteen applications for membership were received and $3.60 worth of literature sold.

The Socialist Educational League, which has done such excellent work in the 22d and 24th A. D., has changed its headquarters from 215 E. Fifty-ninth street to 503 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street. All friends are invited to call.

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the Labor Lyceum, Saturday, August 23, at 8 p. m.

The County Committee of Local Kings County meets Saturday evening, August 23, at the Socialist Club, near Ralph avenue and Fulton street. Every delegate should be present.

The 30th A. D. met at 206 East Eighty-sixth street on August 13, with Comrade Behnke in the chair. Henry Ortland was elected as Campaign Secretary, and Comrade Benhke was added to the Yorkville Agitation Committee. Comrades Edelman and Wagner were chosen as platform committee, and Paul Krueger as delegate to the party picnic conference. Various matters of routine business were acted upon and satisfactory reports were received of the beginning of the campaign in the district with an open-air meeting addressed by Comrades Pankin and Fieldman. The District voted to recommend to the conventions the following candidates: For Congress, Herman Walter; for Senator, Henry Stahl; for Assembly, Algernon Lee.

Local Long Island City appropriated $2.50 for subscriptions to The Worker. Comrade Wm. Conrad is the Literature Agent and promises to give The Worker an extra push in Long Island City. Comrade C. Barge expects something to happen. He noticed the Long Islanders rubbing their eyes, which is a sure sign that they are awake.

The Organizer of Local New York acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the striking miners, which will be promptly transmitted: 18th and 20th A. D., $5; Polish Branch, collection, $2.10; J. Berliner, 25 cents; total, $7.35.

A general meeting of the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th A. D. will be held at 414 Grand street on Monday evening, August 25. Comrades Hillquit, Halpern, Edlin, and Boudin will be the speakers.

New York State.

Comrade Reich has mailed copies of The Worker for free distribution at the meetings to be addressed by Ben Hanford, our candidate for Governor, to the following locals: Peekskill, Cold Springs, Highland Falls, Newburgh and Catskill. The secretaries of these locals are requested to attend to the distribution of the papers at the meetings.

Subscription lists have also been mailed to every local secretary in the state, together with a circular explaining the plan decided upon at the last state convention: Namely, that one-half the monies collected by the locals on these lists may be retained by them for local agitation, and one-half to be forwarded to the Financial Secretary of the State Committee, J. N. Wood, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

If any of the locals desire more of these lists or any individual member of the S. D. P. would like to collect money for our campaign fund, blank subscription lists will be supplied by H. Reich, Secretary of the Literature Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

Comrade Hagerty of New Rochelle writes: "On last Wednesday evening Ben Hanford addressed the largest open-air meeting ever held in New Rochelle. The trade unionists turned out in good force and there was quite a large sprinkling of business men present. He was listened to with close attention from start to finish, and when through his hearers stood around in groups, long after he had departed, conversing of the new gospel which most of them had heard for the first time. One hundred copies of The Worker, and one hundred of the "Appeal to Reason" were distributed.—Recent disclosures of the criminal depravity of New Rochelle officials and the total ineffectiveness of the courts to bring them to justice have so disgusted the decent thinking people of this community that they are ready to listen to our remedy and act, and I believe they will prove it next November."

Comrade Max B. Schreiber, secretary of Local Newburgh, writes that they held two open-air meetings on August 2 and 9 with Comrade Robert Paine of Hoboken as the speaker. The local meets in the Labor Hall every Sunday at 10 a. m.

Comrade H. Vitalius, secretary of Local Troy, sends us a Socialist resolution adopted by the Carpenters' Union No. 78 of Troy. Theobald M. Guerin is a member of Local Troy. We are beginning to see light, comrades.

Comrade John J. Heleker of Peekskill writes: "Comrade Hanford's meeting is the talk of the town."

Comrade Ben Hanford's meeting Saturday, August 16, at White Plains was a complete success. There was an audience of at least three hundred and the speaker held the crowd for about two hours. The audience applauded often and all seemed satisfied with his speech. They asked a number of questions on Socialism, covering points on which they were not quite clear, and the crowd was pleased at the able manner in which Comrade Hanford answered. The meeting was advertised in the three weekly papers, and also by three hundred cards. Comrades from New Rochelle, Port Chester, Mt. Vernon, Wakefield, Williamsbridge and Peekskill were in attendance at the meeting. Two hundred copies of The Worker were distributed, and there were not enough to go around. The people here are eager for Socialism and our literature.

Peekskill held a meeting on Park and Division, Monday evening, with Comrade Hanford as the speaker. There was a crowd of about four hundred persons, who paid close atention to his remarks. Applause was frequent and vigorous, and there is no doubt that Hanford has created a good impression here for the cause of Socialism and the trade union movement, and for the Social Democratic Party. The comrades of the local turned out well. We gave out two hundred and fifty copies of The Worker—which proved to not near enough to supply the demand. Twenty 5-cent pamphlets were sold. After the meeting was over a number of people wished to know when Comrade Hanford would come again to deliver another speech to them.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now on and it depends upon your energy and the sacrifices made by you whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades, send in your contributions at once, as the State Committee needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strongest ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested in literature will do much more good than later on when the old parties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism. If you cannot give all you would like to give at one time, send in part now and the balance when you can. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker from week to week.

Previously acknowledged	$37.54
John Silcski	1.00
T. G. Empie	2.00
E. Neppie	1.00
List 1077, B. Weppler	1.00
F. D. Heinemann	1.00
Wm. Grants	1.00
Max J. Amemburg	5.00
Ben Hanford	1.00
A. F. Simonds, Westchester	5.00
Louis Uffner, New Rochelle	5.00
J. Beardsley, Mt. Vernon	5.00
Ben Hanford	1.00
Yonkers	5.00
On List 21, per H. L. Slobodin	5.00
Leo Ludzinsky	5.00
Emile B. Abbott	5.00
A. J.	5.00
A. L.	5.00
Total	$96.54

FROM ORGANIZER SPRING.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 17.—The boys in Rochester have opened the campaign in a most enthusiastic and encouraging manner. We held several meetings last week, and those in attendance manifested their interest in our program by giving the closest attention to what we had to say. The meeting on Saturday evening was a rousing one. We had a large audience and for two hours we bombarded their minds with shot and shell from the Socialist philosophy. We distributed several hundred copies of The Worker during the week, besides leaflets and other literature.

On Monday evening I will hold my last meeting in Rochester; this meeting will be for the purpose of organizing an English branch in the Seventeenth Ward, the ward which gave the Social Democratic Party such a large vote in the last municipal election. At the last meeting of the American branch, nine members were taken in.

I sent in a list of sixteen three-month subscriptions and three yearly for The Worker last week, and have another list of fifteen taken at the last meeting.

On Tuesday, August 19, I will speak at Batavia and try to organize a local. From there I will go to Buffalo and remain there for several days and help the boys get ready for active campaign work.

Say to the comrades that we must make this the hottest campaign ever waged for Socialism. Tell them to push The Worker and keep as many speakers in the field as possible. We must work hard in order to make a good increase in our vote this fall.

My address will be General Delivery, Buffalo. Any one wishing to communicate with me will reach me at that point until otherwise notified.

F. J. SPRING,
Organizer.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among bystanders and aiding in the distribution of literature.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Thursday, August 21—Division and Grand streets, 4th A. D. Speaker: Mayes.

Friday, August 22—East Broadway and Clinton streets, 4th A. D. Speaker: Nicholson.

Friday, August 22—One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, 35th A. D. Speakers: Reichenthal and Mayes.

Saturday, August 23—Rutger Square, 4th A. D. Speaker: Sackin.

Saturday, August 23—One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Forest avenue. Speaker: Fox.

INDOOR MEETING.

A general meeting of the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 12th Assembly Districts will be held at 414 Grand street on Monday evening, August 25. Comrades Hillquit, Edlin, Halpern, and Boudin will speak, and Organizer Wood will be present.

FIELDMAN'S MEETINGS.

Meetings will be addressed by Comrade Sol Fieldman as follows:

Monday, August 25—Fourth street and Avenue B, 16th A. D.

Tuesday, August 26—One Hundred and Twentieth street and Fifth avenue, 31st A. D.

Wednesday, August 27—Circle, 8th avenue and Fifty-ninth street, 17th A. D.

Thursday, August 28—Madison avenue and Twenty-third street, 25th A.D.

Friday, August 29—Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue, 24th A. D.

Saturday, August 30—Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D.

Monday, September 1—Third street and Avenue C, 16th A. D.

Tuesday, September 2—Madison avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth street, 31st A. D.

Wednesday, September 3—Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D.

Thursday, September 4—Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, 13th A. D.

Friday, September 5—Second avenue and Houston street, 6th A. D.

Saturday, September 6—Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, LOCAL NEW YORK.

At the last meeting of the General Committee of Local New York six new members were admitted. The recommendation of the Executive Committee that each assembly district elect an organizer was concurred in. It was also proposed that a moving picture machine and stereopticon be purchased. The resignation of Comrade Kilgus from the Executive Committee was accepted and Comrade Wilkins of the 31st A. D. elected in his place. The salary of the organizer was raised to $18 per week. The controller reported that the total liabilities of the party were $1,392.38. It was decided to hold the county convention on August 28, and the congressional, senatorial and assembly district conventions before September 20, at the call of the organizer. The Entertainment Committee was given instructions to arrange for a masque ball not later than February 1.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York County will meet in adjourned session at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Saturday, August 23, at 8 p. m., under call of the Executive Committee, as authorized by the Convention at its session of June 28. The Convention will nominate candidates for all offices to be filled in New York County at the coming election and transact such other business as may come before it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

To Massachusetts Socialists:

Many comrades have asked me about the change made in the manner of nominating representatives to the legislature, in what is termed the Luce bill, passed by the last legislature. In towns there is no change. Nominations to be the same as last year; by district conventions. Also in cities where a representative district extends outside of one city to one or more towns, the same. Also, where one ward of a city is a complete district there is no change from last year. The change is made where there are two or more wards of a city in a single representative district entirely within one city limit. In such district the voters vote at caucus direct for a nomination; the candidate having the largest number of votes being the nominee; no representative convention being held. Two ballots will be necessary. One for representative, one, two, or three candidates as the case may be, and a second ballot for delegates to the several conventions. The ballots for representative and returns for same are to be sealed and forwarded to the city clerk. As there is a contradiction between the general election laws and the Luce bill, the details will in a measure be at the option of the city clerks. It would be well, therefore, for the officials of city committees to have a thorough understanding with the city clerks as to how they propose to proceed in the matter.

S. E. PUTNEY,
Secretary State Committee.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticise their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

EXCURSION OF LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY SOCIALIST PARTY
—ON—
Sunday, Aug. 24, 1902, to Empire Grove on the Hudson River.

Two Barges will leave Morris Street, Jersey City, 8:45, and Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, 9:15 a. m. sharp. Tickets, 25 cents each, in advance; at Pier, 50 cents. Children under twelve years free passage.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.
PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF
LOCAL NEW YORK S. D. P.
ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
POSTPONED FROM JUNE 29.
—AT—
SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK
TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS.
TICKETS DATED JUNE 29 ARE GOOD FOR ADMISSION.
Prize Bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Games and Amusements for Ladies and Children,
Moving Pictures by American Cinematograph Co.
Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 4th Street.
To Reach the Park: Second or Third Ave. Elevated to 177th St. Transfer to Tremont Ave. cars to Park. West Farms or Southern Boulevard cars at 129th St. and Third Ave. direct to Park. From West side, take 135th St. car at 135th St. and Eighth Ave. and transfer to West Farms.

THE PARABLE OF A MANGLE.

(For Party Members.)

Three Socialists once got into a tangle,
The subject of discussion being a mangle,
An ancient box all filled with stones called cobble,
And thus these geese proceeded with their gobble.

Goose A.

You must conduct your Socialist campaign
By words, and thoughts, and deeds that shall no pain
Impart unto the feudal state-religious lady
Who runs a mangle in our lane so shady.

Goose B.

To wound a feudal feeling were a pity
And therefore I suggest that steps be ta'en
To have one priest on every branch committee,
And thus o'er Warsaw peace once more shall reign.

Goose C.

And let us, to make sure, send all our papers
To have them smoothened out in meekest sense
Accompanied, of course, with lighted tapers
In case they give the mangle woman offense.

A, B, C.

Our clubs should nothing have more Socialistic
Than beer and fun and billiard ball and cue stick,
And we should send Lassalle and Marx and Engels
Once every day to turn the church's mangles.

PETER E. BURROWES.

GRAND PIC-NIC
OF THE
Social Democratic Party
of the West Side
For the benefit of the Educational Fund and Establishment Socialist Daily Paper.
Sunday, August 24th, 1902.
AT
HUGO KROEBEL'S BOULEVARD PARK
WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.
Prizes for Bowling, Shooting, Prize Games Ladies and Children.
TICKETS - admit one - 10 CENTS
PAYABLE AT THE GATE.
Take Hoboken Ferry and Summit Avenue Car.

Candy maker who had privilege in Grand Central Palace at Worker Fair last year is now ready to make bids for privileges anywhere. Address Candy Manufacturer, care Worker.

R·I·P·A·N·S
For four years I had been troubled with constipation, which brought on piles. I was induced to try Ripans Tabules. The results were better than I expected. As a regulator of the bowels I believe Ripans are without an equal, and I am never without them now.
At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.
ABBOTT BROS'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

BUFFBLO SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.
A telegram from Washington predicts nice weather for the 24th of August, when the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB will hold their ANNUAL OUTING on the steamer "Goodwill." Good music, dancing and entertaining on the boat.
Boat leaves foot of Amherst street 9:30 a. m. sharp.
Tickets (adults), 25 cents. Children under ten years, free.
Don't miss it, as you will have a good time. Tell your friends to come.

SCHOOL Every SOCIALIST worker and everyone else who cares to understand SOCIALISM and be able to explain it to others, should join the 700 Comrades who are taking the Correspondence Course with Walter Thomas Mills. Send 5 cents in OF stamps and get a copy of his Sedalia speech on "What Is Socialism?" together with full particulars about the School. You may commence at any time. Address him for the month of August, General SOCIALISM Delivery, Seattle, Wash. For the month of September, Denver, Colo.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel movement, patent regulator, 5 quick train stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination, before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found not a solid bargain, return to us at our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 20 in. longuette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and express office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write today. Attend to Wholesale Jewelers. Dept. 11, 357 to 361 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.
F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
69 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

LAWYERS.
MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin
L. D. MAYES, LAWYER.
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free
H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.
Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building)
7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words about equal one line. Cash must accompany advertisement IN EVERY INSTANCE.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave.
857 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.
H. FRAHME, Bandagist.
1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.
Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, El. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.
BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."
With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.
A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.
"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 35c.; 25 for 80c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.
SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS.

Railroading in the United States by Ben. Hanford	5 Cents
The Clerical Capitalist by Rev. Father McGrady	10 Cents
Why Workingmen Should be Socialists by H. Gaylord Wilshire	2 Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics by Algernon Lee	3 Cents
The Proletariat by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
The Class War in Idaho by Job Harriman. Third Edition	5 Cents
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Fred'k Engels	10 Cents
The Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science. By F. Engels	5 Cents
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. and L. A. toward Trade Unions between Daniel DeLeon and Job Harriman	5 Cents
The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions, by N. I. Stone	5 Cents
The Capitalist Class by Karl Kautsky	5 Cents
Now and Then. A Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft	10 Cents
The Adventures of John McCue—Socialist	10 Cents
The Religion of Capital by Paul Lafargue / Social Effect of Machinery by Frank W. Colton	10 Cents
Where we stand by John Spargo	5 Cents
Socialism. A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford	5 Cents

On receipt of Only 60 Cents above 15 books will be mailed postpaid.
Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue"	10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.	
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth	$1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.	
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth	$2.00.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue	10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton.	10c
"Tales from Gorky"	$1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons	5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth	$1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bedford	15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady	10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth	$2.00.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages	$4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo	5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery	10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
What is the way to get them at actual cost. 50 cents or $1 a month five months makes you joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Paper	.25	.15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Rookie Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Comings-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.10
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.02
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.25	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "HOW SOCIALIST LITERATURE IS PUBLISHED," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1351 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lasers, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Verwaerts." 232

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSY

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE RULING CLASS.

Father McGrady Compares the Attitude of his Church towards Capitalist Governments with its Attitude towards the Socialist Party.

The following letter is from Father Thomas McGrady, a Catholic priest of Bellevue, Ky., who is also, like Father Hagerty, an ardent Socialist.

Editor of The Worker.

The Socialist movement has been formed to relieve the oppressed masses from economic serfdom and the despotism of capitalistic production; and it does not propose to interfere with the right of conscience and the freedom of worship. The world has ever been composed of two classes, the workers and the parasites. The former have always been servants and the latter have always been masters. The former are called the proletariat, and the latter the ruling class. The Catholic press stands for the domination and the usurpation of the ruling class; and the Socialists champion the rights of the proletariat, the right of the toilers to possess and enjoy the fruit of their labor.

Now let us see which class has been the enemy of the Catholic church. The ruling class crucified the Lowly Nazarene. The ruling class, in the person of Roman emperors, Roman senators and Roman soldiers, and the long catalogue of high officials in every part of that vast empire swept by the wings of the Roman eagles, persecuted the Apostles and the martyrs and disciples of the early Church from the day that the Fisherman entered the gates of the eternal city till Constantine built his throne on the shores of the Bosphorus. Henry the Fourth of Germany, who usurped the high prerogatives of the Supreme Pontiff, represented the ruling class. All the kings and nobles of the middle ages who defied the authority of the Lateran and the Vatican, and repudiated the decrees of councils and the regulations of synods, and the decisions of popes and bishops, belonged to the ruling class. Luther, Calvin, Melanethon, and their associates, who banished the church from the dark cloistered cells and the vast cathedral aisles of Germany, and persecuted the disciples of the Cross amid the Alpine billows and the snow-clad plains of the Netherlands, represented the ruling class. Henry the Eighth of England and his daughter Elizabeth, who reduced the ancient altars to ruins, expropriated the religious orders, usurped the ecclesiastical lands and closed the monasteries, represented the ruling class. The men who bounded the Catholic Celt for three hundred years, and crimsoned every hill in Erin with the blood of her martyred hosts, represented the ruling class. The men who expatriated the Jesuits from Catholic Portugal, Catholic Spain and Protestant Germany, represented the ruling class. When I refer to Germany, I wish to state a fact that reflects credit on the broad spirit of Socialism, and proves conclusively to every honest mind that the movement is entirely free from prejudice, and is the embodiment of justice and liberty. Since the expulsion of the Jesuits, the Centre Party has introduced a resolution for their restoration at every sitting of the German parliament, and the Socialists have voted unanimously for the adoption of the resolution, not that the Socialists love the sons of Loyola, but they acted on the principle that there should be no discrimination against a citizen of the empire because he accepted a certain creed, or was affiliated with a certain religious organization. I do not think that the Centre Party would have been so impartial with the Socialists, for history proves the fact that Catholics, as a class, have unjustly, unmercifully, without the least provocation, maligned, calumniated and persecuted the disciples of Marx in every country, and it was partially through the influence of the pulpit that the apostle of Socialism was incarcerated and ultimately driven from his Fatherland. Napoleon, who imprisoned the Pope and persecuted the church and Victor Emanuel, who is called by Catholic writers the Robber King, represented the ruling class. The French revolution, which abolished the Christian worship and enthroned the Goddess of Reason on the high altar of Notre Dame, represented the bourgeoisie, who were then fighting for supremacy, and have developed into the great capitalists of the twentieth century, and now constitute the ruling class. There were no Socialists in those days and the atrocities that characterized the Reign of Terror cannot be fathered on the defenders of economic freedom and justice, who repudiate the divine right of exploitation and legalized methods of expropriation.

Many a time the ancient creed has been proscribed in the "land of the free and the home of the brave," but the Socialists had no voice in the passage of these penal enactments, for the movement was not yet born. In 1654 the ruling class in Maryland revoked the Toleration Act, denounced the Church of Rome, and denied the protection of the law to its adherents. With the inauguration of the Orange dynasty in England, a wave of persecution swept over the realm of the Briton, and, in 1692, the ruling class established the Anglican Church in Maryland, and enacted a penal code against the Catholics on the shores of the Potomac. In 1704 the ruling class renewed its proscriptive legislation, and forbade priests and bishops to say mass or exercise the functions of the ministry, disfranchised Catholics, prohibited them to teach, forced them to support the Anglican Church, and compelled them to pay a double tax, and passed many other decrees of a similar character. The ruling class in New York in 1691, in 1700 and 1741, anathematized "Romanism" and proscribed its adherents. The ruling class, in the Massachusetts legislature, in 1647, decreed that Jesuits "entering the colony should be expelled, and if they returned, hanged." The "blue laws" of New England were passed by the ruling class. In Virginia the ruling class enacted that "Papists shall be incapable to be [illegible] in any cause whatsoever; no Papist can keep arms; no Papist can possess any horse above five pounds." The members of the Native American Party, the Knownothings and the American Protective Association, were all of the same economic school as those who asperse the character of Socialism. The men who burned Catholic churches and convents and mobbed Catholic laymen and hounded priests and bishops in this country during the last century, believed in capitalistic domination and voted for the old parties. The men who endeavored to exclude the statue of Pere Marquette from the national hall because he was a priest were Democrats and Republicans. The men who took away from Catholics the appropriations for the education of the Indians were Democrats and Republicans. The men who entered the A. P. A. movement and swore to extirpate the Catholic from the land of Columbus were Democrats and Republicans. The people who are responsible for the desecration of Catholic churches in the Philippine Islands are Democrats and Republicans. President Roosevelt, Secretary Root and Governor Taft, who insist on the expulsion of the friars from our Spanish possessions in the Pacific are Republicans, and the people who demand this action on the part of the administration are Democrats and Republicans.

And now I have merely referred in a cursory manner to the hostility of the ruling class, and the Democratic and Republicans parties, which represent that class, to the Catholic church; and yet this infinitesimally small percentage of the historical facts illustrating the enmity of the ruling class and the Democratic and Republican parties that represent that class is infinitely greater and more numerous than all the inimical acts of the Socialist Party towards the Catholic church. Still our Catholic editors have never stated that the ruling class and the Democratic and Republican parties, which represent that class, have formed a combination to extirpate the Catholic creed. Moreover they have never warned Catholics to shun the ruling class, and the Democratic and Republican parties that represent that class; and I have failed to read in a Catholic paper that a Catholic cannot affiliate with the ruling class or support the Democratic or Republican party which represent that class. Why is it that our Catholic editors condemn the Socialist Party for the individual acts of its members and does not condemn the ruling class and the Democratic and Republican parties which represent that class for the individual acts of its members? Because they dare not condemn the ruling class, for their bread and butter depends on the whim of that class; and they dare not condemn the Democratic and Republican parties, because they represent the ruling class. They persecute the Socialists because they are weak, and they think that they can serve their masters, the capitalists, without imperilling their safety, and increase their comforts at the expense of justice, honesty and veracity. They gladly mock the cry of the oppressed, ridicule the pretentions of the weak for the sublime prerogative of fawning at the throne of Mammon and licking the feet of the plutocrats. Wherever the Socialists have attacked the Catholics it has always been in self-defense; but the same excuse cannot be offered in palliation of Democratic and Republican hostility to Rome and the adherents of her doctrines. Whenever bigots criminate the church for the Ecclesiastical and Spanish Inquisition, the burning of Huss and Jerome of Prague, the butchery of the Waldenses, Albienses and the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, our Catholic editors claim that the church is not responsible for those atrocities, which were the personal acts of individuals and governments; and whenever the Democrats and Republicans manifest their hostility to the ancient creed, our editors say that we should not censure a party for the opinions and conduct of its adherents. Why are they not as just to the Socialist Party? Because it does not pay so well. They are determined to defend their masters, the capitalists, and any excuse is better than none; and hence they resort to calumny, hatred and prejudice to accomplish their purpose. But the Socialist movement is here to stay; it is the product of industrial evolution, and all the powers on earth cannot prevent its growth or retard its progress.

Fraternally,

T. McGRADY.

WOMEN AID STRIKING MINERS AND WEAVERS.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Central Committee of the Social Democratic Women's Society, at its last regular meeting, appropriated $20 for the United Mine Workers and the same sum for the silk weavers of Hudson County.

The Central Committee takes this opportunity to express its sympathy and admiration for the striking mine workers for their courage and endurance in the struggle against their capitalistic exploiters and their hirelings, police, militia, and arbitrary, law-contemning courts, in spite of all distress and privations.

We hope this struggle will convince them that only the transformation of the present dominating capitalistic system into the Socialist Commonwealth will emancipate Labor from the bondage of Capital.

We furthermore express our esteem and appreciation to our sister and coworker Mary Jones, known by the honorable name of "Mother" Jones, who advises and defends the cause of the downtrodden and exploited workers, men, women, and children, in spite of all troubles, privations and danger. May she, the "Mother" of the oppressed, succeed in her benefcent agitation and live to see the emancipation of the working class!

IN THE STRIKE FIELD.

Morrison Swift Writes of the Opportunities and Needs of the Movement There.

Comrade Morrison I. Swift writes from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to the Seattle "Socialist," under date of July 31, in the following words:

"Last evening at a little mining village near West Pittston a Socialist local was organized with seventy-six members. It was the first time that Socialism had been brought before the community and such was the response.

"It is the same everywhere in the strike region. The coal miners are falling into a condition of actual horror and hate of the two old parties, which have left a track of swindle in the mine workers' history. The last Pennsylvania legislature has voted down every labor and mining measure in favor of the worker, of any consequence. It has taken steps toward disfranchising the people by its infamous ripper bills. It is a Republican body. It is controlled by the most unscrupulous pirate in political life, Matt Quay. And his minions are now out again asking the mining vote. He has nominated a relative of his own for governor, Pennypacker by name.

"The Democrats of the state have nominated Pattison for governor, the one who held that post in the Homestead strike and sent troops there to slaughter the workers in that foul massacre. Now he asks the labor vote. He asks the children of those whom he murdered at Homestead to elect him governor that he may have a chance to murder them if they strike. This is what the Democrats offer the working class of this state.

"The working class is revolting. Wherever a Socialist speaker goes he receives the deepest attention. The miners are swinging over to Socialism in shoals. The serious thing is that there are not a fraction enough Socialist speakers to work while the fields are white—while the strike lasts and the men are idle and can listen. They want speakers. Each little town complains, we are being neglected, no one comes to talk to us and keep us warmed up. They said this yesterday at Parsons, and at Miners Mills. So it is everywhere.

"Fifty Socialist speakers would not be too many for the Socialists of the country to send here now. To-day there can be more Socialist converts made in a week here than can be gained by perhaps months of labor in the whole country with the same amount of work. This is because the 150,000 miners are battered into receptivity by this strike and the treatment they are receiving.

"* * * Judge Keller says the strikers may not be fed by others. This is a little worse than taxing tea. It is a case where the judge assumes the right to kill the strikers by commanding their starvation. It is a revolutionary Czar-like injunction and of course will not be obeyed, but it means jail for those who scorn it. This judicial savagery opens the miners' eyes politically.

"It is a crisis when great things can be accomplished by rapid and decisive action. The most imposing Socialist movement that the country has seen can be organized in the strike section by a few weeks' work. The instructiveness of it to the nation will be tremendous. It will be the most ominous blow at plutocracy that has yet been struck. It will encourage Socialists everywhere to double their efforts. It will cause thousands and thousands who are wavering to turn over to Socialism. It will swell the movement to such importance that in the next national campaign it will be recognized and adopted generally as the workingman's movement by the workingmen of the United States. It is far the greatest opportunity Socialism has so far had in this country.

"All that is needed to accomplish this is a corps of Socialist speakers in the coal belt, fifty in number."

Those who are willing to help in supplying the funds for this work should send their contributions to the Miners' Socialist Propaganda Fund, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia. Whether you can spare five cents or five dollars, it will be gladly received and put to good use.

LABOR MARKET GLUTTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Durban correspondent writes: "Now that the irregular corps are disbanded the labor market is glutted, and in Durban alone some hundreds of carpenters are on the unemployed list. Notwithstanding this the capitalist papers—and Africa has no others—are puffing South Africa and its high wages all over the world with a view to having such an unemployed glut that Kaffir wages will prevail, and up to now success attends their efforts, for on the Rand, where Kaffirs got from $15 to $30 a month, a uniform wage of $7.50 and rations (maize meal) has been introduced. The Zulus and East Coast Portuguese blacks were astounded on receiving their first month's wages, and no wonder, for had not the slave dealer who engaged them pictured the Rand as a veritable El Dorado where in a few years they could earn as much money as would permit of their basking in the sun, pipe in mouth, with wives galore tilling the mealie patch round the kraal. Poor devil, he will find when everything is settled with regard to the Boer war it is his turn next to bite the dust.

"One cannot conjecture what position the workers of this country may yet take up. Those from the United Kingdom are more or less lickspittles or 'big belly' worshippers, but with the infusion of new blood from all parts of the empire, with cattle thieves from Mexico and Texas, 'cowboys' and 'rough riders' from the slums of London, and the disinherited Dutch 'rebels,' fatherless and motherless young Boers, bitter Dutch widows—how things will turn out is a mystery."

Local Globe, Arizona, is steadily gaining in membership and the members are working hard. Some of the women are getting interested and will do their share for the good cause. Among the local comrades are eight members of the miners' union, and others are coming, in spite of the opposition of a number of "leaders."

TROY CARPENTERS FOR SOCIALISM.

Brotherhood Local No. 78 So Instructs its Delegate to the Atlanta Convention.

TROY, N. Y.—Carpenters' Union No. 78 of this city, which has a membership of over two hundred, last week formally adopted the following resolution:

"The elevation of the working class must be inaugurated by the working classes."—Karl Marx.

"Whereas, The struggles of the working class are daily growing more acute in their efforts to obtain better conditions of life, and, although every effort of trade unions is being energetically put forth to secure the rewards which are so justly due those engaged in the production and distribution of the means of life, yet on every hand the effectiveness of our efforts are being assailed by our inability to respond to every call for financial aid, and by the capitalistic weapons of lockouts and injunctions and the conscienceless use of federal courts and troops against those quietly and justly asking for the enjoyment of a small part of that which is their due; and

"Whereas, These struggles are surely and steadily resolving themselves into a struggle between those who control the machinery of government and those who do not, and, therefore, although it may not be to our liking and choosing, has resolved itself into a political question, so that the time has arrived to declare our position in no uncertain sound; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Carpenters' Union No. 78 hereby declares for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and recommends to its members to unite with the international Socialist movement in conquering the political powers now controlled almost exclusively by the capitalist class; be it further

"Resolved, That our delegate to the national convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to be assembled at Atlanta, Ga., in September of this year, be and is hereby instructed to advocate and vote for a declaration at the convention in favor of the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and political action in the Socialist Party; and be it

"Resolved, That we commend the action of the Executive Board, the Secretary and the Editor of the 'Carpenter' in printing articles on Socialism, and request that such articles be continued and the principles of Socialism be fully presented in our paper; be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates from our convention to the convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to work and vote for a declaration in line with the foregoing."

Comrade Theobald M. Guerin, who is the delegate of No. 78 to the Atlanta convention, is also First Vice-President of the Brotherhood.

The movement of which this resolution forms a part, was inaugurated by Carpenters' Union No. 90 of Evansville, Ind., and already a number of sister unions have taken similar action, thus ensuring a full discussion of the question in the Brotherhood convention.

LABOR POLITICS IN HIGHLAND FALLS.

The Socialists of Highland Falls, N. Y., are also confronted with an independent labor movement. The recently organized Union League issued the following statement:

"It is becoming clear, as time goes on, that in our industrial struggle for a decent livelihood and recognition as fellow citizens, we are compelled to believe that the workingman's vote is solicited and secured for private gains by members of both political parties; and as the same conclusion is being reached in all localities, as recent events show, we submit to you that the time is now opportune for a concerted advance along the lines of conscious, independent political action.

"As nothing can give us the full fruit of our toil while the present competitive wage system continues, we must unitedly identify ourselves, both organized and unorganized workers, with such political party as advocates the abolition of the present capitalist breeding wage system, together with a co-operative system of society to take its place.

"Our municipal government concerns our welfare as workers most directly, and in view of this it is important that the ward movements work along uniform lines and in full knowledge of what each other is doing, each getting benefit from the experiences of the others, thereby uniting all wage-workers as a balance of power, and thus insuring the recognition which we are entitled to.

"The object of this organization is not to form a new political party but to assist in the election of candidates (regardless of politics) who are in sympathy with our movement and to whom we can look for justice and equality."

The action of the Union League is in direct conflict with the very sound sentiment expressed in the second paragraph of its statement. If the Union League really wanted to suit deed to word, after declaring that "we must identify ourselves, both organized and unorganized workers, with such political party as advocates the abolition of the present wage system, together with a co-operative system of society to take its place"—it should have endorsed the platform of the Social Democratic Party and declared for its candidates. Non-partisan? The Union League should be partizan for the workingmen and against the capitalists every day of the year and on Election Day particularly. After taking one step in the right direction, the workingmen of the Union League turned again to the ancient path of defeat and humiliation. Cut loose, comrades, from all politicians and political parties of the capitalist class and identify yourselves with the only true Labor Union League in this state—the Social Democratic Party.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

LOCAL PASSAIC'S PICNIC.

PATERSON, N. J., August 17.—Local Passaic County of the Socialist Party will hold its annual picnic at Belmont Park, Haledon, on the outskirts of Paterson, on Labor Day, Monday, September 1, afternoon and evening, for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work of education and organization among the working class. This being an annual event, should be sufficient to make every loyal comrade and every person who sympathizes with the aims of the Socialist Party, whether he lives in Passaic or in one of the adjoining counties, take off his coat and work hard to make this picnic a grand success.

From all over the state—in fact, from all over the country—we hear the cry of the working class to be organized. Who is to heed the appeal, if not we who know the historic mission of the working class, and who know the need and value of organization and class-conscious political action? As we look around us and scan the horizon of the industrial field with the skilled eye of the Socialist, we see the "captain of industry" and the Civic Federation led by the notorious Mark Hanna, trying to run the working-class movement into the ground. It should not be necessary to say more to make all Socialists do their utmost to make this picnic a financial success. In regard to numbers it should surpass any of our former efforts to entertain our friends. Come and bring your wives and children, sweethearts and sisters, and all of your friends and your friends' friends. There will be a good list of sports—tug-of-war, contests for prizes, etc., between teams selected from the local turn societies, and between teams from the local singing societies. There will be bowling for prizes, singing, dancing, and amusements of every description. Refreshments will be furnished by Prof. J. W. Grish and full union orchestra. Dancing will begin at 2:30 p. m. The price of admission to the park is ten cents. Trolley cars leave Newark for Paterson every fifteen minutes; connections can be made at City Hall, Paterson, for Belmont Park, Haledon, every ten minutes.

W. G.

IN ESSEX COUNTY.

NEWARK, N. J., August 17.—The Socialist Party of Essex County opened new headquarters at 124 Market street, third floor, last evening. A large number of comrades and sympathizers of the party assembled in honor of the event and passed a most enjoyable evening. John Spargo of New York was the speaker of the occasion. He eloquently pictured the slavery of little children in the workshops of New Jersey, by which are piled up the great fortunes of the "captains of industry," and appealed to the workingmen to lay aside all minor differences and unite to use their political power to put an end to the system which creates such conditions. He spoke of the power of the trusts, as shown, among other things, in the present coal strike, and pointed out that the Democratic party is as unable as the Republican party is unwilling to destroy or curb this power, and that Socialism alone will solve the trust problem.

The orator was applauded by the many women present when he said that the Socialist Party stood for the emancipation of woman, and that it believed in exact equality between the sexes. He was applauded more when he expressed the hope that the day will not be long coming when from the halls of the legislative bodies of state and nation the red banner of Socialism will float, signifying emancipation from industrial and social slavery.

It was announced that the rooms of the county committee would be always open for the entertainment of the workingmen, and that they would be provided with true information regarding the industrial condition of the country in general and of the principles and aims of the Socialist Party in particular.

The committee elected by Local Essex County to maintain headquarters consts of Comrades Fred McIntosh, James E. Billings, N. Zwart, Hugo Wester and David Rubinow, and that their work was well done was testified to by the many expressions of surprise at the tasteful decorations and the smoothness with which every detail of the opening was carried out.

Hudson County sent over a splendid delegation. Every branch in Essex County was represented, and the various trade unions by about fifty members.

The Miners' Defense Committee of the Essex Trades Council has arranged a great public meeting at Welcker's Park, Springfield and Fairmont avenues, to be addressed by President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and Comrade John Spargo. This meeting should be a great success and ensure valuable moral and financial aid to the miners.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE REFORM ADMINISTRATION.

The Worker has frequently called attention to the treatment accorded to organized labor by the reform administration in New York City, which has been of the nature predicted by all Socialists before the election. The following statement of the Bronx Borough District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America sets forth the typical attitude of the reformers towards the unions. This is what was voted for by every workingman who voted the ticket of a capitalistic party, and the only remedy is a Socialist ballot.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1902.

Editor The Worker.

Dear Sir:—The above organization desires the following statement published in your valuable paper for the benefit of organized labor:

In compliance with instructions from the Bronx Borough District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, their two representatives visited His Eminence, Park Commission Eustis (of Bronx Borough) in reference to the non-union carpenters in his department, asking him whether he would not use his endeavors to have the carpenters join the organization. He not only refused, but the reception accorded was far from even respectful, and all this coming from a so highly respectable Reform Official.

The representatives having scarcely stated their errand, the commissioner requested them to leave his office immediately.

As citizens and tax payers thought they had, or at least should have the right, to present a grievance of fifteen hundred carpenters of this borough, and upon reminding the commissioner of this fact, the representatives were forthwith ordered from the building under threat of dire punishment. They withdrew, at the same time informing this would-be Czar that the Brotherhood of Carpenters would not let an insult of this description go by unnoticed.

The council then protested to the mayor regarding this matter. He informed us that the city government was not allowed by law to make any distinction between union and non-union men; but he failed to mention the arbitrary conduct of the commissioner towards Organized Labor in general. The council then resolved that the conduct and the actions of the so-called Reformers be given the publicity it demands.

GEO. LAMSON, President.
A. H. PARKER, Secretary.

CALDWELL IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 18.—Four excellent meetings were addressed by Comrade Caldwell during the past week, at Stamford, South Norwalk, Danbury, and Bridgeport. At Stamford seventy-five books were sold and several applications for membership taken; at South Norwalk forty books were sold; at Danbury ninety-eight and at Bridgeport fifty-two. Stamford and South Norwalk had not been visited by speakers of our party since the last presidential campaign.

Comrade Caldwell's engagement ended Thursday, and he has returned to Philadelphia. He spent thirty-two days in the state and addressed twenty-eight meetings, at a total average cost of $5.20 per meeting.

Other speakers will go over the same route again soon. John W. Brown, our candidate for governor, will make a two weeks' agitation trip before election, and Charles H. Vail will spend a week in Connecticut about the beginning of October.

Nominations for representatives in congress from each district should be sent in as soon as possible, so that the ticket can be completed.

A leaflet addressed to the voters of Connecticut is prepared and will be printed by the time this paper reaches its readers. This leaflet will contain the list of nominations and should be circulated freely.

Branch secretaries should try to collect the campaign assessment soon, and members holding subscription lists should not neglect them.

For the State Committee,

W. E. WHITE.

IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., August 17.—Comrade Neben of Local Essex County has been doing some hard work for the Socialist Party in Perth Amboy, Woodbridge, Kearsley, and other towns along the Raritan river. A meeting for the organization of a branch has been arranged for Saturday evening, August 30, at H. Gundlach's Hall, 127 New Brunswick avenue, in this place. A member of the State Committee will be elected for the county, putting it in line with other organized counties in the state, and it is hoped that a full ticket will be put in the field.

This part of the state has a dense and very mixed population—Americans, Irish, Germans, Danes, Swedes, Poles, Slavs, Hungarians, and Italians—a large part of them being employed in the fireproof tile and brick works. They do the hardest kind of work, ten hours a day, for which they receive an average wage of not over $1.15. They surely have every reason to hope and vote for Socialism and all that is needed is to supply them with Socialist speakers and literature in their various languages.

BLOOMFIELD LABOR LYCEUM.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The Labor Lyceum at 90 Myrtle street is now an assured success and everything is being done to make it the headquarters of organized labor in this vicinity. The building is owned by the Workingmen's Educational Association, of which Comrade E. T. Neben is President. The members of the Association are pledged to vote the ticket of the Socialist Party and the officers and members of the Board of Managers must be party members.

Bloomfield Branch 8 of the Socialist Party holds its meetings at the Labor Lyceum on the first and third Mondays of each month, and lecture meetings are held there every Thursday evening, at which the labor question in all its phases is discussed. Comrades should bring their wives and children to these meetings and invite all their friends to do likewise.

The Labor Lyceum is open every evening and Sunday and visitors and friends are always welcome.

RAT-TA-TAT!

Said Sam, "Will you go to the war?"
Said I, "Not a bit!"
What is the nonsense all for?
Are we cocks in a pit?"

"For the maudlin princes to gawp at—
These lordlings of boodle and blood—
To gamble upon, and yawp at,
As though we were mud?"

Said Sam, "Will you join the militia?
You can march and have fun,
Just around at the drill room—
And carry a gun!

"You needn't go off to Manila,
But march out on sprees—
You can sleep at your home on a pillow
And never need freeze?"

"Go to!" said I, "foolish parader!
Will you kill fellow toilers on strike?
If our country needs yeomen to aid her
'Tis such honest workmen they're like!"

Said Sam, "You'll get glory and pension!"
Said I, "Very fine!
But the bullet wounds gory don't mention!
I decline!"

SAMUEL AVUNCULUS MANN.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extortions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

The grand parade and mass meeting of the Socialist Party of St. Louis last Saturday surpassed all expectations. The parade was large and enthusiastic and the Exposition Music Hall was jammed to the doors with workingmen and women eager to hear Comrades Thomas J. Morgan and Father Hagerty. James S. Roche presided. In every respect the demonstration was a great success.

Washington Socialists have five organizers at work in that state.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS.

Great Mistakes. You will make one if you purchase a Watch or article of Jewelry before reading our illustrated catalogue describing our new Factory to Pocket Way of doing business.

W. F. DOLL MFG CO.,
170 Broadway, New York.
Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrappers of papers.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 22. NEW YORK, AUGUST 31, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK STATE.

Social Democratic Party Will Reach More Voters Than Ever Before.

Unprecedented Demand for Party Literature.—Hanford Greeted by Friendly Audiences and Spring Kept Busy by Calls for Speakers—Up with the Arm and Torch.

The campaign of the Social Democratic Party (known nationally as the Socialist Party) in the state of New York this year promises to be the best ever made. There is a great demand for Socialist literature and the State Committee has already printed or ordered over two hundred and fifty thousand pieces for special campaign purposes, besides circulating pamphlets already out. Comrade Hanford, our candidate for Governor, is everywhere greeted by attentive and friendly audiences, and those who hear him are sure to read and to talk Socialism to their fellow workingmen who failed to attend his meetings. State Organizer Spring is kept busy, and it would take two men to meet all the demands made upon him.

We print below the report of the last meeting of the State Committee, with other important matter relating o he campaign, and would urge upon all readers of The Worker in this state to make the greatest efforts to take advantage of all opportunities offered so as to roll up a great increase in the vote for the Social Democratic Party under the Arm and Torch.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Report of Last Session Shows the New York State Campaign Well Under Way.

Comrade Reich presided in the last meeting of the New York State Committee, there being also present Comrades Wood, Slobodin, Phillips, and Bowerman; Neppel and Furman were excused, and Lehner, Bub and Abbott absent without excuse.

The Financial Secretary reported receipts for the week, $60.50; expenses, $103.75; received on subscription for campaign fund, $50.75; previously reported, $96.54; total for campaign fund, $147.29. Local Syracuse ordered due stamps. Local Queens County sent $20 for due stamps and $1 for the campaign fund, contributed by a friend before the subscription blanks arrived.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that party work was being seriously neglected in Queens County. It was voted that Comrade Gerber be requested to represent the State Committee in this work, to call a special meeting of the local and call the primaries and county convention.

Comrade Caspar of Local Fort Edward wrote that the trade unionists of that town insist upon having Comrade Hanford as the principal speaker for the demonstration on Labor Day to be held by Central Labor Union. The Committee on Speakers and Tours reported that arrangements had been completed some time ago for Hanford to speak at Utica on Labor Day, while on his tour of the state, but that some other Socialist speaker would be secured for our trade union friends of Fort Edward.

Corresponding Secretary Slobodin reported the vote on the new state party constitution as follows:

Article I: Section 1—for, 387; against, 1; Sec. 2—for, 387; against, 1; Sec. 3—for, 387; against, 1; Sec. 4—for, 378; against, 1; Sec. 5—for, 384; against, 2; Sec. 6—for, 390; against, 1; Sec. 7—for, 384; against, 3; Sec. 8—for, 390; against, 2; Sec. 9—for, 377; against, 7; Sec. 10—for, 388; Sec. 11—for, 391; Sec. 12—for, 386; against, 9; Sec. 13—for, 395; Sec. 14—for, 382; against, 15; Sec. 15—for, 386; Sec. 16—for, 397; Sec. 17—for, 355; against, 17.

Art. II: Sec. 1—for, 384; Sec. 2—for, 378; against, 4; Sec. 3—for, 346; against, 24; Sec. 4—for, 386; against, 8; Sec. 5—for, 387; Sec. 6—for, 370; against, 17; Sec. 7—for, 385; Sec. 8—for, 385; Sec. 9—for, 386; Sec. 10—for, 387; Sec. 11—for, 385; Sec. 12—for, 370; against, 7; Sec. 13—for, 379; against, 7; Sec. 14—for, 387.

Art. III: Sec. 1—for, 361; Sec. 2—for, 361; Sec. 3—for, 341; against, 10.

Art. IV: Sec. 1—for, 319; against, 1. Resolution—for, 280; against, 21.

The full text of the draft of constitution and resolution on which this vote was taken was printed in The Worker of July 20.

The Secretary also reported that a light vote had been polled for fraternal delegate to the Socialist convention of Canada, as follows: James F. Carey, 80; Josephine R. Cole, 5; T. J. Hagerty, 12; G. R. Hammond, 1; Max Hayes, 18; Frederick Krafft, 7; A. M. Simons, 4; Moses Smith, 1; John Spargo, 135; A. F. Strambach, 1; H. Gaylord Wilshire, 105; total, 369.

Communications were read and filed from Middletown, Watertown, Rochester, and Buffalo, all of which showed that this campaign was to be the most active and interesting one ever held in this state and announced that extraordinary exertions were being made to build up campaign fund; also from Mt. Vernon, which especially reported great success in this matter.

Two reports of vote were received from Buffalo, one of which gave no figures, and consequently could not be considered. The report sent by Comrade Shaffer, giving definite results, was accepted by the State Committee.

Middletown reported arrangements for a large meeting when our candidate for Governor speaks there.

State Organizer Spring reported great opportunities for work in the western part of state. He will be in New York City for a few days about October 1 to help along that campaign, but the locals up the state are insisting upon his devoting much time to them. Syracuse has asked his services for one full week during October, as have also Buffalo, Watertown, and Rochester. Comrade Spring reported that he had held two large public meetings recently in Rochester, and spoke also in Batavia, Lockport, and Niagara Falls. He expects to organize a local in Hudson in a few days. He will probably speak every night during September. He has also made all arrangements for Comrade Vail's tour of the state.

A letter from Watertown was received regarding the campaign fund.

Comrade Warren Atkinson, candidate for State Comptroller, submitted his letter of acceptance, which was referred to the Committee on Literature.

Local Gloversville reported they had received campaign literature. A telegram was received from Comrade Hanford, calling for more literature up the state, as there is a great demand for it. Newburgh sent a request for literature.

A report received from Kings County stated that their local nominated Comrade Hillquit as candidate for National Committeeman. A communication was received from National Secretary Greenbaum.

The Committe on Literature reported that the campaign booklet will be ready for distribution in a very few days. The State Committee requests all organizations throughout the state to order this booklet, as it will contain really what is sought by all who are becoming interested in the Social Democratic Party and wish to know something of our candidates and principles. It will contain portraits of candidates, biographies of Hanford and Brown, full list of state candidates, state platform, extracts from the letters of acceptance received from our candidates, and quotations from some of their speeches, Socialist articles on the Beef Trust, the Coal Miners' Strike, and other subjects, together with an article on "The Tragedy of the Workingmen's Vote," by Spargo, also cuts illustrating the class struggle. This booklet is, without doubt, one of the finest campaign documents ever issued, as well as a great means for spreading Socialism. It will be of pocket size, thirty-two pages, with handsome title-page and transparent waterproof paper cover. It will be sold to locals at $5.50 per thousand copies.

The Committe also reported that the 100,000 leaflets by Hanford had been received and were being distributed throughout the state.

On motion, the Literature Committee was instructed to have printed 50,000 copies of another leaflet, to be ready for distribution within ten days; also to have printed immediately 25,000 copies of the German leaflet written by Comrade Jonas.

The Literature Agent reported that 100,000 throwaway cards had been printed and were now on hand for distribution to locals; that campaign subscription lists have been sent to every local in the state, and that Local New York had made request for a second supply; that samples of the leaflet had been sent to all secretaries and a large number had already sent orders for large quantities. He requests all comrades to collect money on subscription lists and states that more may be had by applying to H. Reich, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City. These lists will be sent to all progressive organization.

The State Committee will meet again next Monday, September 1.

H. C. BOWERMAN,
Recording Secretary.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The New York State Committee of the Social Democratic Party requests all the comrades, and especially the officers of the locals, to pay particular attention in the agitation during the ensuing campaign to the following points:

1. Every piece of printed matter—card, handbill, leaflet, or poster—issued for agitation purposes by any comrade or local belonging to the Social Democratic Party should have the emblem of the party—the Arm and Torch—displayed on it in prominent form, and the name—Social Democratic Party—printed on it in large type. Reason: If you advocate Socialism without mentioning the party, the Socialist Labor Party—an organization existing to satisfy the petty malignity of a few individuals—may get the benefit of your agitation. If you do not further identify the Social Democratic Party by mentioning its emblem on the ballot—the Arm and Torch—the Liberal Democratic party (a Republican makeshift which is likely to appear on the ballot this year) may reap the result of your work. The burden of your placards should be: Vote for the Social Democratic Party under the Arm and Torch! Vote for the candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Governor—Benjamin Hanford!

2. In addressing an audience or in introducing a speaker, do not fail to impress upon the audience by reasonably frequent reiteration that the meeting is held under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party, an official party having for its emblem the Arm and Torch, and whose place on the ballot is in the fifth column. Reason: The so-called Socialist Labor Party's place on the ballot will be on the left side of the Social Democratic Party. If the Liberal Democratic Party has its ticket on the ballot it will be on the right side of the Social Democratic Party. You will see how important it is to inform the voter how he should vote, if he desires to vote for the Social Democratic Party.

3. Locals which are unable to arrange meetings often should concentrate their efforts on the distribution of Social Democratic Party literature. The locals and comrades are especially warned not to handle from now until election any literature which does not bear the name of the Social Democratic Party and its emblem—the Arm and Torch, in a conspicuous place. If you have such literature on hand put the stamp of your local on its cover before giving it out. Order your literature from New York.

STATE COMMITTEE.
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

ORGANIZER SPRING'S WORK.

State Organizer Spring is working away in his characteristic quiet and effective fashion. We give some account of his doings of last week.

On Monday, August 18, he held a good meeting in the Seventeenth Ward of Rochester. Heretofore, although there was a large Socialist vote, there was only a German branch of the Social Democratic Party in the ward. Spring's meetings resulted in the formation of a branch composed of English-speaking members, and other similar branches are to follow.

On Tuesday, Spring visited Batavia, where he got in touch with a large number of trade unionists and distributed a hundred copies of The Worker. He has arranged for some of the Rochester comrades to visit Batavia soon, to hold a meeting and distribute more Socialist literature.

Wednesday found the State Organizer at Buffalo, in which city and vicinity he spent several days. With local comrades he spoke at Turner Hall on Wednesday evening, where two new members were gained for the party and two new subscribers for The Worker. Tuesday was spent in consultation with Buffalo comrades and planning of future work.

The following day Comrade Spring visited Niagara Falls. This local is a newly organized one, but it is getting on well and will make a showing at the polls. The comrades have arranged to have H. Gaylord Wilshire address a public meeting there in the near future. Comrade Hursh, who is a local speaker, will address meetings in several neighboring towns. An active campaign in the way of distribution of literature will also be carried on.

On Saturday, Comrade Spring went to Lockport and met some unionists, in whose company he visited one of the largest machine shops in the place and distributed fifty copies of The Worker and other literature, getting two subscriptions besides. He was cordially invited to return and address the Carpenters' Union at an early date.

Monday and Tuesday of this week were spent in organization work and planning for the campaign in Buffalo, and a mass meeting was arranged for Wednesday evening at the Grand Opera House, on Genesee and Elicott streets. There are three branches of the party in Buffalo, and a central committee will be organized. In spite of opposition from the clergy and interference by the police, propaganda is being carried on and recruits are joining the party. The picnic last Sunday was a success, financially and socially. Comrades Allman, Spear, and Spring spoke at the partk.

Reports from every point that Comrade Spring has visited show that he is a good speaker and a good organizer. Comrades or sympathizers of the Social Democratic Party who live in cities or towns where the party has as yet no local organization should communicate with the State Committee with a view to getting him to visit them and help organize.

PARTY LITERATURE FOR NEW YORK STATE.

To the Socialists of the State of New York.

Comrades:—As the time for gubernatorial and congressional elections draws nearer, the contest between the Social Democratic Party and the two old parties of Capital grows sharper. In order that the workers' side of the political question may be seen in its true light, the State Committee proposed to organize in every locality and set the Socialists to work. The principles of our party must be explained to the workingmen throughout the state. One important thing that we have to do, in which every comrade or sympathizer can help, is to put our party literature into the hands of every wage-worker in the state before Election Day—and the sooner the better.

HANFORD'S LEAFLET.

The State Committee has issued a leaflet written by Ben Hanford, our candidate for Governor, for especial use during the campaign. It contains the following headings:

1. What Workingmen's Votes Can Do.
2. Benefits and Limitations of Trade Unionism.
3. How to Spend Five Thousand a Year and Keep It.
4. What to Do About It.
5. How to Do It.
6. Vote for Your Own Class.
7. What the Social Democratic Party Would Do.

The leaflet also bears the party name and emblem and the state ticket and platform.

Locals are requested to send in their orders immediately for a supply of this leaflet, which will be sent postpaid at the following rates: Two thousand copies, $2.75; one thousand, $1.50; five hundred, $1. Smaller quantities will

(Continued on page 3.)

BROWN FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Personal Sketch of the Man Chosen for Second Place on Social Democratic Ticket.

William Thurston Brown was born in Medusa, N. Y., in 1851. His early education was received in the common schools. He was prepared for college at Starkey Seminary and was graduated from Yale University in 1880 and from Yale Theological Seminary in 1895.

His life has been spent thus far in teaching, preaching and writing. As a student of history and affairs, he early became convinced that the thing of supreme importance is life. As a preacher it has been the unvarying purpose of his efforts to emphasize the sanctity of human life here and now. That purpose compelled a gradual departure from accepted theological standards, and in 1886 he was the subject of a trial for heresy, at Madison, Connecticut. Further study and reflection convinced him of the truth of the materialistic conception of history, and that industrial, social and political forms and institutions, as well as personal character, are very largely the product of a system of economic mastership and slavery, which system maintains its existence because of the private ownership of the land and of the machinery of production. He has, therefore, cast in his lot with those who would bring about the emancipation of Labor.

In 1898 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Rochester. Of his work there the Rochester "Herald," which has no leaning to Socialism, but which was compelled to require the manly worth of the man, said, at the time of his resignation:

"No Rochester pastor has been more before the public in the last three years, subject both to criticism and eulogy, than the pastor of Plymouth Church. As a preacher, scholar, and thinker, Mr. Brown has taken high rank in this city. At the outset of his ministerial career in Rochester, four years ago, he attracted attention as one of the most liberal thinkers and most fearless preachers this city has seen or heard. The 'Herald' has printed Mr. Brown's sermons each Monday morning almost from the first year of his ministry here, so that the public generally has become more familiar with his ideas than with those of any other local preacher. In the early days Mr. Brown devoted himself mainly to theological subjects, treating them with a liberality of view not known in this city before. His sermons were couched in most eloquent language, far removed from the sugestion of sensationalism. Those who disagreed radically with the preacher's conclusions could not but be impressed with his earnestness of purpose, his sincerity of aim, and the scholarly training of the man.

"Here was no charlatan straining after effects, seeking notoriety through sensational preaching, but a fearless, eloquent, brilliant student of men and of books, proclaiming in the clearest and most forcible language possible the result of his independent investigations in the field of theology.

"For the last year or more Mr. Brown has been devoting himself in his pulpit utterances almost exclusively to the treatment of social and economic problems in their various phases. Oftentimes his evening sermon has been divorced entirely from theology and directed to labor questions that were suggested by current events."

Some two years ago Mr. Brown formally identified himself with the Socialist movement and joined the local organization of the Social Democratic Party in his city. He has proven himself a devoted worker for the cause and has won the love of his comrades and the respect of all workingmen and all progressive people who came in contact with him.

His fearless treatment of the labor question from his pulpit alienated not a few of the wealthier members of his church. They could approve a great deal of liberality on purely other-world questions and would have supported their pastor warmly had he limited his discussions of the labor problem to counsels of moderation and abstract brotherly love, enjoining contentment on the workers and pleading with the capitalists to be generous and grant their employees a living wage. But he was no compromiser; he insisted on the right of the workers to the full product of their labor and the absolute wrong of class rule, and this was too much for the aristocrats. In their places, as they withdrew, workingmen thronged to hear him and learned to trust him as a comrade and a friend.

In May last, Comrade Brown came to the conclusion that he could do better work for the cause of the workers by resigning his position. He was influenced partly by the consideration that his presence, by depriving the church of the support of its wealthier members, put too heavy a burden on those who remained loyal, and perhaps still more by a feeling that the traditions of the pulpit made it difficult for him to utter his sincere thoughts and feelings. His parting with the church society was without any bitterness and he carried with him the respect even of his opponents.

William Thurston Brown is a remarkable man—remarkable chiefly, perhaps, in this: That living the life of a student and a clergyman, he has yet been able to see the condition and, what is more difficult, to enter into the thoughts and feelings of the wage-working class. It is one of the hardest things in the world for a man to think and feel with a class in which he has not actually been born and bred. Even with the best of intentions, the liberal minded clergyman or lawyer or teacher or business man who tries to work with and for the labor movement seldom really succeeds in entering into its spirit. Comrade Brown is one of the few men who has done this difficult thing.

If there is a trait in his character more remarkable and more valuable than this, it is—not untiring energy, not intellectual keenness, not breadth of view, not even sterling honesty, all of which he has and all of which are good—but a gift rarer than these, that of rigid intellectual honesty, which will not let him remain undecided where decision is possible, will not let him compromise or "trim" to gain applause or avoid censure, will not let him suppress any part of the truth any more than it will let him lie outright.

He is a man who will fight unceasingly for the cause he believes in till victory is won and made secure or till he dies in arms. That is the sort of man that the working class needs.

This is the estimate of a friend, it is true, but of a friend who puts the party above all men and who is not given to undue praise of individuals.

William Thurston Brown is a man who, in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of this great state, would as fully deserve the implicit confidence of the working class as would Benjamin Hanford in the office of Governor. More than that could not be said in his praise.

Ernest H. Crosby has said of Comrade Brown: "Clear, concise, forcible, in dead earnest, I know of few speakers as telling as William Thurston Brown when he is standing up for the rights of man. It is the intensity with which he feels that gives him the power of expression."

Edwin Markham, after reading Brown's little pamphlet, "The Real Religion of To-day," wrote: "It is a remarkable utterance—one of the greatest sermons of modern times. In its thirty small pages are crammed more truth than some preachers pour into the sermons of a lifetime."

Franklin H. Wentworth says of him: "I regard William Thurston Brown as one of the ablest and noblest apostles of the new day. As a lecturer and as a man he must bring power and genuineness and nobility to any pulpit or any platform."

HANFORD'S TOUR.

Ben Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, will speak at the following cities on dates named:

Schenectady, Thursday evening, August 28.

Gloversville, Friday evening, August 29.

Johnstown, Saturday, evening, August 30.

Utica, Monday evening, September 1.

Rome, Tuesday evening, September 2.

Watertown, Wednesday evening, September 3.

Dexter, Thursday evening, September 4.

Corning, Saturday evening, September 6.

Local comrades should spare no effort to make Hanford's meetings successful from their side—he will attend to his side. Advertise the meetings in advance by careful distribution of cards or handbills, by signs in public places, by notices in the local papers, by talking to neighbors and fellow workmen, and by handing around copies of The Worker and other Social Democratic literature with the statement that the head of the Social Democratic ticket is to speak at such and such a time and place.

—Tickets for the party picnic may be had at the office of The Worker, 184 William street; the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; the W. E. A. Club Houses, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, and 3309 Third avenue, and other party headquarters. Tickets, 25 cents; admission at the gate, 15 cents.

ROCHESTER NOMINATES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 26.—A nominating convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Seventh Judicial District of New York will convene at 95 Main street, Rochester, on Saturday, September 6, at 8 p. m. sharp. Locals in the district are asked to make note of this and be sure to be represented. The district includes, besides Rochester, Locals Newark, Corning, and Hornellsville.

The Rochester Social Democrats held a very enthusiastic convention to nominate Congressional, county, and legislative candidates, with the following result:

For Congress—Charles R. Bach.
For Assembly, Second District—K. Kennon.
For Senate, Forty-third District—M. Michaels.
For Sheriff—William Hammen.
For Treasurer—Charles Zarrener.
For County Purchasing Agent—Gad Martindale.
For School Commissioners—Mrs. Mabel Kenyon and A. Blutau.

Rochester will have a red-hot Social Democratic campaign this year, as usual—only hotter than usual.

CAN'T SHAKE HIM.

Comrade Dugan of Cleveland writes to the editor: "I just noticed that my sub for The Worker has run out. Say, you just tell them they can't shake me. Send her right along. Inclosed you will find a money order for the next year."

—New York comrades, come and bring your friends to Sulzer's Westchester Park on Sunday, September 7.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Five New Locals Formed Last Week.

Comrades Collins, Slick, Swift, Fischer, Barkowski, Ufert, Mother Jones, and Others Do Good Work in Coal Field—Sharp Murder and Baer's Cant Rouse Indignation—Swift Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Comrade Felder presided at to-night's meeting of the State Committee. Charters were granted to new locals at Honey Brook, McAdoo, New Boston, and Gilberton, in Schuylkill County, and Hacklebarnie, Carbon County.

Comrade Slick returned from the coal fields to-day and submitted a report of work done in conjunction with Comrade Collins. Interest and enthusiasm are constantly on the increase and it is altogether impossible to meet the demands for speakers at meetings. Some good local talent is appearing and taking part in the work.

Comrade Collins spoke to an immense audience in Shenandoah, within fifty feet of the headquarters of General Gobin of the state militia, and the dressing down those "Sunday soldiers" got neither the soldiers that squirmed nor the citizens who cheered and applauded will ever forget.

Mother Jones, by a few speeches, pointing the workers to the ballot-box as the place of their greatest power, has had a wonderful effect.

Comrade Charles Ufert of New Jersey returns home after two weeks in the Lackawanna district, and reports that no "alliance" ticket of any kind that gives comfort to capitalism has or will have any footing there. The Socialist ticket is recognized as the workingmen's and union men's ticket.

Fischer of Philadelphia and Barkowski of Chicago have more meetings of Polish-speaking people than they can cover in Luzerne County for the present, but they will shortly visit the other counties. That Polish speakers were needed and are appreciated is demonstrated by the fact that before a speaker came among them five hundred and fifty striking miners in one town assessed themselves one cent each and had the Socialist platform translated and printed in the Polish and Lithuanian languages.

More County Tickets.

The Lycoming County convention was held at Williamsport on August 18 and the following ticket was nominated: Congress—Dr. C. A. Reese, Coudersport; State Senator—Dr. Jacob Stickel, Williamsport; Assembly—Dr. W. P. Logue and John Wurster, Williamsport, and Alex. Decker, Clinton; Register—Samuel Hirst, Williamsport; Treasurer—Daniel Romig, Williamsport; County Commissioners—Wm. H. Hoffman, Clinton and Peter B. Zechman, Williamsport; Auditors—David M. Strauss, Williamsport, and R. P. Eger, Clinton.

Montgomery County has also held its convention and the ticket stands as follows: Assembly—M. G. Brey, Sumneytown; Harry Welser, Pottstown; Harry Brook, Beyersford; Harry Miller, Linfield; J. Bartholomew, Red Hill; Senator—E. H. Young, Pottstown; Congress—Wm. Jaques, Royersford; Recorder—Hugh G. Ayers, Royersford; Register—Eugene Strohl, Pottstown; Clerk of Court—Josiah Frederick, Pottstown; County Commissioners—C. F. Wein and John Boyle, Royersford; Director of Poor—L. H. Sheaffer, Lansdale. The County Committee is composed of E. H. Young, Wm. Jaques, and Hugh G. Ayers.

Swift Arrested.

The comrades of Hazleton were denied the right of speaking on the streets. Comrade Morrison I. Swift announced by posters that he would defy the orders of the mayor and speak on Saturday, August 23. The whole police force of the town turned out. Comrade Swift was arrested and fined $2, which he refused to pay, and will stay ni jail as long as they want him till the case is brought to trial. Able legal counsel has been secured. A newspaper reports that when Swift was arrested a thousand people followed him to the City Hall, cheering for Socialism.

Comrade J. W. Slayton, candidate for Governor, will speak at the following places: September 4, New Brighton; 5, Butler; 6, West Newton; 7, Charleroi; 8, Connellsville; 9, Cokeville; 10, Black Lick.

The Murder of Sharp.

Patrick Sharp was murdered at Nesquehoning, Monday, August 18. He was a comrade and an active member of Local Mahanoy City. Ten thousand people attended his funeral. Father McCannon in his funeral oration said: "He was shot down like a dog without a chance to defend himself. Ie was a cold-blooded murder." He character Baird Snyder, Superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, as an anarchist for trying to justify the murder.

George F. Baer, in a signed letter, claims that God is his infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of this country to him and a few Christian friends.

Two very taking texts are now used by our speakers in the field:

1. Comrade Patrick Sharp was murdered in the interest of the perpetuation of capitalism and the best way to avenge his death is for the workers to vote as he would have voted had he been spared, against the murderous system of capitalism.

2. Not God, as Mr. Baer says, but political power in the hands of the capitalist class, has given Messrs. Morgan and Baer the mines and railroads; and the same power controlled by the working class will make the mines and the railroads and all other means of industry the property of the working class who have produced them.

Agitation Funds.

Contributions for agitation among the miners have been received as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$425.20
Special Committee, Philadelphia	
Atkinson, Forbes, and Seltzer	252.80
Collection at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Philadelphia	15.00
Local Portland, Me.	3.00
E. Sif, New York	.50
32d and 33d A. D., New York	2.00
I. E. Wercester, Boston	9.70
Abbott Bros., 110 Bleecker street, New York	2.00
Local Massillon, O.	2.50
Local Springfield, O.	2.50
O. Feinstein, Minneapolis	1.00
Local Clinton, Mass.	5.00
Local Santa Clara, Cal.	2.50
Local Evansville, Ind.	3.00
M. T. Bruce, Dallas, Tex.	1.00
John Kerrigan, Dallas	2.00
Jos. Schneider, Philadelphia	5.00
23d A. D., New York	1.50
Local Decatur, Ill.	1.00
Local Elgin, Ill.	1.00
E. S. Walace, Fairhaven, Wash.	5.00
Local Charleroi, Pa.	4.00
W. E. Boynton, Ashtabula, O.	2.50
18th and 20th A. D., New York	5.00
Polish Socialist Club, New York	2.10
Belners, New York	.25
Texas State Committee	5.00
Joseph Schmidt, Vernon, Tex.	1.00
Local New Haven	5.00
A comrade	.50
Kensington Labor Lyceum, Phila.	25.00
Total	$798.55

Send all contributions to J. Edelman, Treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

The Special Committee of Philadelphia is now being credited with amounts turned in as secured weekly in total. A separate itemized report of their receipts will be rendered by them at the conclusion of their labors.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

PERSECUTING LABOR EDITORS.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Chas. Thain and J. R. Mullery, editors of the "Courier-Herald," the local labor paper, have again been arrested on twenty-four charges of criminal libel and each held in bail of $12,000. They are already under bail of $11,000 each on twenty-two charges brought against them about a month ago by the same prosecutors, who are tools of the "operators."

CRUEL MURDER AND PIOUS CANT.

"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," said Tertullian, in the days when the giant power of the Roman Empire was trying, by ruthless persecution, to crush the rising power of Christianity.

Again and again, tyrants have had the chance to learn by experience that persecution only weakens the persecutors and strengthens the hands of their opponents. But tyrants never learn.

The tyrants of the coal fields have not learned. The blood of our brave comrade, Patrick Sharp, murdered by their hirelings and in their evil cause, cries out against them from the ground.

They will not learn; they have no ears
to harken;
They turn their faces from the eyes of
Fate.
Their gay-lit halls shut out the skies
that darken—
But lo! This dead man, knocking at
the gate!

But the blood of Patrick Sharp has not been shed in vain. The memory of him, true to his class in word and deed, in life and death, will live as an inspiration and an incentive to his brothers; and the Coal Kings will yet rue the day of their seeming triumph.

Before the body of their victim was yet borne to the grave, the leader of this murderous gang, President Baer, had the effrontery to say that he and his accomplices had been especially delegated by Almighty God to control the mines and the lives of the men who work them.

It is a most notable fact, all through history, that the time when the insolence of tyrants reaches its highest pitch marks the beginning of their speedy fall. We may take Baer's astounding assumption of divine authority as a happy omen.

More than that, we may almost thank him for it. He has done more for Socialism than any of our own speakers could do. He has set the question clearly before the workers:

Do the mines belong to Baer and his friends by special gift of the Almighty? Or do they, by God's gift, by Nature's bounty, or by the necessities of human welfare, rightfully belong to the men who work them?

It is for the working class to answer. If God has given the mines to Baer, then this strike is a wicked revolt against God's will. If not, it is high time we ousted the impudent usurper and restored them to the producers.

There can be no lasting compromise between these two positions. If the mines rightfully belong to the capitalists, by divine right or whatever other title, then strikes are wrong and the use of injunctions and deputies and militia is right. If we say these things are wrong, then it must be because we claim that the miners have a right to the wealth they produce and to the means of producing it, and that the capitalists have no right to control them.

Abram S. Hewitt is a "most eminent citizen" of New York. He is the idol of the self-styled "respectable elements" of both old parties. In an interview last Monday he, too, put the question clearly. From the standpoint of a capitalist—Mr. Hewitt being himself a large stockholder of the Erie, and therefore qualified to give an impartial opinion—he declared that the miners were fundamentally wrong.

The claims of the union, he says, "are in contravention of the principles of free government. * * * It is notorious that the real object of the strike is to secure recognition of the miners' union as an authority entitled to decide upon the rates of wages and the conditions of labor in the coal fields. * * * The concession of this demand will make Mr. Mitchell the dictator of the coal business."

Miners, which would you rather have as the "dictator of the coal business"—Baer, claiming power by the grace of God and enforcing it with deputies' rifles, or Mitchell, elected by your votes and administering your affairs by the simple power of intelligence and unquestioned integrity?

You have opened and worked the mines. You have done all the useful labor in them. Do you not think you are competent to own the mines and to choose men from your own ranks to manage them in place of the capitalists who now mismanage them?

That is the simple question before you, and the time is approaching when you will be called upon to answer it.

A vote for Republican Pennypacker, the political associate of Stone, who commissioned the murderers, will be an endorsement of the words and deeds of Baer and Hewitt.

A vote for Democrat Pattison, the man who sent similar murderers against the steel workers at Homestead will be an endorsement of the words and deeds of Baer and Hewitt.

A vote for Slayton and the Socialist ticket will be a vote for yourselves.

And this question does not concern the coal miners alone. Virtually the same conditions exist in every industry and in every part of the land. A vote for Hanford in New York State will be a vote against Morgan, against Baer, against Hewitt, against injunctions and legalized murder, a vote for industrial freedom and industrial peace.

MORE CARPENTERS FOR SOCIALISM.

Brotherhood Local No. 493 of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Endorses Evansville Resolutions.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., August 23—At the last meeting of Local Union No. 493 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of this place, the resolution received from Local Union No. 90 of Evansville, Ind., were taken up and discussed and a motion to endorse them and declare sympathy with the movement was carried by a majority vote.

This union has over two hundred members and sends two delegates to the national convention of the Brotherhood at Atlanta. One of the delegates is a Socialist, as are also several of the local officers.

J. B.

The Evansville resolutions, declaring for Socialism were printed in The Worker of August 17 and the resolution of Troy Local No. 78 in last week's issue.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

The County Convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York County was held at the Labor Lyceum last Saturday. Sixty-four delegates were present, representing nearly every assembly district in the county.

L. D. Mayes, our candidate for Attorney-General, was chosen chairman, with H. R. Wallace as vice-chairman and Arthur Kahn as secretary.

The convention proceeded to make nominations for three Judges of the Supreme Court, the choice falling to Leon Malkiel, Henry L. Slobodin, and Jacob Hillquit.

Comrades Ph. H. Schmidt, L. D. Mayes, and H. C. Bowerman were chosen as a committee to fill possible vacancies, as provided by the law, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

McGRADY IN BOSTON.

The well known Socialist orator of Kentucky, Father Thomas McGrady, will lecture under the auspices of the East Boston Socialist Club at Lyceum Hall, Sumner and Maverick Square, East Boston, on Monday evening, September 15. His subject will be, "The Solution of the Labor Problem." An admission of 15 cents will be charged, to defray expenses. For tickets address Jos. Spero, 346 Saratoga street, East Boston.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
200 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545

In 1900 (Presidential):

S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.

Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.

Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

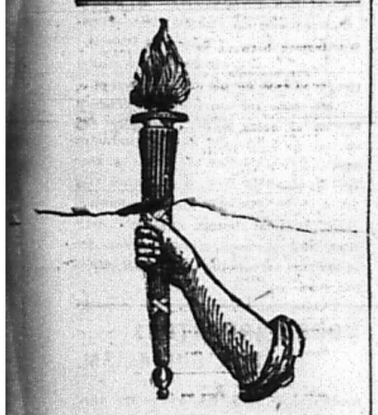
Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.

Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.

Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.

Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.

Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Comrades, it costs money to run even a Socialist campaign, and for a Socialist campaign the money must be provided by the rank and file. Make your contributions to the campaign fund. Give early and often and liberally—but early, by all means; better a dollar now than two in October.

The only Power that will ever succeed in overcoming the Railway Trust will be the political power of the working class organized in the Socialist Party. Peter is too transparent a sham.

Every comrade should be present, with his family and his friends, at the picnic of Local New York, at Sulzer's Westchester Park, on Sunday, September 7. Tickets can be had at the office of The Worker, the Labor Lyceum, the Workingmen's Educational Association's clubhouses, and other party headquarters. The purpose of the picnic is to raise funds for the campaign. We shall need a great deal of money, and this picnic should therefore be made to surpass all previous ones.

With the railway trainman it is a case of "be damned if you do and be damned if you don't." If he refuses to run his train at a dangerous rate of speed or under dangerous conditions, he is "fired" and blacklisted. If he obeys and an "accident" results, he is "fired" and blacklisted, with the chance of being prosecuted, in the bargain. Naturally, he can do nothing but take the risk, while the capitalists take the profit or the insurance, as the case may be—giving a share to the old parties' campaign funds for keeping quiet. Socialist workingmen as district attorneys and judges would change all this.

President Baer asks us to trust in "himself and God." Our faith would be stronger if Baer would withdraw from the firm. A vote for the Socialist ticket would, in the opinion of the Coal Kings, prove the voter a rank atheist. The Cotton Kings talked the same way about anti-slavery voters, half a century ago.

This and following issues of The Worker will go, singly or in bundles, to many persons throughout the country who have not ordered it and who have not even seen it before, having been sent to them by comrades and friends of the cause. To these new readers we would say: We ask you to read The Worker with an open mind and consider the principles it advocates; if you approve of the principles and like the paper, we ask you to pass it on among your friends and get them interested; and if you feel that you can afford a quarter or a half-dollar for a six-months' or a year's subscription, you many know that in so doing you are not only securing the paper for yourself, but are helping us to introduce it to still other readers.

The Republican party is the agent of the trusts, and the Democratic party would like to get the job. That is the whole difference between them.

Russell Says trusts are bad for the country. He must have got "frozen out" recently.—A vote for Ben Hanford is a vote in favor of the workers owning the trusts.

The "operators" say Morgan won't interfere in the coal strike. Why should he? Neither will his good friend Roosevelt. Two years from now the workers will have a chance to elect a president who won't love Morgan so well.

Before Millionaire Fair's body was cold, his nearest relatives began quarreling over his fortune and exposing all sorts of closet skeletons. How capitalism does foster domestic virtue and family affection! Wicked Socialists, who would overthrow this lovely ideal!

The Arm and Torch is the official emblem of the Social Democratic Party on the ballot in New York—the Arm of Labor, upholding the Torch of Enlightenment.

Poor Schwab! Aren't you sorry he had to work so hard managing the Steal Trust? Let's give him a long vacation by voting for Socialism.

Common mechanics and laborers in the steel mills break down, too, at an early age. And they don't get a million a year when they are at work nor leave of absence with pay when they are sick. They voted to give these little advantages to Schwab.

The defenders of capitalism profess to think it "unwomanly" of Mother Jones to act as a union organizer and strike leader. Maybe they think it is womanly for a woman meekly to assent to a system which takes her children from school and sends them into the mine or the factory.

The Democratic "Journal" wants to "suppress" the "criminal trusts" and to protect the "honest" ones. When the "Journal" can show us one solitary trust that is not criminal, one solitary capitalist organization that is not a "thieving association," then we will be ready to discuss the advisability of voting the Democratic ticket. Till then, we stand equally against big and little robbers and against both the old parties which play the part of "fence" for the thieves.

Do YOU realize that someone else is waiting for YOU to set a good example by contributing a dollar or more to the campaign fund. He may not know it, himself; but it is the fact, and YOUR contribution will hurry his in.

Too bad that United States Attorney-General Knox of the Steel Trust is called away to Paris just now. He would so have liked to stay and smash the Railway Trust. But duty calls, and Knox obeys.

TELL THE TRUTH AND SHAME THE DEVIL!

Under the headline, "A Chance for Socialists," the "Catholic Union and Times" of Buffalo, Bishop Quigley's organ, editorially notes and commends the action of the "Catholic Telegraph" of Cincinnati in opening a fund for the benefit of the striking miners and quotes extensively from a letter of Father Curran of Wilkes Barre in the strikers' favor. The editorial continues:

"The purpose we have in view, however, is to direct the attention of Socialists here in Buffalo to the fact that it is a Catholic priest who is making this struggle for justice for men who work. According to the Pittsburg 'Observer,' Socialists are endeavoring to profit by the strike, a number now being in the mining region distributing tons of literature and organizing groups and clubs and the like where possible. NOT ONE OF THOSE PROPAGANDISTS IS HELPING THE MINE-WORKERS by striving to get the mine-operators to do right. * * * The 'Telegraph's' miners' fund is still in progress. How many Buffalo Socialists will contribute to it? How many will in Cincinnati?"

Let us say right here that we give all credit to Father Curran and several other priests in the mining region for bravely speaking the truth about this strike, in spite of the influence of the mine-owners; and further, that we give all credit to the Cincinnati "Catholic Telegraph" for raising funds to help the strikers.

But for the editor of the Buffalo "Catholic Union and Times" we have quite another feeling. If this gentleman is intellectually qualified to fill an editorial chair—and we do not doubt that—he must, before writing on the coal strike and the Socialist movement, prepare himself by reading the various organs of the United Mine Workers and of the Socialist Party and the local labor papers in the coal field. If he has done this he knows:

1. That the National Committee of the Socialist Party began raising money for the strike fund of the U. M. W. of A. long before the Cincinnati "Catholic Telegraph" announced its intention of doing so;

2. That the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party is dividing its funds equally, sending half to the union and spending half for Socialist propaganda;

3. That many individuals and local organizations of the Socialist Party have made appropriations or collected money and sent it directly to Secretary Wilson;

4. That the great majority of the members of the Socialist Party are also members of the unions of their respective trades and are contributing and actively working in these unions for the relief of the strikers.

The Socialists of Buffalo and Cincinnati and elsewhere will continue to contribute through the agencies of their own party and their own unions, not through that of the "Catholic Telegraph"—just as Bishop Quigley, if he contributes at all, will assuredly not do it through our organization. We hope these church agencies will raise even more for this cause than we do. They should do so, for the Catholic Church is a larger and infinitely richer body than the Socialist Party.

But no amount of liberality in the giving of money can atone for wanton and unblushing lying. We commend to the editor of the Buffalo "Catholic Union and Times" a careful and prayerful reading of the fifth chapter and twentieth verse of the book of Deuteronomy: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Get out your Bible, sir. Commit that verse to memory. Then, tell the truth and shame the Devil.

The suit against the Northern Securities Company—the Railway Trust—is to be pressed vigorously, say the Administration papers. Certainly—until Election Day. Teddy knows his business and Morgan and Hill are not scared.

NATIONALIZATION AND SOCIALIZATION.

The trust problem is up for discussion. It will not be downed again, because the logic of events will force it upon us irresistibly. There will be a great deal of well meaning, but confused talk, of phrase-mongery, of demagogic platitudes, and of sincere quest for the truth and the way out.

From the Socialist point of view it is important to guard against ill-digested statements as well as against loose and misleading definitions. While general ideas about the doctrines of Socialism have become widely diffused, close and correct definitions of its aims and methods become necessary to head off errors and misstatements.

No error is met with more frequently than the assumption that government ownership of the trusts is Socialism pure and undefiled, as if nationalization and socialization meant one and the same thing.

It is timely, therefore, clearly and repeatedly to restate the Socialist position.

The fundamental proposition of Socialism is that the workers, now separated from their tools, must regain possession of them in order to secure the full fruits of their toil. The ownership of the tools and means of production by a non-working class is the means by which that class takes from the worker so large a share of his product as to leave him only a bare subsistence.

Once in possession and full control of their tools, the workers can easily arrange the system of production and distribution of commodities to satisfy every want.

Starting from these simple premises, it will at once become plain that government ownership or nationalization may be a state of affairs very far removed from the Socialist ideal.

Let us examine what would happen if, by any chance, our present government should successfully undertake the nationalization of the railroads, the telegraphs, telephones, and mines.

It would acquire those properties from their present so-called owners, on a more or less fair valuation, paying them in United States bonds. Those bonds would bear interest and be guaranteed by the credit of the whole country.

The present shareholders, instead of drawing dividends, more or less subject to chance, would then draw fixed interest regularly disbursed by United States officials. So would also the holders of industrial bonds of such enterprises. This interest would come from the same source from which dividends and bond interests are derived at present, namely, from the product of the workers. There would be a change in name only, and the present share and bondholders would be safer in the enjoyment of their unearned pensions.

Socialism abhors the creation of a class of drones and their fattening upon society. It abhors it not merely in the interest of the workers at whose expense such a class must subsist, but likewise in the interest of that very class itself. And yet, such a permanent do-nothing and good-for-nothing-class would be the outcome of any scheme of nationalization along the vulgar lines indicated.

Such a do-nothing class would work positive injury to society. Not performing any useful function, it must inevitably deteriorate and degenerate, scattering its vices and its poison even among the workers themselves.

Socialism, therefore, would not nor could it sanction a system of perennial large incomes without equivalent of effort. It might and probably would grant liberal, even generous, life pensions to victims of the change who are physically and mentally unfit to take part in the process of work. But such generosity would not extend beyond one generation. The second generation would have to step into the ranks like the rest and learn to be useful. Thus would aristocracy and idleness vanish.

Another vital point is that under government ownership, as commonly understood, the workers have little or no voice in the management of the enterprise in which they are employed. Under Socialism they themselves would become the managers. There could be no extraneous dictation from above.

From these few points it will appear that our present Post Office, although owned and operated by the government, is by no means a fair example of socialistic enterprise. The same is true of the many municipal railways, gas or water supplies, and all similar enterprises where the workers are neither in control nor in the enjoyment of all the fruits of their labor.

These few points suffice for any thinking Socialist in order to check misleading and confusing statements.

M. O.

The Southern cotton capitalists have started a press bureau to contradict the evidence given by a number of trustworthy investigators in regard to the horrors of child labor in the cotton mills—just as the rival rings of sugar capitalists run their press bureaus on Cuban affairs and the coal capitalists their factory for grinding out lies about the strikers. We may now expect to see the Northern dailies filling column after column with rhapsodies on the light and amusing work of the Southern children, the little fortunes they are laying up, and the tender solicitude of the mill owners about their health, their education, and their morals. For the Southern mills, be it remembered, are owned by virtually the same men who own those in New England, and they have abundant influence with the newspapers of both old parties.

THE PRIVATE STANDING ARMIES.

In another column we print an article on the private standing armies of capitalism in the United States and the denial to the workingmen of the constitutional right to bear arms. It is a subject which deserves the attention of workingmen everywhere, especially now that the fact of an irrespressible conflict between Labor and Capital is coming to be generally recognized. The recognition of this fact and of the systematic and unscrupulous use of military power by the capitalists in it has been forcibly demonstrated by the rules adopted by many trade unions, forbidding their members to join the militia.

We could, perhaps, have wished that a directly opposite policy had been found practicable—that of requiring all union men to enter the militia. The strength of the labor movement in Europe is greatly increased and the tyranny of the governments is considerably restrained by the fact that practically all the people have a military training and that the standing armies themselves are largely made up of workingmen conscious of the wrongs of their class and in full sympathy with the labor movement. History teaches us that the ruling classes are always willing to use force when necessary to maintain their power and that only the fear of resistance is able to restrain them from the most brutal excesses. If it be true, as statesmen allege, that the maintenance of great standing armies by all nations is the surest guarantee of international peace, it must be equally true that the possession of arms and the knowledge of their use by the masses of the people would be the surest guarantee against a bloody settlement of the class struggle.

The decision of the organized workers of the United States, however, is taken, for the present; and, for the present, at least, it was the only practicable one.

We do not pretend to know whether the settlement of the labor question in this country will be by peaceful methods or by the arbitrament of arms. We—the Socialists and the workingmen at large—desire it to be peaceful. If it is otherwise, the responsibility will rest upon the capitalist class—just as the blood shed in the Civil War is upon the heads of the slave-owners and their political tools, just as the blood shed in the American Revolution is upon the heads of the English merchants and their agents in Parliament.

But whatever the form of the final conflict—whether the capitalist class bow to the legally expressed will of the toiling majority or whether they resist that will and force a violent conflict—the issue cannot be doubtful, even though all the organized military force be upon the capitalist side. If history teaches us that the ruling class never scruples to use force when it dares, it teaches us also that no superiority of military power avails, in the long run, to protect a ruling class against a revolting class once aroused and intelligently organized and economically justified in its demands. In 1640, in 1776, in 1789, in 1861, the military advantage was on the side or the dominant class; but Charles I and Louis XVI lost their heads, George III lost his colonies and the Cotton Kings lost their slaves.

Speaking of the conference of central labor bodies proposed by the Milwaukee unionists, to consider the question of political action, President Gompers says:

"It may be asked whether a different policy or different conclusion would necessarily result from the formation of this projected 'new federation.' The answer to it is, if the same policy is to be pursued as is decided upon by the American Federation of Labor, then where is the necessity for this new move? In fact, the Milwaukee Trades Council bases its entire project upon the assumption of pursuing different policies than those pursued by the American Federation of Labor.

"If we are to be at all effective in securing the success for which our movement stands, when the convention of the American Federation of Labor has rendered a decision upon any given question, it should receive the acquiescence of all true trade unionists."

This reminds us of the alleged saying of the Arabian conqueror of Alexandria, in regard to the great library there: "If those books agree with the Koran, they are superfluous. If they disagree with the Koran, they are pernicious. In either case, burn them."

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

FIELDS, FACTORIES, AND WORKSHOPS. By Peter Kropotkin. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 250 pages.

This book deals with a phase of political economy which has, as yet, received but inadequate attention. We may quote from the preface to indicate its scope:

"Under the name of profits, rent, interest upon capital, surplus value, and the like, economists have eagerly discussed the benefits which the owners of land or capital, or some privileged nations, can derive, either from the underpaid work of the wage-laborer, or from the inferior position of one class of the community toward another class, or from the inferior economical development of one nation toward another. These profits being shared in a very unequal proportion between the different individuals, classes, and nations engaged in production, considerable pains were taken to study the present apportionment of the benefits, and its economical and moral consequences, as well as the changes in the present economical organization of society which might bring about a more equitable distribution of a rapidly accumulating wealth. It is upon questions relating to the right to that increment of wealth that the hottest battles are now fought between economists of different schools.

"In the meantime, the great question —What have we to produce, and how?' necessarily remained in the background. Political economy, as it gradually emerges from its semi-scientific stage, tends more and more to become a science devoted to the study of the needs of men and of the means of satisfying them with the least possible waste of energy—that is, a sort of physiology of society. But few economists, as yet have recognized that this is the proper domain of economists, and have attempted to treat their science from this point of view. The main subject of social economy, i. e., the economy of energy required for the satisfaction of human needs, is consequently the last subject which one expects to find treated in a concrete form in economical treatises.

"The following pages are a contribution to a portion of this vast subject. They contain a discussion of the advantages which civilized societies could derive from a combination of industrial pursuits with intensive agriculture, and of brain work with manual work."

The first two chapters of the book are devoted to "The Decentralization of Industries," the next three to "The Possibilities of Agriculture," the two following to "Small Industries and Industrial Villages," and one to "Brain Work and Manual Work," with a ninth chapter of "Conclusions." Several illustrative appendices and a fairly copious index occupy the last fifty pages of the book.

The general lines of the author's argument are indicated in the final paragraph of the passage we have quoted. He maintains, first, that industry is actually being decentralized, in the sense that industries formerly confined to certain countries or parts of countries are now being developed in various parts of the world and that the distinction between manufacturing and agricultural nations is disappearing and that this change is a desirable one, tending to the satisfaction of human needs with a less expenditure of labor.

In the second portion of the book he brings a great amount of evidence to show that agriculture is yet in its infancy, that, with the application of the results of modern science to this branch of industry, differences of soil and climate may be practically eliminated and the product enormously increased. The general introduction of intensive farming would, of course, tend to hasten the disappearance of the distinction between manufacturing and agricultural nations; the British Isles, which now import for the greater portion of their foodstuffs, paying for them by the exportation of manufactured goods, could, the author argues, by the use of intensive methods of cultivation, produce ample food for many times its present population.

The third portion, that dealing with small industries, is perhaps the most questionable part of the book. The author has a strong sentimental prejudice, quite in keeping with his Anarchist doctrines, against the factory system. Surely none of us would quarrel with him in defense of the factory system as it exists to-day; but we can hardly follow him, either in the belief that small shops, handicraft, and domestic industry are actually tending to displace the great factory in most branches of production, or in the opinion that such a change would be desirable. The persistence—even the temporary or local increase—of such small industry at the present stage of capitalist development by no means proves its general economic superiority; too often it proves nothing but the wretched poverty of the workers, the existence of a large surplus labor supply on the margin of starvation, the odious petty tyranny of bosses which drives many workers to set up small shops of their own even though they might command a better income as factory employees; and sometimes it proves only sluggish conservatism of thoroughly monopolized or "protected" capitalist industry. In the absence of restrictive laws, the clothing industry, to take one instance, shows a tendency to the development of the small sweatshop, rather than of the great factory; but, whether from a moral or a coldly economic point of view, while the great clothing factory as it now exists is far from being our ideal, the small sweatshop is infinitely worse. We can hardly believe that the revival of small industry under capitalism will be general or is a normal tendency, nor does it seem to us at all desirable; and when capitalism shall be done away with, whether the system that succeeds it should be collectivist or communist, it does not appear to us probable that such a revival of small industry would be found economically advantageous. It is, by the way, curious to observe how thoroughly the Anarchists and the reactionary individualists agree in their apotheosis of the "great middle class."

In the eighth chapter the author severely but judiciously criticizes the present system of education, which divorces science and handicraft, training a part of the people into unpractical theorists and another part into practically skilful workers with little theoretical knowledge, thus entailing great waste of both knowledge and skill, preventing the co-ordination of the two forces, and accentuating the class division from which it springs. With the judgments expressed in this chapter we can more fully agree than with anything else in the book.

Kropotkin's ideal—and he seems to believe that it will be realized by the normal development of capitalist society, if only the power of oppressive government is broken down—is of a world composed of small self-supporting communities, all of whose members are trained in the use of both brain and hand, in each of which intensive agriculture and manufacture by the methods of small industry are carried on hand in hand—not only in the same community, but by the same persons, all the people taking part in agriculture and in manufacture.

Much as we disagree with his conclusions, his methods, and some of his premises, we find this work of the versatile if somewhat superficial Kropotkin a very suggestive study and full of material which other students may put to better use.

THE BOER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. By Michael Davitt. New York. Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1902. Cloth, 633 pages, with maps and illustrations. Price, $2.00.

"The Boer Fight for Freedom" is far from being an impartial work of history. Such a hater of English rule as Michael Davitt, especially after close association with the Boers in the field, could hardly be expected to write without bias. But an impartial account of the South African war is not to be expected for some years; for the present, we have to weigh the judgment and veracity of such writers as Davitt against such as Doyle, and make them balance as best we may.

Mr. Davitt had good opportunities for getting information, on his favorite side, at least, during the war; and his long political experience has given him a pretty thorough knowledge of the devious ways of English politics.

The book is not so well arranged as might be wished. In fact, it has obviously been "rushed" to the press. But it contains a large amount of more or less undigested information and will prove useful to the student of the Boer war and interesting to the sympathizers with the Republic.

After William Mailly had spent five weeks in the coal-strike field, he wrote:

"I consider 'Labor Politics and Socialist Politics' one of the best pamphlets to be put into the hands of the honest trade union official just coming to the front. I had a few and wherever I placed it (and I was particular about this) it did good. It is so clear and logical, and yet written in such a friendly, intimate, honest way, that it appeals directly to every intelligent and sincere labor official (especially one near the workers) with much force. I should like to have it put into the hands of all such men throughout the coal region."

The first edition having been exhausted, this pamphlet has been revised and somewhat enlarged, and the second edition is now for sale by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York. The prices are the same as for the first edition: Single copy, 3 cents; ten copies, 20 cents; fifty, 85 cents; one hundred, $1.50.

We are assured that the Labor Day edition of the Erie "People" will be the best for propaganda work ever issued. It will have eight or twelve pages, printed on good paper, with excellent illustrations, and will contain, among other special articles, the following: "Catholics Can Be Socialists," by Father McGrady; "Men of the Mines," by Leonard D. Abbott; "A Street Car Strike and Its Lessons," by James Oneal; "The Gospel of Organization," by Peter E. Burrowes; "The Effective Worker," by D. Burgess; "The Spirit of Independence," by Ernest Unterman; "The Individual and the Movement," by Courtenay Lemon. The price will be $1.20 for one hundred copies. Cash must accompany orders. Address "The People," Erie, Pa.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

(and OTHERS)

Colorado Courier.

The "Courier" takes note that the authorities of Chicago are arresting the child beggars. That's right. Why cannot the little paupers crawl into some alley and starve to death quietly instead of coming out openly and flaunting their misery in the faces of their betters? We would suggest as a solution of the matter that a Coliseum be built after the pattern of the old one of Rome, and the beggar brats be fed to the circus animals that winter in or near Chicago. They would be of some use then and the spectacle would furnish a new sensation to the residents of Chicago palaces who are so hard put to it to find some way to pass the time and then, too, it would serve to make the animals fierce, so that they would get up a respectable roar occasionally. Think of the plan, gentlemen. It surely has so many merits that it deserves your earnest consideration. A subscription could be quickly raised among Chicago's snobocracy for so meritorious a cause, or a charity ball could be given and the proceeds given to erect the building. Of course the killing could be done by placing the children in your sweatshops or the Southern cotton mills, but the process would be slower, and then, too, they are already full.

The Public.

John W. Gates is one of the most "successful" men of the time. He is, therefore, worth listening to when he talks about success, as he did one day last week in a special newspaper interview given out at Saratoga. The airy way in which he scouts the growing idea that there is less chance for a boy now than formerly, rises almost to the plane of certain kinds of high art. It is delicious. Greater successes than were ever dreamed of are yet to be made, he says, but there will not be "so great a chance for success per man!" What can young men ask better than that? If the successes of the successful are sufficiently spectacular, who cares if the chance per man is worse? Yet Mr. Gates is making dangerous concessions when he thus confirms the idea that however roomy the top may be in business life, things are getting more and more crowded at the bottom. It is the chance per man that counts with all but gamblers.

Lancaster Labor Leader.

The Civic Federation is not very much in evidence in the great coal strike. Mr. Hanna recently sent out a signed statement, among other things saying: "The operators have absolutely refused to make concessions. I can do no more." Since that time he has been using his efforts to get the miners to accept the crumbs offered by the coal company.

Mine Workers' Journal.

There was a civil war in Pittsburg, Pa., last week. Two rival railroads desired a piece of ground. One wanted it so that it could enter the city, the other desired possession so that it could keep its rival out of that city. Did the officers of these roads let an orderly process of law settle the affair? No. They erected barricades, armed their employees with murderous weapons and proceeded vi et armis to settle the title of ownership. The sheriff did not even think it worth while to go to the scene. No appeal was made to the governor for troops. There were no "scare-heads" in boxcar letters in the papers about "mob violence." There were no "pointed, plain condemnation" editorials in the papers which have so profusely volunteered advice to striking miners about "lawlessness." You see it was two big corporations which were doing the "violation of the law," which, in effect under the present order, means that they can "make or break" the law at their own sweet will. Now if it had been strikers who erected barricades, and had armed themselves with murderous weapons, they would have been quickly and rightly punished. But as it was only two scions of the Trust Kingdom disputing about vested rights it excites no official wrath or editorial surprise. It was a "contention of an aggregation of interests" and such terms as law, order, property, security are not in the vocabulary.

Colorado Chronicle.

We have heard or read somewhere of a great struggle—the sacrifice of thousands of lives, millions of dollars and the arousing of much bitterness between countrymen—to make the negro free. That was forty years ago. To-day, under modern industrial conditions, as exemplified by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Victor Coal Company, Northern Coal Company, and other industrial corporations, these "free" negroes and white workmen are worse slaves than the black man was before 1860. Will the black and white workingmen have the intelligence to truly free themselves, or is it going to require another bloody revolution to abolish wage-slavery? This is the problem up for solution.

Philadelphia North American.

That is a dreadful revelation from South Carolina, where a negro was killed for trying to escape from the bondage into which he had sold himself. He, like hundreds of others, signed a contract which provided that in return for the privilege of earning his living he should confer on his employer the right to chase him if he ran away, and to imprison and fine him when caught.

That is slavery, and no one who does not believe in slavery can read of it without horror and anger. The courts have been appealed to, and every lover of human freedom will hope that these new slaveholders of the South will be brought to justice.

Yet there are other forms of slavery almost as bad in which we acquiesce without any thrill of horror. We are so used to them that we are blind to their real nature. The overworked and underpaid white factory hand, for instance. In some localities he and his wife and children must toil in order to keep the poor family roof over their heads and the bare necessaries of life in the cupboard. The employer cannot pursue and shoot down, or capture and jail his slave, but the fear of starvation is quite as effective a deterrent to flight as the shotgun and handcuffs would be. The miner in the grip of the cheating measurements, company store and company-owned habitation, who seldom handles a dollar of money in return for his labor—what can he do when he is moved to rebel against his slavery? Poverty shackles him and the bloodhound of hunger menaces.

There are multitudes of white men and women and children in this new and rich and free country whose material lot is not appreciably better than that of the negro contract slaves of South Carolina. The whip of want is as terrible to them as the whip of the overseer is to the black bondman. Is a Northern sweatshop any more the home of freedom than the South Carolina slave stockade?

And we sneer at and cough down and boycott the men who arise and declare that poverty is a curable social disease as if they were public enemies.

New York Times.

Now that there is no immediate prospect of food becoming cheaper, housewives are comparing their accounts of this year with those of previous years. It is estimated that the cost of living among all classes is from 30 to 40 per cent. higher this summer than it was three years ago. The advance in the price of breadstuffs in everyday use has been general in all parts of the country. Not only is the housekeeper affected by the rise in prices, but the hotelkeeper, the restaurant proprietor, the baker, and many others feel it keenly.

The hotel men and restaurant keepers cannot raise their prices in proportion to the increased amounts they are obliged to pay for foods for their tables. There are many articles which they are obliged to give away, and cannot charge for, such as butter, bread, and condiments. These have all advanced in price, and cause a proportionate falling off in the restaurant keeper's profits.

Among those who are loud in their complaints are the Newark bakers, whose margin of profit has been cut down o ver 20 per cent.; but, says the Newark "Sunday News," probably the man most seriously affected by the steady advance in prices in the last three years is the laborer, who earns from $9 to $12 week. When 30 per cent. is deducted from his earnings it is a serious matter. Although the present year is regarded as a prosperous one, the cost of living has increased in a greater proportion than the wages.

Here are some of the percentages of advance in prices in meats and foodstuffs during the last three years: Tea, 20 per cent.; starch, 40; cinnamon, 50; mackerel, 10; kitchen soaps, 10; cereals, 40; canned peas, 20; canned tomatoes, 50; condensed milk, 20; butter, 40; eggs, 25; cheese, 40; pickles, 15. In all the grocery list there are but two articles in everyday use that have declined in price. They are coffee and flour, which have gone down 10 per cent. each.

The percentage of advance in meats is remarkable. The averages are as follows: Lamb, 25 per cent.; corned beef, 75; rump beef, 30; roast beef, 30; sirloin steaks, 25; porterhouse steaks, 30; beef liver, 10; ham, 30; bacon, 30; corned bellies, 30; pork chops, 30.

TO ALL SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONISTS.

It is important that all trade unionists should be given an opportunity to learn what the Socialist Party—in New York the Social Democratic Party—stands for.

YOU can help—each one of you. For 75 cents you can get 100 copies of THE WORKER sent to your address; for $1.20 you can get 200 copies. Three hundred or more will be supplied to you at 50 cents a hundred.

Two or three times between now and election you should get enough copies of THE WORKER to supply all the members of your local union.

We want Socialism in our time.

BAD YEAR FOR POLITICIANS.

The "Plain Speaker" of Hazleton, Pa., quotes "one of the best known politicians" of that town as saying: "This will be a bad year to get into politics. The labor and the socialistic movements, while ridiculed by the politicians, are bound to have an effect on the election and these two elements will draw votes away from both the predominating parties."

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

PARTY NOTES.

The Socialist Party has thus far remitted $880.69 to W. B. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, on account of the Miners' Strike Fund.

Comrade Debs will speak on Labor Day at Davenport, Ia.; Comrade Morgan at Janesville, Wis.; Comrade McGrady at Milwaukee; Comrade Hayes at Clinton and Comrade Hagerty at Van Horn, both in Iowa; Comrade Spargo at Pittston, Pa.; and Comrade Mills at Denver. This is only a partial list of well known Socialists invited as Labor Day orators.

The Labor Bureau of the National Committee has filled calls for Labor Day speakers as follows: Pana, Ill., E. Val Putnam; Worden, M. Ballard Dunn; Taylorville, Wm. Brandt; Streator, James S. Roche; Peru, Leon Greenbaum; Barre, Vt., Chas. R. Bach.

Comrade Chas. E. Lowell of Whitman, Mass., is a candidate from the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to the American Federation of Labor, and as he is an old worker for the cause in Massachusetts it would be a good thing if he was elected on the referendum vote.

A new local with ten charter members at Naugatuck, Conn., is a result of the work of Comrade Caldwell in that town. Who is next?—W. E. White of New Haven starts this week on a tour of the state, visiting the places where Comrade Caldwell held successful meetings. He begins on Thursday, August 28, at Wallingford. He will then visit Meriden, Southing, Hartford, Windsor Locks, Enfield, East Windsor, South Manchester, Middeltown, and Willimantic.—The Central Committee of Local New Haven has arranged for a series of open-air meetings with local speakers, beginning on the Green, Saturday evening, August 30, with Comrades Bearhalter, Toomey, and White.—New Haven Socialists held a convention Monday and made these nominations: For State Senator, John Senberg; for Judge of Probate, Joseph Bearhalter; for Representatives, Julius Paecht and Albert Somers. The following nominations were presented to all branches in the Second Congressional District for referendum: For Congress, Cornelius Mahoney of New Haven; for County Sheriff, A. E. Babin of Waterbury.

The County Committee of Passaic County, N. J., has invited E. T. Neben as orator for their great Labor Day picnic, which will be held at Belmont Park, Haledon, on Monday. Every Socialist and sympathizer in the county should attend and bring as many friends as he can. This picnic should mark the beginning of a strong campaign in Paterson and throughout Passaic County.

Though a misunderstanding we stated, last week, that the Social Democratic Women's Society of Elizabeth, N. J., had donated money to the striking miners and weavers and passed certain resolutions which we printed. The money was actually voted and the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee of the Society, which is located in New York City.

J. Mahlon Barnes and Edward Kuppinger of Philadelphia will be the orator at the Labor Day demonstration under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of Easton, Pa. Edward Moore, editor of the Philadelphia "New Era," will speak at Newport News, Va. Fred Long will speak for the Central Labor Union at Lebanon, Pa.

Comrade Harris of Edwardsdale, Pa., acknowledges the receipt of bundles of literature from Comrade Reich of New York and gives his thanks.

Union miners at Shamokin, Pa., want to organize a local of the Socialist Party.

The Kentucky comrades will hold a great picnic on Sunday, September 21, at Clark's Grove, Dayton, Ky., for the purpose of raising funds to put a state organizer in the field. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, will be 25 cents. For tickets and information address F. J. Lavanier, Jr., 63 W. Tenth street, Covington. The aid of all Socialists in the state is desired.—The Kentucky comrades order a hundred copies each of three successive issues of The Worker for distribution.

Dr. J. S. Pyle, our candidate for Congress in the Toledo, O., district, continues to attract attention by his clear exposition of Socialist principles, both in speeches and articles.

The comrades of Dayton, O., appreciate the value of The Worker as a maker of Socialist votes. Local Dayton has sent in about five hundred three-month subscriptions, in order that the aims of the Socialist Party and the news of the movement may become well known in their city.

Howard H. Caldwell, who spent the last month in organizing work in Connecitcut, is now giving a month to similar work in Ohio. His first week, spent in Cleveland, is reported very successful, noon metings being held with an average attendance of over five hundred. Thirty-three trial subscriptions for The Worker were secured. After four more days in Cleveland, Comrade Caldwell is to start out to the smaller cities.

Frederick G. Strickland will close his work in Colorado, October 6, and return to Ohio for the last three weeks of the campaign. He will speak a few times on his return through Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.

James S. Roche of St. Louis addressed the miners of Glen Carbon, Ill., on August 22.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of Chicago and Rev. Frank Dixon debated on Socialism at the Chautauqua assembly at Danville Ill., last week. The discussion seems to have aroused much interest.

At Imlay City, Mich., on August 20 were held the Congressional, county, and legislative conventions of the Socialist Party of the Seventh District and Lapear County. J. Merritt Lamb of Dryden was chosen as our candidate for Congress, J. C. Oatman of Clifford for State Senator from the Lapeer-Tuscola district, and Ernest D. Lamb for Representative from Lapeer County. A full county ticket was also put up in Lapeer. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the striking miners. Comrade Walters will spend ten days in Lapeer County, organizing.

The Central Labor Union of Flint, Mich., has invited the Democratic and the Socialist candidates for Governor to speak at the Labor Day picnic.

The "New Era" of Sargent, Neb., reports the holding of Socialist conventions to nominate congressional, legislative, and county tickets in that state.

John C. Chase addressed meetings last week in Aldridge, Jardine, Helena, Winston, Butte, and Anaconda, Montana.

The Denver "Alliance of the Rockies" notes a pleasant visit from Comrade Harriman and extends best wishes to him as he goes on to California.

Comrade Wentworth and his wife are now making a twelve days' speaking tour for the Socialist Party in Colorado. Walter Thomas Mills also begins a tour of the state on September 1. Other Socialist speakers at work in Colorado, besides Debs, who has addressed many large meetings, are Comrades Wise, Strickland, Thompson, and Ben Wilson.

Comrade John M. O'Neill, editor of the "Miner's Magazine," speaks at Park City, Utah, on Labor Day. The Utah town will get some hot stuff. Comrade O'Neill calls a spade a spade, and his hearers will understand what Socialism is when he closes his address, says the "Alliance of the Rockies."

Both Republican and Democratic politicians in Idaho are trying to work fusion deals with the Socialist Party; and, failing in that, they attempt to confuse the minds of the voters by representing such fusion deals as actually accomplished or about to be accomplished. But the game will not work, for our Idaho comrades are both active and honest.—Chase will be in Idaho next week.

New York State.

Comrades Lindboe, Dennis, and Breichbiel are working hard for the Social Democratic Party up in Highland Falls. The local there has established a headquarters and reading room, and all hands are working actively.

"Peekskill is as wide awake a section as any," writes Comrade Hanford. "Everybody does something, but Comrades Simmonds, Heleker, Taber, and Holmes are simply hustlers."

Benjamin Hanford of Typographical Union No. 6, candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Governor of New York, will probably be the orator at the Labor Day picnic at Utica.

The Social Democrats of Cold Spring had a public meeting last week with Comrade Hanford as the speaker. He acquitted himself well and the large audience showed the greatest interest. A number of questions were asked and answered, showing that the hearers were thinking seriously of Socialism as presented so ably by our standard-bearer. Many expressed a hope that he would visit the town again. The Cold Spring comrades "have a hard row to hoe" for the present, but they are faithful workers and will do their duty.

Local Rochester will distribute a thousand copies of this issue of The Worker at the Labor Day demonstration.

H. Reich, Literature Agent of the State Committee, has during the last week mailed bundles of The Worker and a thousand copies of Hanford's leaflet to the following locals: Albany, Watertown, Gloversville, Schenectady, and Johnstown. Local Newburg bought three dollars' worth of literature, and Local Buffalo bought a hundred copies of Comrade Feigenbaum's Jewish pamphlet. Local Rochester ordered twenty thousand copies of Hanford's leaflet; the Bronx Borough Committee took ten thousand, and the Yorkville Agitation Committee twenty-five thousand.

Readers of The Worker who live in places in the state of New York where we have as yet no local organization and who are willing to distribute party literature are requested to write to that effect to H. Reich, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City, who will supply them.

New York City.

Comrades who are members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 are requested to send name and address to the office of The Worker.

The 24th A. D., Br. 2, now meets at the new rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, on the first and third Monday of each month.

At last Saturday's meeting of the Kings County Committee, Comrade Julius Gerber was elected Campaign Secretary.

We have not heard of any activity on the part of the Queens County comrades in the way of getting their local tickets in the field. The time is passing and it will soon be too late to act.

Some time ago a general meeting of the members of the four S. D. P. branches in Bronx Borough was held and by-laws adopted providing for the election of three delegates from each branch in the borough to a central committee which is to collect all money for agitation and campaign purposes and to arrange and supervise all agitation in the Bronx. The following delegates were elected to the Committee: From the 34th A. D., Comrades Weiss, Harter, and Brandt; from the 35th A. D., Branch 1, Comrades Alexander, Linke, and Wolf; from the 35th A. D., Branch 2, Comrades Elges, Burgwald, and Spranger; from the Williamsbridge Branch, Comrades Schmeichel, Swenson and Hass. At the first meeting of the Committee it was decided to call it the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee. Comrade Spranger was elected secretary and organizer; Comrade Alexander, financial secretary; Comrade Wolf, treasurer. The Committee has arranged a number of open-air meetings and has ordered 25,000 copies of the state platform. About $125 was received from the Workingmen's Progressive Association of Bronx Borough. About $50 of this has been used in paying the debts of last year's campaign. Comrade Leo Silke donated $5 to the campaign fund and Comrade Ackerman $1. Five dollars has been donated to the 34th A. D. to help pay its expenses.

The Brooklyn Socialist Club passed a resolution urging all members to attend the outing of the 21st A. D., Brooklyn, to be held Sunday, August 31, at S. Hotz' (Lohman's) Park, corner of Liberty avenue and Wyona street.

All comrades who are nominated for office on the Social Democratic ticket in Manhattan or Bronx boroughs are requested to send to the chairman of the Campaign Literature Committee, Wm. Edlin, 197 Clinton street, a statement giving full name, age and place of birth, occupation, trade union or other important organizations to which the candidate belongs, sketch of his activity in the labor movement, and when and how he became interested in Socialism and the party, with previous political beliefs. These data are desired for use in campaign literature.

Last Thursday's meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville was very well attended. It was decided to attend the party picnic of September 7 in a body and delegates were elected to the arrangements committee. The Club voted in favor of having a parade in Yorkville. Of the fifty tickets accepted for the W. E. A. picnic, seventeen were sold; the Club voted $25 to the Association for the building fund. It was voted to invite the Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn or a delegation thereof to visit the Club at an early date. Teh next meeting will occur at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street on September 4, after which the Club will meet every Thursday evening.

The Voice of Labor holds a picnic on Saturday, August 30, beginning at 2 p. m., at Liberty Park, L. I., for the benefit of the Jewish paper, "Forward." To reach the park, from all ferries or the bridge take cars to Ridgewood, transfer to Cypress avenue car, and get off at Cooper avenue. Gentlemen's tickets, 25 cents; ladies' tickets, 15 cents.

The Russian Social Democratic Society held a mass meeting in New Irving Hall last Friday evening to discuss the condition and policy of the Russian revolutionary movement. Comrade Napoloff presided and Comrades Lee, Jonas, and Ingermann spoke in English, German, and Russian, respectively. All the speakers protested against the threatened recrudescence of the terrorits policy and urged active support for the Russian Social Democratic movement, whose work of educating and organizing the working class and the peasants has already produced such splendid results.

NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1.)

be supplied at as near proportional prices as cost of sending will allow.

"LABOR POLITICS."

Algernon Lee's pamphlet, "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics," has been issued in a second edition, revised and improved. This little book will make friends and converts, for it is written in a plain style, easily understood by all who read it. It is sold at 3 cents a copy; ten copies for 20 cents; fifty for 85 cents; one hundred for $1.50.

THROWAWAY CARDS.

We have also a throwaway card, containing the pictures of our state candidates, the emblem and party name, and some comments, with a cartoon of the man who will never be a Socialist. These will be supplied at $1 a thousand or 50 cents for five hundred.

JEWISH PAMPHLET.

"What Does the Social Democratic Party Want?" a 32-page pamphlet, written in the Jewish language by Comrade B. Feigenbaum, is a good means of agitation among Jewish-speaking workers. It goes to the root of existing evils and shows how they can be eradicated by the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. The Social Democratic Club "Fackl" has already taken five hundred copies and the 4th, 8th, and 12th A. D. have sold another five hundred. The price of this pamphlet is 5 cents a copy; one hundred copies, $2.25.

GERMAN PAMPHLETS.

The State Committee can also supply the following German pamphlets:

"Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas." Price, 5 cents; ten or more copies, at 2½ cents each.

"Municipal Forderungen der Social Demokratie." Price, 5 cents; ten for 25 cents; fifty for $1; one hundred for $1.50.

"Die Mission der Arbeitenden Klasse," by Charles H. Vail. Price, 5 cents; one hundred for $2.

Send orders, with cash, to the Literature Agent of the State Committee, H. Reich, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now on and it depends upon your energy and the sacrifices made by you whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades, send in your contributions at once, as the State Committee needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strongest ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested in literature will do much more good than later on when the old parties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism. If you cannot give all you would like to give at one time, send in part now and the balance when you can. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker from week to week.

Previously acknowledged	$96.54
Women's Social Democratic Society	5.00
List 1615, per Spengler	.25
Westchester, A. F. Simmonds	5.00
Peekskill, A. F. Simmonds	5.00
Cold Spring, Charles Bauml	5.00
Highland Falls, F. E. Breichbiel	5.00
List 251, Tailors' Union	.50
E. Stff	.50
J. Besold	1.00
A. Heitzen	1.00
F. Kanelies	1.00
K. Edelman	1.00
George Brown	.50
List 21, Slobodin	20.00
S. Dinel	1.00
Total	$148.20

GENERAL COMMITEE.

Last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee of Local New York was well attended, only a few delegates being absent. Comrades Bowerman and Bartholomew presided.

Twenty applicants were admitted to membership in the party.

The Executive Committee recommended that each assembly district find a place where a large banner could be put up across the street to advertise the party. This was concurred in.

The Committee on Literature recommended the printing of a number of special campaign leaflets, which was approved.

The Entertainment Committee reported that everything was in readiness for the picnic at Sulzer's Westchester Park on September 7 and that the conference to make final arrangements of details will be held at the Labor Lyceum on September 2.

The Executive Committee was instructed to prepare another circular letter to be sent out to all Social Democratic, S. L. P., and independent voters.

The Executive Committe urges all comrades who can speak to send in their names and the nights on which they are willing to give their services. The party needs a large number of spkaeres and all who have its success at heart should do what they can to help. Speakers are needed at once, for good audiences listen to the few we now have and there are not enough to fill the demand.

FOR KINGS COUNTY.

The attention of all Socialists in Kings County is called to the following notices:

PRIMARIES.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County for the election of delegates to the County, Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly District conventions will be held in all assembly districts of Kings County on Saturday, September 6.

CONVENTIONS.

The County Convention of Kings County, to nominate candidates for county officers to be filled at the ensuing election, will be held on Saturday, September 13.

Congressional and Senatorial conventions to nominate candidates for Representatives in Congress and State Senate will be held on Friday, September 19.

Assembly District conventions, to nominate candidates for members of the Assembly, will be held on Saturday, September 20.

The addresses for all the above primaries and conventions will be advertised in the next issue of The Worker. Comrades are requested to watch for them.

MODE OF REPRESENTATION.

The mode of representation is as follows:

To County convention, three delegates for each Assembly District;

To Congressional conventions, five delegates for each Assembly District;

To Senatorial conventions, five delegates for each Assembly District;

To Assembly District conventions, ten delegates for each Assembly District;

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Congressional districts of Kings County are as follows:

Second—comprising the 13th, 14th, and 15th Assembly Districts and Election Districts 1 to 18 and 15 and 16 of the 19th A. D.

Third—comprising the 5th, 6th, and 17th Assembly Districts, Election Districts 1 to 6 and 28 and 29 of the 4th A. D., Election Districts 14 and 17 to 20 of the 19th A. D., and Election Districts 1 to 7 of the 20th A. D.

Fourth—comprising Election Districts 30 to 35 of the 7th A. D., Election Districts 7 to 14 and 21 of the 16th A. D., 21 to 24 of the 18th A. D., 21 of the 19th A. D., 8 to 30 of the 20th A. D., and the whole of the 21st A. D.

Fifth—comprising Election Districts 1 to 29 of the 7th A. D., 1 to 3 of the 9th A. D., 1 to 6, 15 to 20, and 22 to 26 of the 16th A. D., and 1 to 30 of the 18thA. D.

Sixth—comprising Election Districts 7 to 27 of the 4th A. D., 1, 3 to 7, and 11 to 25 of the 10th A. D., and the whole of the 11th and 12th A. D.

Seventh—comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 8th A. D., and Election Districts 4 to 18 of the 9th A. D., and 2, 8, 9, and 10 of the 10th A. D.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The Senatorial Districts are as follows:

Third—comprising the 1st, 2d, and 3d A. D.

Fourth—the 4th, 5th, and 6th A. D.

Fifth—the 7th, 8th, and 9th A. D.

Sixth—the 10th, 11th, and 12th A. D.

Seventh—the 13th, 14th, and 15th A. D.

Eighth—the 16th, 17th, and 18th A.D.

Ninth—the 19th, 20th, and 21st A. D.

Full instructions will be sent to every assembly district organization, as delegates to conventions must be residents of the district they represent.

For the County Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County.

JULIUS GERBER,
Campaign Secretary.

NOTICE TO SUBDIVISIONS.

To the Subdivisions and Members of Local Kings County, Social Democratic Party:

Please take notice that the primaries for the election of delegates to all political conventions will be held on Saturday, September 6, in all the Assembly Districts in Kings County. Secretaries of subdivisions are requested to secure places in which to hold said primaries in their respective assembly districts on that evening, and to notify the undersigned at once of the places secured. Comrades residing in unorganized districts, and who have received a communication from the undersigned in regard to primaries, are requested to give this communication prompt attention and answer immediately.

Comrades, this is important, as we want to have a full ticket in every assembly district in Kings County, and as the time is very short it is necessary that every comrade gives his assistance, without which it will be impossible for me to accomplish the work before me. It is to be hoped therefore that everyone will do his full share and help us get our nominations complete in due time.

Address all communications to J. Gerber, 888 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, August 29.—S. W. corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Nicholoson and Lisauer.

Saturday, August 30—S. E. corner Thirty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Mayes and Havidon.

S. E. corner Ninety-ninth street and Columbus avenue, 21st A. D. Edlin, Haywood and Wood.

Eighty-fourth street and Avenue A, 30th A. D.

Eightieth street and First avenue, 28th A. D.

Seventy-fifth street and First avenue, 26th A. D.

Tuesday, Sept. 2—S. W. corner One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and Amsterdam avenue, 23d A. D.

IN THE BRONX.

Open-air meetings have been arranged by the Bronx Agitation Committee as follows:

Friday, August 29—N. W. corner One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue.

Saturday, August 30—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Lexington avenue.

Wednesday, Sept. 3—One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and St. Annes avenue.

FIELDMAN'S MEETINGS.

Meetings will be addressed by Comrade Sol Fieldman as follows:

Thursday, August 28—Madison avenue and Twenty-third street, 25th A.D.

Friday, August 29—Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue, 24th A. D.

Saturday, August 30—Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D.

Monday, September 1—Third street and Avenue C, 16th A. D.

Tuesday, September 2—Madison avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth street, 31st A. D.

Wednesday, September 3—Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D.

Thursday, September 4—Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, 13th A. D.

Friday, September 5—Second avenue and Houston street, 6th A. D.

Saturday, September 6—Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D.

WORKING GIRLS AT PEEKSKILL STRIKE.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., August 25.—The girls employed in the Baker underwear factory here are on strike against most oppressive conditions of many years standing. They first went out on Monday, August 18. Having no organization, they were misled into patching up a truce by which they gained nothing. On Thursday they came out again and started this time on the right track. A meeting was held at which Comrade Heleker spoke to them, explaining the objects and methods of labor organization. The result was that they were formed into a federal labor union, to be affiliated with the A. F. of L., and over 250 have signed the roll. Miss Mary Maloney of the Newburg Garment Workers' Union assisted them in organizing. Only twenty or thirty girls are working and the rest show the right spirit. All trade unionists are heartily with them.

T. W. H.

Candy maker who had privilege in Grand Central Palace at Worker Fair last year is now ready to make bids for privileges anywhere. Address Candy Manufacturer, care Worker.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

R·I·PANS

MY SKIN WAS SALLOW, I HAD A BAD TASTE IN MY MOUTH IN THE MORNING AND MY BREATH WAS OFFENSIVE AT TIMES AND OCCASIONALLY I HAD A BAD HEADACHE. BY THE USE OF RIPANS TABULES I AM NOW IN A CONDITION TO ATTEND TO MY DAILY DUTIES, MY APPETITE IS EXCELLENT AND MY DIGESTION MUCH IMPROVED.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our Jeweled movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Express agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and express charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 20 in. longestte chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and express office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Off-er can't be continued long. Write today.
Alton & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 11, 307 to 311 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Seven words about equal one line.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.
PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF
LOCAL NEW YORK S. D. P.
ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
POSTPONED FROM JUNE 29.
—AT—
SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK
TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS.
TICKETS DATED JUNE 29 ARE GOOD FOR ADMISSION.
Prize Bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Games and Amusements for Ladies and Children.
Moving Pictures by American Cinematograph Co.
Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 4th Street.
To Reach the Park: Second or Third Ave. Elevated to 177th St. Transfer to Tremont Ave. cars to Park. West Farms or Southern Boulevard cars at 129th St. and Third Ave. direct to Park. From West side, take 135th St. car at 135th St. and Eighth Ave. and transfer to West Farms.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.
BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."
With illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.
A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.
"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political. Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 35c.; 25 for 80c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.
SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.
"Adventures of John McCue" ..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons ..... 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couch ..... $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford ..... 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth ..... $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 629 pages ..... $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo ..... 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ..... 10c.
A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
"This is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 cash or $2 a month five months makes you joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.10	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Cloth	.10	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Paper	.05	.15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.10	.30
Last Days of Russian Commonwealth. Cloth	.10	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.10	.30
Lewis's Compendium of Edward Carpenter	.10	.30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.10	.30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
15th of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	3.25	3.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDU STRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD, 231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.
MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2578 Franklin
L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free
H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.
Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 307 East 167th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Rauhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Asturia, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fleacher, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUFT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by Workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00, respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVIL.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Commercial society men are all interested in warding off harm from the banker. The interest of one banker is the interest of all the bankers and has therefore become the interest of the state; for the traders, owning as they do the means necessary for the livelihood of the majority of the people, necessarily own the state. They, controlling labor, control victuals and therefore control law.

In other days men who owned the lands owned to some extent the men who lived by land-labor or owned sheep and cattle, and in agricultural or pastoral times the land-owner and sheep-owner was the favored type of man, and his interest in a general way was the interest of the community; because all who were not land-owners or sheep-owners were employed in these industries or hoped to be themselves such owners. And when, owing to the number of independent nations and rulers, the people's property in land or cattle was rendered precarious by the incursions of armed bands from other states, the great necessity for self-defense became apparent and the man of arms became the living man, the favored type of man. And when the whole life of the people, owing to the turmoil of ambitious and greedy aristocrats, became only an agony of fear and uncertainty, so that the world was called a vale of tears, the type of man who offered consolations boundless here, and a bliss eternal hereafter, for a small consideration, became a very desirable type of man. Or when, at last, the lesser turbulent barons were all merged into one state, one court, and one king, the king and his dynasty became the selected type because, as things were then, the fall of the king meant the desolation by fire and sword of town and county. And as the king could be in but one part of all his great dominions, a few persons only had access to him; and these few courtiers, patrons, advocates, and lawyers at last became very favored classes or types of men; because in their hands lay so much of the people's means of salvation. Some parts of the population of those times struggled to get into those directly or indirectly dominating economic classes; and all were interested in what they alone had right and privilege to do. In turn the fortunes of these several classes varied, but the onward growth of the world was identified with the issue of their struggles as classes. A great king and a great nobility and a great religious hierarchy at last learned to unite their common interest, and by their union the life of the masses of the people was correspondingly depressed.

The religious factor in this triple alliance of classes soon obtained mental dominion over the others because they alone were possessors of the basic element of wealth and power—time. So the kings and the nobles threw themselves against the walls of Saracen cities for the sake of the Holy Sepulchre. Then and there they discovered that while, as stay-at-homes, their property and their name gave them all the power they needed, abroad they required some portable and duly appreciated equivalent. In this emergency the reign of ready money began to be generally acknowledged by potentates who formerly only recognized the sword's point or a point of what they called honor. Some inferior persons now began to lend them money on their estates at home, in order that they might buy what they lacked abroad; and others began to make for them what they desired to buy. It was not so much war as an enlarged intercourse that now multiplied the wants of the owning classes and to multiply and vary the pursuits of the men who had no fields or who found more benefit in making things in the towns than raising crops in the fields. Thus came the artizan, the trader, and the money-lender, contending for a share in supplying the great lords first and other folk thereafter.

It was not for a long time clear which of these was the master class until the smoke of the French Revolution having cleared away, the profit-monger arose, the giant spectre of the nineteenth century; and with him appeared the world's most important acquisition since mankind began to sweat—the machine.

With the appearance of the machine a strangely hellish sort of mastery became possible. The new class had learned the secret of getting rich by selling things for more value than really existed in the things sold—they put a plus price upon the exchange value of their commodity according to what they observed to be its use value to the buyers—a state of exchanging which could not last long; could, in fact, last only while there were few sellers and many needy buyers; and that would surely not be very long, while there was gain in it for other traders. When natural wanters came out, exchanging commodities for symbols or other commodities, the normal condition of value for value, neither more nor less, would be bound to prevail. Use value being always equally assumed in every exchange, it would have no eccentric action in lowering or raising the price. All buying and selling would be merely a convenient exchange of so many days' socially necessary labor as embodied in one equally useful article for the same number embodied in another; and it is evident that no separate class could ever come into existence, as the white horse and its rider, between such a natural supply and demand. There was nothing in the world for them to fatten on—nothing but the simple positive values created in the quantity of social labor passed from the social workman into existing useables, and as everybody had gradually learned the equivalents of these values, either in money or other ordinary commodities, prices would always be values only.

This profit-phantom class were really the meanest and unworthiest people of the age they subverted. They could never have outlived the trying conditions of siege, extremity, and famine to which other lives were exposed. But they found their fields of fortune in money; and having dowered those above them, they at last found themselves surrounded by a population of mere workers, unable to possess themselves of the new machine-tools. The middle class took possession of them by taking possession of the world tools; and then appeared for the first time the monstrosity of surplus value and the capitalist man.

The men who had no tools to work could only sell their power to work the tools; and as that power was really worth nothing of itself now, they gave the men bread for it; and all the time passed into the making of the tools and passed out of the tools into the commodities and returned again through the human worker who, with his iron partner, had now so greatly multiplied his power to create value. The new creation appears on the earth—called Surplus Value, and with it appears as a slave class the proletariat who, creating all, gets only bread.

As everybody acquainted with diabolical history knows, the Devil's love for gambling has always been third only to his other two loves—the love of what he wins, and the love of the power brought by his winnings. But instead of playing a petty game with a Doctor Faust, here and there, for one miserable soul, which he could have had anyway by getting the key of the larder, he began to play only for the key of the larder, all over the world, to play for economic control.

There used to be many larders. But under the good management of His Sinister Majesty the highways to and from the world markets have been reduced to a small number and securely placed under infernal control; so that he knows within an ace what is the natural and industrial wealth crop of the world; what the wages of the world; and how much of both it is tain the two orders of society, democracy and aristocracy, in their respective places of slaves and masters.

But even the Devil cannot always have things his own way. Like all gamblers, he has been going it at such a terrible pace that "fast and faster" has now become the spur of his divinity. He cannot pull up. He cannot ease off. He must forever on! Swifter and faster yet, for ever on!

He is now playing with the whirlwind that he himself set in motion; he is playing for more and yet for the impossible space necessary to the increasing demands of his all-impelling greed.

He holds his last card in his hand, the golden key of the world market he has won. But that which seemed much yesterday is nothing to him to-day. He wants more.

A. C. E. spells ace, and this is what he is now playing against the democratic life of humanity, against the organization and manhood of the human race as they have historically come to-day to be embodied in the cause of Labor.

A stands for Acceleration. Remember, capitalism falls when it fails in acceleration. It is a mad, abnormal, self-compelling, more-demanding speed. It is not a star controlled, but a star falling away from control. And so long thus falling that the intoxication of descent has become its joy and its demand. To keep so falling, capitalism demands, as fuel, a holocaust of human lives. In this fearful craze of acceleration, therefore, he must burn out all mankind or burn himself out. A also stands for Aggression, of which His Militant Majesty has a tremendous stock; all of which is now directed against the gospel of organization, whether it be preached in the camp of the Socialists or in the halls of the labor unions.

C stands for Centralization, the centralization of control over the states of the world, its money, its credit and its markets. And E stands for Extension—that is, Benevolent Dissimulation, as Mr. McKinley would have called it had he not been Mr. McKinley.

This is the last stage of capitalism. Speed or perish, extend or die! The trust, gospel imperialism, increased armies, and the water cure against Organized Labor on behalf of humanity. Which wins, the devil or we?

TRUST SANCTIMONY.

My name is "Baer," and here I stand
With thumbscrews and my "church" brass band.
Whene'er I hear a poor man squeal
I take a fe wtwists on his heel.

From 'way back through the ages old
My "holy rights" I've always told.
"Almighty wisdo m" gave me grace
To smite the Christ upon the face;

To plant the thorns upon his brow;
And rob his poor—I'll show you how
It only takes a little wit
And a few slick lawyers from the pit.

The parasites who sit in pews
Always gulp our garbled news
And think, poor tools, we're gilded saints,
By the whitewash with which Baer paints.
Oh, I'm the prince of hypocrites,
The peach of sanctimonious wits,
I can blaspheme the lord on high
While all his power must bleed and die!

SAMUEL AVUNCULUS MANN.

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

——The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

——The "soap-box orators" of the Socialist Party get no gold and little fame; but they are rewarded by the consciousness that they are working for a good cause.

FOR THE DAILY.

Second Session of Conference of Labor Organizations.

Eighteen Additional Unions Send Delegates—Report on Collection of Funds—Notes and Notices.

The second conference of trade unions and other labor organizations for the establishment of a Socialist and trade union daily newspaper was held on Thursday evening, August 14, at Labor Lyceum. The publication of this report was delayed by the sickness of Secretary Butscher.

Delegate Geo. McVey of the Central Federated Union, was elected chairman for the evening.

The Credentials Committee reported that credentials were received and passed upon from eighteen additional organizations, making the total number represented about sixty. The delegates attending this conference showed by their interest that they had come prepared to do their share in the work of establishing the daily paper, and in order to facilitate the work of the Conference the following committees were elected:

Executive Committee: B. J. Steiner of Cigar Makers' Union No. 90; James Trainor of the Standard Engineers'; Geo. McVey of the Central Federated Union; Otto Karge of the Arcghitectural Iron Workers; John Spengler of Branch 3, 21st A. D., Brooklyn; and E. P. Clarke of the 21st A. D., New York.

A By-laws Committee was also elected, consisting of Wm. Schmalzbach of Branch 25, W. S. & D. B. F.; John Roescheisen of the Brotherhood of Painters No. 499; Adolph Loewenthal of Branch 24, W. S. & D. B. F.; M. Hillquit of the Workingman's Co-operative Association; and Jos. Schuffay of Branch 1, W. S. & D. B. F.

The Committee on Ways and Means elected is made up of Kalman Edelman of Cigar Packers' No. 251; Wm. Butscher of the W. C. P. A.; William Merz of the Franz Gerau Maennerchor; Louis Meyer of the United Upholsters' Union; and E. E. Gloss of Jewelry Workers' Union No. 1.

The Committe on Organization was then added to by calling for volunteers. A number of delegates offered their services on this committee, whose duty it will be to visit the unrepresented unions of this city and urge them to participate in the work of the Conference and in the movement for the establishment of a daily labor paper.

The session as a whole was very satisfactory and the interest shown by the delegates gives renewed hope that the daily paper will be a potent factor in this city and vicinity in the near future.

Trade unions and other labor organizations which have as yet not elected any delegates to the Conference are urged to do so and join hands with us in this most important step for the education of the working masses. The next session will be held on Thursday, September 11, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Comrades, work for the daily. Take advantage of every opportunity of presenting this proposition before all men you may come in contact with, so that when the paper is published, it will be a success with the first issue.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to August 25:

Local Elizabeth, N. J.	$10.00
Jacob Milch, City	10.00
Previously acknowledged	6,745.80
Total pledged	$6,765.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

Dr. H. Schwartz, City	$10.00
Samuel Bernstein, City	5.00
Otto Christoph, Buffalo	1.00
E. M. Branne, City	1.00
Dr. Margolis, City	1.00
A. F. Simmonds, Peekskill, N. Y.	10.00
Geo. Brown, City	1.00
Williams, Astoria, L. I.	2.00
J. F. Siwczynski, Potterville, Cal.	5.00
Northwestern Branch, Phialdelphia, Pa.	1.00
Hugo Pick, City	1.00
E. Neppel, City	2.00
W. Luetschan, Newark	.50
Helbig, Newark	.50
A. Kline, Newark	1.00
And. Moeller, Newark	1.00
Carl Classen, City	2.00
Dr. S. Ingerman, City	5.00
A. Schonberg, City	1.00
J. A. Goldstein, City	2.00
Dr. J. M. Rubinoff, City	2.00
Lena Rabinowitz, City	2.00
Dr. I. Ortman, City	6.00
D. E. C. Duffie, Dover, N. H.	1.00
Edw. Cole, Dover, N. H.	.50
Hebrew Educational League, Lawrence, Mass.	1.00
M. Abrahams, Lawrence, Mass.	2.00
A. S. Lindemeyer, W. Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
Hugo Pick, Brooklyn	2.00
L. Mendelkern, City	1.00
S. Raines, City	1.00
F. Brosch, City	1.00
J. Carralas, City	1.00
Timothy Ivers, Graniteville, Vt.	1.00
Dr. N. Booth, City	2.00
P. Werner, City	1.00
H. F. Meyer, City	.50
William Meyer, City	.40
Dr. I. M. Rubinow, City	2.00
Dr. I. Levin, City	5.00
Eugene Meves, City	1.00
Geo. Steinhardt, City	3.00
C. M. Arnas, City	2.00
A. A. Mayell, Albany, N. Y.	3.00
Rud. Wyssman, City	1.00
E. Dobin, City	2.00
Celia Freeman, City	1.00
Previously acknowledged	1,485.80
Total on pledges	$1,585.20

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 90	$10.00
Punch Cards 91 and 290, Peekskill, N. Y.	6.00
W. S. & D. B. F., Branch 27, Elizabeth, N. J.	5.00
Chelsea Foundry Club	2.05
Punch Card 41, New Haven, Conn.	3.00
A Socialist, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
S. A. Dince, City	1.00
Punch Card 132, Cleveland, O.	3.00
Dr. G. A. Rodgers, Newark, N. J.	10.00
Leonard Trensh, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Punch Card 132, Manchester, N. H.	.25
Punch Card 208, Marion, Ind.	3.00
H. Bearman, City	.50
J. Prosper, City	1.00
Previously acknowledged	917.38
Total contributions	$964.80
Total for two weeks: On pledges, $90.40; contributions, $47.41	$146.81
Previously acknowledged	2,405.78
Total cash	$2,552.59

Board of Management.

On account of the first Monday in September being Labor Day, the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has voted to change the night of its meeting to September 8. Members of the Association are requested to take notice of this change.

Members of the Association who have not yet paid their instalments for the second quarter on membership cards are requested to do so at once, as the Association needs the money collected from this source for the payment of all expenses connected with the raising of the fund and the establishing of the paper. Comrades may bring their cards and dues to Comrade Butscher, at 64 E. Fourth street, who will give them credit for the amount paid. Members in arrears for six months or over are liable to suspension according to the constitution of the Association.

District Organization.

The district managers are as follows:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

11th.—Geo. Brown, 425 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand street.

13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street.

15th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street.

Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark.

Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

THE PRIVATE STANDING ARMIES.

Armed Bodies Under Capitalist Influence Encouraged, while the Constitutional Right of the Workers to Bear Arms Is Denied.

The San Francisco "Examiner" has issued a special supplement in honor of the convention of the Knights of Pythias at that city. From an elaborate article on the "Uniform Rank" of the order we quote these paragraphs:

"The importance of the Uniform Rank may be better appreciated when we learn that there are no less than 60,000 men bearing arms and drilling in this country in the Knights of Pythias. These are divided into nine hundred companies. They form twenty-four brigades, and as the state is organized as a brigade it follows that twenty-four states have a full organization of the military department of the Pythians'. Besides these there are twelve other states in which there are no brigades, but which possess independent regiments.

"This military department is recognized by the United States government and the members of the Uniform Rank are listed by the military authorities as forming a valuable auxiliary to the military resources of the nation in case of need. The Knights of Pythias is the only order so listed.

"In California the drill is confined to the infantry tactics, but this is by no means universally the case. There are many companies of artillery and cavalry."

It is a well known fact that several of the so-called fraternal orders—notably some marching under the cross of him whom they call the Prince of Peace—maintain large and well organized forces.

These fraternal orders, while they include many workingmen among their numbers, are more largely recruited from the self-styled "upper classes" and are commonly dominated by capitalist influences.

Again, it is well known that in many of the schools and colleges of the country—as well as in many Sunday schools—military drill is regularly established, in connection with the inculcation of blind and unreasoning "patriotism" and a sort of economic and social teaching which trains college students to serve as scabs and deputies in time of strike.

It is equally well known that the railroad companies, mining companies, steel and iron companies, and other capitalist corporations are allowed to maintain private standing armies, such as the Coal and Iron Police, who have made such an odious record for themselves in Pennsylvania this summer.

Finally, it is an equally well known fact that—in spite of the provision of the Constitution of the United States (Amendments, Article II) guaranteeing "the right of the people to keep and bear arms"—most of the states have laws forbidding the bearing of arms without a special permit; and also that armed societies of workingmen have been suppressed in various states.

It was for simply calling attention to these facts that Professor Richard T. Ely nearly lost his chair in the University of Wisconsin some eight years ago. But the facts stand, nevertheless, and workingmen may easily draw their own inferences from them.

ESSEX COUNTY TRADES COUNCIL.

New Jersey State Federation of Labor Denounced as Being an Annex to the Democratic Party.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24—The liveliest meeting in the history of the Essex Trades Council took place last Friday evening when the time arrived for Delegate McCrisken to make his report from the State Federation of Labor Convention. Never before has the central body of Newark witnessed such inspiring scenes. When the report was read it was very frigidly received. Delegate Waller of the Pattern Makers' Association asked the delegate for the reports of Executive Board and the Committee on Law and State Legislation. It was the same old report that has become so familar under the Gompers regime—failure. Delegate Gallieu, President of the Allied Printing Trades Council, then took the floor, and he sarcastically arariged the State Federation for incompetency, servile truckling to politicians, dishonesty, and a hungry appetite for political jobs. "Name one single measure that has ever been accomplished by the New Jersey State Federation of Labor in the interest of the working class," cried Delegate Gallieu. "You can't do it and you know it. You have simply gone down to Trenton and the result of your deliberations is a lot of 'Resolves' and 'Whereases' which mean nothing, as there is no honesty, nor no definite movement behind them. Therefore I denounce the State Federation of Labor as being a traitor to organized labor in the state." When Mr. Gallieu concluded there was a salvo of applause and cries of "Good" came from all parts of the house.

Then came Delegate Crane of the Stationary Engineers; Coffee of the Printing Pressmen; Turner, of the Wire Weavers; Ostertag, of the Feeders and Assistant Pressmen; Gessler, of the Brewers; Gaestel, of the Beer Drivers; Morton, of the Machinists; and Werhle, of the Hat Finishers, all of whom denounced in unmeasured terms the clique of political pluggers who have made the State Federation the laughing stock of the capitalists in this state.

Delegate Fred McIntosh then called the attention of the Council to the hypocrisy of the State Federation in trying to lay the blame of child slavery upon the back of the Republican party alone, in order to gather in a few votes for their Democratic masters. "The Executive Board know very well," said Delegate McIntosh, "that child slavery has reached its lowest depths of degradation in the Democratic states of the South. Yet they are deliberately prostituting the labor movement in order to make this topic of child labor a theme for Democratic spellbinders." Delegate McIntosh concluded by saying that there was only one party in the world that was safe for a worker to be connected with, and that in the coming state election fifteen thousand votes cast for Socialism will be more effective in bringing both the Republican and Democratic parties to their knees and forcing them to ask Labor what it requires than by electing so-called "Good men" to office on a capitalistic ticket.

The one discordant note from the badly demoralized conservatives came from Delegate Meade, who represents the Hatters in the Council, but who represented the Musical Union of Orange at the convention—a most singular circumstance. Delegate Meade made a sorry attempt to justify the conduct of the "gang," but his excuses only served to intensify the disgust of all honest trade unionists in the Council.

It was the sense of the Council that Delegate McCrisken was in no way to blame for the miserable report of failure that he was compelled to make, so by a unanimous vote it was sent to the graveyard of all puerile documents—the file.

FRANK TREMAINE.

AMONG THE FARMERS.

Comrade Chase, Writing from the Northwest, Says Their Minds Are Open to Socialist Argument.

Under date of August 20, National Organizer John C. Chase reports as follows to the National Secretary:

"The past three or four weeks I have been in the farming region of the Northwest, and I now have a few minutes to spare in which to let you know how things have been running. I have had some very good meetings in South and North Dakota and Minnesota, notwithstanding the fact that it has been the busy season among the farmers. At Oldham, Aberdeen, and Clark, South Dakota, the meetings were largely attended and locals were formed in Oldham and Clark. At Aberdeen we had about 2,500 people present. In Minnesota meetings at Brainard, Garfield, Ada and Angus were all well attended. The farmers came in from the country for miles to hear something about Socialism. In one place where I alighted from the train about the only thing to be seen was the railroad station; but there was an audience of at least two hundred people, who came in from all directions far over the prairie. Socialism is growing fast among the farmers of the Northwest. They are in about the same condition as the mill and factory hands of the East, and they are beginning to realize it. Many farmers have told me that they considered themselves lucky if they made fifty cents per day for themselves by their long hours of labor. When we think of this remuneration and their isolated lives, we can see that their lot is not to be envied or desired even by the mill hand. There is no trouble in presenting Socialism to the farmer to-day, for he is hungering for it. I have followed the policy of presenting the subject to them in such manner as will show them that their condition as exploited workers is identical with the condition of the wage-earners of the city.

"The very same development that has taken place in industry in the mill, mine, and factory is now going on in the farming industry. Machinery is being introduced more and more every year. The trusts are regulating, more and more every day, the price for which the farmer shall sell his product and the price he shall pay for the things he buys to use or consume.

"Tenant farmers are increasing in number in the Northwest. I have found case after case where a farmer who has toiled on his farm for years has steadily gone behind, until now he finds himself toiling away on the same farm where he has toiled so long—now merely a renter from someone who has got possession by foreclosure.

"I was out on the prairie last Sunday at a farmhouse several miles from any towns, and there were at least one hundred and fifty people gathered there to attend a Socialist picnic and listen to a Socialist lecture. This part of the country will show a big increase in the vote for Socialism this fall. The farmers can be brought to Socialism more easily than the mill or factory hands, if we can only get to them to deliver the message. They are so scattered that to reach them is the difficulty. I would like to say more upon this ubject, but I have no time to do this just now."

BEN HANFORD FOR GOVERNOR.

The Social Democrats have nominated Benjamin Hanford for Governor of the Empire State. Such an honor is second only to that for the Presidency of the United States. But Mr. Hanford can carry the honor with dignity and without pomposity. He has been through political battles and he is a trained veteran. He will make his fight on the ticket with able men, and should the fates decree that he is to occupy the governor's mansion at Albany he will show that he has the brains to meet all requirements of the office. Mr. Hanford needs no introduction to our readers. Who in No. 6 does not know the gentleman? He is well known to all as a clear thinker and an orator of more than ordinary ability. They know him as one who hits a question right from the shoulder. He does not talk with bated breath lest he disturb the dry bones of conservatives.

He strikes to arouse, and his words, when speaking on a question of importance, are like the drumbeat that calls to battle. He is incorruptible. He has no itching palm. He strikes for right, as he understands it. His reputation is national. He is known from the Kennebec to the Golden Gate and from Winnipeg to the everglades of Florida. He is an author and an orator; an advocate and a counsellor; a man of the people and for the people. If elected he will make Platt and his gang take to the woods, and the whang-doodles will mourn. We may not accept the principles for which he stands, but as a man we wish the world had more of his like.—The Unionist, New York.

AN OFFER FOR AGITATION.

We would like to inform you that The Worker will be mailed for four consecutive weeks to any address at four cents per name. If you are not a Socialist you should read The Worker. If a Socialist, circulate The Worker and get your friends to do likewise. This kind of work means many more votes for Socialism next November. Try it!

FUNDS FOR MINERS.

The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association has received the following donations for agitation purposes among the striking coal miners:

W. C. Wagner, St. Louis, Mo.	$1.00
J. Abeles, Sea Cliff, L. I.	1.00
R. Geilfuss	5.00
Louis Kummle, Philadelphia	1.00
H. Bearman	1.00
L. Beheim	1.00
Total	$10.00

There has also been received for the Miners' Strike Fund:

A. Meyer, collected in shop	$2.00
Behning's piano shop	5.00
Hanauer Socialist Club	5.00
H. Rieth, Patchogue, L. I.	1.00
Arbeiter Liedertafel, L. I. City	5.00
Bing's cigar shop	2.40
Bricklayers' Union No. 11	25.00
Total	$45.40

Contributions for either of these two purposes may be addressed to the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

MACHINIST'S PICNIC.

Manhattan Lodge No. 402 of the International Association of Machinists holds its annual picnic and games at Sulzer's Westchester Partk on Saturday afternoon and evening, August 30. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, are 25 cents.

A BAD PRECEDENT.

Once upon a time, 'tis stated,
Lived a philosophic mule,
Who in his own mulish manner
Was much wiser than the rule.

Now his master was a farmer,
Of an economic mind,
Who demanded much for little,
Like the rest of humankind.

When the mule was given thistles
In the place of fragrant hay,
He protested with a vigor
In his own peculiar way.

Quoth the farmer, "Why, your father
Would eat this instead of grass."
"That may be," the mule made answer,
"But my father was an ass!"

We who labor for a master,
And receive a slave's reward,
Bow in trembling obedience
To the dictate of a lord.

We are thankful for the thistles,
Never asking for the hay;
Giving maximum of labor,
Getting minimum of pay.

When our sons, to freedom waking,
Scorn a wage, and ask a right,
Their industrial oppressors
Will exclaim in their affright,

"Why, your fathers were contented
Just to labor with our tools."
"You are right," our sons will answer,
"But our fathers have been fools!"

—The Toiler.

——We want a few Socialist workingmen in Congress next fall to offset the host of corporation lawyers. One Socialist member could do more at the Capitol than a score of lobbyists.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST UNION.

Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Abbott, Oak, Shasta County, Cal., President; Mrs. Mary E. Garbutt, Los Angeles, Cal., Vice-President; Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Annie W. Clark, Columbus, O., Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. M. Mason, Providence, R. I., Treasurer.

All communications in relation to this department should be addressed to the Department Editor, Josephine R. Cole, San Jose, Cal.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of justice and equality as applied to economics.

We declare that the rapid concentration of capital and its control over the government has forced the issue; and that, while the trust represents the most advanced stage of present economic progress, yet because it is based upon the private ownership of the means of production, it is opposed to freedom and fatal to the future welfare of the republic; therefore the next step in social advancement must be taken, which is a change from capitalism to Socialism, from competition to co-operation, from the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership and administration by the people.

Therefore, we stand pledged to teach the principles of this higher industrial system called the co-operative commonwealth; to enlist women in the advancement of these principles in every practical way that may present itself; to educate the young in these truths; to form a better public sentiment; and, finally, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power, individually and collectively, to bring about that universal co-operation founded upon the Golden Rule of Love and Justice, which shall take the place of competitive strife and discord.

Notice.

Socialist women of California are invited to meet in convention in the city of San Francisco on the 7th day of September next. A suitable hall will be secured, and its location advertised in the Socialist papers of California prior to the time of convention. The purposes of the convention are to accomplish state organization of the local unions affiliated with the Woman's National Socialist Union, to acquaint ourselves with the extent and conditions of Socialist propaganda among the women of this state, and to devise methods for carrying out the objects for which we are organized.

All women present at the convention, who are members in good standing of any organization, whether political or educational, which is working to advance the cause of Socialism, shall be entitled to discuss freely all questions which may come before the convention, and their rights in this respect shall not be inferior to those of the members of the union, but no one shall be entitled to vote except authorized delegates from local unions, or (as we shall hereafter specify) individual members of the Woman's National Socialist Union, who are not affiliated with any local union.

Also, any woman who proclaims herself a Socialist, but who is not a member of any Socialist organization, may take part in discussion, at the discretion of the chair.

No man, except such as are honorary members of the Woman's National Socialist Union, shall take any part in the discussion or other proceedings of the convention. In explanation of this apparent injustice we would say that we consider it best to throw our women entirely upon their own resources, and that we believe them perfectly capable of meeting the questions which will arise, with wisdom and fairness. Women have so long been accustomed to consider themselves inferior to men, that the influence and advice of men carries undue weight, and the presence of men has a tendency to check free discussion. Therefore we consider that it is more conducive to self-development to exclude from the floor all men except such as are honorary members and entitled to a voice.

Representation for voting shall be as follows: Each local union, with the exception of Los Angeles, shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote in convention. Los Angeles, on account of its large membership, shall be entitled to two votes, and may at its own pleasure send two authorized delegates or may send one delegate empowered to cast two votes. If there shall be present at convention more than five women who are members of the Woman's National Socialist Union, but who are not affiliated with any local union, such women shall collectively cast one vote, either by means of a delegate to be elected at convention from among themselves, or through a chairman who shall announce the will of the majority on each question separately.

It is desired that as many women as possible shall be present at convention. The opinions and experience of each individual are of value to the whole. The greater the number of women present the larger the amount of collective wisdom. A good attendance is hoped for.

J. R. COLE,
Representative for California.

In Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Woman's Socialist Union was organized nearly a year ago with twenty-six charter members. We were enthusiastic and eager to do something, but we were not very "scientific." Only a few of us were at all proficient in parliamentary usage and so we appointed one of our number to prepare beforehand and drill us for ten minutes at the opening of each meeting. Many a woman feels very strongly on the subject being discussed, but is unable to express herself in public, and one thing we are learning is to think and talk at our best. We have had some very interesting and instructive papers prepared and read by members of the union and at other times articles have been read that were taken from the world's best Socialist writings.

We have had two large public meetings. The first was addressed by J. Stitt Wilson and was a splendid success in point of numbers and interest. We made a special effort to interest women throughout the city in Socialism and in our union, and many came out that night to hear the first Socialist speech they ever heard.

Mr. Walter Thomas Mills spoke to a large audience at another meeting held under our auspices and we feel that he did a very great deal to help to the true understanding of the economic situation, especially in regard to the position of women.

We have distributed between two and three thousand leaflets. Our president is a very active earnest woman and we owe a great deal to her hopefulness and enthusiasm. She has had little cards printed with a plain definition of Socialism and what we stand for upon one side, and the names and addresses of our officers on the other. They are a convenient size to put in a letter or carry in the pocketbook or card case, and there is often a chance to drop one as a little seed.

Our membership is now over sixty. We are just about to take up the study of "Britain for the British," by Robt. Blatchford, and hope to be more able after having mastered it to "give a reason for the hope that is in us." Several of our members have formed a class for the study of the Mills lessons with Mr. Backus for teacher. Not all members of the union felt that they could spare the time.

During the summer we are meeting only twice a month. We will probably meet every week after the vacation time is over.

I am sure we all feel that our union is very helpful to us. It keeps us ever mindful of our duty as Socialists and widens the horizon for many of us who are apt to forget the rest of the world within the narrow limits of our daily routine. May there be many new unions, till every town in our country has its band of women working besides their brothers to bring the day of freedom!

ROSE WEBSTER SNELL,
Corresponding Secretary Los Angeles W. S. U.

Note by the Editor: It "widens the horizon." That is the universal testimony of the women who take up the study of Socialist principle.

The Woman's Socialist Club of Santa Barbara, containing twelve members, hast come into our union in a body. Mrs. J. Boyd of Sheridan, Placer County, sends in her dues as an individual member, together with fifty cents. Chula Vista, Ventura and Oakland have applied for constitutions and information with regard to organizing. An organization is being formed at Oak, Shasta County. We hope to have eight local unions represented at our state convention in September.

Send for "Socialist Songs, by Emma E. Hunt, and Dialogues, by Josephine R. Cole." Arranged for children's use. Price five cents; twenty copies for fifty cents. Published by the Woman's Socialist Union of San Jose. Address, J. R. Cole, San Jose, Cal.

Correspondence from all quarters solicited. Send us information with regard to your Woman's Union or your local surroundings.

SOCIALISM AT PEACE MEETING.

MYSTIC, Conn., August 25.—Industrial peace, industrial conditions, the warfare between capitalist and laborer—this was the dominant theme in the Conference of the Universal Peace Union held inthis place, August 20 to 25.

Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., delivered a powerful address on Thursday afternoon, showing convincingly that Socialism is the only basis of universal peace. Another opportunity was given to Dr. Gibbs on Friday, and it was well improved by him in discussing the ethics of Socialism.

The social spirit of the Conference found expression in the resolution having to do with the relations of Capital and Labor, which read as follows:

"That the frequency and continuance of strikes show that discord that is inimical to peace, we re-affirm our confidence in the rules laid down by the Universal Peace Union, comprehending the right of the laborer to appeal to, but not to prevent another laborer from obtaining work, and the duty of employers to heed the appeal and to exercise justice and, when difficulties cannot be amicably adjusted, to refer them to wise and impartial arbitration. We believe that the cause of this discord should be removed by the adoption of a just system in the production and distribution of wealth, under which every man shall be guaranteed the full product of his toil."

Thursday evening, at a street meeting, the citizens of Mystic had their first opportunity to hear the principles of Socialism discussed. Comrade Gibbs spoke and much interest was aroused. A hundred and fifty men gave the speaker their undivided attention, and many asked questions of the speaker at the close of his address. Comrade E. P. Clarke of New York was the chairman of the meeting. Comrades from Stonington had been in Mystic a few days before and distributed literature and agitated for the meeting, and on Thursday evening sixteen members of Local Stonington came over to cooperate.

On Friday evening Dr. Gibbs spoke to two hundred people on the streets of Stonington, Comrade Edgerist of that place and Comrade Clarke presiding. Now people on all sides are asking for literature and Socialist speakers in these towns in the future will receive a cordial welcome.

FOR RAILROAD MEN.

If a copy of "Railroading in the United States," by Ben Hanford, were put into the hands of each worker for wages, especially those on railroads, it would cause a political tidal wave against capitalism. Five cents a copy; five copies for 20 cents; ten copies for 30 cents, postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Great Mistakes. YOU WILL make one if you purchase a Watch or article of good jewelry before reading our illustrated catalogue, describing our new Factory to Pocket way of doing business.
W. F. DOLL MFG. CO.,
170 Broadway, New York.
Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 23. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE HAND OF CAPITAL.

It Takes the Child from the Cradle, the Mother from the Home, and the Job from the Father—Wields the Editorial Pen and Writes the Laws—Child-Hunting in the South

The mills of the cotton duck trust at New Hartford, Conn., are to be moved to Alabama on account of the Connecticut law against child labor. The plant is to be removed to Tallahassee, Ala., and the dismantling will shortly begin.

The capitalist not only suffers the little children to come unto him. He goes out hunting for the little ones. He pursues them across the country, rounds up the little slaves in his mills and out of their tender lives grinds a fat profit. In the South child-hunting is particularly good. The woods are full of poor children and there are no game laws.

Not that it is only in the South that the labor and lives of the children of the working class are coined into profit. In Pennsylvania the boys in the coal breakers fill their lungs with coal dust, in California the little girls in the canning factories have a finger cut off now and then by the steel blade of the machines they operate, in the packing-houses of Illinois the boy workers stand in the blood and refuse of the animals which they help to cut up. And everywhere the hand of Capital reaches out for the child. For children are cheap and unable to rebel.

So the hand of Capital reaches out across the country to take the child from the cradle and place it in the factory.

Some soft-hearted, sentimental people have been carrying on an agitation against child-labor in the South which has attracted so much attention that the mill-owners are beginning to reply. And now articles are appearing which set forth the beneficial effects of factory-labor on the child and dwell upon the tender solicitude for the child-workers displayed by their benevolent employers.

For the dirty fingers of the hand of Capital hold the editorial pen.

The Chattanooga "Tradesman" publishes some thirty or forty letters on the subject from Southern mill-owners, remarking that their "dispassionate statements" will give the reader more truth than "the statements of irresponsible writers and unbalanced enthusiasts!" The "Tradesman's" symposium leaves about 750 Southern textile mills to be heard from.

The superintendent of the Granite Falls (N. C.) Manufacturing Company, 30 per cent. of whose employees are under twelve years of age, writes: "Discipline is the most important lesson in life, and the lack of it is the cause of so many failures in every walk of life. In the mill the child is taught discipline as well as at school."

Yes, there is no doubt that the child is taught discipline in the mill, for in some of the mills the owners demand a permit from the parents to whip the child when it is disobedient. A child who has to work on its feet twelve hours a day or night is likely to get tired and refractory and must be taught to obey—teach them to obey, damn them, to work and obey, that is their portion.

The president of the Pelzer (S. C.) and the Belton (S. C.) mills writes in the "Tradesman:"

"While I try to prevent the employment of children under twelve years of age in the mills which I manage, I am very much opposed to a child-labor law, because it is the mudsill of labor legislation and the beginning of organized labor tyranny and labor troubles. In other states and countries now under the despotism of labor-leaders the troubles always began with the child-labor agitation, which was adroitly used as an appeal to the humanitarian sentiment of good people.

"The poverty of our Southern people should be remembered, also their need, above all things, of the opportunity to work, their lack of education, and that the mill employees of the Southern mills to-day are the first generation in that employment. The improvement in their condition and their environment is slow, but in looking back over my twenty years' connection with cotton-milling I can realize the great progress that has been made, but we have no compulsory school laws, and only an apology for a public school system. Banish the children from the mills, where their fathers, and in some cases their mothers, are employed, and the children will run wild, uncontrolled, become vicious, and in after-life uncontrollable."

This mill-owner sees clearly enough that if men were employed instead of children, unions would be organized and "labor legislation," "humanitarian sentiment," and other horrible things would follow. He pleads the lack of education of the Southerners as good reason for working their children twelve hours a day at a wage of pennies. Can it be that child-labor in the mill has any connection with lack of education? Perhaps the next generation will have more education if they go to work at an earlier age. Many of the mills have established schools which give the little tots a grand opportunity to become learned scholars in the evening after the twelve hours on their feet at the work in the mill. To realize the awful effects which would follow if the children were allowed to play re-read the following passage this mill-owner's "dispassionate statement:" "Banish the children from the mills, where their fathers, and in some cases their mothers, are employed, and the children will run wild, uncontrolled, become vicious, and in after-life uncontrollable." Perhaps the reason of the capitalists for maintaining their lobby to prevent legislation against child-labor is that they would not like to see the children grow vicious through play in the open-air and sunshine.

The facts about child-labor in the South are notorious. "Mother" Jones has described how she saw little children awakened by throwing cold water in their faces that they might go to their work in the mills; Miss Irene Ashby has described how she found children who had "forgotten how to play" working for ten cents a day; the matter formed one of the main topics for consideration at the annual meeting, last April, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Edgar Gardner Murphy has dealt with it in his pamphlet, "The Case Against Child-Labor;" Elbert Hubbard has written a most illuminating and powerful article about it in the "Philistine;" E. J. Lister has been investigating for the "Dry Goods Economist" and the following is an extract from his conservative article in that journal:

"Before being shown through the various mills I generally had a chat with the president, as well as with the superintendent. Both assured me that though they endeavored to keep children under twelve years of age out of the mill some were admitted because their mother was a widow or their father an invalid, their help consequently being essential to the support of the family.

"But there was another feature, they added, from which, without explanation, a wrong inference would likely be drawn. Quite a number of small children would be seen in the spinning rooms who are not on the pay rolls of the mill. They were there, merely on sufferance—that is, at the request of mothers employed in the rooms, who wanted their children near them while at work.

"So, in making the rounds of the mills whenever a tiny tot was noticed tying broken threads or otherwise busy around the spindles the foregoing explanation was invariably forthcoming—'not on the pay roll.' In one instance after the superintendent had made this stereotyped comment he was called away a few moments—an intermission which, true to reportorial instincts, I employed to good advantage by asking the tot 'merely there on sufferance.'

"'Do you work here regularly?' 'Yes,' was the reply.

"'How much do you get?' I asked.

"'Ten cents a day,' was the reply.

The facts are notorious and have been fully aired in the press. The result has been a good deal of sentimental indignation and agitation which has accomplished nothing.

For the hand of Capital is in the legislature, in the editorial room and on the preacher's collar. It is the same hand that takes the child from the cradle and the mother from the home and closes the factory to the father whose work they are doing. And every time a workingman votes for any political party which recognizes the right of private ownership in mills, factories or other means of producing wealth he upholds the hand of Capital that slays him and his.

For if the capitalist has a right to own the mill at all, he has a right to run it as he chooses. Would you interfere with a child's "sacred right to work?" What would become of all the widows and invalid fathers whom the benevolent mill-owners say the children are supporting? Nobody would take care of them under the competitive system.

The trust monster is going down South to hunt for children to devour. But if you believe in private ownership and competition you have no right to denounce the Connecticut capitalist for reaching out his hand to grasp the children. For if other mills employ child-labor and the Connecticut capitalist does not, the other mills will undersell him and get the trade; consequently he has to go after the children. Under capitalism and competition the capitalist who would survive must reduce the cost of production—that is, get cheap labor. The only capitalist who can survive is the one who can get a larger share of the product of his workers than can his rivals, either by the introduction of more machinery, the forcing down of wages, or the employment of women and children.

The displacement of workingmen, first by machines, and then by women and children is logical and inevitable under competitive capitalism and the political parties of the capitalist class will not make any sincere attempt to restrict the operation of this tendency. The only remedy is the collective ownership by the people of all the means of production. That is Socialism. And until we get it, the only party that will pass and strictly enforce adequate state laws against child-labor is the Socialist Party, the party of the working class. And when the ultimate victory of that party is won and we have Socialism a way will be found to take care of all those "widowed mothers and invalid fathers" without sending their little children to labor long hours at work which wrecks their lives. And in those days the mill-owner will not have to "find employment" for the children. He will be looking for it himself.

COURTENAY LEMON.

CAPITALIST LAW.

A Typical Instance in California, Parallel to That of the New York Central Murder.

Under the headlines, "Tried and Convicted by the Santa Fe Railroad—Coroner's Verdict 'Cuts No Ice'—Trainmen Deprived of Their Living while Capitalists Go Free," the Los Angeles "Socialist" tells an instructive story in regard to railway accidents. We quote in part:

"The following news item appears in Wednesday morning's 'Herald:'

"'Geo. Speltz, night yardmaster at the Santa Fe yards, and Bert Walbridge, foreman of the train which was wrecked a week ago last Sunday evening at Coombs siding, have been discharged by the company, as a result of the finding of the company's investigation. The investigation is not yet finished and possibly some of the other employees may also lose their places.'

"It will be remembered how the Coroner's jury, in this case, brought in a verdict severely condemning the 'executive officers of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, together with the night yardmaster of the Santa Fe yards at Los Angeles, the foreman of the Santa Fe switching crew then working at Coombs siding, and the engineer of the Santa Fe engine No. 0213.'

"The 'executive officers' of the company made no appearance at the trial, but the yardmaster, foreman and engineer testified that they were compelled to run the risks, which finally caused the accident, by the orders of those in authority above them—it was up to these poor devils of trainmen to 'do the work or lose their jobs.'

"The coroner's verdict passed lightly over the heads of the 'executive officers'—they had nothing to fear from the law, but the men who risked their lives to increase the dividends of those officials and stockholders are about to be 'broken' by the company. The company can punish—the law cannot. The company can deprive men of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' by taking away their jobs, but the United States government is powerless to jail the real criminals. The capitalists of the Santa Fe Company own their men just as they do their shops and rolling stock, and just as they throw on the scrap heap a worn out piece of machinery so they throw on the highway the men who have been chosen to act as scapegoats for the criminal acts of the corporation.

"The Santa Fe Company is an open, every-day breaker of the law. Daily, trains are run at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour across the city's streets in the center of town, when the law says that eight miles an hour shall be the limit. Months ago a warrant was sworn out by a representative of the 'Socialist' against the breakers of this law, and the city police have never been able to find the guilty parties.

"They can find workingmen to arrest for every conceivable offense, from being out of work and money to carrying banners, but the Santa Fe Railroad Company is sacred from the strong arm of the law as wielded by Elton and Chambers."

It is the story of our New York Central tunnel horror over again—Vanderbilt going free and Wisker discharged, blacklisted, and even indicted for manslaughter.

The "Socialist" well concludes its comment with the words: "Workingmen, there is no scab trick worse than electing a member of the capitalist class to office."

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

ON THE GREAT BATTLEFIELD.

Reports of Socialist Activity in Pennsylvania.

Swift Wins Fight for Free Speech—Six New Locals Formed—Socialist Speakers Greeted with Enthusiasm—Nominations in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—As this is Labor Day, the regular meeting of the State Committee is postponed till to-morrow. Six applications for local charters, recived this week, are awaiting action.

The reports from the coal field each day bring more assurance of victory. Massachusetts will not stand alone in the list of states having Socialist members in the legislature. Pennsylvania will surely be the next.

Swift Wins His Fight.

Comrade Morrison I. Swift has won his fight for free speech in the Hazleton District and street meetings will be continued. The capitalist authorities, in this as in many other cases, have made the double blunder of first taking rashly arbitrary action and then, realizing their mistake, betraying their cowardice by "taking backwater." The fact is, the miners are so determined and the "operators" so greedily stubborn, the workingmen are becoming so thoroughly imbued with Socialism and the old-party politicians are so conscious of their own bad records, that the political tools of capitalism are at their wits' ends and vacillate between brazen insolence and half-hearted conciliation.

Work in Coal Field.

Comrade Collins leaves the field to visit his home for a few weeks and then will return till the end of the campaign. Comrades Swift, Fischer, Barkowsky, and L. Goazlou are now in the coal field, and Comrades N. P. Geiger of Cleveland and W. J. White of New Castle will report to Elmer Smoyer, Chairman of Carbon County, within a few days. Comrade J. L. Franz of Brooklyn did good work among the Germans in the Shenandoah Valley for two weeks, and has now returned home. Comrade J. W. James next week will go into Schuylkill County.

Socialist meetings exceeding in size and enthusiasm any political meetings ever seen are being held at all points where we have speakers. The miners' bands are at the disposal of the Socialists for every meeting. Many locals are being organized in territory where a speaker of our party has never yet appeared.

The Nanticoke Valley "News" has the following: "We would advise the Democratic and Republican statesmen not to think too lightly of the Socialist ticket in Luzerne County this year, as the vote on Election Day may surprise them very much." The "News" is getting "wise."

Campaign headquarters have been opened on South Wyoming street, Hazleton, where the comrades will hold daily meeitgs and all kinds of Socialist literature can be procured.

Slayton's Tour.

Councilman J. W. Slayton of New Castle, Socialist candidate for Governor, is billed to speak at the following places during the next ten days; September 4, New Brighton; 5, Butler; 6, West Newton; 7, Charleroi; 8, Connellsville; 9, Cokerville; 10, Black Lick. Correspondence from all these places gives assurance that good meetings will be held.

Philadelphia Conventions.

A most successful Congressional and legislative convention was held in Washington Hall, Eighth and Christian streets, Philadelphia, Comrade Barnes presiding. Comrade Gilles, Atkinson, and Moore listed to speak and Comrade Collins came in at the opportune time and delivered an address that raised the utmost enthusiasm. W. W. Atkinson was chosen as candidate for Congress and Meyer Gilles, Mason Gill, and I. Revnes were nominated for the Legislature.

A convention for the Twenty-second Legislative District will be held at Kensington Labor Lyceum on Thursday, September 4.

A Critical Moment.

If the Socialists of the nation could but realize the great uplift that would be given to the movement of the whole country by a vigorous campaign in the coal field, we know that we would not be calling in vain either for speakers or funds wherewith to maintain them, and literature so much needed would flood the region.

In the Erie "People," Comrade Swift sets forth the needs and the situation as follows: "To-day, in not concentrating Socialist troops of speakers and hurling them into the mining region while the strike battle is hot, the Socialists are committing the great tactical error of dividing and spreading their forces over the whole country, and carrying on thousands of little skirmishes and neglecting the vital point and the stupendous opportunity. Funds are being comparatively wasted in sending speakers about in localities where nothing has happened to open men's minds and where few converts can be made, while here the greatest of the world's strikes is in progress and the miners are begging for Socialist speakers and the whole anthracite region has but six. The situation is unparalleled; the spreading out policy means loss of the opportunity to create a tremendous Socialist impression on the country. The infamous self-assurance of the Coal Barons has aroused the nation. The cause is plain to be seen, it is unbridled private property in matters of public concern. Now if there instantly followed on this a mighty broadside of Socialist votes from the mining population, what a shock and shaking up of the country from Maine to California there would be. All men would know that the Socialist revolution had begun. What enthusiasm would spread from it over the workers of the continent. This unspeakable advantage is rapidly slipping away. Socialist speakers, at least thirty of them, could be sent here and they are not here. Let me most urgently solicit action before it is too late. Note this: If thirty speakers are sent instantly by various state committees, as soon as the strike is over and the newly-made Socialists of the mining belt begin to earn money they will contribute to aid in the support of these speakers and they can be kept here until election. These speakers will bring the miners to register the greatest strike in American history, the strike of the bullied, oppressed anthracite coal workers at the ballot-box this fall."

Donations for the two weeks will be credited in next week's report. The Special Committee in Philadelphia is doing splendid work and meting with generous responses. Send all funds to J. Edelmann, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

EAST SIDE.

Thursday, Sept. 4—N. W. corner Broome and Ridge streets, 12th A. D. Speakers: Josephson and others.

Saturday, Sept. 6—N. W. corner Broome and Cannon streets, 12th A. D. Speakers: Josephson and others.

WEST SIDE.

Friday, Sept. 5—Grand Rally of the West Side: At N. W. corner Forty-first street and Eighth avenue and N. E. corner Thirty-ninth street and Eight havenue in the 13th A. D. and at N. W. corner Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue in the 11th A. D. Speakers: Lee, Miss Dahme, Roemer, Wood, Mayes, Goldstein, Paulitsch, and Nicholson.

Saturday, Sept. 6—At Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Fieldman and Paulitsch.

Monday, Sept. 8—Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue, 24th A. D.

Tuesday, Sept. 9—Twentieth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D.

Wednesday, Sept. 10—Fifth street and Avenue D, 16th A. D.

Thursday, Sept. 11—N. W. corner Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D.

Friday, Sept. 12—Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, 30th A. D.

Saturday, Sept. 13—Eighth avenue and Fortieth street, 13th A. D.

IN YORKVILLE.

Saturday, Sept. 6—Grand Street Rally of Yorkville:

At N. W. corner Eighty-second street and First avenue, 28th A. D. Speakers: Wood, Miss Dahme, Nicholson, Neben, and Roemer.

At N. E. corner Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, 30th A. D. Speakers: Lee, Neben, Miss Dahme, Wood, and Abrahams.

At S. W. corner Ninety-sixth street and Second avenue, 32d A. D. Speakers: Roemer, Lee, Abrahams, and Nicholson.

IN THE BRONX.

Open-air meetings have been arranged by the Bronx Agitation Committee as follows:

Friday, Sept. 5—Gouverneur Place, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets.

Saturday, Sept. 6—High Bridge (music.)

Wednesday, Sept. 10—One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Brooke avenue.

Friday, Sept. 12—One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate avenue.

Saturday, Sept. 13—Boston Road and Tremont avenue, West Farms (music.)

ANNEXED DISTRICT.

Saturday, Sept. 6—At High Bridge.

FIELDMAN'S MEETINGS.

Meetings will be addressed by Comrade Sol Fieldman as follows:

Thursday, September 4—Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, 13th A. D.

Friday, September 5—Second avenue and Houston street, 6th A. D.

Saturday, September 6—Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D.

HALL MEETINGS.

Friday, Sept. 19—Agitation meeting in Beckmann's Hall, N. E. corner One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

Saturday, Oct. 18—Joint ratification meeting of the 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st A. D., in Empire Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue.

Friday, Oct. 31—Ratification meeting in Beckman's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

Oother meetings for the week will be announced later in the "Volkszeitung." Comrades in the several districts mentioned are requested to have the platform at the meeting place and be ready to receive the speaker as near 8 o'clock as possible, as several times lately speakers have been at the appointed places and found no arrangements for holding a meeting.

JAS. N. WOOD,
Organizer.

IS NOT THIS PRACTICAL?

Immediate Demands of the Social Democratic Party.

Socialists Elected in this State Would Fight for Strict Factory Inspection, Employers' Liability, Prohibition of Child Labor, Limitation of Workday, and Other Important Measures.

By authority of the State Convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York a special committee elected for the purpose has formulated the following statement, supplementary to the state platform:

"As measures of immediate relief and as steps toward our ultimate end, we pledge ourselves to the following measures:

"1. More stringent legislation for the guarding of dangerous machinery and for the sanitation of factories and workshops; absolute responsibility of employers for injuries sustained by employees at their work.—So long as the capitalists receive profits from other men's labor they must be held to strict accountability for accidents occurring in their service.

"2. Reorganization of the system of factory inspection; inspectors to be elected by the workingmen in the various trades, and to have ample powers to enforce the law.—So long as inspectors are appointed by political favor there is danger that they will cater to capitalist interests. They should be responsible only to the class for whose service they exist.

"3. Absolute prehibition of child labor and prohibition of female labor in dangerous and unhealthy occupations.

"4. A compulsory maximum working day of eight hours for all wage workers.—The reduction of working hours will increase the chances of employment, and will thus reduce the competition for work and make it easier for workingmen to secure increased wages.

"5. Pensions for superannuated workers.—We deem that those who have spent their lives in useful labor are far more deserving of public care than those who have been employed in the destruction of life and property, and that it is not charity, but simple justice for the state to assure them of comfort in their old age.

"6. Public ownership of all industries that shall take the form of monopolies.

"7. Work to be provided for the unemployed; the state and the municipalities to undertake whatever sort of industry shall be necessary or proper for this purpose; all public work to be done on public account, without the intervention of contractors; union wages and conditions to prevail on all public work.

"8. The resources of the public treasury to be available for the assistance of striking or locked-out workingmen struggling for a better share of the product of their labor.—At present the powers of the state are used to help capitalists in their controversies with Labor. We propose to turn their own weapons against them.

"9. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituencies, and equal civil and political rights for men and women."

BLOOMFIELD LABOR LYCEUM OPENING.

To Take Place Saturday Evening, September 13, with Good Speakers and Music.

For several weeks the members of the Workingmen's Educational Association of Bloomfield and Watsessing, N. J., have been working hard in preparation for the opening of the Labor Lyceum at 90 Myrtle street. The formal opening will be held Saturday evening, September 13, and will be made the occasion for a great celebration.

H. Gaylord Wilshire of Toronto and Miss Johanna Dahme of New York City have been secured as speakers, and E. T. Neben, President of the Association, will also deliver an address.

The Montclair Singing Society, the Socialist Liedertafel of Newark, the Passaic Falls Maennerchor, and the Lassalle Maennerchor of aPterson will sing, and the Socialist Drum and Fife Corps of Hudson County will also take part.

The program of speeches and music will be followed by dancing. Refreshments will be served by the Socialist Women's Society of Newark.

Trade unions all over the country have been invited to attend and the affair will be extensively advertised in other ways. Every comrade should be present to assist in the demonstration.

THE ONLY HOPE FOR IRELAND.

The farmers of Ireland fear another famine. The potato crop has been attacked by insects which promises its ruination. A great many potatoes will of course be raised, but this must go to pay the landlords who have staked off the farms, called them theirs and demanded tribute for their use.

The landlord has no fear of a famine. Wonder what harm it would do for the farmers of Ireland to unite under the banner of the Socialist Party of that country, capture the powers of government, and declare the land, machinery and all other means of production and distribution to be the collective property of all, each to receive the full product of his labor?—Missouri Socialist.

FOR THE DAILY.

Meetings of Publishing Association and Delegate Conference Next Week.

The third session of the conference of delegates from trade unions and other labor organizations for the establishment of a daily Socialist and trade union paper will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock sharp. All delegates are requested to attend, as important matters will be submitted by the various committees for final action. Each labor organization which has not yet sent delegates to the conference is invited to elect and send two.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will hold its September meeting at the Labor Lyceum on Monday, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock. All members of the Association and members of the Social Democratic Party desiring to join the Association are requested to attend.

CAREY RENOMINATED.

Socialist Candidates Chosen at Haverhill and Neigbboring Points—Carey's Election Considered Sure.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 1.—Haverhill and the neighboring cities and towns of Newburyport, Amesbury, and Georgetown held caucuses on Friday and chose delegates to the Congressional, county, and councillor and senatorial district conventions, all of which will be held at Socialist Headquarters in Haverhill, at 2 Gilman Place.

Haverhill has renominated James F. Carey for a fifth term in the Legislature, and his record as a champion of the working class is so strong that there seems no doubt of his re-election. James C. Strayton and George A. Keene are Haverhill's other Socialist candidates for the Legislature.

In Amesbury Charles S. Grieves was nominated for the Legislature and Jason Spofford, C. S. Grieves, H. Miller, Paul Shivell, and Jeremiah Reardon for Town Committee.

Georgetown nominated John J. Malloy, David C. Buckley, and J. E. Hughes for Town Committee. A convention will be held to chose a legislative candidate, as also in Newburyport.

The Socialist movement in Haverhill has recently slustained a severe loss in the death of Miss Marie R. Dupont, one of the most active members of the Women's Socialist Club. She was a patient and untiring worker for the cause, never failing to respond when called upon by either the Women's Club, the Central Socialist Club, or any other branch of local Socialist activities. Her death has cast a gloom over her comrades and she has left a place which will be hard to fill.

Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester and Rev. Geo. E. Littlefield of Haverhill addressed a large open-air meeting on our principal square on Labor Day. Dr. Gibbs also gave an excellent Socialist Labor Day address at the picnic of the Haverhill C. L. U. held at Canoble Lake Park, Salem, N. H. The picnic was attended by about fifteen thousand people from Havernill, Lawrence, Lowell, Nashua, and other places. Band concerts were given by the Commonwealth (Socialist) Band of Haverhill, formerly the Social Democratic Band.

Assistant Assessor Morrill of Ward Five (Carey's district) won out in his controversy with the Republican assessors. The assessors backed down completely, accepting the names of the Socialists which had been dropped by the Republican illegally selected by them to canvass part of the Ward. Comrade Morrill was paid in ful without the necessity of a law suit.

AL TRUIST.

THEY HELP STRIKERS.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALISTS RAISING MONEY FOR MINERS STIKE FUND.

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts is helping the striking miners. The Rockland miners alone have collected fifty dollars, Brockton has nearly one hundred dollars, while Haverhill, Adams, Clinton, Milford, and other clubs have already sent in various sums. In other places lists are being actively ciculated. The Boston Central Committee is arranging, through a committee composed of Comrades Cutting, Coyne, Worcester, Mailly, and Touvin, for a mass meeting to be held on Sunday, Sept. 14, 3 p. m. at Apollo Garden, Roxbury, for the benefit of the strikers. The proprietors of the garden have given free use of it. Prominent trade unionists have been invited to speak, while Representative Carey and William Mailly will represent the Socialist Party. The entire proceeds of the meting, taken up by collection, will go to hte strikers. It is confidently expected that the meeting will be a success and a large sum realized. There will be no admission fee. Socialists of Boston and vicinity should do all they can for the meeting.

"NO POLITICS."

"Keep out of politics!" yells the sharper in the trade union movement, and then the sharper gets the union to pass a resolution endorsing some so-called friend of labor on an old party ticket for some political office. Result: The sharper gets a political job and the rest of the members of the union get it in the neck. This is the operation which goes on year after year and the interests of labor are bertayed.—Colorado Chronicle.

—The election of a few Socialist legislators, judges, and sheriffs in the coal fields would ensure a quicker and easier success in the next strike, because it would encourage the workers and frighten the capitalists.

FRATERNIZE WITH STRIKERS.

West Virginia Militia Favor Strikers.

Men Sent to "Protect" Mines Urge Scabs to Quit Work—Share Their Rations with Hungry Strikers—Capitalists Alarmed.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 1.—An unexpected situation has resulted from the ordering out of the National Guard to preserve order in the coal fields. The soldiers, whose sympathies were all with the strikers, have used their influence with the men who are at work, and have persuaded so many of them to join in the strike that the detachment stationed at Rush Run had to be recalled and sent to another point to keep it from emptying the mine.

Hundreds of families are sleeping out of doors. It is estimated that over 1,000 families have been evicted in the New River Valley, and most of them had no place to go. Some had friends and secured shelter, but the majority are homeless without even so much as a tent to shelter them, and there is talk of a subscription to buy tents for them. Food is scarce with them, and the condition of the men is pitiable in the extreme. Some of the soldiers have even shared their food provided by the state with the families of the men who are in the strike.—Press dispatches.

Nothing could be more pleasing to Socialists or more disquieting to the minds of the tyrants of industry than the dispatch here given. It furnishes a parallel to the conditions already reached in several of the European countries, where the governments, wholly devoted to the protection of economic privilege, are kept in constant fear by the rapid spread of Socialist ideas and working-class feeling in their large standing armies.

It may be, of course, that this is only a local symptom, and that no similar popular tendency will be observed in the militia of more advanced industrial states of the Union. It may be that the capitalists of West Virginia and their political tools have been careless in picking and training their militiamen. In this case we may expect to hear of companies or regiments being dissolved, and to see the "organs of public opinion" making frantic appeals to the sons and nephews of "eminent and respectable citizens" to enroll themselves in the militia.

But in any case, the news is cheering and indicates the growth of true class-consciousness among the workers of the South.

IS STILL A PRIEST.

Father Hagerty Denies Report That His Socialist Opinions Have Forced Him to Withdraw from Catholic Church.

Rev. Thomas J. Hagerty writes us from Van Buren, Ark., under date August 25:

"The Editor of The Worker.

"My Dear Comrade:—The Cincinnati 'Enquirer' of August 22, publishes a scare-head article anent my so-called resignation from the Catholic priesthood, with the purpose, doubtless, of discrediting my work for Socialism. Among other things, it asserts that 'the reason assigned for his withdrawal from the ministry and communion of the Catholic Church, Father Hagerty states, is the Church's stand against Socialism and the incompatibility of her teachings with the doctrines of his economic creed.' I have never made such a statement. It is true that I have withdrawn from the technical work of the ministry; but the withdrawal implies no derogation of my sacerdotal character. I am as much a priest to-day as I ever was. I have not separated from the communion of the Catholic Church, and I hold myself as much a member thereof as the Pope himself.

"Moreover, I do not find any incompatibility between the doctrines of Catholicism and the philosophy of Socialism. I do not BELIEVE in any economic creed; but I KNOW a definite economic philosophy. Socialism is an economic science, not a system of dogmatic beliefs; and the Church, as such, can have no quarrel with Socialism any more than she can come into conflict with the Roentgen rays or the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

"The current misunderstandings of Socialism among Catholics arise from the political bigotry and ignorance of the real philosophy of Socialism on the part of the few bishops and priests who wage unjust warfare against a movement whose highest purpose is the industrial emancipation of the world's toilers, and whose ultimate effect will be

'To make earth's desert glad,
In its Eden greenness clad;
And to level manhood bring
Lord and peasant, serf and king;
And the Christ of God to find
In the humblest of our kind.'

"Trusting that you will give this letter as wide a circulation as you can, I am,

'Fraternally yours,
"THOS. J. HAGERTY."

AN OFFER FOR AGITATION.

We would like to inform you that The Worker will be mailed for four consecutive weeks to any address at four cents per name. If you are not a Socialist you should read The Worker. If a Socialist, circulate The Worker and get your friends to do likewise. This kind of work means many more votes for Socialism next November. Try it!

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.

Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.

Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.

Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.

Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.

Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.

Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

A WORD TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The amount of space at our disposal is so small in proportion to the demands made upon it that we find ourselves compelled, every week, to refuse publication of many notices, communications, articles, poems, and other matter which we should like to use, as well as to let many important events go by without comment which should be given. The party work has grown to such enormous proportions, compared with its condition three years ago, that it has become quite impracticable to depend upon The Worker as a means of presenting matters of party routine to the comrades. As a matter of fact, printed or mimeographed circulars sent out to members or locals are, through necessity, coming into general use for this purpose. We have, therefore, to request all local secretaries, committees, and others acting for the party, to make their official communications as brief as possible and not to expect us to publish long documents, each of which is of interest to only a few of our readers, at the expense of news and propaganda matter. We desire just as much party news—as distinguished from official routine—as we can get, and in the most condensed form. We are fallible. Like the Episcopalians, as alleged in the church service, "We have done the things we ought not to have done and left undone the things we ought to have done." But we do the best we can to make The Worker a good party newspaper and a good propaganda paper and we ask all comrades to help us.

Socialist desiring to contribute to the strike fund of the United Mine Workers should send to Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, Emilie Building, St. Louis. Contributions intended for Socialist agitation in the strike field should be sent to Jos. Edelman, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Committee, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia. Considerable time and trouble will be saved if moneys are sent directly to these centers, instead of coming to this office and then having to be forwarded. National Secretary Greenbaum makes remittances weekly or oftener to the headquarters of the United Mine Workers.

THE APPEAL TO CONSUMERS.

From a little "freak" magazine called the "Whim," of which, we regret to say, Ernest Crosby is one of the editors, we take these lines:

THE COAL STRIKE.

The miners and the owners
May think their fight is fun,
But I don't quite see where the joke comes in
At seven dollars a ton.

This quatrain is intended to be funny, of course. But it is not because of its failure in the matter of wit that we comment upon it. There is a more serious fault in it—the utter heartlessness of its sentiment and the utter fallacy of its argument.

It is perfectly characteristic of the middle class, this quatrain—of the struggling small business men, exploiters of the workers and exploited by the trusts, who form the backbone of the Democratic party (if it still has a backbone), and to whose most sordid individual self-interest the demagogic appeals of the anti-trust advocates are made. These petty parasites still feel themselves to be capitalists. They think themselves vastly superior to the wage-workers. They are willing to patronize them and give them abundant advice and assurances of sympathy, so long as it costs them nothing. They would like to have the workers accept them as leaders against the trusts. But their minds cannot rise above individual and immediate interests. Even in defense of their own class privileges, they are incapable of making a tithe of the sacrifices that workingmen cheerfully make in the labor movement. They talk loud against the monopolists and condole with the downtrodden workers in time of peace. But at the crack of the monopolists' whip they cringe and crawl; at the least offer of personal gain they fly even at each other's throats; and when the workers are engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the industrial despots, these blatant anti-monopolists forget all their promises and array themselves on the despots' side, in order to guard their own purses—as they did last year in the steel strike and have done this year in the coal strike. And even where they have power, they still do not dare to use it against the monopolists, but only against the workers who helped them to gain it; their political representatives—the Clevelands and Steunenbergs and Pattisons—have been even more cruel in their treatment of strikers than the political agents of the great capitalists.

Of this grovelingly selfish, bombastically timid, and shamelessly false class the author of this quatrain from the "Whim" is quite typical in sentiment—as when he coolly speaks of the strike as "fun" for the miners and puts the extra dollar or two he has to pay for coal above the question of the miners' rights and wrongs.

And he is as false in argument as he is cruel in sentiment. His "smart" quatrain is a contribution to the stupid economics of the reactionary party—a version of that appeal to and for "the consumers" which the Hearst papers have been harping on so long.

"The consumers have rights," we are told; "the consumers are robbed; the consumers should unite to protect their interests."

But who are the consumers? Are they a separate class, with a common interest in opposition to some other interest? Not at all. All the people are consumers. Unfortunately, the capitalists are the chief consumers. At a single ball or supper, a Vanderbilt or an Astor often consumes more than the average working-class family consumes in a year. If the consumers are robbed through the exorbitant prices of the things they consume, those who consume the most must be the most deeply wronged of all.

And if the consumers, being the whole people, are robbed by someone else and must unite to protect their interests as consumers, against whom are they to combine? Against non-consumers? The only non-consumers are in the graveyards. They are not robbing anyone.

It takes but a little careful thought to see that an appeal to the interests of the consumers is economically false. It is a convenient fallacy, for it masks the real appeal of the reactionists—an appeal to the petty capitalists who (like the great capitalists) consume without producing, and who, as non-producers rob the workers while, as purchasers, they are robbed by the trusts.

The true division of society, the actual antagonism of interest, is not between consumers and someone else unspecified, but between producers and non-producers, between producers and appropriators or exploiters. And the effective majority of the producers are the wage-workers, who are already organized to fight the capitalists, and who show in this ceaseless struggle a degree of patience, of courage, of generosity, of susceptibility to discipline, and of devotion to an ideal above personal comfort, such as no propertied class has ever shown.

When the organs of public misinformation whine about the sufferings of the consumers in consequence of this strike, when they clamor for a settlement of the strike—not for a final settlement, not for a just settlement, but for any settlement that can be patched up, anything that will get the miners back to work—no matter what the words in which they do it, no matter whether they denounce the miners or the "operators"—when they take this position, they play directly (and, for the most part, consciously) into the hands of the operators and of the capitalist class at large.

For us, we say: Let the strike go on, as long as the miners can stand it, with the aid of other workers—and let that aid be prompt and liberal; if the capitalist consumers suffer, we are not sorry; if the working-class consumers suffer, they have their remedy at the ballot-box; let there be no settlement except a victory for the strikers; and let all who, on whatever pretense, counsel the strikers to surrender or to compromise be branded as open or disguised allies of the mine-owners—and all the more dangerous if disguised.

The day after the foregoing article went to the printer, the editor received from a friend visiting in Scranton a personal letter, from which some sentences may well be quoted:

Many think that the strikers will win in their grand struggle for their rights. But I find, alas! that most people are far less interested in the miners' welfare than in the prosperity of their own business and the price they must pay for coal. They count it a greater calamity to pay a dollar a ton extra for coal than that a hundred thousand workingmen should be defrauded of half or three-quarters of their honest product. So—better to 'vote as we always have' than to vote for the rights of the workingmen. * * *

Everyone here says there never was such a strike before—so quiet, so law-abiding, so peaceful and unobtrusive, so perfectly sober, and yet so firm. I have been told many times, and even by enemies of the miners, that there have been far fewer arrests for disorderly conduct, less drunkenness, less liquor sold, since the strike began, than ever before in this city. * * *

"I do not know whether I've seen any miners or not. I know I've seen no riot.

"I heard one man say, with a sneer, 'I've been in the houses of a good many strikers and not seen a bit of butter on their tables; poor devils, I don't believe any of them have a pound of butter in the house.' Well, I just boiled over."

It is unfortunately a fact that the narrowly selfish spirit to which this correspondent refers, which thinks more of the price of coal than of the justice of the miners' cause, is to be found even in many workingmen. Yet this is hardly to be wondered at, since the education of these men, though school, church, and newspaper, has been controlled by the capitalist class. The encouraging feature is that this strike commands wider and more effective sympathy than any in the past, that a far greater number of workingmen in other trades feel their unity of interest with the miners and are ready to make sacrifices to help them.

IS NOT THIS PRACTICAL?

The statement of immediate demands for the state of New York, presented in another column, indicates some of the measures for the amelioration of present conditions for which Socialists strive, pending the downfall of capitalism and the rise of the Co-operative Commonwealth. These are some of the measures for which Social Democratic members in the Legislature would fight, and which a vigorous and uncompromising delegation of Social Democrats, even though constituting but a small minority, would be able to carry through.

For such measures as these the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature—James F. Carey and Frederick O. MacCartney—have made unceasing agitation. Those two men, because they have a radical and growing party behind them, because they have consistently championed the interests of the working class, and because they absolutely reject every suggestion of compromise, have been able repeatedly to force the old-party politicians on record, compelling their leaders to "hedge" and apologize, and have shown such steadily increasing influence that there can be no doubt that the election of even one or two more Socialists to join them in the Massachusetts State House next November will be sufficient to put the old parties' leaders "on the run" and scare them into making the most liberal concessions to Labor's demands.

What they have done in Massachusetts would, with the added impetus of an increasing Socialist vote all over the country, be done far more quickly now in New York by the election of even two Social Democrats to the Assembly at Albany and by the registering of a large and solid vote for all the candidates of the Social Democratic Party, from Governor down, on November 4. The bosses of the old parties, the paid agents of the great corporations, know that they can always either control or politically kill individual "good men" in the own parties or "independents," however sincere, elected on merely personal grounds or by merely local and temporary movements. The only political movement of the working class that they really respect, because the only one that they have cause to fear, is a disciplined workingmen's party, radical in its aims—demanding for Labor its whole product, through the collective ownership of the means of production and the elimination of profit, interest and rent—and strict in its methods—refusing all offers of endorsement or deals, appealing to the working class for its votes, depending on the working class for its financial support, and casting its vote straight for all its candidates and for no others.

There is only one such party. In the nation at large it is known as the Socialist, in the state of New York as the Social Democratic Party. There is room for only one such party, and for its candidates, from head to foot of the ticket, every workingman should cast his vote.

In New York the ticket of the Social Democratic Party will appear in the fifth column of the official ballot, under the emblem of the Arm and Torch, and headed by the name of Benjamin Hanford as candidate for Governor. A cross in the circle at the top of that column means an intelligent workingman's vote—not only for ameliorative measures, now, but for the complete emancipation of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

If you want labor laws honestly drawn and speedily enacted, vote for the Congressional and legislative candidates of a party pledged solely to the interests of the working class. If you want these laws honestly and vigorously enforced, vote for the candidates of such a party for executive positions—as governors, sheriffs, mayors, district attorneys, etc. If you want these laws plainly construed and held constitutional, vote for the candidates of the same party for judges of all courts. Such a political organization is the Socialist Party, known in New York as the Social Democratic Party.

HOW TO FIGHT CHILD LABOR.

Two unions in North Carolina—printers and street-car employees, respectively—have each adopted a child-slave from the cotton mills and provided funds for its proper education. This is good, so far as it goes, and the members of the unions deserve all honor for their generosity. But how very little it does to relieve the frightful abuse of child labor! Even if every local union in the land were to adopt and provide for one of the poor little victims, but a part of those now in the mills would be saved, and others would immediately be forced into their places.

The union men can do something far more effective if they wish to put an end to child slavery, and not merely to salve their consciences, capitalist fashion, by the methods of charity. They can boycott all merchants employing children and, so far as ascertainable, all products of mills and factories in which children are employed. Through their central bodies they can set committees at work, with legal counsel when needed, to compel the enforcement of such laws as exist (sadly inadequate they are, indeed) against child labor and for compulsory education, and can push the prosecution of capitalists who violate or connive at the violation of these laws. Finally—and most effective of all, in the long run—they can cast their votes solidly for the only party which declares everywhere against child labor, as a matter of fundamental principle rather than of temporary policy, and which proves its good faith by nominating workingmen for office and depending on the working class for its support—the Socialist Party, called in New York the Social Democratic Party.

These measures may require more patient and active effort than that of saving here and there one victim. But they will remove the evil as a whole, instead of only partly alleviating it—the first two as immediate restrictive measures, and the last as a means of striking at the root. It is good to save a few brands from the burning now. It is better to work for the overthrow of a system that coins children's lives into profit. "This ought ye to have done, and not left the other undone."

THIS ARTICLE IS UNPLEASANT, BUT IMPORTANT.

The fact that the assistance of the New York "Sun"—the invetesate enemy of the working class—has been enlisted on behalf of the so-called Socialist Labor Party in the state of New York, together with the necessity of guarding against confusion in the minds of new Socialist voters between the two parties, justify us in departing from our usual and declared policy so far as again to make editorial mention of the S. L. P.

That Daniel DeLeon, professional disrupter, should be the candidate of the S. L. P. for Governor was a foregone conclusion—for there remains in that organization not one other man, of all the tried leaders who have worked with and suffered for DeLeon, who could be considered for the position.

A month ago Lucien Sanial—an old war-horse, in 1897 the Mayoralty candidate of the S. L. P.—tendered his resignation from membership in the S. L. P. He was disgusted, he said, with purely personal bickerings and with "a burlesque reign of terror." Emissaries were sent from headquarters to "explain things" to him, but he persisted in his determination to quit.

Simultaneously, Benjamin P. Kennard, last year's candidate for Mayor, also offered his resignation. Instead of accepting it, the faithful "brought charges" against him. Thus goes, practically the last and one of the ablest of the American-born Socialists who remained with DeLeon after the split in 1899.

Of those already expelled, suspended, or forced to resign during the few preceding months, it is sufficient to mention Hugo Vogt, editor of "Vorwaerts" before the split; Dalton, an able speaker in English; William Wherry, a tireless worker; Julian Pierce, for some time manager of the S. L. P. daily, who alleges that the circulation of that paper is not over 2,700; Max Forker, Peter Fiebiger, Th. Crimmins, Frank McDonald, and Robert Hunt; Peter Damm, formerly prominent in the S. T. & L. A.; H. Simpson, for some time editor of the Jewish daily which was killed in order to save the "People" from ruin; Stephen Cooper; Ephraim Siff—but why etcend the list?

In the three strongholds of the S. L. P. outside of New York City things are in a similar condition. In Syracuse the "faithful" are few and far between; Pittsburg is in revolt against DeLeonism, and so are the Rhode Island sections, led by Thomas Curran.

All these are "fakirs" according to the man who now heads the S. L. P. ticket. It is pertinent to ask: WHAT ARE WE TO THINK OF A LEADER EVERY ONE OF WHOSE PROMINENT FOLLOWERS DEVELOPS INTO A "FAKIR" AND HAS TO BE DRIVEN OUT?

In the face of all this, the "Sun" gives the greater part of a column to recording the "growth" of the S. L. P.—illustrated by a series of election returns with the most important figures omitted—and to advertising its ticket. According to the "Sun," the S. L. P. is the "American" Socialist movement, while the Social Democratic Party is "foreign."

The purpose of this is plain. The Social Democratic Party stands plainly for the trade unions, which the "Sun" hates; the S. L. P. says the unions must be "smashed." The Social Democratic Party is making an aggressive, constructive, and uncompromising educational campaign, showing the working class the political lessons of the Beef Trust and the Coal Strike; the S. L. P. devotes itself to the work of disruption and abuse. Nothing could suit the purposes of the "Sun" and its backers better than to see the new Socialist votes in the state cast for the S. L. P.

The article in the "Sun" is sure to be copied or quoted by many newspapers in the smaller cities and towns and thus its malicious misinformation will be disseminated and, it is hoped, many votes intended for Hanford and the Social Democratic Party will be cast for the union-wrecker DeLeon.

It is the business of our comrades to counteract this sinister design—not only by carrying on a vigorous campaign for Socialism, with speakers and literature, but by taking particular care to see that every new voter knows that the Social Democratic Party is the party for which he wishes to vote, that Benjamin Hanford heads its ticket, and that the Arm and Torch is its emblem.

We regret to obtrude this echo of old controversies upon readers in localities no longer plagued with DeLeonism. But it is unavoidable. "We have scotched the snake, not killed it." eW shall have killed it when—as will surely happen two months from now if our comrades do their full duty—the S. L. P. loses its place on the official ballot. That done, the power of DeLeonism will be dead and the real Socialists who still support it in various states will join in the real fight for Socialism.

The authorities of New York did not see their way to stop the running of the street cars on Labor Day where the workers paraded; that is only done when the capitalists are out on show. But the great war game in which the navy and army of the capitalists are engaged around Newport, R. I., and which the workers are paying for, could be suspended for hours while Her Grace of Marlborough, formerly Vanderbilt, went on board the flagship of Admiral Higginson to a tea reception.

And right here the question may be asked, How is it that the naval manœuvres each year are timed to take place at Newport just at the season when the givers of monkey dinner and equally intellectual entertainments are disporting themselves in all the riot and extravagance of unearned wealth? The answer is easy. The army and navy are the property of the millionaires, to contribute to their entertainment as well as to serve for the defense of them and their property.

——There is no "x" in the knocks the trusts fear.—Lancaster Labor Leader.

THE FITTEST THOUGHTS TO SURVIVE.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Behold the potentiality of thoughts to linger, and prepare yourself for a long period of useful service burying the dead. See the dry skeleton thoughts that still resist our progress that are standing to-day, obstructionists amid the wrecks of historic states of which they were once the logic!

Because, in the childhood of society it fell out that nearly all men must work, in order that a few might think, or have the leisure to do so, it followed that truth has come to be a mere leisurely meditation, like unto a man walking around the garden with his hands under the tails of his coat, marvelling at the moon.

The greatest benefaction to be given to mankind by Socialism will be its reunion of thought and labor. The Socialist, for the first time in the world's history, harnesses the world's thinking to the world's use. And, although he does not say to the philosopher and the priest, "Go to work," he says, "Let your thoughts be turned in natural order to the work of the world."

Let the world's best thoughts meditate on property; for the property question is the true thermometer of intellectual courage, of moral perception and social progress. It is on the field of property, and upon that field alone, that we can to-day discover our strength. It is the appointed question for the trial of men's souls. Around this question first clustered the world's necessities and hence around it grew the human intellect, called conscience, which is now crystallizing into the morality of collective living. When property is no more a danger to the masses of humanity, mind may return to its garden-walking without guilt.

With the property agony gone out of life what may we not expect from the intellect of the future!

Democracy, blindly undertaken and insincerely planted in France and America, shall then become a fact, giving work back to thought and thought back to work. The intellect, imperially human, shall then enable men to rise out of the ashes of dead selves. It shall beam broadly and freely as the sunshine, and with a like lustre, upon the sea of joyful upturned faces—redeemed humanity.

Through the Socialist movement of to-day, the proletarian's spurning of capitalism, is the way out from the money mastership of the mind, the dry rot of ages, to the mastership of money by the mind.

In the economic mission of the lowest man to be the man that leads us out, we have ingermed the principle of the democratic mental restoration of mine to man for all men—the intellect of the new time.

But the vitally radical principle of the new departure thus ingermed is this: That the source from whence the revolt comes shall also be the source of its philosophy. Not only is the thought to be collectivist, as outlined by the conditions which cradled it into a revolt and nursed it into an evolution, but the dutiful business life of the common people shall supply the characteristics of the new intellect. The dead backward proclivities of the present lettered classes, sordid, mistaken, or involuntary (it matters not which) have made them unfit to lead the new thought. By a sort of evolutionary providence they have thus cast themselves out of the advancing humanity, and thereby have left room for a more thoroughly clean and plenary revolution.

We start with a firmly grounded democratic faith in the all sufficiency of democracy. We start, recognizing no stability but the stability of the last wrong, the hard spot from which we spring like Antæus, into the next vital experience. We start, having no program of heaven before us, but a solid hell behind us. This circuit of wrong or the memory of it, at our heels shall be the hand on the helm for the new society; not running a race with one another, not pressing forward for any prize, but working our way out from that which we call and have alone known for ages as public stability by property, into the next untried intellectual stability, a vast, profound and sublime faith in the stability of that state which is the product of wrong spurned, a fait h in the mental habits of the race, rather than in the documents that bear official seals upon them, but especially in the habits acquired by the race in spurning its wrongs, the habit of a social conscience, the habit of organizing, the habit of voting, doing, paying together—social habitarianism.

Let us think of a few of the present mind-habits that may be turned over by this common thought.

There have surely been some calamitous barriers between such an intellect as was reflected on the brain of Aristotle and the minds which produce the little mutual admiration biographies of our literary lions. The shrivelling down from a cosmic interest and vision, from the universal genius of that far back thinker (older than our era) to our atomic excellence, marks exactly the way the future will not go and the sort of admiration the enthusiasms of the future will not culminate in. Let us see.

Shall we have little rat biographies in those days, and autobiographies redential? Those charming compositions wherein the reader fondly fancies he can see entire pages just like his own sweet feelings, his own dear self in print? Shall scholars spend years and years writing the life of a public character, or rather that part of it which was not public? Shall twenty volumes be devoted to the narrative of one little episode of modern history, which shall be almost forgotten before the last volume appears? Shall the same personages' lives be written over and over again; and shall the same episode be the subject of years of labor by a hundred different and sometimes differing authors, at different times? Shall this tremendous claim upon the brevity, as well as the unity, of the human life and mind be a crime likely to recur in an age of collectivist civilization? Shall the seedtime of young life be ploughed, harrowed, and harrassed, only to put Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other foreign, if not dead, roots into it? Will the exercises of the schools be the same exercises, or an effort to be like them, which the dead childhood of Herculaneum and Pompeii, tripped over? Is it likely that in a live, fully contactual, present-day-sensitive society the population would be found spending the hours devoted by its laws to best intents, reciting creeds that are ancient, dead and meaningless; or approaching their greatest good in a set of words, the same words every day, every year, and for many centuries; and these words in a language no longer understood by those who are addressing their concept of the greatest good? Is it likely that art will devote itself to the picturing forth of creatures that never could exist; of men and women with huge wings on them or with rings standing out on nothing around their heads or men driving horses and chariots through the air or walking upon water and all that? Shall the music of that time be turned to utterly out-of-the-way times long past; to things that never were, to subjects incomprehensible and to sensations which are to be experienced never until after death?

The common thought will be too rich in resources of its own to need this far-off hunting. That age will lack all motive for making such false arrests of the human mind. There will be no need to hire mental officers to keep the people still ever turning their eyes away. No one will be interested in any mind remoting itself from the present to some desert island subject. For we shall want every energy of every mind for the whole life of the people now; and we shall not hire nor organize any body of teachers or writers to lose the minds of the common people in any wilderness. There shall be no pied pipers, editors or authors, then to beguile one childhood away into any cavern of darkness. The law of that time will be, "There is need for everything that is."

But now, what would remain of the contents of your mind, John Doe, if Shakspere had not lived? Or of yours, Richard Roe, if Longfellow had not written? Look over your mind and see what a chapter of accidents it is. Now, your mind should not be a little reflex of one Shakspere's, John Doe.

What, then, shall we do for sources of intellect when the personal accident is to be avoided? We will seek direct our wisdom from organized sources. The state shall consider the brevity and value of its every thinker, and it will have as great a care then for its mental as now it has for its political economy. We shall understand, through practical organization, the thoughts that are fittest to survive.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

(and OTHERS)

New York Times.

Our neighbor, the "Sun," has ingeniously grouped together a series of extracts from speeches made by Mr. Bryan two years ago in regard to the trusts and from recent speeches by President Roosevelt upon the same subject. It invites his readers "to perfrom the easy intellectual feat" of separating the thoughts of Bryan from the thoughts of Roosevelt. The feat is not at all easy. Save in respect to one or two of the utterances quoted, and without the aid of memory, which easily identifies expressions used during the past week by the President, it would be impossible for the ordinary newspaper reader or even for the student of public affairs to say with certainty which is Roosevelt's and which is Bryan's. The arguments used and the policies advocated are in the main identical.

Philadelphia North American.

Carroll D. Wright is United States Commissioner of Labor. He draws a good salary from the public treasury for performing some mysterious function supposed to be beneficial to people who work for a living—probably thinking about their affairs. Incidentally he writes as an expert about labor for the newspapers. Mr. Wright is especially expert in making it appear that the trusts are beneficent institutions; that the workingman has no good ground for complaint; that the poor are growing rich at a tremendous pace and that everything is lovely in this best of all possible worlds. * * *

Of some things Mr. Wright is certain enough to be positive in assertion, among them that "machinery has not helped to create new and tremendous inequalities of society or turned thousands into tramps and vagabonds, or hardened the natural selfishness of men in any way, as is so often asserted." The Commissioner, whose "years of investigation into the social, moral and industrial condition of the people" have made him a joyous optimist, is convinced that poverty is usually an optical illusion, caused by the glitter of wealth, just as red and blue spots are seemingly produced by gazing too long at the sun. It is wealth, he says, that makes the community seem poor. If he is correct, people who think they are poor can cure themselves of the hallucination by withdrawing their attention from the Rockefeller and Morgan millions and watching their own wealth increase in the statistics of the United States Bureau of Sociology, Morals and Labor. This may be termed the mind cure for poverty, and Labor Commissioner Wright may become famous as the Mother Eddy of the economic world.

TOLSTOI ON SCABBING.

Whether a workman who has lowered the price of his comrade's labor, or has accepted the service of the wealthy, or has entered the army, will better his position, is as doubtful as the success of the gambler. There may be a thousand events owing to which his position will remain the same or become even worse than before. This fact, however, is certain, that his consent to work cheaper or to serve the capitalists and the government will aggravate, to some extent at all events, the position of the workers, and his own together with theirs—as certain as the fact that the gambler loses control over the sum he stakes.—Tolstoi.

THE BREAKER BOY.

By Caroline H. Pemberton.

Where earth is bare and roads are tracked
With coal-dust, and the hills are cracked
With many a seam as tho' hard racked
The earth had been in agony—
High painted on the silvery sky
A black thing stands—it looks to me
Like some great gallows shaped awry!
O pale faced boy—canst tell me why
That awful shape so mockingly
Invites me with its evil eye?

—"It is the breaker that you see:
Its evil eye doth beckon me
To come and sift the bits of coal
That swiftly down the incline roll.
A common breaker boy am I!
O Lady, shall I tell you why
That breaker looks so threateningly?
No longer work I—with the men
I've gone upon a strike again!
And now we say
We'd rather stay
And starve to death in misery—
That work again
In yonder pen
As slaves of serdid tyranny!"

O Breaker Boy! O Breaker Boy!
What shocking language you employ!
Your cheek is pale—your eye is wild—
Come hither—let me see you, child!
The lines of hunger in your face
Bring sharply into view your race—
Of alien blood you stand accused!
Pray, tell me why such toil is used
To bring our coal mines to disgrace!

—"The masters brought my father here
When native labor was too dear
To swell their heavy dividends.
It was to further their own ends
They brought him—thinking he would work
For smaller wage and never shirk
The largest hours that could be laid
On starving men who ne'er were paid
Enough to keep their families
From want and shameful miseries!

"My alien blood has not denied
My privilege to work beside
The rushing coal—I separate
That coal from all the worthless slate
My little fingers better do
Than bigger ones—they're cheaper too!
The black soot serves me well to hide
The blood of ancestors denied
Across the sea
Their liberty!
Deep in my heart I am as mild
As any other little child;
But in my eyes
That tell no lies
You see the love that makes them wild——
The love of liberty!"

O Breaker Boy!—O Breaker Boy!
This shocking language you employ—
This talk of liberty—you've learned
In union session! It has turned
Your foolish brain with fancies wild—
Go back to work like a good child!
Obey your masters cheerfully,
And then no longer tearfully
You'll stand and starve—and long to be
Something I'd never care to see!

—"In union session, I have learned
The moral lesson that has turned
My foolish brain! Ay, it will teach
All workers that within their reach
Lies brotherhood! Long may it preach
That love of comrade each for each—
And all for all—holds greater power
Than banker's gold or prince's dower!
Now, all we make
Our masters take—
But in the future we shall stake
Our brotherhood against the few
Who long have robbed us! And our due
Is mountain high! Not all the coal
In yonder hills
Against our ills
Can measured be!
My father says that our pay-roll
Should absolutely be the whole
Fair product of our industry!"

O Breaker Boy! O Breaker Boy!
This shocking language you employ
Is plain result of public school
And too much liberty! We rule
Too lightly o'er this ign'rant crowd!
Like blasphemy
It seems to me
That this pale child should be allowed
To picture rich men as deprived
Of that from which their wealth is derived!
O woe is me!
That I should——
This m——ery
Of liberty!
But on those hills I see the tents
Of soldiers! And the sight contents
My soul! Now, Breaker Boy, see there
The might that guards our gold!
Beware
Those rifles pointed straight at men
Who say they'll never work again
Until their wage is raised by ten
Per cent!—and then—
They'll work just when—
And how—it pleases them as men!

—"I see the tents—and far beyond
I see the graves of men too fond
Of liberty! And every grave
Is monument
To discontent
With misery!
Our cry goes to the dead so low
My father says the wings of doves
Bear further than the human voice
The message that the world holds dear!
At Lattimer,
Far oftener
These graves remind us we are men
Than bid us go be slaves again!
Back to the world
My father hurled
This message in the list'ning ear
Of our new century!
Now I—
A breaker boy—have told you why
You breaker looks so threat'ningly
On every little boy like me."

IT IS AN EYE-OPENER.

"Railroading in the United States" is not a dry book of statistics, as may be inferred from the subheads of the chapters:

"The James Boys; Also, As to Law and Order."

"A Heart-to-Heart Talk between Two Captains of Industry."

"The Dull Brakeman and His Bright Lantern."

It is JUST THE THING—an eye-opener. Five cents a copy; 5 copies, 20 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; postpaid.

PARTY NOTES.

National Secretary Greenbaum reports that up to August 30 there had been received, in response to his appeal for contributions to the strike fund of the United Mine Workers, a total of $1,534.79, of which sum $1,496.30 had been remitted in several instalments to National Secretary Wilson. Last week's list, amounting to $615.94, included donations from fifty locals of the Socialist Party.—In response to an appeal from the United Gold Beaters' Union the National Committee has donated $25 towards the support of the members who are on strike.

State Secretary Critchlow of Ohio writes: "Work in this state is progressing as never before. Max S. Hayes is speaking as much as his time will allow. Nic Geiger and Howard H. Caldwell are on the road. Wilshire is added for a tour next month. Dr. Miller is speaking throughout the Eighteenth Congressional District. Cincinnati has several local speakers constantly on the go. Dr. Pyle is doing great work in Toledo. Three new locals have been formed this month and more are promised soon. Organizers are making a demand for more free literature and supplies than our funds will allow us to furnish. Literature and campaign material is in demand everywhere and we are nearly rushed to death with the office work. The field workers think that we need no rest. The outlook in general is most promising. The campaign for official standing gives promise of being successful. Comrades are working hard on state petitions. Look out for Ohio this fall."

Comrade Tepper of Lawrence, Mass., who called at this office last week, says that The Worker is gaining greatly in popularity in that city. Until recently the local took twenty copies weekly; then the demand became so great that the order was raised to fifty a week; and now this number is hardly sufficient, and the order will soon be raised again. He says further that, if things continue in their present course, it will not be long till Lawrence sends a man to join Carey and MacCartney in the Legislature. Why not this fall? The election of another Socialist member would put the millowners of Lawrence in a humor to grant a shorter workday and better wages.

"In renewing his subscription, Comrade Turner of Danbury, Conn., writes: "Thanks to The Worker, Socialism is growing in Danbury. I would not like to be without The Worker every week. Comrade Caldwell spoke to a large and attentive audience here the other night with good results, for his arguments had their effect on some with whom I have talked since."

Comrade Hascher writes from Bridgeport, Conn.: "As we have plenty of work on hand before election, I would suggest that all members of the Kranken Kasse join the party. Have the majority of them forgotten the pledge they made on joining that organization that they would do their best for the cause of Socialism? I think it is about time to fulfil that pledge." While very many members of the Kranken Kasse are good party members, there are also many to whom Comrade Hascher's words apply.

A Dayton comrade writes: "The work in this city is progressing well, despite all rumors to the contrary. A meeting was held at the corner of Fifth and Main streets Saturday evening, with Nic Geiger as speaker. We have sent in five hundred subscriptions to The Worker and will expect some results from this propaganda. Howard H. Caldwell, the well-known Socialist agitator, spoke in Dayton on Labor Day at the fair grounds. Following this he remains here for five days, speaking in various sections of the city. Saturday night, Sept. 6, he will speak uptown again. Other nights he will hold ward meetings. It is probable that he will speak at noon on the main streets uptown. The comrades are getting together again in good shape. County agitation meetings are being arranged. Three local comrades spoke at Vandalia last Saturday. Next Saturday at Xenia. This will be kept up till several meetings are in progress each week. We will surely give our share towards getting official standing in the state this fall."

Comrade Mills has secured a splendid location for his training school work and for a permanent headquarters for his correspondence teaching. It is on a high bluff overlooking both the Kansas and Missouri River valleys. Kansas City is in plain view and only a thirty-five minutes' ride to Union Depot on the Argentine street railway, with cars every five minutes. The public library and the active industrial life of a great city will be among the advantages of the place. While the buildings are large, light, modern, and beautifully located. After Oct. 1 he will keep open house for all Socialists who come that way. Remember, whenever a hundred miles from Kansas City don't stop, but go on and visit the school—only half the usual hotel rates and a hundred times the satisfaction. The largest available hall in Kansas City will be used for Sunday meetings after the plan of the Metropolitan Temple meetings which Comrade Mills held in San Francisco. The Kansas City comrades contributed five hundred dollars toward the equipment of the new headquarters.

"Uncompromising Socialism is on the march, bright-eyed and full of hope, down in the Florida everglades," writes Comrade Resler of West Palm Beach. "If we had a good public speaker in Dade County we could undoubtedly send a man to the Legislature in two years." Comrade Resler loses no opportunity to get subscribers for The Worker and circulate our Socialist literature.

The Massachusetts state convention of the Socialist Party will be held in Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, on Monday, September 8, beginning at 10:30 a. m. Conventions in the various districts to nominate candidates for Congress, Council, and Legislature, as well as county conventions, will be held during the two weeks following.

Financial Secretary Goldstein of the Massachusetts State Committee, Socialist Party, reports receipts for August as follows: Balance, August 1, $61.37; Dues—New Bedford, $5; Reading, $2; Boston, $16.50; Ridgewater, $2.10; Salem, $3; Quincy, $3; Walpole, $5; Fitchburg, $2.50; Natick, $2.50; Brockton, $5; Adams, $10; Milford, $2; Whitman, $2; Beverly, $5; Somerville, $1; Hyde Park, $1.70; total for dues, $68.30; buttons, cards, constitutions, etc., $1.25; Subscription lists and donations—Dr. Geo. W. Galvin, $250; David Goldstein, List 148, $3.55; Edw. McDonald, 30 cents; Chas. V. Lawler, 25 cents; total, $388.02. Expenses include: Dues, $44.47 ;National Committee, buttons and supplies, $1.50; Postage and telegrams, $19.22; Political State Committee, postage, $9; Mimeographing, stationery, folding and mailing, $9.93; Printing, $36.75; Socialist Literature Company, thirty thousand "Beef Trust" leaflets, $38.14; Wm. Mailly, organizing and other expenses, $17; car fares, $2.50; total, $178.51. The balance on hand is $209.51. On August 1 the Committee had on hand 202 due-stamps; 880 were bought during the month and 683 sold, leaving 399 on hand on September 1.

A state charter has been granted to the Socialist Party of Florida.

Local charters of the Socialist Party were granted last week to Coalgate, I. T., and Sheridan, Wyo.

John C. Chase addressed meetings last week at Great Falls, Missoula, St. Regis, and Quartz, Mont.

Local Chicago's picnic last month was the greatest ever held. So should be that of Local New York on Sunday, September 7.

Comrades Franklin and Marion Wentworth are speaking in the Colorado campaign, with large and enthusiastic meetings. They have so far spoken at Buena Vista, Carbondale, Aspen, Grand Junction, Delta, Montrose, Silverton (on Labor Day and the day following), Ouray, Telluride, Smuggler Mine, and Lake City. Their future dates are: September 7, Gunnison; 8, Salida; 9, Pueblo.

On August 25 Comrade Debs spoke at Deadwood, S. D., and judging from a copy of a local daily which has reached our desk, he must have made a deep impression. The day before, he was the orator at a monster picnic arranged by the Socialists of Denver.

The Oklahoma Socialists keep things moving. Several county tickets have been put up.

Carl D. Thompson spent twelve days days in the latter part of August in Kansas City, speaking every evening and Sunday morning in a large tent at Fourteenth street and Baltimore avenue. Although the weather was very bad, the meetings were very successful, with large and friendly audiences, and a number of recruits were gained for the Socialist Party. The Agitation Committee is looking for other speakers to continue Comrade Thompson's work.

Comrade Holtt of Exeter, N. H., finds The Worker a good means of propaganda. In his last letter he notes having just sent National Secretary Greenbaum $24.50 as the contribution of Exeter Socialists to help the striking miners.

Comrade Kelly of Cokeville, Pa., in sending in a list of seven new subscribers for The Worker, encloses an extra quarter "to pay for a bundle to some place in the strike field." The papers were promptly sent to Comrade Swift, who will see to distributing as much Socialist literature as he can get.

The excursion of Local Hudson County, N. J., to Empire Grove, near Peekskill, N. Y., was a howling success. Last year one barge was crowded, and to be prepared for overcrowding, two barges were secured this year; but these proved insufficient to carry the crowd fully five thousand, with any degree of comfort. The bar and lunch counter were completely sold out three hours before the termination, although an immense stock had been provided for. The net proceeds will amount to about $450, fully $100 less than might have been obtained if more refreshments had been available. The Riker Post Drum Corps vied with the Hudson County Drum and Fife Corps to amuse the vast assemblage, together with an excellent band of music which rendered excellent music for the dancing youth, of which there was a vast contingent. Next year this success must be doubled and no doubt will be. The comrades are jubilant and a vigorous campaign can now be carried on.

The last lessons of the International School of Social Economy have been given out and at the next meeting of the class, on September 11, the questions for examination will be submitted. On September 25 will be the last meeting of the class; six test questions will be asked, such as are likely to be asked of Socialists by strangers. A full attendance is desired, at this meeting. The class still meets at the headquarters of the Socialist Educational League, which are now located at 953 Second avenue.

A short tour in Massachusetts during September for William Thurston Brown of Rochester, Socialist (or Social Democratic) candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, has been arranged as follows: Sept. 11, Springfield; 12, Worcester; 14, Fitchburg; 15, Amesbury; 16, Rockland; 18, Haverhill; 21, Lynn; 22, Brockton. The dates between September 18 and 21 will probably be filled in New Hampshire.

Folder Lodge No. 467, International Association of Machinists, of Pearl River, N. Y., has adopted a resolution endorsing Socialist principles.

William Mailly of Massachusetts was speaker at the Labor Day picnic of the Brockton Central Labor Union. He was engaged especially to present the true situation in the anthracite region and to make a plea for support for the striking miners.

The Socialists of Somerville, Mass., have nominated for the Legislature Comrades Charles W. Sounders, Squire E. Putney, John L. Mulholland, and David L. Flannery.

Representative Carey has visited Skowhegan, Me., and his speeches, backed by the unceasing activity of the Skowhegan Socialists, have caused such an awakening there that the politicians are scared. They have sent for Republican District Attorney Peters and Clerk of Court Sargent of Haverhill to come quickly and explain how awfully Socialism worked there—although, in fact, the Socialists have never had full control in Haverhill. The Massachusetts papers stat that Socialism has "broken out" in Skowhegan.

H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak in Noble's Opera House, Tiffin, O., on Saturday, Sept. 6, and a good audience is assured by the method used by the comrades to advertise the meeting. On Friday, Comrade Wilshire speaks at Fostoria and on Sunday at Bucyrus.

A handsome Labor Day souvenir program, from the Trades and Labor Assembly of Massillon, O., has reached our desk. Among the portraits we note those of John T. Jenkins, Corresponding Secretary of the Assembly, and John Evans, Treasurer, both of whom are active members of the Socialist Party. Comrade Jenkins is our candidate in the Eighteenth Congressional District, and a page is given to his brief and clear declaration on the stand to be taken by Labor in regard to the trusts.

Wyoming will hold a state convention of the Socialist Party at the city of Laramie, and place in nomination a full state ticket on September 8.

Comrade Jos. P. Keating will read a paper on "Socialism and Trade Unions" at the meeting of Branch 1, Local Toledo, O., Tuesday, Sep t.9, at Harmonia Hall. All members and other readers of The Worker are requested to be present. Comrades having money collected for miners' relief are requested to bring it that evening. A notary public will be present and all having nomination petitions are requested to be present and swear to them, so that petitions can be sent to the State Secretary.—Comrade Caldwell addressed four street meetings in Toledo during the past week and the comrades are wel satisfied with his work. Comrade Geiger is to spend five days in the city in the near future. Comrade Strickland promises to return from Colorado in time to spend two weeks in Ohio before election and will be in Toledo two days previous to election.

New York State.

Organizer Moses of Local Rochester never writes to this office without enclosing subscribers for The Worker—and he writes often, too.—In his last communication he notes the formation of a branch in the Fifth Ward, with John Frank as Organizer, J. Drexler as Recording Secretary, Wm. Frank as Financial Secretary, and Wm. Boehm as Treasurer. The Branch meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Petz Hall in Lowell street. All wage-workers in the ward are invited to attend on Tuesday evening, September 9, when Comrade Bach, our candidate for Congress, will be one of the speakers.—From now till Election Day, the Central Committee will meet every Sunday at 9:30 in the Social Democratic Reading Room, 95 Main street, room 9.

Comrade Nugent, of Troy, is a worker and a promising young speaker.

Local Albany promises to get out a good vote this year.

We will have a new local in Rensselaer in the near future.

Comrade Joe Doll and the rest keep things on the move in Catskill.

Schenectady comrades are very active and are sure to see a big increase in the vote this year.

Local Yonkers at its last meeting decided to subscribe for a copy of The Worker for three months for every trade-union man in the city. The newly elected Campaign Committee—Comrades Lehner, Wilson, and Bauerberg—are going to attend to it. The first installment of one hundred copies is ordered this week. Five thousand copies of Hanford's leaflet were ordered. The committee is in for a hot campaign. The little city will be loaded w4ith literature and open-air meetings. Good results are expected.

The Social Democrats of Fulton County, N. Y.—Locals Johnstown and Gloversville—have held their convention and nominated F. B. Stone of Gloversville for Assemblyman and E. S. Timmerman for State Senator. The county candidates are: For Treasurer, Geo. W. Knowles; School Commissioner, W. R. Howe; Coroners, Henry Lux and Leo Grinnell.

New York City.

Comrades in the 21st A. D. are hard at work, and from present indications the almost invisible vote of last year will this fall be increased by such numbers as will make this one of the banner Socialist districts of the city. All the comrades have their shoulders to the wheel and are doing good and effective work. Preparations for the grand concert and entertainment at Colonial Hall, on Saturday evening, October 4, are nearly completed, and the affair promises to be a huge success. Comrades from other districts are invited to attend and aid in the success of the affair. The Sunday evening lectures in Colonial Hall were resumed on Sunday evening last. The lecturer scheduled was unable to be present and Comrade McNabb of Washington gave an interesting half-hour's talk, followed by Comrade Sackett. The audience was a good-sized one, and the committee in charge were keenly disappointed that the first of the series resulted in the non-appearance of the lecturer. Next Sunday Algernon Lee is scheduled to talk on "Capitalist Production." Admission is free and the public is invited. On Saturday, October 18, a grand rally and mass meeting, with brass bands and fireworks will be held at Colonial Hall, with Comrades Hanford, Abbott, and other candidates and Organizer Wood as the speakers. Readers of The Worker, enrolled voters, and others resident in the district have received by mail invitations to join the party, and it is hoped that this move will be productive of results. Readers of The Worker especially, it is hoped, will respond to the invitation, and are requested to address James G. Kanely, Financial and Corresponding Secretary, 279 W. One Hundred and Thirteenth street. Two new members were enrolled at the last meeting.

Branches 1 and 2 of the 24th A. D. met in joint session on Mondya, with Comrade Volkmar in the chair and Comrade Goldbarth as Secretary. After the reading of a communication from Organizer Wood on the duties of district organizers, Comrade N. S. Reichenthal was nominated and elected to that office. His request that he be excused from his other duties as secretary and delegate to the General Committee was referred to Branch 2. It was voted to present the names of Comrades Wallace and Maier to the next joint meeting for consideration as candidates for Assembly. The election of a literature committee will also be held at the next joint meeting, Tuesday, September 9.

The comrades of the 18th A. D., Brooklyn, and of the Brooklyn Socialist Club mourn the loss of Miss Katie Hayes, an active member of both organizations, who died last Sunday, and to the members of her family they extend their earnest sympathy. The funeral occurred on Wednesday.

Comrade Fieldman's meetings are more successful than ever. He is holding six open-air meetings a week, selling on an average $3 worth of literature and bringing in on an average thirty applications for membership at every meeting. Eighth avenue is a regular harvest-field for Socialism. Last Saturday, on Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue, seventy persons applied for membership, out of whom three are women and one a negro author and lecturer. Comrade Gordon, while passing on a street car, noticed the large audience listening to Fieldman. He got off the car and bought a dollar's worth of literature. The speaker, on being informed of his presence, introduced Gordon, with, with literature in hand, delivered a talk which took the audience by storm.

Organizer Wood of Local New York acknowledges the receipt of $1.60 from A. Meyer to be forwarded for the miners' fund.

Sulzer's Westchester Park is the place for every Social Democrat in New York City on Sunday. Come and bring your friends. Have a good time and swell the campaign fund.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now on and it depends upon your energy and the sacrifices made by you whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades, send in your contributions at once, as the State Committee needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strongest ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested in literature will do much more good than later on when the old parties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism. If you cannot give all you would like to give at one time, send in part now and the balance when you can. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker from week to week.

Previously acknowledged	$148.29
H. J. Munson	.50
Wenzel Weyrawsky, Newburg	5.00
Jos. J. Doll, Catskill	5.00
Comrade Nugent, Troy	5.00
Schenectady, H. M. Merrill	6.00
"Volkszeitung"—R. S. Price, Houston, Tex., $1; W. H. Musk, $1; Jul. Koelb, $1; 20th A. D., Brooklyn, $2	5.00
George L. Hoag	5.00
Chris. Regarther	1.00
List 394, Highland Falls—F. M. Dennis, $1; John Steige, $1; Chr. Christofersen, $1; G. J. Lindboe, $1; Thos. Murray, 50 cents	4.50
List 281, N. S. Reichenthal—Reichenthal, $1; Halpern, $1	2.00
List 331, Batavia—Geo. B. Orendorff	.25
Linoleumville—T. Munneke, O. Lorenz, L. Denker, V. Znehmer, 25 cents each	1.00
List 44—E. Santangel, R. Perella, D. Vilo Peturo, E. Russi, G. Cerio, Melle, 25 cents each; Perenella, W. F. Entonecle, Ella Perella, 50 cents each; G. Mella, G. Ditelnzo-Dannato, 10 cents each; Babbato, 5 cents	4.05
Total	$192.59
Correction: Deduct $20 credited to Slobodin, duplicated; $1 credited to K. Edelman should have been $2	19.00
Total	$178.59

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

The National Secretary's financial report for July shows receipts as follows: July 1, balance on hand, $29.98; Dues—Alabama, $4.10; Arizona, $5.60; Arkansas, $2.10; California, $45.95; Colorado, $40.20; Connecticut, $10; Florida, $6.25; Idaho, $5; Illinois, $30; Indiana, $31.25; Maine, $7.50; Maryland, $1.50; Massachusetts, $65; Michigan, $10; Minnesota, $10; Missouri, $33.71; Montana, $6.05; Nebraska, $7.15; New Hampshire, $5.10; New Jersey, $25; New Mexico, $5.90; Ohio, $40; Oregon, $7.95; Pennsylvania, $30; South Dakota, $11.85; Tennessee, $1.90; Vermont, $1.10; Virginia, $3; West Virginia, $2.20; Wisconsin, $50.55; Wyoming, 5.75; Supplies, $110.71; Propaganda, $28; Donations, $15.69; Coal Strike Fund, $190.60; Miscellaneous, $1.44; total, $888.08.

The expense account includes: Salaries—National Secretary Greenbaum, $83.33; Jas. S. Roche (four weeks), $48; office help, $76; Propaganda—Pennsylvania, $72.75; West, $50; Strike relief, $95.85; Rent, $32; Labor Lecture Bureau—printing, $43.50; postage, $9.81; Printing party supplies, stationery and buttons, $95.60; Postage, express, freight, exchange, telegrams, $55.10; Incidental expenses, $37.97; Refunded, 80 cents; Balance on hand, August 1, $187.37.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

National Secretary Greenbaum announces the result of the general vote for Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, as follows:

California—Herron, 74; Hillquit, 19; Mills, 145; Morgan, 6; Simons, 45; Untermann, 50.

Connecticut—Bandlow, 16; Herron, 69; Hillquit, 21; Hoehn, 2; Mills, 6; Morgan, 1; Simons, 1; Untermann, 4.

Colorado—Bandlow, 1; Herron, 84; Hillquit, 6; Hoehn, 10; Mills, 50; Morgan, 1; Simons, 44.

Idaho—Herron, 1; Mills, 15.

Illinois—Bandlow, 12; Herron, 149; Hillquit, 13; Hoehn, 26; Mills, 88; Morgan, 26; Simons, 92; Untermann, 72.

Iowa—Bandlow, 4; Herron, 8; Mills, 36; Morgan, 3; Simons, 10.

Indiana—Bandlow, 9; Herron, 78; Hoehn, 8; Mills, 110; Morgan, 7; Simons, 8; Untermann, 6.

Kentucky—Bandlow, 2; Herron, 11; Hillquit, 1; Hoehn, 3; Mills, 13; Simons, 11; Untermann, 4.

Minnesota—Bandlow, 1; Herron, 20; Hillquit, 2; Hoehn, 3; Mills, 20; Morgan, 4; Simons, 8; Untermann, 3.

Missouri—Herron, 50; Hoehn, 46; Mills, 35; Morgan, 2; Simons, 12.

Michigan—Bandlow, 2; Herron, 19; Hillquit, 3; Hoehn, 1; Mills, 21; Morgan, 2; Simons, 31.

Maine—Herron, 32; Mills, 39; Simons, 1.

Massachusetts—Bandlow, 13; Herron, 96; Hillquit, 31; Hoehn, 38; Mills, 76; Morgan, 11; Simons, 21; Untermann, 8.

Montana—Bandlow, 1; Herron, 18; Mills, 16; Simons, 5; Untermann, 2.

Nebraska—Herron, 13; Hoehn, 4; Mills, 25; Simons, 13; Untermann, 1.

New Mexico—Mills, 35.

New Hampshire—Herron, 24; Hillquit, 7; Mills, 30; Simons, 8.

New Jersey—Bandlow, 31; Herron, 40; Hillquit, 46; Hoehn, 16; Mills, 10; Morgan, 6; Simons, 7; Untermann, 42.

New York—Bandlow, 15; Herron, 115; Hillquit, 106; Hoehn, 43; Mills, 30; Morgan, 45; Simons, 73; Untermann, 10.

North Dakota—Herron, 15; Mills, 29; Simons, 8.

Oklahoma—Herron, 20; Hoehn, 2; Mills, 54; Simons, 5.

Ohio—Bandlow, 57; Herron, 54; Hillquit, 2; Hoehn, 5; Mills, 55; Morgan, 3; Simons, 12; Untermann, 37.

Pennsylvania—Bandlow, 32; Herron, 89; Hillquit, 8; Hoehn, 17; Mills, 65; Morgan, 28; Simons, 73; Untermann, 37.

Utah—Herron, 27; Mills, 18; Simons, 3; Untermann, 5.

Wisconsin—Bandlow, 11; Herron, 43; Hoehn, 9; Mills, 14; Morgan, 56; Simons, 4.

Total—Bandlow, 207; Herron, 1,154; Hillquit, 265; Hoehn, 233; Mills, 1,035; Morgan, 201; Simons, 495; Untermann, 284.

In accordance with the result of this referendum, Comrade George D. Herron has been elected as Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, having received the next highest number of votes, has also been elected as a delegate, provided that the International Bureau decides that the Socialist Party is entitled to two delegates.

DELEGATE TO CANADA.

The National Secretary announces the result of the vote for fraternal delegate from the Social Democratic Party of the United States to the convention of the Canadian Socialists, the vote being as follows:

For H. Gaylord Wilshire, 854; James F. Carey, 570; John Spargo, 374; Max Hayes, 265; A. M. Simons, 142; Thos. J. Hagerty, 139; G. R. Hammond, 74; H. F. Strambach, 69; Moses Smith, 67; Frederick Krafft, 40; Josephine R. Cole, 18; total vote cast, 2,621.

Comrade Wilshire is thus elected; but he fears that he cannot serve; in that event credentials will be issued to Jas. F. Carey, second choice, or John Spargo, third choice, of the party.

—The next panic that will be brought on by overproduction in the hands of the few will stagger the world.—Miners' Magazine.

—The Abolition party was in the field more than twenty years before it got 30,000 votes; but it did its work and the slave power fell. The Socialist Party has been in the field fourteen years and has reached the hundred thousand. Things move faster now. The power of the Capital Kings has but a short lease of life.

Candy maker who had privilege in Grand Central Palace at Worker Fair last year is now ready to make bids for privileges anywhere. Address Candy Manufacturer, care Worker.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO., SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902. Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

R·I·P·A·N·S
I SUFFERED FROM INDIGESTION AND THOUGHT I WOULD RATHER DIE THAN LIVE. I WAS NOT ABLE TO WORK FOR FOURTEEN MONTHS. A FRIEND RECOMMENDED RIPANS TABULES TO ME AND I GOT A BOX. I IMMEDIATELY BEGAN TO IMPROVE. I ENJOY THREE GOOD MEALS A DAY NOW AND NEVER FELT BETTER IN MY LIFE.
At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel ed movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 5) in. longsette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 307 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Seven words about equal one line.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND
PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF
LOCAL NEW YORK S. D. P.
ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
POSTPONED FROM JUNE 29,
—AT—
SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK
TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS.
TICKETS DATED JUNE 29 ARE GOOD FOR ADMISSION.
Prize Bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Games and Amusements for Ladies and Children.
Moving Pictures by American Cinematograph Co.
Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 4th Street.
To Reach the Park: Second or Third Ave. Elevated to 177th St. Transfer to Tremont Ave. cars to Park. West Farms or Southern Boulevard cars at 129th St. and Third Ave. direct to Park. From West side, take 135th St. car at 135th St. and Eighth Ave. and transfer to West Farms.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.
BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE"
With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.
A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.
"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political. Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 25c.; 25 for 80c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.
SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand"; 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue"	10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth	50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth	$1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper,	50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth	$2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue	10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton.	10c
"Tales from Gorky"	$1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons	5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth	$1.60.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford	15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady	10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth	$2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 922 pages	$4.00).
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo	5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery	10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
"That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 cash or $2 a month for six months makes you joint-owners in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Paper	.25	.13
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Ruskin Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Empire Builders of the Pacific. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.28
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	5.00	1.50
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address,
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,300 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 231 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death

FOR NEW YORK COUNTY.

The attention of all Social Democrats in New York and Richmond Counties and of the part of Queens County lying in the 14th Congressional District, i s called to the following statement of times and places of meeting of Congressional and Senatorial district conventions:

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

All Congressional district conventions will be held on Friday, September 5, beginning at 8 p. m., at the following places:

Eighth Congressional District—comprising the 1st, 3d, and 6th Assembly Districts; the 2d A. D. (excepting the 14th, 15th, and 16th Election Districts); the 1st Election District of the 4th A. D.; and the whole of Richmond County—at the residence of R. Lowestrand, 120 Yarick street, New York City.

Ninth—comprising the 8th A. D. (excepting the 15th Election District); the 14th, 15th, and 16th Election Districts of the 2d A. D.; Election Districts 2 to 12, inclusive, of the 4th A. D.; Election Districts 1 to 9, inclusive, of the 12th A. D.; Election Districts 1, 2, and 3 of the 10th A. D.; and Election Districts 1, 2, and 3, of the 16th A. D.—at club rooms of Socialist Literary Society, 241 East Broadway.

Tenth—comprising the 14th A. D.; the 16th A. D. (excepting the 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts); Election Districts 13 to 19, inclusive, of the 4th A. D.; the 10th A. D. (excepting the 1st, 2d, and 3d Election Districts); the 15th Election District of the 8th A. D.; and Election Districts 10 to 16, inclusive, of the 12th A. D.—at the office of Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

Eleventh—comprising the 9th A. D. (excepting the 3d Election District); the 11th and 13th A. D.; the 17th A. D. (excepting the 11th; 14th, 18th and 20th Election Districts); Election Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the 5th A. D.; Election Districts, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 19, and 20 of the 7th A. D.; and Election Districts 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 of the 15th A. D.—at 342 W. Forty-second street.

Twelfth—comprising the 18th A. D. (excepting the 1st and 2d Election Districts); the 20th A. D. (excepting the 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 20th, and 21st Election Districts); the 22d A. D. (excepting the 9th, 14th, 21st, and 22d Election Districts); the 24th A. D. (excepting the 15th Election District); and Election Districts 1 to 10 inclusive, of the 26th A. D.—at Socialist Educational League Club rooms, 953 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street.

Thirteenth—comprising the 25th and 27th A. D.; the 29th A. D. (excepting the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 29th Election Districts); the 15th Election District of the 24th A. D.; the 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 20th, and 21st Election Districts of the 20th A. D.; the 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 18th, and 20th Election Districts of the 7th A. D.; and Election Districts 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, and 23 of the 5th A. D.—at the place of business H. Wersan, 823½ Sixth avenue.

Fourteenth—comprising the 28th A. D.; Election Districts 11 to 19, inclusive, of the 26th A. D.; Election Districts 1 to 16, inclusive, of the 30th A. D.; the First and Second Wards of Queens County—at the Workingmen's Educational Association Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Fifteenth—comprising the 19th A. D.; Election Districts 2, 4, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the 15th A. D.; Election Districts 11, 14, 18, and 20 of the 17th A. D.; Election Districts 1 to 21, inclusive, of the 21st A. D.; and Election Districts 1, 3, and 4 of the 29th A. D.—at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

Sixteenth—comprising the 32d and 33d A. D.; Election Districts 17 to 26, inclusive, of the 30th A. D.; and Election Districts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, and 26 of the 31st A. D.—at the residence of Dr. Rubinow, 1702 Lexington avenue.

Seventeenth—comprising the 23d A. D.; Election Districts 22 to 43, inclusive, of the 21st A. D.; and Election Districts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, and 26 of the 31st A. D.—at Beckman's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

Eighteenth—comprising the 34th and 35th A. D. and the Annexed District—at the Workingmen's Educational Association Club House, 3309 Third avenue.

SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

All Senatorial district conventions will be held on Monday, September 8, beginning at 8 p. m., at the following places:

Tenth Senatorial District—comprising the 1st, 2d, and 4th Assembly Districts—at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 241 E. Broadway.

Eleventh—comprising the 6th, 8th, and 10th A. D.—at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

Twelfth—comprising the 12th, 14th, and 16th A. D.—at 8-10 Avenue D.

Thirteenth—comprising the 3d, 5th, and 7th A. D.—at the residence of L. D. Mayes, 249 W. Eleventh street.

Fourteenth—comprising the 18th, 20th, and 22d A. D.—at the club rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street.

Fifteenth—comprising the 25th, 27th, and 29th A. D.—at the residence of Eugene F. O'Rourke, 644 Sixth avenue.

Sixteenth—comprising the 9th, 11th, and 13th A. D.—at the residence of Charles Weeklein, 508 W. Twenty-sixth street.

Seventeenth—comprising the 15th, 17th, and 19th A. D.—at the residence of Wm. Meier, 408 W. Fiftieth street.

Eighteenth—comprising the 24th, 26th, and 28th A. D.—at 1497 Avenue A.

Nineteenth—comprising the 21st, 23d, and 31st A. D.—at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

Twentieth—comprising the 30th, 32d, and 33d A. D.—at the Workingmen's Educational Association Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Twenty-first—comprising the 34th and 35th A. D.—at 380 Willis avenue.

Twenty-second—comprising the Annexed District—at Helde's Hall, Tenth street and White Plains avenue.

ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

All assembly district conventions are to be held not later than Monday, September 15, the respective district organizations of the S. D. P. to fix date and place and make all arrangements.

For the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York City,

JAMES N. WOOD, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The Queens County convention will be held on Friday, September 12, at the Free German School of Ridgewood, 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen. At the same place and on the same evening will be held the conventions of the Second Senatorial District and the First Assembly District of Queens.

The conventions of the First Congressional District and the Second Assembly District of Queens will be held on Saturday evening, September 20, at Volker's Hall, Second street and Snedeker avenue, Union Course.

PRIMARIES.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of Queens County, to elect delegates to the county congressional, senatorial, and assembly conventions, will be held on Friday evening, Sept. 5, at the following places:

First Ward, Long Island City, in Feszler's Hall, Flushing and Steinway avenues, Long Island City.

Second Ward (Newtown), in the Freie Deutsche Schule, 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen.

Fourth Ward, in Voelker's Hall, Second street and Snedeker avenue, Union Course.

A county convention of the Social Democratic Party of Queens County will be held on Friday evening, Sept. 12, in the Freie Deutsche Schule, 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen. In the same place and on the same evening the senatorial convention of the Second Senatorial District and the convention of the First Assembly District will be held.

By order of the State Committee,

JULIUS GERBER.

DISTRICTS.

The First and Second Wards of Long Island City and the town of New Town are part of the Fourteenth Congressional District, whose convention will be held in Manhattan.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, together with Suffolk and Hassan Counties, form the First Congressional District.

Queens County as a whole forms the Second Senatorial District.

KINGS COUNTY.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County, to elect delegates to the county, congressional, senatorial, and assembly conventions, will be held on Saturday evening, Sept. 6, at the following places:

1st A. D.—121 Schermerhorn street, Dr. Furman's office.

2d—95 Duffield street, Libskie's residence.

3d—193 Sackett street, Heinemann's residence.

5th—57 Gwinett street, Dooley's residence.

6th—30 Sumner avenue, hall.

7th—Forty-fifth street and Twelfth avenue, Ward's residence.

9th—46 Dickinson street, Thorsen's residence.

10th—411 Adelphi street, Passage's residence.

11th—60 Fifth avenue, Hofsted's residence.

12th—Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue.

13th—Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Collier streets.

14th—110 Huron street, Clayton's residence.

15th—184 Montrose avenue, corner Humboldt street, Miller's Hall.

16th—Socialist Club, Ralph avenue near Fulton street.

17th—540 Hancock street, Coddington's residence.

18th—1658 Dean street, Rixon's residence.

19th—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

20th—J. Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue.

21st—Keystone Garden, 400 Glenmore avenue.

By order of the County Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County.

J. GERBER,
Campaign Secretary.

WHAT OUR READERS SAY.

If we were to print all the kind words that our readers say of The Worker in correspondence with the editorial or business departments, we should encroach unduly upon news and propaganda matter. But we like, now and then, not to blow our own horn, but to let our readers do it for us. Here are a few samples, showing how The Worker is appreciated:

"Enclosed you will find $2, for which please send me by return mail ten half-yearly subscription cards. The best way to make a Socialist, in my opinion, is to get a subscriber for The Worker, and I am desirous of making Socialists." So writes Comrade Bateman of Philadelphia.

Comrade Ringler of Reading, Pa., in renewing, says: "Can't keep house without The Worker and should have sent the money before. Wishing you success and assuring you of my sympathy, I am," etc.

Comrade Calder of Butte says: "I borrowed a copy of The Worker of August 17 from Comrade Pierce, who was showing it around among the comrades, and I am a subscriber from this on. Enclosed find," etc.

Comrade Goss of Portland, Me., in renewing, remarks: "I consider your paper the best political newspaper we have for Socialism." And his request for certain back numbers to use for special purposes shows that he reads it carefully and knows how to use it in propaganda.

——The bigger the crowd at Sulzer's Westchester Park on September 7, the bigger our campaign fund in this city. Tickets, 10 cents; admission at the gate, 15 cents.

——The Czar so far has not eclipsed the anti-trust feats of our Attorney-General Knox.—The Baltimore American.

——For information about the Socialist Party in Ohio, address W. G. Critchlow, State Secretary, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton.

THE LABOR SECRETARIAT.

The New York Labor Secretariat has been in existence just one year and a half, and during that short period it has amply demonstrated its great importance as a factor in the struggle between Capital and Labor.

The policy of the capitalist class has been of late to transfer the brunt of their battles with the working class from the economic field more and more to the field of the legislature and judiciary.

The few laws on our statute books which had been ostensibly enacted for the benefit of Labor have been declared unconstitutional and void by our courts of highest resort. The new Employers' Liability Law, while apparently more liberal towards the injured workingman, contains a rider which is calculated to do them incalculable harm. By providing that no action for personal injuries should be maintained unless formal notice in writing of the time, place, and manner of accident has been given to the employer within four months after the accident, it will leave thousands of workingmen, maimed and crippled in the service of their employers, without any redress or remedy, on account of their ignorance of the law, and their consequent failure to give the required notice.

At the same time the practice of tying the hands of striking workingmen by injunctions is spreading with alarming rapidity. Strike injunctions are issued by the judges of our courts in the most reckless and inconsiderate manner, and, although in many cases they surpass the limit permitted by law, and are eventually set aside by the higher courts, still the damage is done—the strikers are prevented from picketing or conducting their affairs in any other way at the most critical moment of the struggle, and many a strike has been lost on that account of late.

Workingmen have neither the time nor training to familiarize themselves with the intricacies of laws which affect their welfare every day, nor can they keep abreast of all the frequent changes of those laws. They can also not afford to retain expensive counsel whenever their interests or struggles bring them in contact with the law. An institution like the Secretariat, a legal department maintained by organized workingmen for their special protection, and open to them at all times without charge, is therefore a most necessary accompaniment of their industrial and political organization.

Moreover, there is a wide field of activity for the Secretariat outside of its purely legal work. The enactment and enforcement of proper factory laws, for instance, is a matter of the greatest importance to organized Labor. The Secretariat has so far not been strong enough to cope adequately with that problem or any other problem of general interest to Labor. But the institution has been growing steadily, and the time is fast approaching when it will be a potent factor in public life and a mighty weapon in labor struggles. To hasten this moment is the duty of all progressive labor organizations, and there is but one way of doing it—to join the Secretariat, and elect intelligent and energetic representatives to its councils.

BUT MORGAN WON'T SETTLE THE STRIKE.

By J. S. Corbin.

Seven men in this city can settle the strike any moment and J. P. Morgan controls them all.—New York World.

Oh, why do the people shed copious tears,
When Morgan can settle the strike?
He scuttled for home when Republican fears
Said "Morgan must settle the strike."
He's been buccaneering for nautical "stuff,"
Got "liners" and "coalers" and mud-scows enough
To start his new rôle as a salt water tough—
But Morgan won't settle the strike.

With tide-water coal at twelve dollars a ton,
Old Morgan don't settle the strike;
He says the high prices have barely begun,
So Morgan won't settle the strike.
With Ted at his elbow and Knox at his back,
He'll twist the consumer upon his trust rack—
Yet Morgan won't settle the strike.

The miner may starve and his children grow thin,
Yet Morgan won't settle the strike;
The railroads meanwhile are absorbing the "tin,"
So Morgan won't settle the strike.
The miner contends for his birthright to live,
The plutocrat says no more wages he'll give,
But his argument's fuller of holes than a seive—
Still, Morgan won't settle the strike.

The poor may implore while the Coal Baron grins,
But Morgan won't settle the strike;
When Hell freezes over and skating begins,
THEN Morgan SHALL settle the strike;
For when the freeze comes and the footing gets nice,
And every coal-user is pinched for the price,
We'll fight the damned robbers right there on the ice
AND THE PEOPLE WILL SETTLE THE STRIKE!

Gouverneur, N. Y.

——Local New York needs money for the campaign. Help make a big success of the party picnic at Sulzer's Westchester Park on September 7.

——There is no danger that the Czar of Russia will disarm. If he ever does his own subjects will get him—The Chicago News.

——For information about the Socialist Party in Massachusetts, apply to Squire E. Putney, State Secretary, 4 Belmont Court, Springfield.

——With capitalist tools in office, "law and order" means clubs and bayonets and bullets for the workers; with workingmen in office, "law and order" would mean public recognition and assistance for the labor movement.

THE GUILLOTINE IN CALIFORNIA.

We worship the gold dollar, and when the new empire was inaugurated we made it possible to pay our ruler all that was ever paid to any, and more than was ever paid. We have all the adjuncts of that worship, and among them is the guillotine. It is at work this moment in California. It is more dainty and works with less ponderousness, because, as inventive genius develops, the machine is more intricate and less repulsive. There is no jar and no rumble in the modern guillotine. But it falls with a keen blade, and it never makes a mistake.

The axe fell upon the necks of men and women in France who were said to be guilty of crimes. Sometimes murder, sometimes theft, sometimes a vague undefined charge, "conspiracy," was all. But at least there was an alleged excuse for cutting off a man's head. When the people cheered the head held up to their fascinated gaze as it was severed from the body, they felt that at least there was some justice or some vengeance in it all.

Who are the victims in our fair state? Our children. Of what crime are they guilty? They are the offspring of working people. Why are they butchered and maimed for life, if they happen to escape immediate death? Because they are of tender years and their judgment is not developed, and they are willing to work for less money than grown people. Who is responsible for it all? The working people, because they are in the majority. They have a vote, but they too are worshipping the God of the Gold Dollar, and they believe if they are faithful they will be rewarded in kind.

Is the editor of this department excited or hysterical? Is this an overdrawn picture? Is it possible that in this day babies are actually cut into pieces by a machine, built exactly as the guillotine in France was constructed? Is this all figurative or is it real? Alas, that it should be possible! It is reality. If tender baby fingers, lying on the table where they have been severed from the quivering hand are real. If the shining steel blade which does its work cruelly and with inexorable precision of which alone an instrument of man's inventive genius can be capable is real.

In California we have canning factories. The people of the East enjoy the golden apricots and luscious peaches in the winter and they are canned in several factories all over the state. It costs too much to employ men to do all the work. The profits would be so small that it would be better to let the fruit go to waste. The little child is therefore pressed into service. They can feed the machines which cut the covers for the cans almost as well as a grown person could. The machine is a most powerful cutter, and it does not quiver nor get nervous nor make a mistake, not so much as a hair's variation in an entire day. The child is before it, perhaps the baby eyes are tired and a blur comes before the vision. Perhaps the strength and alertness lessens for a second. Perhaps the attention is distracted by the sweet voice of another little one who has made a mistake and whose finger is gone forever, if not the entire hand. Even the typewriter, which is putting this on paper, rebels with horror at the picture; but it is true, true! There have been as many as three children taken from a single factory in one day, with fingers missing and hearts broken, by this guillotine of California. It is so common that if there is but one in a day maimed and ruined for life there is hardly any attention paid to the circumstance.

Afterward, through all the life of the poor, tortured and deficient little baby he will be called on to work for less wages because he is unable to do all the things things that a man or woman with both hands can do.—Mary Fairbrother, in Advance.

BEER DRIVERS' UNION NO. 23.

Beer Drivers' Union No. 23, at its regular meeting of August 24, adopted the following resolution:

"1. That, inasmuch as Wm. Trautmann, the editor of the 'Brauer-Zeitung,' has used the columns of the 'Brauer-Zeitung' to publish slanderous and libelous articles concerning the New York locals, and that the publishing of the same is a direct violation of the constitution, L. U. No. 23 votes that Wm. Trautman be suspended from office as editor until the next convention of the National Union of United Brewery Workers.

"2. L. U. No. 23 has voted in favor of a special convention as per request of Local Union No. 6.

"3. In view of the fact that the National Secretaries have made and permitted to be made false and misleading statements concerning the state of affairs in New York, a motion that a committee of each local union of Greater New York—Nos. 1, 23, 31, 24, and 69, respectively—be empowered to draw up such facts and statements as will permit of charges being made against the National Secretaries.

"4. That Local Unions Nos. 1, 23, and 31—delegate committees to make arrangements for a monster ball."

LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Natal's Prime Minister, a gentleman of the pothouse persuasion, on being asked his policy, smilingly retorted, "What's good enough for Lord Milner is good enough for me." The Mayor of Durban (Natal's seaport and chief town) when informed by the Plasterers' secretary that as a corporation job was being finished by non-union men, he (the secretary) called upon the mayor to dispense with the services of non-unionists, or he would call out the unionists, on which the mayor requested the support of the council in crushing the union. He further stated that should the plasterers take any action he would wire Kitchener to send him men to complete the job. This is not class-war of course!

We have a labor man in parliament—one HenryAnketill—who has rigged up a new religion with Henry George as the god. We presume it was he who advised the Plasterers' secretary to send an apology to the mayor for his letter, which was done.—Durban Correspondence.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

THIS IS "PROSPERITY."

The census reports show that, from 1890 to 1900, the population increased less than 21 per cent. and the number of wage-workers in the manufacturing industries increased 25 per cent.; that is, a larger proportion of the people are wage-workers now than in 1890.

While the number of wage-workers increased 25 per cent., the total wages paid increased only 23 per cent.; that is, the average money wages are lower now than in 1890—to say nothing of increased cost of living.

While the number of men over sixteen working for wages increased less than 24 per cent., the number of women wage-workers increased over 28 per cent. and the number of child workers increased almost 40 per cent.; that is, a much larger proportion of women and children have been driven from the home and schoolroom to the factory than were there in 1890.

While the total wages increased only 23 per cent., total profits—value of product minus cost of materials, wages and salaries, and other expenses of production—increased 45 per cent.

This is "posperity," the result of four years under Democratic Cleveland and six years under Republican Harrison and McKinley. If workingmen like a kind of prosperity which reduces their wages and increases the prices of food and clothing, compels their wives and children to go to work in order to help support the family, and compels them all to work harder and faster in order to increase the capitalists' profits—if workingmen like this sort of "prosperity," they should divide their votes between the Republican and Democratic parties.

If they do not like it, they should vote for Socialism.

VACATION TIME.

These hot summer days the "captains of industry" and their families are enjoying themselves at the sea shore and summer resorts. How often do the slaves of the working class and their families enjoy a summer vacation? They must slave away at their irksome tasks, for the aforesaid captains of industry take away from them all of the proceeds of their toil except enough to keep them going if they work all the time. The toilers are alone to blame, for they have it in their power by voting the Socialist ticket, to abolish such a system. Under Socialism no worker will have to put in over six months' work, with an eight-hour day, in a year, and it will probably be less. Under Socialism all will have vacations, all will have an abundance of the necessaries and luxuries of life, the children will not be forced into the fields, mines, and factories to have their tender lives ground up into profit for an exploiting class, the daughters of the working class will not be compelled to sell themselves for bread. Consider these things a little and you will realize why Socialists prefer heaven to hell and why they vote the Socialist ticket in preference to voting the ticket of a party which upholds the capitalist system.—The New Era.

CALL FOR SPEAKERS.

Comrades:—In view of the growing demand for speakers throughout the assembly districts of Manhattan and the Bronx it is essential to a proper response on the part of the Organizer that a complete list of those ready to speak should be in his hands. This is a matter of great importance. I request that all party speakers communicate with me at once giving a list of the nights or particular dates they can fill. The number upon whom I am now forced to depend is absurdly inadequate to the calls coming in daily. With a reasonable number of speakers it will also be possible to map out a systematic agitation throughout the city.

JAMES N. WOOD,
Organizer, Local New York.

HARMONY, AT LAST.

There was a politician in a prehistoric age
Who said the other fellows filled his soul with righteous rage,
He vowed the man who strove against his party was a dunce;
He said he wanted harmony and wanted it at once.

So he made his little program, which he pointed to with pride.
He said that its advantages could never be denied.
And when somebody hinted that its lines were too severe,
By way of discipline he plugged the critic with a spear.

He said he hoped they'd mention any flaws they chanced to find;
He was ready to debate them in a liberal frame of mind;
But loyalty complete he'd suffer no one to relax.
If any one objected, he was smitten with an axe.

And presently he looked about; and scattered o'er the plain
Were the remains of kickers who would never kick again.
He was the sole survivor of his party once so vast,
And he sighed with satisfaction, "Here is harmony at last!"

—Washington Star.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel Plated.

This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage; for ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 William St., New York.
P. O. BOX 1512.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

Connecticut.

Governor—John W. Brown.
Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank.
Secretary—W. E. White.
Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.
Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.
Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.
Congressman-at-Large — George A. Sweetland.

Idaho.

Governor—A. M. Slatery.
Lieutenant-Governor—L. N. B. Anderson.
Secretary of State—Will D. Candee.
Auditor—George W. Herrington.
Treasurer—John E. Miller.
Attorney-General—D. W. Smith.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. George P. Hall.
Inspector of Mines—O. C. Smith.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. C. Elder.
Congressman-at-Large — John A. Davis.

Illinois.

Treasurer—A. W. Nelson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jas. B. Smiley
Clerk of the Supreme Court—David Roberts.
University Trustees—Gertrude B. Hunt, Lydia Swanson, and J. W. Saunders.

Indiana.

Secretary of State—Edward H. Myers.
Auditor—James Hutchison.
Treasurer—Samuel D. Straw.
Attorney-General—William W. McGregor.
State Statistician—George B. Sturm.
State Geologist—John H. Adams.
Judges of the Appellate Court—William Raugh, F. J. Macomber, David Young, William J. Croke, H. R. Kepler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Martha Biegler.

Maine.

Governor—Charles L. Fox.
Congress: First District—Fred. E. Irish; Second—S. B. Martin; Third—Fred. A. Manter; Fourth—George W. Saunders.

Minnesota.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in Minnesota is "Social Democratic Party."
Governor—J. E. Nash.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. A. Brattland.
Secretary of State—B. F. Morledge.
Auditor—J. Ed. Carlson.
Treasurer—J. N. Jennings.
Attorney-General—C. D. Bassett.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—A. C. Bradshaw.

Michigan.

Governor—William E. Walters.
Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse.
Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jeannerett.
State Treasurer—William Klaser.
Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes.
Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt.
Attorney General—James H. McFarlan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—William H. Smith.
Member of State Board of Education—Samuel R. Hoobler.

Missouri.

Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. A. H. Hull.
Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

Montana.

For Congress—George B. Sproule, Helena.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—W. D. Cameron, Chico.

New Hampshire.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neil.
Congress, First District—Sumner F. Claflin.
Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

New York.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "Social Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and emblem on the official ballot.

Governor—Benjamin Hanford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown.
Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott.
Att'y-General—Lorenzo D. Mayes.
Comptroller—Warren Atkinson.
Treasurer—Joel Moses.
Engineer and Surveyor—Everitt L. Holmes.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

Ohio.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flummerfelt.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma.

Delegate to Congress—T. S. Smith.

Pennsylvania.

Governor—John W. Slayton.
Lieutenant-Governor — J. Mahlon Barnes.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Harry C. Gould.

Texas.

Governor—W. W. Freeman.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. F. Martin.
Controller—R. O. Langworthy.
Treasurer—M. T. Bruce.
Land Commissioner—J. W. Kuykondall.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. E. Gibson.
Railway Commissioner—R. C. Cloar.
Attorney-General—W. P. McBride.

Washington.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas Neill.
Congressmen-at-Large — George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their inferest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extortions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

TWO KINDS OF THEFT.

The law condemns the luckless wight
Who steals a goose from off the common,
But turns the greater villain loose
Who steals the common from the goose.

——The Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has no connection with any other political organization. It never fuses or compromises, and it fights the Republican and Democratic forces of capitalism with equal zeal.

Great Mistakes. YOU will make one if you purchase a Watch or article of Jewelry before reading our Illustrated catalogue describing our new Factory to Pocket way of doing business.

W. F. DOLL MFG CO.,
175 Broadway, New York.
Established 1871.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 24. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CHASE FOR GOVERNOR.

Massachusetts Socialists Nominate State Ticket.

Well Attended Conventions Held in Boston on Monday—Separation of Politics and Religion Insisted Upon—Ex-Mayor of Haverhil. Heads a Strong Ticket.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—John C. Chase of Haverhill, the first Socialist mayor ever elected in the United States, is the choice of the Socialist Party's state convention as candidate for Governor. Comrade Chase is a strong candidate, for his record commands respect and inspires confidence. He is distinctly a man of the working class and well fitted to fill the place for which he has been nominated:

The other candidates chosen by the convention yesterday are:

For Lieutenant-Governor — John Quincy Adams of Amesbury.

For Secretary—Edward A. Buckland of Holyoke.

For Treasurer—David Taylor of Boston.

For Auditor—S. Fremont Packard of Brockton.

For Attorney-General—Charles F. Fenner of Worcester.

On Sunday, at Paine Memorial Hall, was held the convention of the Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, the propaganda organization, while the legal political convention, consisting of delegates chosen by caucuses, met in the same hall on Monday. One hundred and ten delegates were in attendance, representing thirty-four cities and towns.

Sunday's convention was called to order by Representative Carey. Ex-Mayor Coulter of Brockton presided, with Charles W. Lowell as vice-chairman and John Weaver Sherman and Wm. H. Hitchcock as secretaries.

The most important debate was on the revision of the constitution. Drafts were presented by State Organizer Mailly and by Secretary David Goldstein and were exhaustively discussed. The former draft was adopted.

Comrade Goldstein's propositions included the following resolution:

"Speakers who attack theological doctrines or dogmas, who advocate violence, free love or other doctrines in opposition to the principles of Socialism, shall be, by the Executive Committee, disqualified for the Socialist platform."

This resolution, after long discussion, was voted down, the sentiment being that the party cannot in any way take cognizance of the religious beliefs or disbelief of its members, and can no more proscribe members for disbelieving certain dogmas than for believing them.

The name of the propaganda organization was changed to "Massachusetts Socialist Party Clubs." A temporary executive committee was chosen to act until January, consisting of the officers of the legal State Committee—Chairman J. F. Carey, Vice-Chairman F. S. Schmidt, Secretary Squire E. Putney, and Treasurer, M. J. Konikow—together with Carlton S. Beals, J. Harry Page, Geo. W. Galvin, John Weaver Sherman, and Wm. Mailly. Under the new constitution there will be a General Committee, composed of the members of the legal State Committee who are members of the clubs. The General Committee will in January (when the new State Committee comes into existence), elect the permanent Executive Committee of nine members, to take charge of the club organization.

The legal convention on Monday was called to order by Secretary Putney, and Comrade Carey was chosen as chairman, with Geo. A. Keene of Haverhill and ex-Councilman David S. Brodeur of Brockton as secretaries.

A committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: Patrick Mahoney, Dr. Antoinette Konikow, and Rev. John Ellis of Boston, Rev. C. E. Littlefield, and L. B. Talbot of Lawrence.

The committee on platform was composed of Hon. Charles H. Coulter of Brockton, A. H. Gillen of Haverhill, Joseph Spero of Brockton, Richard Brooks of Springfield and Mr. Fenner of Worcester.

On motion of Representative F. O. MacCartney the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party disclaims any attempt to regulate the religious or other private opinions of its members, on the ground that the Socialist movement is a political movement, whose aim is to usher in by peaceful and constitutional methods an equitable economic system, based upon the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

The platform adopted reaffirms the allegiance of the Socialists of Massachusetts to the Socialist Party of the United States and the International Socialist movement, and clearly sets forth its object, the establishment of collective ownership of the means of production and the substition of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present system of wage-slavery. As immediate demands the platform includes reduction of hours of labor in proportion to increasing facilities of production; abolition of child labor; raising of school-age; state insurance for workers in case of accident, death, lack of employment or old age; state and municipal assistance in clothing and food; extension of municipal and town powers to permit public ownership of all public utilites; equal right for men and women and abolition of capital punishment.

A fuller report of the conventions will be supplied The Worker next week.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Eleven New Locals of Socialist Party Formed.

Active Agitation Continues Throughout the State, but Party Cannot Supply Enough Men for Strike Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—At tonight's meeting of the State Committee charters were granted to new locals of the Socialist Party as follows: Schuylkill Haven, Girardville, Mahanoy Plane, Minersville, Minersville (Lithuanian), New Philadelphia, Eckley, Evervale, Forrest City, Packerton, and Shamokin.

Comrade Swift continues street meetings at Hazleton and Comrade Goazlou has been doing good work around Carbondale.

Local Spring Forge, York County, will open headquarters. Comrade Toole of Baltimore has been engaged for four meetings in that county.

Comrade Moore, editor of the "New Era," has been nominated for the Legislature in the Twenty-second district, Philadelphia.

Comrade Wilshire is booked to speak at Wilkes Barre on September 11.

Delaware County holds a convention at Media to put up a county ticket on September 14.

Pittsburg comrades will open headquarters and reading room.

Comrade East spoke at Royersford on Labor Day; Comrade Long at Lebanon; Comrade Cuppinger at Easton; Comrade Spargo at Pittston; Comrade White at New Brighton. At present the following comrades are in the coal field: Swift, Fisher, Barkowski, Geiger, and White. Comrades Swift, Barkowski, Parker, and Barnes will speak at Latrimer, September 10, on the fifth anniversary of the massacre at that place. Comrades Swift, Parker, and Barnes will attend a meeting of the county nominees and the County Committee of Schuylkill on Sept. 11, at Mahanoy City.

The need for speakers in the coal field becomes daily more urgent, the more so from the fact that the Democratic and Republican parties are not even making a pretense of a fight. Their newspapers are constantly advising the miners to independent action, and the formation of a "workingman's party." Socialists know what this means. It is the only weapon they have at hand to try to divide the workers and prevent them voting for the Socialist candidates. Democratic and Republican politicians alike have forsaken their platforms and advise the workers to vote for "good men." We should have ten times the number of speakers and we are in a financial position at the present that prevents us sending an additional man.

Contributions for agitation among the miners have been received as follows: Previously acknowledged, $793.55; Philadelphia Special Committee, $161.70; Yonkers, N. Y., $5; Local Kings County, N. Y., C. Marks, $1; employees of Snyder's cigar shop, $1; Chattanooga Local, J. Harman, Camden, $3; William Adamosyk, Philadelphia, $15.35; J. H. Hart, King Fisher, O. T., $5.50; W. L. Altman, Elderton, Pa., $5; Bandon, Oregon, $5; W. E. Leonard, 50 cents; 35th A. D., New York, $2.25; The Worker, $20; August Droste, New York, 50 cents; total, $1,026.35.

Send all contributions to J. Edelmann, 607 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

FREE LECTURES ON SOCIALISM.

Beginning on Sunday evening, September 7, Algernon Lee will give a series of three lectures at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, under the auspices of the 21st A. D. "Social Evolution," "Capitalist Production," and "Tendencies of Capitalism" are the subjects of the three lectures, and the object is, so far as it can be done within such limits, to give a systematic statement of the Socialist view of the development of society and especially of the existing system and the future to which it points.

The three following Sundays—Sept. 21 and 28 and Oct. 5—will be devoted to addresses by John Franklin Clark, candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, on "Co-operation as the Basis of All Progress;" by Warren Atkinson, our candidate for Comptroller, on "The Immediate Responsibilities of the Voter;" and James N. Wood, Organizer of Local New York, on "The Coming Crisis."

On the next three Sundays—October 12, 19 and 26—John Spargo will give a course of lectures on special phases of the economic question—"Socialism and the Trusts," "Socialism and the "Child," and "Socialism and the Problems of Trade Unionism."

On November 2, Leonard D. Abbott, candidate for Secretary of State, will discuss the question, "What Socialism Would Do for New York."

Admission is free and all comers are welcome.

McGRADY IN BOSTON.

The well known Socialist orator of Kentucky, Father Thomas McGrady, will lecture under the auspices of the East Boston Socialist Club at Lyceum Hall, Sumner and Maverick Square, East Boston, on Monday evening, September 15. His subject will be, "The Solution of the Labor Problem." An admission of 15 cents will be charged, to defray expenses. For tickets address Jos. Spero, 346 Saratoga street, East Boston.

FOR THE DAILY.

Active Work Suspended Until After Election.

Report of New Pledges for the Daily Fund and of Moneys Collected.

The regular monthly meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association was held on last Monday evening at Labor Lyceum with Comrade J. Halpern in the chair. On account of many of the comrades being busy with campaign work no important business was transacted. As the campaign will not occupy all of our comrades until election, the Association decided to discontinue its regular meetings until the middle of November, with instructions to the Board of Management to call same and present a plan which will immediately set all wheels in motion for an early and successful issue of the daily.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Sept. 8:

John Mullen, City	$3.00
Geo. H. Headley, Kearney, N. J.	5.00
Previously acknowledged	6,765.80
Total pledged	$6,773.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

E. M. Meltzer, City	$2.00
J. Riokin, City	5.00
F. Elbers, City	2.00
B. Markent, City	2.00
J. Barondess, City	5.00
J. Bernard, City	1.00
Benj. Kaplan, City	1.00
Marcus Bros., City	2.00
M. Gunther, City	2.00
Hebrew Educational League, Lawrence, Mass.	1.00
F. Tepper, Lawrence, Mass.	2.00
Peter Rousslange, Danville, Ill.	.50
Herman Klapproth, Hamden, Conn.	2.00
Carl teinke, Norwich, Conn.	1.00
E. Neppel, City	1.00
F. Bennetts, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
M. Winkel, City	1.00
J. Mullen, City	1.00
F. Ufert, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
G. H. Headley, Kearney, N. J.	1.00
H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J.	1.00
J. A. Goldstein, City	2.00
E. M. Brunner, City	1.00
J. Epstein, City	2.00
M. Princer, City	1.00
S. Solomon, City	1.00
A. Hildring, New Rochelle	5.00
Fred Larsen, City	2.00
Previously acknowledged	1,585.20
Total cash on pledges	$1,634.70

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Cash, City	$1.00
Cash, punch cards, Waterbury, Conn.	6.30
Punch card 452, City	3.00
Punch card 102, Williamsport, Pa.	3.00
Chelsea Foundry Club, Malden, Mass.	1.60
Herman Brandt, Boston	1.00
Previously acknowledged	964.89
Total contributions	$979.79
Total for two weeks: On pledges, $49.50; contributions, $15.90	$65.40
Previously acknowledged	2,552.59
Total cash	$2,617.99

District Organization.

The district managers are as follows:

4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway.

6th and 10th.—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

11th.—Geo. Brown, 425 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th.—Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand street.

13th.—Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirty-eighth street.

15th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street.

18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street.

19th.—M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street.

21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue.

22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street.

23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street.

34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street.

Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark.

Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

MASS MEETING FOR MINERS

The Miners' Defense Committee of the Central Federated Union has recommended and the C. F. U. has concurred in the holding of a great mass meeting at Madison Square on Saturday evening, Sept. 13, to express the sympathy of the workingmen of New York with the striking miners.

It was decided to invite the following members of labor organizations to speak: Benjamin Hanford, John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers, Jos. Wm. Dooley, Michael Fitzgerald, Edward Hanna, B. Hatch, M. Barr, Ernest Bohm, Samuel Donnelly, James Archibald, Jas. Fitzgerald, Daniel Harris, August Waldinger, and J. McConville.

Every wrokingman in New York should be present at this meeting, to add strength to the demonstration of solidarity of the working class.

LESSONS FOR STEEL WORKERS.

Union Mills Closed and Wage-Cut Insisted On

Curious Workings of "Prosperity" in Iron and Steel Industry—Men Must Take Lower Wages in Order That Trust May Get Foreign Trade—Conservative Union Commands No Respect.

It is announced from Pittsburg that "the American Tin Plate Company" (a constituent company of the Steel Trust) "has ordered the Lisbon (Ohio) plant to be closed. That is the last of the plants operated by members of the Amalgamated Association. None of those operated by non-union men has been ordered disturbed.

"The Amalgamated Association is taking a second vote on the proposition to reduce wages, so as to permit the company to obtain the Welsh contracts in this coultry. It is said that the second vote is overwhelmingly against the proposition. The union workmen argue that the non-union mills are kept running because the workmen receive less pay."

There are two or three significant points to be noted in this bit of news:

Conservative Union Commands No Respect.

First, in regard to trade unionism: Since the labor movement has begun to show a really formidable tendency toward Socialism, the "captains of industry" have, almost with one accord, begun to sing the praises of "wise and conservative" trade unionism, and to cultivate the friendship of "safe and practical" labor leaders; and the conservative leaders, on the other hand, are never tired of telling us that there is no essential conflict or interest between the workers and the capitalists and that trade unionism, of their brand, works to the advantage of the employers as well as of the employees.

Now the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is a distinctly conservative body and President Shaffer is a very "safe" leader. Yet, within the year following the failure of the great steel strike, we have seen one after another of the union mills closed—in spite of the boasted prosperity and rush of orders—while the "open" mills have been run full blast. This shows how much the capitalists love even a "safe and conservative" union. It shows, too, how much they care about keeping faith, since, at the time of the strike, they repeatedly pledged their word not to discriminate against union men.

On the other hand, it must be assumed that the union workmen are right when they "argue that the non-union mills are kept running because the workmen receive less pay."

Even a "safe and conservative" union, if it is of any use to the workingmen, is injurious to the capitalists, and the capitalists hate it and seek to destroy it—even while they are professing love for it, in the hope of deterring the men from more radical courses.

Prosperity and Foreign Trade.

Second, in regard to the foreign orders: The defenders of capitalism, from Hanna down, warmly congratulate the working class that, under their beneficent management, "we" are constantly extending our foreign trade, and exhorting the workingmen to be moderate in their demands, in order that "we" may get more and still more contracts from abroad, upon which "we" make such good profits.

In view of the vote now being taken by the Amalgamated in the matter of the Welsh contracts, it is evident that "we" who get the profits are quite a different set of persons from the "we" who do the work. "We," the workers, are advised to be content with lower wages—and, incidentally, to work at higher speed, too—in order that "we," the capitalists, may successfully compete with foreign capitalists and get orders from abroad for hard and dangerous work which "we," the workers, will be permitted to perform, and upon which "we," the capitalists, will grow fabulously rich.

"We" are a wise people—some of us.

S. W.

FUNDS FOR MINERS.

The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions at this office for the strike fund of the United Mine Workers. The money has been sent to National Secretary Greenbaum to be forwarded by him to the Union:

Previously acknowledged	$45.40
20th A. D., Br. 2, Brooklyn	2.00
O. M. and R. F.	2.00
Wm. Weidemüller	1.00
A. F.	.25
Compositors of "Morgen Journal"	10.00
Chas. Eppenbach, collected in in Manrahra's cigar shop	2.65
Miss Ida Hinz	1.00
W. P., Brooklyn	.50
Dehnke	1.00
Bricklayers' Union No. 11	2.00
W. S. & D. B. Society, Branch 44, Woodside	5.00
W. S. & D. B. Society, Branch 44, and Arbeiter Maennerchor, Woodside, collection	19.80
Arbeiter Maennerchor, Greenville, N. J.	5.00
Soc. Dem. Frauen Verein, Bronx	5.00
H. Schl	1.00
J. V.	1.00
M. R.	5.00
Brewers' Union No. 69, Brooklyn	100.00
Singing Soc. "Fidelio," Woodside	5.00
Total	$214.00

HANFORD ON LABOR DAY.

Speaks at Picnic of Utica Trade Unions.

Explains What the Social Democratic Party Is in the Field for—Let the Government Own the Things with Which the People Work and Let the Workers Own the Government.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor, had an attentive hearing from a large gathering of organized workingmen at the Labor Day picnic yesterday.

Comrade Hanford was introduced by Rev. A. L. Byron Curtiss, pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Rome and a member of the Social Democratic local in that city. Hanford said in part:

"I can best define Socialism by saying that it means that the government should own, operate and control the means of producing and transporting wealth. It means that in place of the present individual and corporate ownership of mines, mills, and factories we should have government ownership. Consider for a moment what things are carried on by the government to-day. This public street on which we stand is government property. Every man, woman and child in this city owns a share of stock in this street. If a child is born in this city to-night, it comes into the world as a part owner of this street as its birthright.

Street and Street Railway.

"But you will notice that your shares of stock in this street differ from shares of stock in a street railway in this respect—you cannot sell them. If you could sell your share of stock in the street, you know what would happen. As soon as you were out of a job, you would have to dispose of your share, and the result of that would be that some smart man would gradually buy up shares of stock in the streets, and as soon as he had a controlling interest in a street he would place a toll gatherer at each corner and every time you walked a block you would have to pay toll.

"Now, do you not think that if the city can successfully lay out and keep in repair the public streets, which produce no revenue, that it could also build and operate with success a street railway, which does produce a revenue? Don't you think that if you can trust the government with the public schools, with the fire department, with the police power, with the power to make laws and to execute and judge the laws, that you might also trust the government to operate a coal mine, a mill, factory or railway?

How About the Coal Mines?

"Take the question of the coal mines. Which one of you in this audience would be injured by government ownership of the coal mines? Not one, I venture to say. And do you suppose that any of the miners would be injured thereby? Not one. If we had government ownership of the coal mines there would be no starving coal miners out on strike; they would be getting good wages for short hours of labor, and all of the people in this city would be getting coal at the cost of production.

Tribute to Vanderbilt.

"Look at the railways. Do you know that every man in this city must pay daily tribute to the New York Central Railway? One-third of the revenues of that road go to the bond and stockholders in the form of interest and dividends and rentals. You may walk from here to New York in order to avoid paying profits to the New York Central, but those bond and stockholders will get their profits from you just the same, for every time you buy a sandwich on the way you will have to pay the freight on the flour and meat of which it is made. Every time a farmer sends a bushel of wheat to market he must pay tribute to the railway, every merchant that buys a case of shoes must do the same, and so with every business.

"Do not misunderstand me. We Social Democrats do not propose to take the New York Central from the Vanderbilts and give it to some other man. What we propose is that it be taken from its present owners and made the property of all the people, instead of a part of the people, and that it be run in the interest and for the BENEFIT of all the people, instead of being run as it now is—to get all it can OUT of the people.

Who Shall Own the Government?

"We Social Democrats also propose THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHALL BE IN THE HANDS OF THOSE WHO WORK. I know that many of you think that governments could not go on unless they were in the hands of smart lawyers, bankers, and aristocrats of wealth.

"With that notion we Socialists take issue. We hold that so long as the government is left in the hands of lawyers, aristocrats, bankers, and gin-mill keepers, as it is now, so long will it be a GOOD government for that class of people and a BAD government for the people who do the world's work. We Socialists hold that the people who work and raise the world's food supply, that the people who build the world's houses, the people who weave cloth and make clothing—in short, the people who do the world's work are entirely competent to run the world's government.

"No honest man, no man who loves freedom, no man who is not looking to get the best of his fellow man, has anything to fear from Socialism."

BIG GAIN IN MAINE'S VOTE.

Socialist Party Makes Good Advance at the Polls.

Although the Movement Is Young There, It Is Clear and Vigorous and Promises Great Strength in Future.

The state and congressional elections held in Maine last Tuesday show a large increase in the vote of the Socialist Party. Definite figures are not yet at hand, but the press reports credit the party with about 1,500 votes in the state for Charles L. Fox of Portland, candidate for Governor.

Our party entered the field for the first time in Maine in the state election of September, 1900, polling 652 votes for Governor. In the presidential election in November of the same year the vote rose to 878.

Since that time active work has been done by the comrades in various parts of the state and local elections have shown the results. During the present summer, Representative Carey of Massachusetts made a tour of the state, speaking to large audiences.

COLORADO TICKET.

Ex-President Boyce of the W. F. of M. Is Cand.date for Governor.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 27.—The general vote of members of the Socialist Party in this state on names submitted by the state convention for the various places on the ticket resulted in the choice of the following candidates:

For Congress (at large)—Ida L. Howe of Denver.

For Governor—Edward C. Boyce of Denver.

For Lieutenant-Governor—R. A. Southworth of Denver.

For Secretary of State—C. H. Norris of Buena Vista.

For Attorney-General—Carl Whitehead of Denver.

For Treasurer—George B. Arnold of Golden.

For Auditor—William N. Nash of Delta.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Anna P. Parrott of Goldfield.

ORGANIZER SPRING'S WORK.

Reports of State Organizer Spring's work show that the Social Democratic Party is making steady progress throughout New York.

On Sunday, Sept. 1, Comrade Spring visited Local Corning, which was well attended and at which the situation was discussed and campaign plans perfected. Two new members were admitted.

On the afternoon of Labor Day, Comrade Spring spoke on the public square, with the approval of the committee of the unions, which had control of the square for the day. A large crowd listened to his address and showed considerable enthusiasm. The interest may be measured by the fact that Comrade Spring quickly secured twenty-three three-month subscriptions for The Worker after his speech.

Tuesday evening a street meeting was held at Painted Post, with an audience of about a hundred. The smallness of the number was more than made up by the interest displayed. After concluding his speech Comrade Spring invited all who wished to know more about the party to gather in a hall near by, where a local was formed with seven charter members. They are all good men, Spring reports, and will keep the work going from now on. Several subscriptions for The Worker were taken.

On Wednesday Comrade Spring addressed the Carpenters' Union at Ithaca after their business meeting. He spoke for an hour and received assurances of support from a number of the members. He announced a street meeting for Friday evening and spent Thursday in making preparations and getting acquainted.

Friday's meeting, in spite of the uncomfortably low temperature, was a complete success. Sixteen subscriptions attested the interest the speaker aroused. The use of the Trades Council's hall had been tendered for an organization meeting to follow the street speaking, and here a local was organized with eight enthusiastic workingmen as charter members. Comrade Furlong is the Secretary and Comrade Schultz the Organizer, and Spring says they are both hustlers and that there will be "something doing" about Ithaca in the Social Democratic line.

Comrade Spring also visited Auburn and Seneca Falls and more will be heard from those places. This week he is working in Syracuse and vicinity. As a result of his observations throughout the state he writes that "everything points to a successful campaign, an increase of the Social Democratic vote in the state, a growth of the membership in numbers and enthusiasm, and a more effective propaganda in the interim between this and the next election."

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The neat little watch, the premium The Worker gives away FREE to its readers?

There is no doubt that every reader can get one!

Undoubtedly every one of you has six friends or neighbors, who have not subscribed to The Worker. Get them to subscribe and pay for one year in advance. Send us the money with 14 cents for postage and get the watch free delivered to your address.

—The only entirely reliable "friend of labor" is labor itself.—Colorado Chronicle.

WILL THE POLITICIANS "SETTLE" THE STRIKE?

And now they say the Republican Senators and Governors are going to settle the strike! President Roosevelt, they say, would have tried his hand at settling it long ago, only he has so much power that he was afraid to use it, for fear something might happen. An intimate friend of the President says, according to Wednesday's dispatches:

"No man deplores the present condition more than the President does, but he does not see clearly how he could take any part in adjusting the differences.

"Any interference on his part, except by request of both the parties, would be construed into a threat to use the great power of his office to coerce one side or the other. If that were really so, the action would be interference, and not arbitration."

It would be too bad for the President to "interfere" with the business of Mr. Baer, alleged vicegerent of the Omnipotent God, so by a strenuous effort Roosevelt has controlled himself, and, instead of trying to help the miners, has gone out electioneering.

The New York "Evening Post"—as thoroughly class-conscious a capitalist paper as exists in the world, speaks clearly and truly about the proposed settlement by the Republican Senators. The "Post" can afford to talk plainly, because only "respectable" people—not workingmen—read it. The "Post" says:

"Quay and Penrose threatening the railroad presidents with the power of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, if the coal strike continues, are a pair of ridiculous mice at the foot of a mountain in labor. The calmness of the aforesaid presidents in the face of such danger is easily accounted for. Quay and Penrose belong to them and to the capitalists affiliated with them. They can put both of them out of office as easily as they put them in—more easily, in fact, than they put Quay in the last time. Quay would never think of passing a law in Harrisburg without their consent. If anybody should attempt to pass such a law, Quay and Penrose would compass its defeat in some way. The Republican party in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and in the state at large, is the subservient tool and instrument of a corrupt ring of which Quay and Penrose are the figureheads, but not the motive power. The real parties in interest are the corporations that furnish the money by which the springs of government are polluted, and the state made a hissing and a by-word to mankind. No wonder the railroad presidents snap their fingers when their two Senators talk about the Republican party and the power of the state in connection with the coal strike."

The Worker does not pretend to know what will happen next week, nor exactly what the Republican politicians may have up their sleeves.

It may be that the operators will make some concessions, in the hope of starting a break in the miners' ranks, and will let their faithful servants, the Republican politicians of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, have the credit of making the "settlement." It may even be, though the operators positively deny this, that the union will be recognized.

Just what will happen remains to be seen. But whatever happens in this connection, there are a few things which we can say positively:

First, any "settlement" that does not include RECOGNITION of the United Mine Workers would be A VICTORY FOR THE "OPERATORS," and any such offer should be unanimously rejected by the miners; and in rejecting any such offer they will have the support, not of Socialists alone, but of all intelligent trade unionists.

Second, if any offer worthy of consideration is made by the "operators," it will NOT be due to the efforts of Quay, Penrose, Stone, Platt, and Odell, but SOLELY TO THE COURAGE AND WISDOM OF THE STRIKERS and the loyalty of their fellow workingmen who have helped them in the strike.

If the Republican politicians can settle the strike now, they could have settled it three months ago. Granting that they had and have the power to settle it, what follows from the fact that they have waited so long? Simply this: That they hoped the strike would be settled by the defeat of the strikers, that they have waited till the last moment in that hope, and that now their only reason for acting is, not sympathy with the miners, but fear that their political interests and those of their masters, the mine-owners, will be injured by continuance of the struggle.

Governor Stone sent militia and deputies to intimidate the strikers and try to break the strike. Stone is Quay's man and Quay is Baer's man. Their efforts to break the strike have failed; and if they propose a "settlement" now, the miners will understand the situation too well to give them any credit for good intentions.

The New York Central Federated Union has sounded the right note. The C. F. U. represents the trade unions of the city, who have shown their practical sympathy with the miners from the start, by sending many thousands of dollars to the strike fund. Their advice is worth listening to, because it is the advice of fellow workingmen, just as the advice of Quay and Penrose is to be distrusted, because it is the advice of the mine-owners' tools.

At its last meeting, after full discussion, the Central Federated Union adopted a resolution advising the miners and other workingmen of Pennsylvania to take independent political action as wage-workers, to take the power of the state out of the hands of such men as Quay and Penrose and Stone and put it into the hands of workingmen chosen by workingmen.

The C. F. U. did not express itself definitely in favor of the Socialist Party. That was not necessary. The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, with such workingmen as Slayton, Barnes, and Gould on its ticket, represents exactly the policy which the C. F. U. endorsed; and two members of the Social Democratic Party were chosen on the committee to communicate the views of the C. F. U. to President Mitchell.

The resolution of the C. F. U. sets forth the great lesson of the coal strike, and no action of the Republican politicians at this late day can detract from its effect. THIS STRIKE IS ONLY ONE SKIRMISH IN THE GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE WORKING CLASS AND THE EXPLOITING CLASS. AND THE WORKING CLASS WILL FIGHT AT A FATAL DISADVANTAGE UNTIL IT WRESTS FROM THE HANDS OF ITS OPPONENTS THEIR MOST FORMIDABLE WEAPON—THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY POWER OF THE STATE. The workers of Pennsylvania will give a ready hearing to the advice from their brothers in New York, and will act upon it—to the sad disappointment of Baer and his tools, whether of the Quay-Stone-Pennypacker gang or of the Pattison type.

And this advice does not apply to Pennsylvania alone.

The coal strike does not concern only the workers and the capitalists of that state. It concerns the workers and the capitalists of the whole country, of the whole civilized world.

The workingmen of the city and state of New York have already shared the burden of the strike with their Pennsylvania brothers, in a double sense—they have freely given what they could spare to help the strikers, and THEY ARE BEING COMPELLED TO GIVE STILL MORE TO HELP THE COAL KINGS WHENEVER THEY BUY A BUCKET OF COAL. They will feel this burden still more heavily when the frost comes.

Workingmen of New York, what are YOU going to do about it? How are you going to defend YOUR interests?

There is only one way.

The same party that has nominated Slayton in Pennsylvania has nominated Ben Hanford for Governor of New York. In this state it is called the Social Democratic Party and its emblem is the Arm and Torch.

Every cross under that emblem on the ballots in November will be a vote for GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE MINES AND WORKING-CLASS OWNERSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT.

You will have strikes in New York, too—on the railroads, on the trolley lines, in the machine shops. You have to fight the same battle they are fighting now in Pennsylvania.

Every vote for the ticket headed by Ben Hanford will be a vote to put the power of the state on your side in this battle, instead of leaving it in the hands of your enemies.

Choose a workingman as Governor. Send workingmen to Albany and to Washington to make the laws. Put workingmen on the bench to see that those laws are rightly applied.

That is the purpose of the Social Democratic Party. That is the meaning of a vote for the Arm and Torch. That is the way to victory.

TO SPEAK TO CARPENTERS.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 11, Comrades Lee and Pankin speak before the Carpenters' Union in Masonic Hall, Main street, Westchester, the party having been invited to send speakers to explain Socialism as a political movement.

—No, Maud, a political machine is not a labor-saving device. It is a Labor destroying device.—Utah Socialist.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION CENTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.

Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.

Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.

Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.

Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.

Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.

Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

THIS MEANS YOU.

Comrade Hanford, who is in the field, writes that the demand for our party literature was never so eager or so general as now. We would remind the comrades that it takes money to print and mail literature. If any reader of The Worker will, within one week after the receipt of this paper, send a dollar—or, if he cannot afford a dollar, than a quarter or a dime—to the state campaign fund, the State Committee will be in a position to print and circulate leaflets by the hundred thousand without delay and to put more speakers in the field. This does not apply only to members of the Social Democratic Party. If you are a Socialist, intending to vote the ticket, but are not a member of the party organization, that is all the more reason why you should contribute to its support, since you are not bearing other burdens that the party members bear.

This means YOU.

Send moneys to James N. Wood, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

P. S.—If you can spare more than a dollar, it will be welcome.

On Election Day, and on that day only, each workingman is as powerful as Morgan or Rockefeller—if he only understands his political interests as well.

The Socialist sharpshooters are "loaded for Baer." Don't let the ammunition run short, boys. Fill up the campaign and agitation funds, to pay for literature and speakers' expenses.

The Chattanooga "Tradesman" says that the "dispassionate statements" of the mill-owners about child labor will the reader more truth than "the statements of irresponsible writers and unbalanced enthusiasts." It is on the same principle that Abram S. Hewitt, director of the Erie and member of the Coal Trust, is in a position to give an "unprejudiced opinion" on the strike.

The "Evening Post" is mightily indignant with ex-Chief Devery, and with what it calls Deveryism and its manifestations. But what made Devery and Deveryism possible, except the corrupting capitalistic system of which the "Evening Post" is so distinguished an exponent and against which it never has anything to say?

Some alleged "labor leaders" in Pennsylvania are advising the workingmen to rebuke Republican Governor Stone for sending the militia against the miners by voting for Democratic ex-Governor Pattison, who sent the militia against the steel workers when he was in office. The proposition reminds one of the poor eel in the fable, who jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. Pennsylvania workingmen do not have to play such a foolish trick, since John W. Slayton, a workingman, heads the Socialist ticket.

Teddy says it's a "damnable outrage" for a trolley car to run into him, so it is. He and his party are not much concerned about the tens of thousands of railway and street-car workers who are crippled or killed every year in the service and for the pront of the law-breaking railway and trolley companies. No damnable outrage about that. It's business.

Republican Governor Stone of Pennsylvania says we must have compulsory arbitration. Considering that this same Stone worked overtime commissioning deputies for the coal companies and that he ordered out the militia under the command of Shoot-to-Kill Gobin, it is easy to guess what the result of his brand of compulsory arbitration would be, and that the miners want none of it. Let them put a Socialist workingman like Slayton in his place and there would follow some compulsion that the coal companies wouldn't like so well.

"LEST WE FORGET."

M. M. Garland, once president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, writes in the "American Federationist" a sweet Labor Day reverie. He says, among other things:

"While writing these few lines I am sitting in my home within one-half mile of the great Homestead Steel Works. It is the year of the tenth anniversary of the never-to-be-forgotten battle between the Steel Workers and the Pinkerton detectives at the same place. The mill is working, and the clang of the machinery, floating up the valley on the evening air, very much resembles the crash of Winchesters and as the immense ingots of heated steel passing through the rolls catch a few drops of water on their broad surface it is converted instantly into steam, which leaps from this imprisonment emitting a roar that is a very eloquent imitation of the brass cannon in the stirring scenes of that much-regretted occasion. Then comes the thought, the president of this company now lends his presence on the largest and most practical voluntary conciliation board that has been known to the world for the very purpose of making impossible a repetition of such a calamity in our country."

How charming! But does Brother Garland perhaps remember that five years after the time of which he speaks, the scenes of Homestead were repeated at Lattimer, in the same state? Does he remember that two years later still, even more infamous scenes were repeated in Idaho, by the authority of the Federal government? Does he remember that, even as he writes, the military forces of Pennsylvania are in the field, under the direction of the same general who commanded at Homestead, and prepared to re-enact such scenes in the coal-strike field? Does he remember how completely his union, following the timid policy which he practised and which he still advocates, was beaten in its great strike last summer? Does he remember that the great company, whose president is a member of the "conciliation board," is now systematically closing the union mills, one after another, in shameless violation of the pledges it gave when the men went back to work last year? Does he remember that this company is, at the present moment, insisting on reductions of wages in various departments? Does he forget that, through the criminal greed of this company, more iron and steel workers are being needlessly maimed or killed in so-called "accidents" every month than were shot at Homestead, at Lattimer, or in the Coeur d'Alenes?

Does Brother Garland forget all these things? Or does he think that the organized workingmen of this country are so dull of perception and so short of memory that they can forever be fooled into believing that the capitalists are their friends?

"God gives us great scoundrels as texts for anti-slavery sermons," said Wendell Phillips. In view of Mr. Baer's recent outbreaks we might add: "And He gives us great fools for the same purpose." Baer has done a great service for Socialism—but we owe him no thanks for it.

Comrades in the state of New York should lose no opportunity to advertise the name of the Social Democratic Party, its emblem, the Arm and Torch, and its candidates, Hanford and Brown. This is important, in order to avoid any possible confusion when our new voters come to mark their ballots. Any pamphlets used in this state which do not bear the name of the Social Democratic Party should be clearly marked with a rubber stamp with the party name and emblem before being given out. Signs bearing the name of the party and its candidates and the emblem should be displayed at all headquarters and at all meetings and every speaker should call attention to them.

"We are figting the battle of freedom for the individual and his right to labor on his own terms," says "Operator" Baer, self-constituted viceregent of God. The right of the individual to work long hours for low wages, whenever the "operator" will let him work at all, while other individuals stand unwillingly idle until they are hungry enough to offer to work still longer hours for still lower wages if the "operator" will give them the job—this is the sacred right in defense of which the Most Christian Baer is fighting. The issue is plain and clear between this and the demand of the Socialists that every man shall have the right and duty to do his full share of the world's useful work and shall receive his full share of the product, and that the hours of labor shall be reduced in proportion as the improvement of the methods of industry increase the productive powers of labor. It is for workingmen to choose in November. Any vote against Socialism is an endorsement of Baer.

DRAWS THE WRONG LESSON.

The "Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal" has a curious article on "The Illiterate"—curious on account of the way in which the lesson drawn from the facts cited is perverted to suit a preconceived idea in the editor's mind. We quote it in full.

First comes the statement of fact, as follows:

"The late census shows 2,231,336 males of voting age who are illiterate, and an examination proves that nearly all of these are wage-workers. More than one-half of all these voters are disfranchised by reason of educational disqualification on the one hand and the Southern states legislation of recent years which has disfranchised so many colored voters.

"In the South there are 1,301,803 illiterates, and outside of Virginia 795,- 6 are already disfranchised. Virginia has just passed an act which will undoubtedly, in one form or another, be declared constitutional, and will disfranchise forty or fifty thousand more. In addition to all this there are thousands who are unable to vote because of their inability to gain a residence, most states requiring several months continuous residence in order to gain a vote."

From these facts one would suppose that the editor would proceed to point out the necessity for workingmen to use the ballot unitedly at once, before it is too late, to check child labor, establish free and compusory education, and resist the disfranchisement process. But no; instead of a call to action, the editor of the "Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal" gives us a counsel despair. He proceeds:

"These facts ought to be known and fully analyzed by the trade unionists, for it proves beyond all question of doubt that the wage workers, unaided, could win only a dozen states in a political contest. Hence the vast importance of the economic trade union movement, for after all is said, no one really doubts that the trade union movement does mean progress, slow but sure, and it means more than that, it means that the trade union movement is the real and most important movement for the wage-working class now and for some years to come.

"Concentration of industry will further concentrate the workers into not more than a dozen states, and while this makes it impossible to win in the political field, yet this very concentration greatly aids the work of trade organization. Both the political and economic movements are important, and both should be used by the workers for their advancement, but don't run away with the idea that the working class can advance without the trade union movement."

In the closing sentence—added, apparently, as an after thought—the editor qualifies his expressions, and at the same time deprives them of all point—for of course he knows that no one is in any danger of "running away with the idea that the working class can advance without the trade union movement." Those who are most earnest in advocating independent political action of the working class—the members of the Socialist Party—are the very ones who most actively and loyally support the trade unions.

But let us ask the editor of the "Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal" a few questions and offer him a few suggestions:

First, he shows us the appalling extent of illiteracy among the wage-workers and the probability of progressive disfranchisement on this and other grounds. Does he think that illiterate workers are any more likely to succeed by the methods of pure and simple trade unionism than by those of political action? Does he think that education is less necessary to the successful workings of his union than to that of the Socialist Party? If so, he puts a low estimate on his union. And does he suppose that, after the disfranchisement of the workers has been completed, the state and national governments will listen with any more favor to the humble pleas of conservative union lobbyists than they do to-day? Or does he suppose that, while wholesale disfranchisement in the South has been effected simultaneously with a very rapid growth of pure and simple unionism in that region, yet the pure and simple union will be able to say to this tide of political reaction, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther!" and to prevent any further disfranchisement?

Again, he argues that political action of the working class is impracticable, because "the wage-workers, unassisted, could win only in a dozen states in a political contest," and because "concentration of industry will concentrate the workers into not more than a dozen states and * * * this makes it impossible to win in the political field."

We would remind this Doubting Thomas that, even granting his assertion, the "dozen states" of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri (to say nothing of the Far West)—all of which have a large and growing population of not yet disfranchised wage-workers, in several of which the wage-workers constitute a large majority of the voting population, and in which the Socialist Party has a large and rapidly growing vote—that these dozen states elect two hundred of the three hundred and eighty-six members of the next House of Representatives.

But it is not only in these dozen states that the wage-workers form a steadily increasing proportion of the people. The numerical strength of the working class is growing faster than any other section of the population in practically every state of the union. This is the actual present tendency—not to concentrate the wage-working population in certain parts of the country, but to force a larger and larger part of the people in every part of the country to become wage-workers in mill or factory or mine or railroad or field. And, as a natural result of this tendency, the Socialist Party, founded upon the interests of the wage-working class and guided by its experience, is growing, not alone in the great manufacturing states, but in mining states like Colorado, Idaho, and Montana and lumbering and agricultural states like Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, and California. Our comrade, John C. Chase, who learned Socialism in the ranks of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who is a staunch trade unionist and a militant working-class Socialist, reports that the farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas give a ready and favorable hearing to the ideas of the Socialist Party in their strictest form; and the same testimony comes from many other sources.

The extent of illiteracy among the wage-workers and the rapid disfranchisement for which it is made a pretext, so far from giving us reason to neglect class-conscious political action and pin our faith on trade unionism alone, make it imperatively necessary, if we would not see the trade-union movement itself disabled by ignorance within and crushed by tyranny from without, that we should use our full power at the ballot-box and inspire our masters with fear and respect.

And now it is proposed that Congress repeal the tariff duty on paintings and other works of art, because J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles T. Yerkes, and other wealthy men have bought a great many valuable pictures in Europe and want to bring them home. By all means, gentlemen of the Republican party, having made asses of yourselves by imposing the duty, proceed to make monkeys of yourselves by taking it off at the dictate of Morgan and Yerkes. Why should these esthetic gentlemen be taxed for the enjoyment of the art treasures that have been put in their possession by the hard labor of steel workers in Pittsburg and street-car men in Chicago? Repeal the duty, gentlemen of the Republican party. Display your servility as often as you can. All the sooner will the workers learn to understand and to repudiate you.

Owners of cotton mills in the South are kept busy contradicting reports in regard to child labor. With one accord they say: First, we don't employ children; Second, we employ children only in order to discipline them, accustom them to hard work, and teach them to obey; Third, we employ children solely because they like working in the mills better than playing at home. Consistency is a virtue with which nature has not very liberally endowed those chivalric Southern gentlemen and pious New England citizens who jointly own the cotton mills.

A BIT OF KINDLY ADVICE.

From an editorial in the Scranton "Catholic Light" of September 5 we take the following words:

"Our working classes are exceedingly well behaved and, despite the efforts of anarchist and Socialist, they are almost free from the desire to burn or destroy which so frequently curses striking laborers on the continent of Europe."

Our purpose in quoting this passage is not to defend the oppressed workingmen of Europe from the slanderous charge brought against them. The misrepresentations of this Scranton rush-light will not do much harm to the toilers of Germany and France, of Russia and Italy, of Hungary or Spain, who have shown such heroism under the bitter persecutions heaped upon them.

Our purpose is not to deny the insinuation made by the "Catholic Light" that Socialists seek to incite striking workingmen to "burn and destroy." The "Catholic Light" knows what a n absolute falsehood that insinuation is; and, what is more important, the hundred and fifty thousand striking miners of Pennsylvania know that Socialism stands for peace and honesty as against force and fraud.

The only reason why we should quote or comment upon the passage in question is to give our contemporary, the "Catholic Light," a piece of friendly advice.

"Honesty is the best policy," not to put it on any higher moral grounds. A lie is sure to be detected—especially a lie about matters open to general observation, such as the policy of the Socialist Party. The majority of the striking miners are adherents of the Catholic Church, and the editor of the "Light" may think that, in the name of Catholicism, he can induce them to close their eyes to fact and to believe all that he chooses to say.

He will find himself mistaken. With but few exceptions these men, whatever their religious opinions or beliefs, are lovers of truth and uprightness; and they are men who have learned, by hard experience, to observe and to think for themselves.

As a simple matter of policy, we sincerely advise the "Catholic Light" to refrain at least from palpable falsehood and, if it must fight Socialism, to do so by manly argument. Its present policy can only discredit and injure the church it claims to represent.

In the newly established Children's Court of this city a little girl of ten years and a boy of nine were hauled up, charged with having been found devouring garbage in Gansevoort Market. Respectable society is embarassed, puzzled, dumbfounded in the face of such total depravity. Why children should eat from a garbage-barrel instead of going to Sherry's or the Waldorf is quite inexplicable. Respectable society will probably take the children from their parents and give them over to the tender mercies of a charitable institution—for respectable society has too great a horror of paternalism, too much regard for the sacredness of the home to think of adapting the Socialist program and guaranteeing to the parents the right to work and the full product of their labor.

ALL FOR BAER.

("The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."—Mr. Baer.)

In the prehistoric ages, when the
world was a ball of mist—
A seething swirl of something unknown in the planets' list;
When the earth was vague with vapor and formless, and dark, and void—
The sport of the wayward comet—the jibe of the asteroid—
Then the singing stars of morning chanted soft: "Keep out of there!
Keep off that spot which is sizzling hot—it is making coal for Baer."

When the pterodactyl ambled, or fluttered, or swam, or jumped,
And the plesiosaurus rambled, all careless of what he bumped,
And the other old-time monsters that thrived on the land and sea,
And didn't know what their names were any more than to-day do we—
Wherever they went they heard it: "You fellows keep out of there—
That place which shakes and quivers and quakes—it is making coal for Baer."

The carboniferous era consumed but a million years;
It started when earth was shedding the last of her baby tears,
When still she was swaddled softly in clumsily tied-on clouds,
When stars from the shops of Nature were being turned out in crowds;
But high o'er the favored section this sign said to all: "Beware!
Stay back of the ropes that surround these slopes—they are making coal for Baer!"

We ought to be glad and joyous, we ought to be filled with glee
That aeons ago the placard was nailed to the ancient tree,
That millions and millions of ages—back farther than Adam and Eve—
The ichthyosaurus halted, and speedily took his leave,
And so it was all saved for us, the spot with the sign: "Beware!
This plant is run by the earth and sun and is making coal for Baer!"

—W. D. Nesbit, in Baltimore American.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

He said as he heeded the highwayman's threat
And straightway uplifted each hand,
"This gives me the best illustration I've met
Of the law of supply and demand."
—Boston Courier.

——Yesterday was Labor Day, and the other 364 days of the year, plus the six hours, belong to the trusts.—Philadelphia Record.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

The "Socialist" of Seattle is running a series of articles under the heading "The A B C of Socialism" by Simons, Harriman, Vail, Debs, and others of the best Socialist writers in the country. The "Socialist" is a bright and vigorous paper, and deserves the abundant success that seems to be assured to it.

The September number of the "Craftsman" creditably completes the first year of that admirable magazine; and it brings the promise of an improvement in the second year's work as well as the announcement of a considerable extension of the field of the United Crafts. Our good wishes and our hopes are certainly with this enterprise, which, better than any of the other attempts that have been made in this country, embodies the constructive application of Socialist principle and feeling to art and artizanship.

From J. W. Mackail's address on William Morris, delivered nearly two years ago before the Hammersmith Socialist Society and now reprinted by Mosher of Portland as the September number of the "Bibelot," we quote this most effective and, on the whole, truthful summing up of certain important phases of the social life of to-day:

"It was said to me lately, by one whose memory goes back with clearness over fifty years, that one great difference between that time and this is the general loss of high spirits, of laughter and the enjoyment of life. If that be so, it is not without reasons. We may see all around us how vainly people try to drown in increasing luxury and excitement the sense that joy and beauty are dwindling out of life; with what pitiful eagerness they dress themselves up in pretended enthusiasms, which seem to bring little joy to the maker or the user. The uneasy feeling is abroad that the Nineteenth Century, which has done such wonderful things, and from which things so much more wonderful were hoped, has been on the whole a failure. Fifty years ago men's minds were full of ideals. Some of them seem to have come to nothing. Others have received a strangely disenchanting fulfilment. Cinder heaps smoulder where there once were beacon fires. Everywhere is reaction triumphant. The chosen leaders of the people proclaim, not in England alone, that there is no more room left in public affairs for magnanimity. The strongest intellects range themselves on the side of force and riches. Religion has come to terms with the princes of this world. It was made a reproach, not without reason, against the revolutionarism of a century ago, that it went abroad with the cry, 'Be my brother, or I will kill you!' The modern spirit has substituted a more terrible gospel. What capitalism says now, to people all too ready to accept the command, is, 'Be my slave, and you shall kill your brother.' With a wider understanding of what a capitalist society involves, there seems to have come a dulling of men's consciences. Recent events have shown that even its more vivid and drastic methods of fire and sword are losing power to shock the careless cruelty of those who are at once its agents and its victims."

It would hardly be ingenuous for us to omit the sentences that follow:

"Even the movement to which Morris devoted the best part of his life has dwindled and darkened; it has lost its high hopes and seems tending, in France and Germany as well as in England, to the mere gas and water socialism which does not lie beyond the scope of an enlightened capitalism and can point with confidence to dividends as the test of its doctrines."

While, of course, much evidence could be cited to support this judgment as to the Socialist movement, we do not think that it is founded on a broad enough or a deep enough view. Assuredly it is not true of Socialism in America. New Zealandism, Tom L. Johnsonism, Golden Rule Jonesism—the American forms of business-like "gas and water socialism" of which Mackail speaks—are on the wane, relatively if not absolutely; the whole trend of working-class thought and feeling is toward revolutionary Socialism, not lost in the clouds, having its feet planted on the earth, but with its face lifted to the sun. Nor does it appear that the reactionary tendencies in the Socialist movement of Europe are so strong as some of its timid friends fear and its timid foes hope.

In the growth of Socialism—a growth both in numbers and in wisdom, and not accompanied by any general or lasting deterioration of ideals—lies the one consideration that tempers or overcomes the gloom of the first passage which we have quoted. The social conscience is not dead; it is only undergoing a rapid and violent transformation, which renders it partially and temporarily dull.

Ryan Walker, the noted cartoonist of New York, is preparing for the "Coming Nation" a remarkable series of cartoons, to be printed in booklet form, entitled "The Social Hell." They will picture as only a skillful pen can the horrors of our industrial system.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

The Populists of Illinois, in convention assembled, have issued a party declaration in which appears this dignified statement of an undoubted truth: "While the Republican party does something and raises hell, the Democratic party raises hell and does nothing." To which it might be added that the Pop. party has not even vitality enough left to make any infernal disturbance.

——Capitalists and Labor have no common interests. The interest of Capital is to swallow Labor. Yet it is labor that makes the capital, and labor ought to own it. Socialism will bring this to pass.—Morrison I. Swift.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Cincinnati Chronicle (labor paper.)

"We are here by divine order and to do you good." This is the language of tyranny since the Christian era. Jefferson Davis, speaking for the slave oligarchy of the South, said that "slavery was established by decree of Almighty God," and that "through the portal of slavery alone has the descendant of the graceless son of Noah ever entered the temple of civilization." And now has President Baer, one of the band of righteous who have inherited the hard-coal earth of Pennsylvania, in behalf of his God's trust, made this following assumption: * * *

This man evidently believes that most men come into the world with saddles on their backs and a few others booted and spurred to ride them.

Bay City Evening Record (labor paper.)

The order "Shoot to kill" issued to the soldiers by General Gobin in the anthracite coal strike regions sounds like military despotism. * * * "Shoot to kill is not a pleasant sentence in the ears of an enlightened liberty-loving people. It is especially aggravating when given in order to protect a little band of soulless robbers in possession of their loot which they have taken as spoils from the public generally. The workingmen of the Quaker State should remember that their vote elected the man who, when they ask for more bread and civilized conditions instead of using the authority so gained to compel the coal kings to come to reason, gives them a "Stone" in the shape of cold lead from the troops who are mustered, sworn, and paid to serve the people. * * *

Time has come when the voice of the toiling millions of this country should be heard at the pol's administering a rebuke to those who allow such orders as "Shoot to kill." When the sons of toil cannot make a struggle for the living, which by right of the sweat of their brow is theirs as an inherent possession, without fear of being shot down, liberty is dead and the ogre of greedy trusts may gloat over its grave.

The Standard (Baptist), Chicago.

It is too soon as yet to formulate in definite terms the attitude of "the Church" towards the labor question. Only within ten years or so have any large number of Christian leaders in this country emphasized the fact that there should be any attitude at all. Until that time it was the prevailing impression that the Church should welcome workingmen of all sorts to its services, politely ignoring real and imaginary "social classes" established by men who wear white collars every day, and should try to save their souls. Gradually the churches have awakened to the fact that the gulf between them and the manual workers in the great cities is wider and deeper than can be bridged either by a tactful toleration of overalls or by a tender solicitude for "souls." Same few churches have learned by this time that the workingmen are not half so thin-skinned about their clothes or their grammar as was supposed—that they wear the clothes that they prefer to wear, and are in no wise frightened or disconcerted when in company of "biled shirts" and patent leather. They don't worry about these things. The reason they don't come to church—the reason they would give if they analyzed their prejudice—is because, according to their observation, the Church represents a class of well-meaning people who know nothing at first hand about the rights and wrongs of modern industry; who are most oracular when they are most ignorant; who patronize when they would be sympathetic, and insult when they would advise.

This is what your Socialist means when he says that "the churches are run in the interests of the capitalist." Many have tried to refute him by showing that men of wealth are in a small minority in the churches. But a man does not need to be wealthy to side with the capitalist. It is true in our cities without a question, that the most of the men in the churches are either in mercantile business for themselves or are employees of mercantile establishments. Their interests—their immediate, selfish interests—are at variance in many cases with the interests of the man who works by the day. So long as industry moves smoothly the merchant's high prices and good profits are in no way interfered with by the laborer's good wages. But when the laborer begin to protest against the established order, to demand a larger share of the profits of his work, better conditions of labor, freedom from oppressive restrictions, and inequalities such as are now so conspicuous in the anthracite mines, then the man with the white collar turns capitalist—whether he has a dollar in bank or not. He turns capitalist in spirit, looks at the matter from the standpoint of the investor and the consumer to the exclusion of the standpoint of the producer, and begins to use hard words. The less he knows the more he talks. And the much-berated striker stays at home on Sunday and smokes his pipe.

Chicago Socialist.

Henry George, the younger, who writes on labor topics at so much per column in the "Record-Herald," reached a Single Tax climax last Sunday when he stated that "Labor deserves as much consideration as Capital." This is just about the limit of the Single Taxer, who always gets jumbled up on cause and effect. Capital being, according to the definition of economists, wealth used to produce profit, the Socialist contends is entitled to no consideration at all. Capital is a result of labor and is used by its possessors to keep in subjection and further exploit the wage worker. It may be deserving of consideration by the Single Taxer, but the Socialist has a different philosophy.

Bay City Record (labor paper.)

That sordid money king and gambling speculator, America's, if not the world's greatest bandit and looter of the people, could not be expected to side with the anthracite striking miners. Birds of his kind seek their own feather. His sympathies, quite naturally, were with the coal baron vultures who prey upon the homes and their inmates of this country in the cold and inclement winter weather. Either Morgan must be compelled to disgorge his dishonestly, through legally pilfered millions or the government must be given into his hand and a crown placed upon his head and the people forced at the point of steel and cold lead, to cry: "Live forever, oh, king of bandits!" Which will it be?

Union Picket, Dayton, O.

From Milwaukee comes a request that will, we predict, be taken up and seriously discussed in nine in ten organizations connected with labor bodies. It is a proposition to begin the formation of a national political action, based on the right of the wage-earners to the full measure of that which they create.

Such action is highly commendable provided the promoters take advantage of the class-conscious machinery already in operation in every state in the union. The Socialists have perfected an organization pledged to the emancipation of the wage-slave, and the thorough system they have adopted will quickly bring the desired results, if all wage-earners will accept their plans and vote to put in power the candidates of that party. To endorse any capitalistic party is suicidal, only puts back the movement to emancipate the workers of the world.

Columbus Trades Record.

Some labor leaders go into conniption fits about politics being in the labor press, but find no fault about being in partizan politics themselves. If they be so anxious to eliminate politics from a labor newspaper, they should set a good example by first eliminating partizan politics from themselves. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Consistency is a jewel.

Saginaw Exponent.

When the honorable General "Hell Roaring Jake" Smith issued his infamous order in the Philippines to "make Samar a wilderness" and to spare "no males over ten years of age," it was thought that the limit had been reached, but that there might possibly have been some excuse in the troublous conditions surrounding a soldier whose orders were to conquer at any cost.

What shall be said, however, of the "shoot-to-kill" order of Brigadier-General J. P. S. Gobin of Pennsylvania? In elaborating the order and explaining who are subject to arrest for taunting the soldiers or likely to be fired upon for assaulting them, Gobin writes to J. W. Maloy, chief burgess of Lansford:

"I mean this order to include everybody. Even women and children are not exempt."

And these people are not "insurrectos," not in rebellion against the authority of the United States, but are the mothers, wives and children of striking miners, fired by the spirit of just indignation at the exhibition of military force on behalf of the anthracite coal monopoly in the effort to beat down the resistance of the workers to unjust conditions.

And that is the sole object. If it were possible for the anthracite coal miners to move out of the territory en masse and secure other employment, the operators would throw every obstacle in their way; but knowing that this cannot be, they are content to goad the strikers to desperation in the hope of provoking such degree of violence as will call for military interference.

General Gobin, who issued the orders quoted, is the same genial gentleman who was in command during the massacre of miners by deputies at Lattimer, Pa. He is an appointee of Governor Stone, a tool of Boss Quay, Republican senator and politician. This year Stone retires and Quay has nominated Judge Pennypacker for governor, and the working people will be called upon to make choice between him and ex-Governor Pattison, who was the chief executive of Pennsylvania during the Homestead strike and sent in the troops that shot down Carnegie's striking steel workers.

Of course, there is J. W. Slayton, a carpenter, and brilliant student of the labor question, who is a candidate on the Socialist ticket; but it is too much to expect that either steel workers or miners will give him their undivided support.

New Castle Tribune (labor paper.)

President Roosevelt, in one of his much advertised speeches the other day, said that the state could not carry along the weak; that personally he felt much sympathy for the weak man, but that it would not benefit him any to carry such a man and it would not benefit the state; the weak will simply have to succumb and the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest will prevail.

President Roosevelt is a great man. The editor of the "Tribune" does not consider himself capable of debating with him, but this statement he does not think is entirely correct. Engineers tell us that a chain is just as strong as its weakest link. So a state is just as strong as its weakest citizen. The Chief Magistrate says the state cannot carry the weaklings. Whey then do we have a protective tariff? The party to which Mr. Roosevelt belongs has been preaching protective tariff since its birth in the interests of "our infant industries." They were weaklings, said the campaign orators, who had to be carried by the state.

The President said the state could not carry any man. Why are states constituted? It is not for the protection of the strong, for the strong need no protection. The fundamental idea of government is the protection of the weak. Any one man is weak and it is the union of its citizens which makes a nation strong. In the early days of society, just after our forefathers discovered that there was more to life than swinging in the limbs of a cocoanut tree, government was formed to protect the weaker members. It is upon this idea that all government rests, the idea that it is the duty of the state to carry the weaker ones.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

PARTY NOTES.

State Organizer Mailly spoke on the streets at Brockton last week and had one of the best meetings held there this year.

Comrade Touvin of Boston is sending in subscriptions for The Worker regularly, these days.

Two men in Schuylkill County, Pa., who affiliated themselves with the Socialist Party either in bad faith or without knowing just what they were doing, and who were proposed as candidates on the county ticket, weakened and went to work in the mines. Their names were refused consideration in the county convention and they were turned down hard. "It was clearly demonstrated," says the Tamaqua "Recorder," "that scabbism and Socialism will not be permitted to mix." The "Recorder" adds that the party is growing rapidly in that county, its principles meeting with favor among all honest producers except the farmers, most of whom are too closely wedded to old traditions to accept the ideas of a new time. But even they will come in time, for the capitalists will force them to it.

Comrade Caldwell spoke in Dayton on Labor Day. After his speech he took up a collection, netting about $20, which was sent to the strike fund of the United Mine Workers.

The comrades of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., are getting out a little campaign paper called the "Laborer." In the September number Comrade Hirshfield writes both entertainingly and instructively on "The Political Circus." Reports from various parts of the state indicate that the growth of the vote of the Socialist Party (or, as it is officially entitled in Minnesota, the Social Democratic Party), will not be confined to the Twin Cities.

A fool mayor at Port Angeles, Wash., ordered the arrest of State Organizer Latimer the other day for speaking on the street. Comrade Latimer insisted on a trial and proved that the street was not blockaded and that he was within his rights under the law. The justice discharged him—and the mayor went on a fishing excursion, it is said, to escape ridicule.

Comrade Weiss of Mott, Cal., sends $2 to this office to pay for having copies of The Worker sent to the striking miners. Four hundred copies have accordingly been sent to four comrades in the strike field for distribution.

Two new party papers have come to our desk—the "Utah Socialist," an eight-page weekly, published at Salt Lake City, whose first number bears date August 20; and the "Cleveland County Socialist," from Norman, Okla., whose third number is dated September 2. The former costs 50 cents and the latter $1 a year.

Comrade Louis Gonzion of Charleroi, Pa., has been in the strike field at and around Carbondale. He says The Worker is well liked and that the miners' headquarters is "a regular Socialist reading room." The strikers, he reports, are so firm in their fight, so confident of winning, that they hardly discuss the strike itself, but talk eagerly of Socialism and of what the votes of the working class can accomplish. Comrade Gonzion spoke at Simpson, Archbald, Jermyn, Vandling, Forest City, and Throop, as well as in Carbondale. At the latter place he was arrested for speaking on the street; he insisted on trial, but the Mayor in his wisdom decided that he was "guilty" (though of what offense was not stated) and then ordered his discharge. When Comrade Gonzion came out from the Mayor's office he was greeted with cheers and was immediately offered the free use of two halls for meetings. "When the time comes," he writes, "'A Socialist Mayor' will be the slogan."

Socialists of the Sixth Congressional district of Nebraska have chosen J. C. L. Wisely of Custer County, editor of the "New Era," as their candidate. Legislative and county nominations were also made.

Comrade Mills has been in Idaho this week, speaking at Idaho Falls on Tuesday, Pocatello on Wednesday, and Boise City on Thursday. Comrade Chase spoke at Idaho Falls last Saturday and at Rigby on Sunday.—Bingham and Fremont Counties have put tickets in the field.

The Trades and Labor Council of Livingston, Mont., by an overwhelming vote, has endorsed the action of the A. L. U. convention at Denver and advised all members of affiliated organizations to vote the Socialist ticket.

Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire addressed a street meeting at Fostoria, O., on Friday evening, September 5. The questions and answers caused many people to laugh until the tears came to their eyes. A "character" in the audience was the cause for the hilarity. The meeting was a success. On Saturday evening Comrade Wilshire spoke in Noble's Opera House at Tiffin, and it was a meeting long to be remembered. Among those who asked questions were a congressman and three lawyers. The congressmen seemed to be satisfied with the first round, but the egotism and persistency of a young lawyer caused no end of applause and laughter. The person who attempts to set down on Comrade Wilshire through asking questions has a job on his hands.

The Central Labor Union of Springfield, Mass., has adopted resolutions calling on all workingmen to vote the ticket of the Socialist Party.

Comrade W. J. White of New Castle writes from the strike field: "Carbon County is going to elect its entire Socialist ticket at the coming election. In fact it looks as if it had rained red buttons. Old men and young men, it is just the same; they are talking it and everywhere I can state with Comrade Swift that if the comrades throughout the county knew how enthusiastic the miners are they would throw their resources and speakers into the anthracite coal fields until after election, for here is where Socialism can make the greatest gains."

H. Gaylord Wilshire spoke at Fremont, O., on September 4, to the largest audience which has ever greeted a Socialist lecturer at this place.

"The Slogan" is the name of a new Socialist paper published at Grand Junction, Colo.

Comrade Geo. J. Alcott, of Bridgewater, Mass., writes: "Every issue of your paper makes me desire to do something." And while Comrade Alcott is possessed with this feeling he goes right out and gets some subscriptions.

F. O. MacCartney, Socialist representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, will speak in Bridgewater, Mass., Town Hall, on September 16.

Illinois comrades are active. New locals have recently been organized at Harvey and Aurora.—Many street meetings are being held in Chicago.

"La Hormiga De Oro" is one of the latest additions to the ever growing list of Socialist publications. It appears weekly, is printed partly in Spanish and partly in English and is published at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Straight, clearcut Socialism is advocated in its columns.

Toledo comrades are placarding the town with the following notice printed in large type on red paper: "WANTED, 25,000 workingmen and their wives to study SOCIALISM, and learn the cause of their own slavery!" This "painting the town red" is mostly done after nightfall.

Frank A. Sieverman of Rochester, N. Y., was the Labor Day speaker at St. Louis.

In Connecticut agitation is progressing. The branches in the First Congressional District met in Rockville on September 1 and nominated Robert W. Jamieson of Hartford for Congress and Carl H. Kretschmar for Sheriff of Tolland County. Nominations for State Senator will be made by Hartford, Stafford and, Rockville.—The State Organizer visited Southington and Wallingford during the past week. In the first named town a branch will be formed soon. An excellent open-air meeting was held in Wallingford Friday. About two hundred persons were present and ten subscriptions for party papers were secured.—The meetings on New Haven Green Saturday evenings will be continued until election. Comrade L. D. Mayes of New York will be the speaker on September 13.—American Branch, New Haven, meets at 746 Chapel street, Saturday, September 13. All members should try to attend this meeting.

The comrades of Local Greater Pittsburg have organized a Socialist literary society, whose purpose is to establish reading rooms for the propaganda of Socialism. The first reading room will be opened in the first legislative district in about two weeks.

A new Italian Socialist paper has appeared, "Il Movimento Sociale," published in Los Angeles, Cal., by Comrade Colombo.

The Los Angeles "Socialist" hired an automobile to carry its display in the Labor Day parade and placed the following placards upon it:

"THIS MACHINE WAS MADE BY WAGE-WORKERS. DO THEY OWN IT? WHY NOT? READ THE 'SOCIALIST' AND FIND OUT. THE WORKING CLASS WILL WALK, TILL IT VOTES TO RIDE. MORE MACHINERY! MORE CHLD LABOR! WHY? READ THE 'SOCIALIST' AND FIND OUT."

But the automobile only carried half the object lesson, the balance being placarded on the wheelbarrow that follows. The wheelbarrow's signs read:

"COMPETITION S THE LIFE OF TRADE.

" EVERY WAGE-WORKER CAN OWN A MACHINE LIKE THIS.

"CHEAP FREIGHT RATES TO NEW YORK BY THIS BARROW."

Howard H. Caldwell of Philadelphia is now working in the state of Ohio and has been very successful in holding good meetings. He made a tour taking in the cities of Cleveland, Toledo, Kenton, and Dayton, and is now on a return trip, in which he has so far covered Xenia, Springfield, Urbania, and Bellefontaine. His future dates are: Kenton, Sept. 12; Bucyrus, 13; Mansfield, 14 and 15; Findlay, 16; Fostoria, 17; Tiffin, 18; Fremont, 19; and Toledo, 20 and 21. Other dates to be made to continue the trip and visits will in all probability be made to Wauseon, Edgerton, and Montpelier. This route may be changed slightly, but not to any extent, and Comrade Caldwell will make all these dates unless something happens to prevent. A drawing feature of his meetings in Dayton resulted when the papers came out and accused him of all sorts of bad things, and he was supposed to be lynched upon arrival in the city. These reports were started by an A. F. of L. organizer, Thos. Flynn by name, who left the town just previous to Caldwell's arrival. The result of the whole affair was the gathering of an immense crowd on Labor Day at the fair grounds to hear him. He did fine work and gave one of the clearest expositions of Socialism ever heard here. He captured the crowd and for two hours he held their undivided attention, when Comrade Trautman of the Brewery Workers' International spoke for some time in German. He was in good trim and held the larger part of Caldwell's crowd for one hour longer. Socialism, as a result, has taken a boost here and the street meetings of Caldwell were well attended.

Comrade Neben is spending this week in the coal-strike field, speaking for the party.

The Socialist Party convention of the Second Congressional District of Kansas was held at Fort Scott on Monday, and nominated Francis A. Byrne of Kansas City.

The financial report of State Secretary Critchlow of Ohio for August shows receipts for the month of $137.76; balance on hand August 1, $28.76; expenses for the month, $162.43; balance Sept. 1, $4.09.—During the month of August the State Committee arranged about forty-five meetings for Hayes, Wilshire, Geiger, and Caldwell.—Four new locals were formed during the month—at Bellaire, Elmwood Place, Pomeroy, and Hamilton, with forty-four charter members. Locals Delaware and Cuyahoga Falls lapsed, but the latter will probably soon be revived.—The work of the State Secretary's office involved the sending out of 1,374 letters, postal cards, and packages.—Several locals failed to send in monthly reports and comrades are requested to see that this is not further neglected. Several locals complained of having to send a duplicate report to the National Secretary, and Secretary Critchlow states that both copies may be sent to him and he will forward duplicates.—Ten of the twenty-one Congressional districts in the state—the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first—have so far reported nominations. If there are any who have nominated and not sent in the notification they are requested to do so at once. Nomination petitions for Congressmen must be filed not later than Oct. 9. Comrades should not wait till the last day, but should file papers as early as possible.—Ten counties have reported nominations — Cuyahoga, Clark, Hamilton, Lucas, Montgomery, Richland, Summit, Scioto, and Stark. Nomination petitions for county offices must be filed not later than twenty days previous to the election. Thus the last day for filing is October 14.

Comrade Carr of New Brighton, Pa., writes that John W. Slayton, our candidate for Governor of that state, spoke there and made a most favorable impression. After the street meeting he was invited up to the Trades Council, where he gave a strong and practical talk on unionism and politics. Comrade White of New Castle also spoke in New Brighton on Labor Day and "certainly scored a point—or several of them—for Socialism."

Local Philadelphia meets Sunday evening, Sept. 14, at headquarters, 1022 Arch street. Important business.

New York State.

Local Catskill is arranging a large ratification to be held later in the month and will have Charles H. Vail its speaker. Comrade Brown will speak there in October.

Many locals in this state are asking the State Committee to send Comrade Jonas to address German meetings.

A new local will soon be formed in Wells, N. Y.

Local Syracuse wents Mother Jones to speak there.

Alexander Jonas, Morris Hillquit, J. Schorr, and John Sparge have been nominated for National Committeeman from New York.

Comrade Hanford spoke before an audience of about seven hundred persons in Hornellsville last Monday. After he had concluded his speech questions were asked, showing a lively interest in the subject. His answers were quick and clear and gave great satisfaction to the hearers. The party will be greatly strengthened here by Comrade Hanford's visit.

Comrade Chas. Ufert of Jersey City addressed an open-air meeting at Cold Spring, N. Y., Tuesday evening, September 2. Although the meeting had not been advertised, a good sized audience soon gathered and even uniformed striker shooters from West Point stayed to the end of his address, which lasted about an hour and a half. Comrade Ufert presented the true situation in the coal strike region and the way he exposed capitalism met with applause which shows that the time is favorable for our agitation. If we had a local speaker to work up Putnam County there would be without doubt a good advance in the S. D. P. vote at the coming election. The next speaker to visit Cold Spring will be Comrade Vail and the local comrades should watch The Worker for future announcement of the date.

Comrade Hanford addressed a street meeting at Rome on September 2, and the comrades say it was by far the best meeting we have ever had in that city. After the meeting many gathered around him to ask questions and several promised to join the local.—Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss, pastor of St. Joseph's Episcopal Church and member of Local Rome, S. D. P., delivered his fourth annual Labor Day sermon on August 31, which was attended by many of the trade unions in a body; he gave them a true Socialist sermon. On Labor Day he gave a short address at the labor picnic at Utica in company with Comrade Hanford.

Comrade Arland of Corning writes: "The past ten days have been productive of great good at Corning. State Organizer Spring addressed the local on Sunday, August 31, and on Labor Day an open-air meeting was held, at which four hundred people were in attendance. The following evening he addressed a good audience at Painted Post, a suburb of Corning, and formed a local. Twenty-five subscriptions to The Worker were secured in both places. On the evening of September 6, Comrade Hanford addressed a good meeting in the public square, which clinched the effect of the Spring meetings. He also addressed the local the next afternoon. The comrades have had their vigor renewed, several new members have joined the local, and Socialism is a general subject of conversation here now."

The movement in Peekskill goes steadily on. During the past two or three weeks Comrades Heleker, Simmonds, and others have given a large part of their time to assisting the girl strikers from the Baker underwear works, nearly three hundred of whom have been organized into a union. The bosses say they will move their works rather than run a union factory, but this is generally thought to be a bluff, and with few exceptions the girls are hopeful and determined. The strike is having a good educational effect, at any rate.—Comrade Heleker writes that, although Hanford had a good meeting at Peekskill, there will be a bigger one on his second visit next month.

Ben Hanford addressed an audience of over a thousand people on Public Square at Watertown, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, September 3. Comrade Pendergast concluded a very effective fifteen minute talk by introducing our candidate for Governor. Comrade Hanford was at his best and the repeated applause which greeted the speaker throughout his address, which lasted one hour and a half, manifested the approval of the vast audience. An after meeting was held indoors when several new applications for membership were received and much literature disposed of.

At Dexter, Hanford addressed an open-air meeting, at close of which an indoor meeting was held which numerically strengthened Local Dexter. By the way, it is thought that Local Dexter will surprise many of the older locals in the state by the increased vote which will be cast at that place for the candidates of the S. D. P. at the coming election.

New York City.

The Kings County Committee meets at the rooms of the Socialist Club, near Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Saturday, Sept. 13, at 8:15 p. m.

The Social Democratic Party of Brooklyn will hold a grand ratification meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, on Friday evening, September 26. The list of speakers announced includes our candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Benjamin Hanford and William Thurston Brown; Mother Jones, the woman whom mine-owners hate and miners love and respect; Geo. D. Herron, who is to return to this country about the middle of the month; and H. Gaylord Wilshire, whose enterprise as an editor and publisher has made so much trouble for Censor Madden. Such an array of eloquent and well known speakers should make the Brooklyn ratification meeting a rousing success.

All districts with the exception of the 1st, 3d, and 5th were represented at the last meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee. These organizations should under all circumstances be represented at the next meeting which will be held September 16 at 326 West Thirty-eighth street. Five thousand pamphlets were ordered and other matters of importance disposed of. There is no doubt that the West Side will make a good showing at the next election owing to a great extent to the work of Comrade Fieldman, whose interesting and instructive meetings very often last until after 12 o'clock.

The 16th A. D. is in good working condition. Twelve new members have been admitted within the last two weeks. Comrade Reich has been elected Organizer, with Comrade Panzer as his assistant. Debts were all settled up last week and rent for headquarters paid for three monts in advance, and still $16 remained in the treasury. A large number of the comrades have pledged weekly contributions during the campaign. Business meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8-10 Avenue D. Two outdoor meetings will be held weekly and large quantities of literature distributed.

The 28th A. D. is arranging a mass meeting to be held on Oct. 4, in Ploetz' Hall, 240 E. Eightieth street. Invitations will be sent to all enrolled voters.—The convention to nominate a candidate for Assembly will be held Friday, Sept. 12, at 1407 Avenue A. All readers of The Worker living in the 28th A. D. are invited to attend.

Of the three street meetings on the West Side planned for Friday of last week, two were carried very successfully through, on Eighth avenue at Thirty-seventh street and at Forty-first street. No meeting was held, as intended at Thirty-ninth street. A number of the West Side comrades are working hard and there is a considerable increase of party activity in that part of the city; but there are still many of the comrades who seem to prefer sitting quiet, leaving all the hard work for a few, or expecting the Social Democratic vote to grow without any efforts on their part. The close attention paid by the large crowds that gather around Comrade Fieldman and our other speakers on Eighth avenue proves that a splendid advance can be made, not only in the vote, but in the strength of the party organization in those districts, if each comrade will turn in and do his fair share from now on.

The open-air meetings in Yorkville last Saturday surpassed all expectations. Our speakers were given close attention and hearty applause by large gatherings of workingmen and working women in the 28th, 30th, and 32d Assembly Districts.

At the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville a committee of twelve was elected to assist at the party picnic held on September 7. The club voted to have a harvest party in the latter part of November. It was also voted to subscribe for fifteen copies of The Worker per week for one year. Special meeting will be held Thursday, September 11, for the purpose of electing new officers.

Comrade Fieldman's street meetings continue to be attended by large and receptive audiences. The interest he has awakened is shown by the fact that in many cases the same faces are to be seen at several successive meetings, showing that many of his hearers are not content with listening to a single address, but desire to learn more of Socialism by following up his meetings. Especially is this true on the West Side. The sales of literature also bear testimony to the good educational work he is doing. Comrade Fieldman's work is especially strong in his appropriate answers to questions, whether put in good or in bad faith. At a recent meeting a man in the crowd replied to him: "Yes, I admit that the Republican and Democratic parties are utterly corrupt and are tools of the capitalists. But we don't want Socialism in this country. It's a foreign movement. It may be all right in Europe, but we don't want any European ideas over here. We've got to get the American people together and form a new American party of our own." To which Comrade Fieldman replied, to the enthusiastic delight of the crowd: "I wonder you dare to walk in the light of day. Why don't you dig a hole and crawl into it? Don't you know that the sun shines over in Europe? How can you bear to let that European sun shine on your free American head?" At another meeting, last week, in Devery's district, Comrade Gordon joined the audience and bought a dollar's worth of pamphlets. Being invited by Comrade Fieldman to take the platform, he did so and spoke briefly and forcibly on the difference between Socialism and Deverylism. He closed with, "Have one on me!"—and distributed the pamphlets among the listeners, who seemed to accept the "treat" as gladly as if it had been of the orthodox Tammany sort.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn at its mst meeting accepted the invitation of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville and decided to visit the latter in a body on September 25. The Club has donated $10 to the campaign fund and is hustling for subscriptions for The Worker. On November 1 the Club will hold a smoker if a suitable hall can be had. This club bids fair, in the near future, to become a valuable auxiliary to the party movement in Kings County, as the Young People's Club has already become in Yorkville.

Comrade Wm. T. Brown was in the city Thursday of last week on his way to Massachusetts and called on some comrades. He is in good health and spirits. On Sept. 26 he will probably begin his tour of this state, and comrades in all places where he is to speak should make every effort to bring out good crowds.

Comrade Phillips spoke at Stapleton Park, Richmond, last week and had a very good meeting.

A TRUE COMRADE AT REST.

Comrade Joseph Gilliar of Jersey City, who died on September 4, was one of the pioneers in our movement. His genial temperament, his kind spirit, his straightforward character endeared him to his comrades and made him many friends. At his funeral, Comrade W. Ufert, another well known soldier of the revolution, spoke affectingly of his many deeds of sacrifice to the cause he loved so well. Comrade Cole followed with another tribute to his memory. The Socialist Liedertafel, of which Gilliar was an active member, never sang more feelingly, "Ein Sohn des Volkes will ich sein." The funeral cortege, headed by the Socialist Drum and Fife Corps, numbered about five hundred persons, including the children of the Freie Deutsche Schule. It made a decided impression upon strangers. At the crematory, after another touching farewell song by the Liedertafel, Comrade Krafft spoke upon the example of unswerving faith in the cause of our dead comrade, and called upon the assembled multitude to emulate Comrade Gilliar's indefatigable zeal in the interest of humanity.

May the spirit of Gilliar ever lead the comrades of New Jersey.

SOCIALISM IN MITCHELL'S SPEECH

We are glad to observe that the following passage from Mitchell's speech on Labor Day is "tainted with Socialism," and seems to indicate that the leader of the striking coal miners is steadily becoming more progressive and radical:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am one who believes that the time is not far distant when the workingmen will have to solve the labor problem. I am free to say that my own views have been somewhat changed since this strike started. Nearly all well-informed workers know that I have identified myself with every peace movement that I thought would help the workers. I am not prepared to say that they are failures but they are failures so long as employers will not listen to reason and to truth.

"I look forward to the time when all wage-earners will take their proper places in this movement. I look forward to the time when those who build the mansions will not have to live in hovels. I look forward to the time when the men who build the beautiful Pullman palace cars will not have to walk from station to station looking for work. I look forward to the time when those whose labor builds the beautiful edifices, whose spires point heavenward, will not have to walk past them, too ragged to enter.

"I stand for the solidarity of the trade union movement. I hope to see the time when no man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow will be outside the ranks of his trade union. I LOOK FORWARD TO THE TIME WHEN THE WORKERS OF OUR COUNTRY WILL TAKE POSSESSION OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY."

—If you have no watch you are likely to be late at party meetings. Get a watch free. See offer in this paper.

—Maybe that half-grown boy of yours would like to have a watch. It's easy to get one by hustling for subscriptions for The Worker. See offer in this paper.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Comrade S. Lissauer will speak Saturday, Sept. 13, in Hettinger's Broadway Hall, Long Island City.

—Workingmen have the most votes and the trusts the most money. When, as frequently happens on election days, the trusts have the most votes, the workingmen should rise and explain.—Philadelphia Record.

Literature Free
to the Coal Miners.

Comrade Galvin of Boston, Mass., has purchased 10,000 copies of

"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics"
by Algernon Lee.

Comrades in the Coal Fields of Pa., who are willing to distribute them, are kindly requested to inform us, of how many copies the an dispose of.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
LONG ISLAND CITY.

Mass Meeting at Hettinger's Broadway Hall, Saturday, Sept. 13, 8 p. m. English and German speakers will address the meeting.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Cartoon Weekly Published in English

Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.

Candy maker who had privilege in Grand CentralPalace at Worker Fair last year is now ready to make bids for privileges anywhere. Address Candy Manufacturer, care Worker.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

R·I·PANS

After I would eat a meal I would be suddenly taken with such terrible cramps that I would have to walk bent over, and I would have to loosen my clothes. It would be a couple of hours before I would obtain relief. One day I heard about Ripans Tabules, and since I have taken a couple of the 5-cent boxes I have not had a single attack.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 5) in. longvette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers. Dept. 118, 307 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Seven words about equal one line.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERNATIONAL SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.
BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE"
With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.
A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.
"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political. Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 35c.; 25 for 80c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 30c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.
SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.
"Adventures of John McCue" .....10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth .....$2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ....10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" .....$1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons .....5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couch .....$1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bertrand .....15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady .....10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New york. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth .....$2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 922 pages .....$4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo .....5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery...10c.
A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
"That is the way to get them at actual cost. $10 cash or $9 a month for a share makes you joint owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vandervelde. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Pamphlet	.25	.15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Pueblo Commonwealth. Cloth	.50	.30
Pagels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism Explained and Defended. Engels. Cloth	.50	.30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.25	.15
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Ireland's Fight. Lafargue. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100	1.00	.60
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.25	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locals Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
780 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS:

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2570 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 231 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 347 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse unter die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture-Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 6 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass. New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Eastern, Altoona, Scranton, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, O. San Francisco, Cal. Manchester, N. H. Baltimore, Md. St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 23

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your

SLAYTON OF NEW CASTLE.

A Sketch of the Socialist Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania and the Socialist Movement in the City Where He Now Serves as Councilman.

William Thurston Brown, Social Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the state of New York, who spoke at New Castle, Pa., on Labor Day, has given us the following account of the movement in that city and of Councilman Slayton, who heads the Socialist ticket in our sister state. The sketch will undoubtedly interest the many thousands of working-class voters in Pennsylvania, who, disgusted alike with the Republican party that put Stone in power and the Democratic party that proposes to put Pattison in his place, are now turning to Socialism as their only hope.

I am just returning from my first visit to New Castle, Pa., where I had been invited by the Labor Day committee to be one of its speakers. I feel sure that readers of The Worker, not only in Pennsylvania, but everywhere else, will be interested to know something about the Socialist movement in that town.

New Castle is a city of thirty thousand people, and enjoys the double distinction of being the best organized trade union city in the United States, and of being one of the first to elect a Socialist to a place in the city government. John W. Slayton, the candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on the only ticket that represents the interests of the working class, is also a member of the upper or Select Council of New Castle, having been elected to that position on the Socialist ticket last spring.

I arrived in New Castle Saturday night and found a lot of Socialists waiting for me at the station. I need not say that, though I was a total stranger, the welcome I received made me feel at home at once. The walk from the station to the hotel might properly be described as a series of introductions to Socialist comrades. Indeed, that was true of practically every attempt I made to navigate the streets of that city. It is no exaggeration to say that one in my position would naturally be impressed with the idea that there were very few people in that city who were not Socialists.

Sunday afternoon the Socialist local held its meeting, and if the attendance was at all representative of their regular meetings—and I am inclined to think it was no larger than usual—it is no exaggeration to say that New Castle has a stronger Socialist movement, relatively to its size, than any city I have so far seen.

The influential character of the movement there may be understood from the fact that the United Presbyterian Church offered us the use of their beautiful and spacious auditorium for Sunday evening, and at 8 o'clock the writer of this addressed an audience that filled the main auditorium and overflowed into the Sunday School room opening from it. Under the title, "Small Girls Wanted," a sign frequently seen in the windows of factories in all our large cities, the attempt was made to show what the present industrial system means and what a better one might and would mean.

No Compromise and No Factions.

Nowhere in this country, I venture to say, will a healthier or more vital and vigorous Socialist movement be found than in New Castle. And there are some excellent reasons for it. The Socialists of that town have been united and harmonious from the first. There have been no factions. I do not think factional spirit could now gain a footing there.

Moreover, it is Socialism and not some patent-medicine substitute therefor that the New Castle comrades are possessed of. In that city there is the clearest consciousness of the fact that the Socialist movement is and in the nature of things must be A MOVEMENT OF, BY, AND FOR THE WORKING CLASS. There is not a touch of that Utopian malady which so often—and always fatally—fastens upon our movement.

But the movement in New Castle is also fortunate in the possession of so many comrades of the highest type in intellectual grasp and in moral fiber. I cannot undertake to speak of them all. The Worker could not give me sufficient space for that, and I met so many I could not remember half their names. But no description of the Socialist movement there or in the state of Quaysylvania would be just or fair which did not tell of the personality of John W. Slayton.

New Castle's Most Influential Citizen.

The old proverb that "a prophet is without honor in his own country" does not apply here. It is no exaggeration whatever to say that Comrade Slayton is a man of the highest type in common sense, in executive ability, and in character. A stranger to the city would pick out this man as incomparably its most influential citizen, and he would make no mistake. And that phrase "most influential citizen" in this case means vastly more than I can here translate into words. The power that John W. Slayton has in New Castle—a power the possession of which he may not himself be fully conscious of—is in every way as beneficent and wholesome as it is unmistakable.

No one pointed out the mayor to me. If he was in town on Labor Day, no one would have suspected it. The center of attraction everywhere was Slayton. He seemed to know every one, and every one knew him, and from little tots who could hardly walk alone to old veterans you could see that this carpenter-Socialist was held in such respect as was accorded to no other public man. There is no other man in the city government that has a tithe of the moral power that Slayton has.

Socialism is a movement, as everybody knows, whose tendency is to exalt MAN rather than MEN, the whole race rather than special individuals. It affords no room for any such hero-worship as has marked other stages or forms of social organization. But there is always room for respect and regard and even love toward character. Indeed, it cannot be withheld. Character compels respect and affection.

A Standard Bearer of Socialism.

John W. Slayton is the kind of man to symbolize or embody most happily the very principles for which Socialism stands. He is more than the party standard bearer. He is in a still higher and better sense the bearer of the standard of Socialism. Perfectly at one with all his comrades in the ranks of Labor, a member of the Carpenter's Union, his body bearing the unmistakable marks of labor, beloved by the whole rank and file of the working class in New Castle as few men in a generation are, as few men can safely be, this man fills the place of an ideal leader without the smallest self-consciousness—incarnating, indeed, the fraternal spirit of the coming commonwealth.

Physically, Comrade Slayton is fortunate in the possession or a commanding presence. And yet, you forget entirely his towering physique in the sense you get of the man it clothes. There is a native dignity about the man and with it an overflowing and genuine sympathy—a very rare combination, as winsome as it is impressive. As a speaker, he has the same straightforward qualities which impress you everywhere else in him. There is no attempt at oratory or at word-painting. But any audience listening to John Slayton would be impressed with the fact that he knows exactly what he wants, that he is profoundly in earnest, and that what he say is true.

The Socialists of New York state showed surpassing wisdom when they nominated Ben Hanford as their candidate for Governor. No comrade of our state could more fittingly represent the whole spirit of Socialism than he. And the great mining and manufacturing state to the sourn of us has exhibited equally good sense in making John W. Slayton its Socialist standard bearer.

In spite of the sultriness of the day and the meanness of the railroads, it was in point of numbers and finances the most successful celebration that New Castle has ever had, a fact due largely to the personal efforts of Slayton. At 3:30 p. m. Comrade A. M. Dewey spoke for over an hour to a large audience of working people at the park, and was followed briefly by the writer, who also spoke in the evening at the same place and on Tuesday evening to a good crowd on the street. Altogether, the Socialists of New Castle regard their Labor Day celebration as a success.

WILLIAM THURSTON BROWN.

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY IN KENTUCKY.

The Socialists of Louisville, Ky., have nominated F. R. Markert for Congress and J. C. Wells for Railroad Commissioner. The Worker has already made mention of the fact that the Socialist candidate for congress in this (the Sixth) district is George Breiel, of Newport, ex-president of the Shoemakers' Union of Cincinnati, which union has jurisdiction also over Covington and Newport.

The Socialists in Covington and Newport, as well as the nearby towns of Bellevue and Dayton, are holding street meetings nearly every night to large crowds. The workers are evidently getting interested from the questions many of them ask the speakers, who are only too glad to have questions put to them.

Local Covington, Socialist Party, has a six-year lease of a large hall in a populous part of the city and easily accessible to workingmen. This hall they have recently had painted, papered, supplied with modern gas fixtures and otherwise repaired to a cost of fully $200. It has a main hall on the second floor, which will seat 500 people, a hall on the first floor which will seat 200 people, besides reading rooms, committee rooms, and also janitor's residence in the rear. The small hall on the first floor is used for the regular meetings of the local. Lectures will be given in the main hall two or three times a week throughout the year except in warm weather. Locals Newport, Bellevue and Dayton each have a good hall in which lectures are given. Local Covington also has a regular headquarters in another part of the city which is open all day and every evening under the management of Comrade J. H. Dold, who has been a Socialist only about twenty-two years. He dispenses literature as well as good, class-conscious talks, and thus catches them coming and going. Comrade Dold says he used to have to beg the people to read Socialist literature. Now, he says, the people beg him for literature to read, and, like Oliver Twist, they call for more.

Covington and Newport are strong and well organizer trade union towns, and the workingmen, not understanding the movement, held aloof for some time. Now that they realize that the Socialist Party represents the working class, and that class alone, the more intelligent and independent workingmen are becoming deeply interested in the principles of the party. The others will become interested by and by—when they are bumped some more; and don't forget that Rockefeller, Morgan & Co. will have them bumped all right.

A. A. L.

JUST TRY IT.

If a copy of "Railroading in the United States," by Benjamin Hanford, were put into the hands of each worker for wages—especially those on the railroads—it would cause a political tidal wave against capitalism. Five cents a copy; five copies for 15 cents; ten for a quarter; postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

"THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN McCUE."

We have one thousand copies of this great work. While they last will hand them out at 10 cents each. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

IOWA CONVENTION.

Socialist Party's Delegates Meet at Davenport and Nominate State Ticket.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 4.—The state convention of the Socialist Party of Iowa was held in this city on Tuesday, Sept. 2. The assembly was called to order at 10 a. m. by A. W. Ricker of Grand River, and A. B. Wymer of Dubuque was elected temporary chairman, with A. K. Gifford of Davenport as temporary secretary. The committee on credentials consisted of A. W. Ricker of Grand River, Martin Wood of Keb, and J. Wheeler of Mystic.

Nineteen delegates were seated, representing sixteen different locals. The temporary organization was then made permanent. A. W. Ricker, F. A. Lymburner, and F. L. Rice were chosen as a committee on platform and resolutions, and F. J. West, J. M. Work, and S. R. McDowell as a committee on revision of the constitution. The convention decided, however, not to change the constitution.

The following state ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, W. A. Jacobs of Davenport; for Auditor, T. J. Grant of Muscatine; for Treasurer, S. R. McDowell of Lake City; for Attorney-General, I. S. McCrillis of Des Moines; for Judge of the Supreme Court, A. D. Pugh of Des Moines; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, A. H. Larsen of Waterloo; for Railroad Commissioner, J. S. Lorimer of Winterset. The State Committee was authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur.

J. M. Work was elected National Committeeman.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed that the amount of money received since Sept. 5, 1901, was $417.11; the amount disbursed since Sept. 5, 1901, was $370.41; leaving a balance of $46.70.

The following were elected members of the State Committee: Second District, W. A. Jacobs, Davenport; Third, E. Holtz, Dubuque; Sixth, F. J. West, Avery; Seventh, J. J. Jacobsen, Des Moines; Eighth, A. W. Ricker, Grand River; Tenth, S. R. McDowell, Lake City.

The committee elected W. A. Jacobs to the office of State Secretary-Treasurer for the next year, with headquarters at Davenport. Comrade Jacobs was elected also to act as organizer for the party, and was instructed to engage in active work until the coming election is held.

The branches located in each Congressional district not represented at the convention, are requested to elect a member to act as state committeeman for the district for the next year.

Members of the State Committee, who constitute a quorum according to Article 5 of the constitution, are W. A. Jacobs, E. Holtz, and F. J. West.

The branches are requested to take a vote on each act of the convention and report the result to A. K. Gifford, at 216 E. Sixth street, Davenport, Ia., Assistant State Secretary.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

F. Larsen presided at the last meeting of the Labor Secretariat.

Credentials were received from Carpenters' Union No. 309 for Alvin Schoenfeld, from Laborers' Union No. 9 for Geo. Franke, and from Butchers' Union No. 3, and all the delegates were accepted.

Painters' Union No. 499 reported progress in gaining members. The Firemen's Union reported the loss of a great many members on account of the friendly action of Sheriff Healy and former delegate of the C. F. U. Carpenters' Union No. 309 complained of not having received the German edition of the monthly reports and the delegate was requested to take same to his organization. Secretary Morris Hillquit reported on the transactions of the Secretariat for the past month. He proposed to instal a card system, thereby to have better control over the business transactions or the Labor Secretariat; also that, instead of the uninteresting monthly reports, quarterly reports should be sent in the English and German languages. Both proposals were accepted and forwarded to the Board of Managers for action.

The Board of Managers reported that the blanks for the statement of the exact number of members of the organizations represented are now ready and should be sent quarterly. The report was concurred in.

Comrade Matzdorf reported that in the case of the Architectural Iron Workers, the committee had requested them to join the ranks or the international body. He also reported that he has addressed Local Union 497 in regard to joining the Labor Secretariat and met with success. Comrade F. Larsen reported that it is useless to ask the barbers to join the Secretariat at present, as a large part of the members are Italians and connot now be made to appreciate its advantages.

Comrade Schratt was requested to address the Retail Grocery Clerks in regard to joining the organization. Delegate H. E. Kintlein was elected Recording Secretary. The delegates are earnestly requested to attend meetings more regularly and promptly. The session begins at 8 p. m. sharp, on the last Saturday of each month.

H. E. K.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

NO COMPROMISE BY SOCIALIST PARTY.

Democratic Leader in Worcester, Mass., Offers Fusion, but Comrade Abbott Turns Him Down.

Our comrade, Thomas P. Abbott of Worcester, Mass., recently received the following letter from William A. Gaston, a Democratic leader in that city:

"Hon. Thomas P. Abbott.

"My Dear Sir:—In the approaching campaign I believe that the Democratic party in this state has unusual chances for success, but to attain this there is need of united work and effort in every district in the state, not only in those districts where the fight is easy, but in those where there may be little prospect for immediate victory. Last year you were a candidate in your district for the legislature. I do not know, of course, whether you wish to be or will be the nominee this fall for that office; but you are in a position to work for the cause in your district and for the benefit of the Democratic party in this state, and undoubtedly you are acquainted with men who will gladly lend their assistance to this end. Will you therefore do what you can to help on to victory this fall, and will you give me your suggestions as to how the best work for the party can be accomplished?

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM A. GASTON."

Much to the surprise of Mr. Gaston, Comrade Abbott was neither flattered by the gratuitous "Honorable" nor by the offer of fusion. He replied in the following terms:

"Wm. A. Gaston.

"Dear Sir:—Yours of August 29 at hand and contents noted. I see that you address me by a title that is not mine, at least in the ordinary acceptation of that term, and I assure you that it does not flatter me in the least. I must differ with you as to the chances of the success of the party you represent, and if there were, I could not compromise myself or the working class to which I belong to by giving hope to the Democratic party. It does not represent the working class as a class in any sense of the word. It stands for and holds out a forlorn hope to the small capitalist or middle class, but a partisan of the capitalists just the same, that are fast becoming extinct through natural economic developments. The great combination of trusts are the natural outcome of competition and must go forward to completion. The Republican party represents the great capitalist class which controls these great combinations and in this are keeping abreast of economical developments. The day of competition is fast disappearing forever and in the words of another, "we as a nation can no more go back to competition than the old hen can go back to the egg that it was hatched from," and this to my mind is the only hope that the party you represent holds out to its adherents. You speak of my candidacy for the legislature last year. Of course I don't know whether I shall be called to stand for any elective office this year. If I am I shall be true to the Socialist Party, as I should not accept a nomination or indorsement from any other, and no true Socialist will coquet or give aid and comfort to any party that represents the present system of doing business for profit, for they fully understand that while the system lasts no legislation can be enacted that can benefit the wage-working class as a class economically, and your correspondent is prepared to maintain this position at all times without fear or favor. You see I have been perfectly frank with you in this matter and hold out no delusive hopes. This you will find to be the case with all true Socialists. Our class interests are diametrically opposed to each other and any other course would be traiterous to our class.

"Very respectfully yours in political conflict,

"THOMAS P. ABBOTT."

It takes the spoils politicians of the old parties a long time to learn that the Socialist Party is proof against corruption by their insidious methods. They cannot understand a party in which the rank and file rule and the leaders are and desire to be only the chosen standardbearers for a principle.

FOR A JEWISH WEEKLY.

Jewish speaking comrades will be interested to know that a movement is on foot to start a Social Democratic weekly party organ in that language on the East Side. A conference was held at the office of Dr. Caspe, 252 E. Broadway last Friday, in response to a call issued by Dr. Ingermann, Henry L. Slobodin, B. Feigenbaum, Dr. Halpern, Dr. Caspe, Dr. Girsdansky, and Philip Kranz.

About thirty well known Jewish comrades attended, and plans were discussed at length and active work begun.

It is the intention that the new paper shall be strictly a party propaganda organ and that it shall be kept free from all personal or factional controversies. There is great need on the East Side and in other centers of the Jewish population of just such a paper and it is hoped that success will attend it from the start. As Comrade Feigenbaum expressed it, "The spirit of The Worker will be the example which the new paper will follow."

Among those who have promised to contribute regularly are Comrades Feigenbaum, Zametkin, Winchevsky, Kranz, Bavanoff, Caspe, Kobrin, Gordin, Edlin, Boudin, Stone, Lessin, Girsdansky, Halpern, and Entin. The paper will adhere strictly to "Marxian" principles, as recognized by the Socialist Party at large. Comrades Caspe, Boudin, Feigenbaum, Girsdansky, and Halpern were chosen as a committee on editorial management.

A committee, consisting of Comrades Levin, Kranz, Ortman, Feigenbaum, and Jaffe, was chosen to prepare estimates, and the sum of $414 was pledged by the comrades present toward the publication fund. It is considered necessary to raise a thousand dollars before starting the paper. A call will soon be issued for another conference.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Pitaform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices of meeting, officially arranged by Local New York will regularly be published in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen of open-air meetings and speakers, wherever possible, should announce the great Ratification Meeting to be held in Cooper Union on September 27.

Chairmen and speakers should lose no occasion distinctly to call attention to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11.

4th A. D., Madison and Rutger streets. Speakers: Lifschitz, Rosenfeld, Gottlieb, and Pine.

8th A. D., Canal and Forsyth streets. Speakers: Seid, Weithorn, and Einhorn.

21st A. D., Columbus avenue and One Hundred and Fourth street. Speakers: Havidon, Cassidy, and Paulitsch.

22d and 24th A. D., Grand Rally: At Forty-seventh street and First avenue, at Fifty-fourth street and First avenue, and at Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Nicholson, Wood, Lissauer, Reichenthal, Roewer, Sackin, Mayes, Josephson, and Edlin. Speakers will all report at Fifty-fourth street and First avenue.

32d A. D., One Hundred and Second street and First avenue. Speakers: Feigenbaum (in Jewish) and Phillips.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

2d A. D., Market street and East Broadway. Speakers: Mikhailovsky, Williams, Gottlieb, Einhorn, and Seid.

3d A. D., Hudson and Morton streets. Speakers: Mayes and Sackin.

4th A. D., Jefferson street and East Broadway. Speakers: Weithorn, Rosenfeld, Epstein, Cohn, and Lurie.

Also, at Clinton street and E. Broadway. Speakers: Harris, Feigenbaum, Cohn, and Epstein.

12th A. D., Attorney and Grand streets. Speakers: Halpern, Rabinowitz, Josephson, Rosenzweig, and Feigenbaum.

14th A. D., Tenth street and Third avenue. Speakers: Pankin and Nicholson.

20th A. D., Sixty-seventh street and First avenue. Speakers: Reichenthal and Phillips.

Bronx Borough, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate avenue. Speakers: Nicholson and Searing.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13.

4th A. D., Rutger Square. Speakers: Harris, Cohn, Rosenfeld, and Weinstein.

8th A. D., Eldridge and Canal streets. Speakers: Lowe, Pankin, Perlmuter, Einhorn, and Rosenzweig.

12th A. D., Suffolk and Grand streets. Speakers: Halpern, Rabinowitz, Rosenfeld, Rosenzweig, and Seid.

21st A. D., One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Columbus avenue. Speakers: Lissauer and Sackin.

24th A. D., Sixtieth street and First avenue. Speakers: Nicholson, Roewer, and Josephson.

Yorkville Rally: At Seventy-third street and First avenue, 26th A. D.; at Seventy-ninth street and First avenue, 28th A. D.; and at Eighty-eighth street and First avenue, 30th A. D. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Malkiel, J. Fox, Abrahams, Josephson, Nicholson, and Mayes. Speakers will all report at Seventy-ninth street and First avenue.

Bronx Borough, Boston Road and Tremont avenue, West Farms. Speakers: Havidon and Cassidy. Music.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

5th A. D., Sixth avenue and W. Ninth street. Speakers: Mayes and Charles Wagner.

10th A. D., S. E. corner Seventh street and Avenue A. Speakers: Searing and Sackin.

16th A. D., Lewis and Stanton streets. Speakers: Henry Cohn, Epstein, and Nicholson.

18th A. D., Nineteenth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Paulitsch, Havidon, and Abrahams.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

5th A. D. Rally: At Junction of Greenwich avenue, Seventh avenue, and West Eleventh street, S. W. corner; at Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue; and at W. Tenth street and Fifth avenue, S. E. corner. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Sackin, J. N. Wood, Reichenthal, Jos. Wood, Paulitsch, Bowerman, Mayes, Josephson, Abrahams, Pankin. Speakers will all report at Greenwich avenue and West Eleventh street.

14th A. D., Thirteenth street and First avenue. Speakers: Nicholson and Roewer.

25th A. D., Seventh avenue and Twenty-second street, S. E. corner. Speakers: Lissauer and Havidon.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

23d A. D., One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Searing and Sackin.

24th A. D., Sixty-fifth street and First avenue. Speakers: Malkiel and Mayes.

31st A. D., Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Speakers: Wright and Havidon.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

28th A. D., Seventy-ninth street and First avenue. Speaker: Lissauer.

32d A. D., Ninety-sixth street between Third and Lexington avenues. Speakers: Searing and Phillips.

HALL MEETINGS.

Friday, Sept. 19—Agitation meeting in Beckmann's Hall, N. E. corner One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

Saturday, Sept. 27—Grand ratification meeting in Cooper Union.

Saturday, Oct. 18—Joint ratification meeting of the 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st A. D., in Empire Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue.

Friday, Oct. 31—Ratification meeting in Beckman's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

JAS. N. WOOD,
Organizer.

FIELDMAN'S MEETINGS.

Open-air meetings will be addressed by Comrade Sol Fieldman as follows:

Thursday, Sept. 11—N. W. corner Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D.

Friday, Sept. 12—Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, 30th A. D.

Monday, Sept. 15—The Circle, Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, 15th and 17th A. D.

Tuesday, Sept. 16—Madison avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, 25th A. D.

Wednesday, Sept. 17—Fifteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D.

Thursday, Sept. 18—Thirty-third street and Second avenue, 22d A. D.

Friday, Sept. 19—S. E. corner Seventh street and Avenue B, 16th A. D.

Saturday, Sept. 20—Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A .D.

MEETINGS IN RICHMOND.

Public meetings of the Social Democratic Party will be held in Richmond Borough as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 13, 8 p. m., at Tompkins Square. Speaker: Sol Fieldman.

Saturday, Sept. 20, 8 p. m., at the corner of Broad and McKean streets. Speaker: S. Lissauer.

Saturday, Sept. 27, 8 p. m., at Stapleton Park. Speaker: Frederick Krafft.

STREET MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Open-air meetings will be held as follows by the Social Democrats of Brooklyn:

Saturday, Sept. 13, at Hamilton avenue and Columbia street. Speakers: Dooley, Heid, and Struempfler.

Also, at Knickedbocker avenue and Harmon street. Speakers: Well and Droste.

Tuesday, Sept. 16, at Greene and Wyckoff avenues. Speakers: Peiser, Heid, and Lefkowitz.

Wednesday, Sept. 17, at Washington and Johnson streets. Speakers: Fraser, Lefkowitz, and Heuer.

Saturday, Sept. 20, at Hamburg avenue and Harmon street. Speakers: Heid, Well, and Dooley.

Also, at Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Speakers: Struempfler, Droste and Atkinson.

All meetings are supposed to begin at eight o'clock and comrades having matters in charge should not fail to have all preparations made in time.

CONVENTIONS IN KINGS COUNTY.

A county convention of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County, to nominate candidates for county offices to be voted for at the ensuing general election, will be held on Saturday, Sept. 13, at 7:30 p. m., at the rooms of the Socialist Club, near Ralph avenue and Fulton street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Congressional district conventions, to nominate candidates for Representatives in Congress, will be held on Friday evening, Sept. 19, in the following places:

Second Congressional District, at Miller's Hall, 184 Montrose street.

Third—At 30 Sumner avenue.

Fourth—At Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue.

Fifth—At the rooms of the Socialist Club, near Ralph avenue and Fulton street.

Sixth—At Concordia Hall, 835 Prospect avenue.

SeventhCongressional District—At F. Heineman's residence, 193 Sackett street.

SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

The Senatorial District conventions, to nominate candidates for the State Senate, will be held on Friday evening, Sept. 19, at the following places:

Third Senatorial District, at Comrade Heineman's residence, 193 Sackett street.

Fourth—at 30 Sumner avenue.

Fifth—at John Ward's house, Forty-fifth street near Twelfth avenue.

Sixth—At Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue.

Seventh—at Milller's Hall, 184 Montrose avenue.

Eighth—At the rooms of the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue near Fulton street.

Ninth—at Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue.

ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

Assembly District conventions, to nominate candidates for members of the Assembly, will be held on Monday, evening, Sept. 22, at the same places where primaries were held.

For the County Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County,

J. GERBER,
Campaign Secretary.

CONVENTIONS IN QUEENS COUNTY.

A county convention of the Social Democratic Party of Queens County, to nominate candidates for county officers to be voted for at the ensuing general election, will be held on Friday, Sept. 12, at 8 p. m., at the Freie Deutsche Schule, 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen.

A Senatorial district convention, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate for the Second Senatorial District, will be held on Friday, Sept. 19, at 8 p. m., at the Freie Deutsche Schule, 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen.

An Assembly District convention of the First Assembly District of Queens County, to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly from that district, will be held on Friday, Sept. 12, at 8 p. m., at the Freie Deutsche Schule, 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen.

A Congressional district convention of the First Congressional District, to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress from that district, will be held on Saturday, Sept. 20, at 8 p. m., at Voelker's Hall, Second street and Snedeker avenue, Union Course, Long Island.

An Assembly district convention of the Second Assembly district of Queens County, to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly from that district, will be held on Saturday, Sept. 20, at 8 p. m., at Voelker's Hall, Second street and Snedeker avenue, Union Course, L. I.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Queens County.

L. HAHN,
Organizer.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now on and it depends upon your energy and the sacrifices made by you whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades, send in your contributions at once, as the State Committee needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strongest ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested in literature will do much more good than later on when the old parties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism. If you cannot give all you would like to give at one time, send in part now and the balance when you can. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker from week to week.

Previously acknowledged	$173.59
Franz Albert, Brooklyn	1.00
Dr. C. L. Furman, Brooklyn	5.00
Buffalo Social Democratic Club	5.00
J. Kalamaikowski	2.00
N. Friedman	1.00
S. Birnbaum	.50
List 353, Albany	2.00
List 295, John Mullen	1.00
C. A. Wordin	2.00
List 3, R. Lowestrand	3.50
Arthur Auburn, Rochester	1.00
List 27: Broset, Heerkin, Janke, Schmitt, J. G. Hoffman	1.15
Hugh Judge, Johnstown	5.00
Pietsch, Utica	5.00
Dorn, Rome	3.00
H. H. Roseboom, Dexter	5.00
Morris Miller, Watertown	5.00
C. H., New York	5.00
List 111, Miles on account: Spro, 5c.; D. Rochlein, 10c.; S. Ratner, 25c.	.40
W. House	.25
Morris Hillquit	5.00
Nicholas Aleinikoff	5.00
Oscar B. Abbott	5.00
Dr. E. P. Robinson	5.00
J. Halpern	5.00
Total	$251.39

NOTE.—The following contributions to the campaign fund have been received at the office of the "Volkszeitung" and The Worker and will be given to the State Committee when called for:

Wm. Weidemueller	$1.00
Hugo Weigert	4.50
F. Lemke, Foxboro, Mass.	.50
John Conway	5.00
W. P., Brooklyn	.50
H. Bearman	.50
Total	$12.00

——Kill two birds with one stone: Get six yearly subscribers and YOU get a watch.

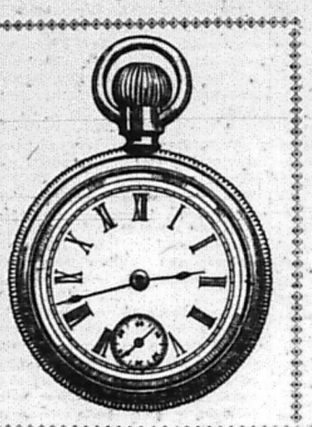
——He who gives millions easily is entitled to no less credit than he who gives pennies by sacrifice.—Toledo Labor Union.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,

184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.

P. O. BOX 1512.

FUNNY LABOR DAY SPEECH.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Forty-one unions of Glens Falls, Sandy Hill, and Fort Edward held their Labor Day demonstration yesterday at the county fair grounds. The leaders—who believe there should be "no politics in the trade unions"—invited Republican Congressman Emerson, a big manufacturer, to make the Labor Day address. Emerson, not being a speaker, sent Republican Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, also a manufacturer, to tell the workingmen how they should behave—and he did it.

Among other things he told us that he believed strikes were wrong and illegal. At this moment the trolley employees from Troy to Lake George are on strike and not a car had been run for three days, and our Labor Day orator comes and tells us that the action of these trolley workers is illegal.

Mr. Sibley was given six or seven questions in political economy to answer, questions that would have taken a thoughtful man two hours to discuss honestly and properly. But Mr. Sibley, politician fashion, passed them off with a few light remarks in less than ten minutes, not really answering one of them. But he gave us an hour's talk on religion, with about forty Bible quotations thrown in, and advised the workingmen to go to church. "The trouble is," he said, "that you were not at church last Sunday; you must be there next Sunday." He gave so much of this sort of thing that an avowed Christian friend told me he heard a sermon every Sunday and he didn't want one on Labor Day. The workingmen have learned by experience that praying for bread doesn't bring it, so they have organized unions to improve their chance of getting bread; and now comes Mr. Sibley in a Labor Day oration and tells them that striking is illegal, that he wants them to stop striking for bread and go to church and pray for it.

When Sibley finished someone called twice for a cheer for him, but each time only two voices responded, and a vote of thanks was passed with only forty or fifty votes, out of simple courtesy. Mr. Sibley has certainly succeeded in making a funny exhibition of trade unionism here, but on the other hand he has done a good deal to disgust thinking workingmen with the sort of union policy that toadies to such men as he.

GIRLS WIN THEIR STRIKE.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The strike of the employees of the Baker Underwear Company, numbering over three hundred girls, who formed a union of the Ladies' Garment Workers, has been won by the girls, the Baker Underwear Company conceding all the demands of the union.

Comrade John J. Heleker, Jr., and A. F. Simmonds conducted the strike and advised the girls in all their deliberations. The girls had the hearty co-operation of all the trade unions and workingmen in the way of contributions to the strike fund. The local papers and small business men were almost all against the girls. They were out over two weeks. Miss May Maloney of Newburg organized the girls, and was a great help to them.

LEATHER GOODS WORKERS.

The United Leather Goods Workers of New York and Vicinity is the name of a new labor organization, which held its first public mass meeting at 134 E. Seventh street, Tompkins Park Hall, last week. The meeting was attended by over six hundred men employed in the manufacture of dress suit cases, travelling bags, belts, pocketbooks, and other leather goods, and resulted in the enrollment of over two hundred new members in the union, bringing the total membership up to five hundred. By a unanimous vote it was decided to affiliate with the International Trunk and Bag Makers of America.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues." J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 25. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

At the meeting of the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York on Tuesday evening last they decided that it was absolutely necessary for the comrades in the city of Greater New York to come together and thoroughly discuss the present situation and the campaign in the state of New York. It is high time that all our comrades awake to the situation, as we have the most favorable opportunities this year and every comrade should be present.

Comrade C. F. Quinn, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., who is almost sure to be recorded on November 4 as the first Socialist Congressman in the United States, will speak. Also Comrade Ed. Moore, editor of the Philadelphia "New Era."

Every comrade and every sympathizer in the five boroughs of Greater New York should be present, at the LABOR LYCEUM, 64 E. Fourth street, SUNDAY, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., sharp.

FOR THE EAST SIDE.

A great mass meeting will be held at Apollo Hall, 120 Clinton street, on Monday evening, Sept. 22, opening at 8 p. m., sharp, for the benefit of the Pennsylvania State Committee propaganda. Besides the Pennsylvania comrades who are in the city, Comrades Zametkin, Winchevsky, and Barondess will speak.

"ACCIDENTS" IN COAL MINES.

Experts Say All Explosions Are Avoidable.

Ventilation Is the One Thing Needful to Prevent Explosions and to Check Disease Among Miners—Owners Neglect Ventilation in Order to Increase Profits—Only One Way to Stop Profitable Murder.

The "Mine Workers' Journal" keeps standing certain authoritative statements as to the causes of firedamp explosions in coal mines, which will be of especial interest to the general reader at this time, when the "operators"—who operate only in Wall Street—are so vigorously protesting against any interference with their right to "manage their own business" and when their leader is claiming authority from Omnipotent God to run the mines as he pleases.

Before quoting the statements referred to, however, let us reproduce the list of the great firedamp explosions in the United States of the last eight months and the number of victims, which the "Mine Workers' Journal" prints under the heading—

The Year's Holocaust.

Lost Creek, Ia.	21
Coal Creek, Tenn.	216
Johnstown, Pa.	130
Park City, Utah	35
Trinidad, Colo.	13

In the same week with the Coal Creek disaster, just outside the territory of the United States, at Fernie, B. C., occurred an explosion which killed nearly two hundred men and boys—no capitalists nor sons of capitalists among them, there or in the other cases.

Among the mangled bodies taken from the Cambria mine at Johnstown was one of a boy only seven years of age—employed there in defiance of the law, to make profits for the magnates of the Steel Trust, who own that mine.

In every one of these cases, the mine-owners expressed deep regret over the sad affair and, with one accord, laid the whole blame upon careless or inexperienced miners.

The Cause of Explosions.

In reply to the bosses who advance this explanation—an explanation on the face of it incredible, because the miner has his own life and the welfare of his wife and children at stake, while the capitalist risks only his illgot wealth—it is sufficient to quote the two expert opinions given by the "Mine Workers' Journal."

The first is from Andrew Roy, the first mine inspector of Ohio. Inspector Roy says:

"Explosions in mines are never caused by the fault of the miners; for if the mining laws of the several mining states were enforced and obeyed THERE COULD NOT BE AN EXPLOSION."

Still more definite and emphatic is the declaration of Lionel Brough, a famous British mine inspector. In one of his reports, Inspector Brough wrote:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to say that, after great explosions, sudden outbursts of gas are too often suggested as the cause of the calamity; again, doors left open, tobacco-smoking, lamps tampered with—anything, in fact, except the true cause, INSUFFICIENT VENTILATION. It matters but little which may be the prevailing danger—firedamp or blackdamp—thorough, searching ventilation, never neglected, will sweep both or either thoroughly and speedily away."

A Still Greater Danger.

But the danger of occasional explosions is not the only one which the mine workers incur through this special manifestation of the avarice of their employers, J. K. Blackwell, a British commissioner of mines, has written:

"There is another class of injuries, resulting from defective ventilation, to which miners are exposed. The circumstances producing these injuries are slow in operation and, as their effects being disease and not sudden and immediate death, their existence has been little considered. A careful examination of the state of mines leads to the conclusion that THE ULTIMATE LOSS OF LIFE IS GREATER FROM THIS CAUSE THAN EVEN FROM EXPLOSIONS."

It is a notorious fact that few coal miners reach the age of forty in good health, even though they have the luck to escape explosions due to bad ventilation or falls of rock due to insufficient timbering; a large proportion of them even in early manhood—having worked in mines as boys—suffer from "miners' asthma," or from consumption or other lung or bronchial diseases, produced by the breathing of air laden with coal-dust and mixed with poisonous or suffocating gases, as well as by the lack of sunshine and of nourishing food to give their bodies normal recuperating power.

What Must Be Done.

In order to save the thousands of lives annually sacrificed in mine "accidents" of all kinds (the 415 victims under "The Year's Holocaust" include only those killed outright in firedamp explosions in less than eight months), it is necessary that mines should at all times be amply ventilated, that plenty of proper supports should be supplied, and that only experienced men should be put in charge of the work.

All these things are required by the laws now on the statute books of the various states. But every one of these measures is habitually violated by a large part of the mine-owners—and such violations of laws are almost never punished, BECAUSE INSPECTORS, CORONERS, SHERIFFS, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, AND JUDGES HOLD THEIR POSITIONS FROM POLITICAL PARTIES PLEDGED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE PROFIT SYSTEM, PARTIES DEPENDENT UPON THE CAPITALISTS FOR THEIR SUPPORT AND CONTROLLED BY THEM.

In order to prevent the miners from falling victims to asthma, bronchial troubles, and consumption, it is necessary, not only that thorough ventilation be enforced, but that the employment of boys underground be strictly forbidden, that the hours of labor of adult miners be materially reduced and that their pay be so increased as to assure them a plentiful supply of nutritious food—which latter is not the rule in the coal fields to-day.

These things are not provided for by law, nor will they be, so long as the miners continue to elect lawmakers nominated by the mine-owners.

Who Is to Do It?

These safeguards to the life and health of the miners will never be instituted by the mine-owners, nor with their consent. The mine-owners live by profits. Reducing expenses is one way to increase profits. They lose a little money—relatively very little—by coal explosion. But they can afford to take the chance. It ONLY MONEY that they risk, at the worst; and experienced has taught them that they SAVE MORE MONEY by neglecting ventilation than they lose by occasional explosions. So long as the quick killing or slow poisoning of miners pays them good profits, they will cheerfully continue the wholesale slaughter which, they say, "God in His infinite wisdom has decreed."

THE MINE-OWNERS PLAY A GREAT GAME OF CHANCE, WITH PROFITS AS THE STAKE AND MINERS' LIVES AS THE COUNTERS. They find it a winning game and neither they nor their political servants will amend its rules out of any sentimental consideration for the counters.

Effective precautions to protect the miners against the danger of explosions and other "accidents" and against the now certain destruction of health will not be taken until the miners and other workingmen throw off all allegiance to parties controlled and supported by capitalists and unite to put into office tried and true men of their own class, democratically chosen by a working-class party, dependent only upon the working class for political support, and pledged to a platform founded solely on working-class interests.

Can It Be Done?

The capitalists think this never can be done. They suppose that the workers will always continue to divide their votes on capitalist issues between capitalist candidates. They do not think it possible for the wage-workers to unite effectively in a party of their own, and they think they can always corrupt or cajole the leaders, even if it should be attempted. But they are mistaken. A few years ago they would not have believed it possible for a hundred and fifty thousand poor workingmen to stand solidly together for four months, on strike; but it has been done, nevertheless. They used to think that they could always buy or trick the trade union leaders; but they are finding it harder and harder to do that. The splendid progress made in the intelligence and strength of the trade unions only faintly indicates what will be found possible on the political field. The example of solidarity set by the miners in their union struggle both foreshadows and contributes to the coming triumph of the Socialist Party.

It can be done. It must be done. It will be done. Let it, then, be done quickly.

Every vote for the Socialist Party—not in Pennsylvania alone, but all over the land (and in New York under the name of the Social Democratic Party)—is a vote against the system of profitable murder. Every other vote is a vote to support that system.

OLD PARTIES ARE SCARED.

Socialists Expect to Elect Congressman.

Pennsylvania Comrades Are Confident of Sending at Least One Workingman to Washington—Wonderful Change in Two Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—At last night's meeting of the State Committee charters were granted to locals of the Socialist Party at Throop and Taylor in Lackawanna County; Glen Lyon, Brookside, Wanamie, Ashley, Sugar Notch, Miners Mills, Alden, and Pingle Hill in Luzerne; and Middleport in Schuylkill.

In Schuylkill County.

Comrade Barnes presented a report of his visit to the meeting of the Schuylkill County Committee at Mahanoy City last Thursday, accompanied by Comrades Swift and Parker. The county convention was held and candidates nominated on August 16, when there were but six locals or branches in the county. The ticket at that time nominated was complete and was composed wholly of members of the party in the eastern end of the county. It was agreed at that time that these were but temporary nominees and the County Committee was authorized to re-arrange the ticket if desirable, in order to give recognition to new locals that might be formed in other parts of the county. On Sept. 11 there were twenty-seven locals in the county. A re-arrangement of the ticket had been effected by the County Committee to include members of the new locals, thus bringing on the ticket persons that were not members of the party at the time of the first convention and also persons who were recently active in the capitalist political parties. The action of the County Committee resulted in considerable friction and dissatisfaction. They referred the selection of a candidate for State Senator and Assembly in the First District to a referendum to be returned at the meeting last Thursday. After hearing the methods employed the referendum was declared irregular and void. At the suggestion of Comrade Barnes a new referendum directed by the State Committee in conjunction with the County Chairman was unanimously agreed to.

The State Committee endorsed the action of Comrade Barnes, after carefully going over the whole situation with Chairman Dougherty of Schuylkill County, who was present at last night's meeting.

By letter and by report of Comrade Dougherty, we were informed that J. J. Ryan and others of Shenandoah would not agree to a further referendum, which certainly indicates a further misunderstanding, as it was Comrade Ryan that made the motion for the second referendum.

Comrade Dougherty was requested to at once repair to Shenandoah and urge upon the comrades there the advisability of participating in the vote, and he was authorized to certify the nominees in accord with the result of the referendum now being taken.

It is the belief of the State Committee that this course should meet with the approval of all the comrades of Schuylkill County and each can heartily support the ticket thus nominated by the vote of the membership, and if this spirit is manifest we can capture Schuylkill County from capitalism and for Socialism in November.

The Delaware County convention has been held and has nominated the following ticket: For Congress, W. Keevan; for Assembly, Northern District, J. G. Biggins; Western, Aug. Smith; Southern District, W. T. Burns; and a full county ticket, subject to change by the County Committee.

Reports have been received from a large majority of the locals, endorsing the constitution as a whole, and this being the day for the closing of the vote, the constitution with the changing of a few words on the voting sheet was declared adopted. The charter fee will hereafter be 50 instead of 25 cents, and the additional amount will be used to supply the treasury of the new local with a party paper for six months.

Socialist Agitation.

Comrade Louis Goaziou, after two weeks' splendid work in Lackawanna and upper Luzerne, returns to his home in Charlerol, assured that the Legislature of this state will be invaded by men elected from the ranks of the Socialist Party.

One the spot where the massacre took place in Lattimer on Sept. 10, 1897, a rousing Socialist meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, addressed by Comrade Barkowsky in Polish, Comrade Henri in Italian, and Comrades Parker, Swift, and Barnes in English. All the surrounding towns were represented in the audience. Two years ago the Socialists held a meeting at the near-by schoolhouse, addressed by Chas. Drees, Mother Jones, and Barnes. It was in the evening and the cowed residents hid themselves in the laurel bushes several hundred feet distant from the speakers and sat silent and unresponsive as the Sphynx. The contrast between these two meetings cannot be described. The witnesses alone could feel their class rise and the rapidly approaching doom of capitalism, as they heard cheer on cheer wake the echoes in response to Socialist logic. "Workers of the world, unite!" was never better illustrated than at the close of the meeting, when men from every nation arose and with hands uplifted pledged themselves to avenge the murder of their comrades and answer Sheriff Martin's capitalist bullets with Socialist ballots on Election Day.

Comrades Swift and Parker spoke at McAdoo, Hazleton, Lattimer, Mahanoy City, Lansford, and Mauch Chunk. Comrade Fischer has temporarily left the field. The value of his and Comrade Barkowski's services is attested by the receipt of seven charter applications on one day for Polish locals.

On to Washington!

Comrade Wilshire spoke on Sept. 11 and 12 to immense audiences in Wilkes Barre and Nanticoke. The latter town we have already for Socialism as surely as though the ballots were now in the box. At the old party primaries held in that town within the week the vote cast by them was not 15 per cent. of their usual vote. The only persons that will admit they intend to vote for capitalism are the candidates on that ticket. There are a number of other towns in Luzerne County that are as favorably reported and the County Committee beg the comrades to give them but four speakers till election, and the nation may hear Comrade Quinn speak from the floor of the American Congress while others will be heard in the Legislature.

Lackawanna County is coming rapidly to the fore and we have not a speaker now within her borders.

Republicans Scared.

The straits to which the old parties are put by our agitation is shown by their begging Socialists to vote at their primaries. One paper said: "A primary vote is not governed by the vote a man intends to cast at the next election. Republicans who voted the party ticket last fall and who have affiliated themselves with the Socialist Party cannot be deprived of the right to vote on Saturday." The Socialists stayed away from the polls, just the same, and to-day a Republican cannot be found in that town who will tell how many votes were cast by his party.

Here is a story that was told Governor Stone when interested persons were trying to get him to settle the strike. We quote from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Sept. 12: "'In Schuylkill County to-day,' said Mr. Wilhelm, 'the Socialist Party has put a full ticket in the field. When the referendum was submitted to the Socialist organizations on a vote for a candidate for State Senate to succeed Senator Higgins, one candidate received 1,700 votes and the other 1,600, making 3,300 votes they have in their twenty-seven organizations. And if this strike keeps up they will have one hundred and twenty-seven organizations on Election Day. The head of the organization is an intelligent man, a client of mine with a son at Dickinson College, and he is the last man I thought to see lead a band of Socialists.'"

A debate has been arranged for Thursday night in Abbotstown, York County, between a defender of capitalism and Comrade Toole of Baltimore. Comrade Barnes speaks in Media this week.

Comrades Geiger and White have dates in Carbon County till the end of the month and the comrades there are sanguine of electing their candidate for judge, Comrade Heydrick, and a number of others. They continue to call for speakers, insisting that they can carry the whole ticket if they have but four speakers till the close of the campaign. Comrade Heydrick will enter that county about the first of October for a stay of three weeks.

The Question of Funds.

The Special Committee of Philadelphia, composed of Comrades Atkinson, Forbes, and Seltzer, are doing splendid work gathering funds here, and have collected more money for the strike agitation in this city than has come from the rest of the nation. Had it not been for their support there would have been no campaign worthy of the name and this grandest opportunity of the ages would have been entirely lost to Socialism and thoughts of electing our candidates would never have been considered.

Comrades Atkinson, Schloss, and Moore were sent to the General Committee of Local New York to lay the needs of Pennsylvania before them. The comrades there nobly rose to the occasion and by personal subscription raised in the meeting $86 and pledged $500 to follow it later, and that they would supply two speakers.

Contributions will be noted next week. WILL THE NATION AWAKE? Send all money for agitation among the miners to J. Edelmann, 807 West Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

FOR WHOM WILL YOU VOTE?

The Republican party will not nominate a workingman for Governor of New York. Neither will the Democratic party. They will both nominate corporation lawyers or "eminent business men."

Benjamin Hanford, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party, is a printer, has worked at his trade from boyhood, joined the union more than twenty-five years ago, has gone through strikes and lockouts, knows the interests of his class and has always been true to them.

Workingmen of New York, for whom will you vote?

NEW YORK AIDS PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin Hanford Will Speak to Striking Miners.

Liberal Contributions from Socialists of this City to Pennsylvania's Agitation Fund — No Local Feeling in Great Crisis.

In response to the appeal of Comrades Atkinson, Moore, and Schloss, a committee from Local Philadelphia who visited New York last week, the comrades of this city are coming to the aid of those in our sister state to carry the light of Socialism to the hundred and fifty thousand striking coal miners.

At Saturday's session of the General Committee the comrades named spoke earnestly and eloquently on the opportunities and needs of the Pennsylvania movement. From personal observation they declared that, if enough speakers and literature were supplied to explain Socialism to the miners, not only would the Socialist Party elect practically all its local candidates in the strike field, but, in all probability, several Socialist workingmen would be elected to the Legislature and from one to three would be sent to speak for the working class in the halls of Congress.

The response was quick and generous. A cash collection among the delegates in the General Committee amounted to $86.10.

Comrades Neppel, Slobodin, Boudin, Paultisch, Korn, Jabliuowski, Hannemann, Halpern, and Butscher were charged with the duty of collecting a fund of $500 in this city within a week to aid in the work.

Nor is this all. At the suggestion of Local New York, the State Committee has voted to send Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor of New York, to speak for a week in the strike field. Those who know Comrade Hanford's striking manhood, his keen mind, and his convincing eloquence, will know that no better service could have been rendered to our brothers in Pennsylvania.

The New York campaign will not be neglected, nor allowed to lag for a minute. The comrades feel that the coal strike is a national question. It touches us in New York as well as the workingmen of Pennsylvania. The way to strike the most telling blow at the Capital Kings, against whom the miners are now so bravely struggling, is to roll up a big Socialist vote in Pennsylvania, in New York, and all over the country. Socialism knows no local boundaries, but only the battle of the working class against its exploiters.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

Meetings Better Than in Any Previous Year — Party Literature Eagerly Sought For.

Comrade Hanford has returned from his tour of the state and reports that he had bigger and better meetings than ever before, and that the workers are more willing than ever before to read Socialist literature—not only willing, now, but eager. This report is confirmed by letters received by the State Committee from outside locals.

At last week's meeting of the Committee, Local Richmond asked for more speakers. Comrade Phillips, who had spoken there, reported good activity.

Rochester stated that Comrade Jonas will have a large audience when he speaks there. The local asked for more lists to solicit campaign funds. Utica wants Jonas for three days.

Albany has a thriving movement. More literature was asked for. Johnstown also called for a new supply of ammunition. Large quantities of literature and supplies have been sent to Locals Kings County, Queens, Rochester, Frankfort, Gloversville, Watertown, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Johnstown, Catskill, Cold Spring, Corning, Dexter, Fort Edward, Niagara Falls, Utica, Ticonderoga, Sea Cliff, Patchogue, Albany, Highland Falls, Buffalo, Syracuse, Schenectady, Oneida, Newburg, New Rochelle, Peekskill, and to the 13th, 14th, 34th, and 35th Assembly Districts of New York City.

Some 300,000 more pieces of campaign literature were ordered during the week, including from 25,000 to 100,000 each of Hanford's pamphlet, one of Slobodin, three by Spargo, an emblem card, and the Campaign Book. A list will be found elsewhere in this paper, and locals and comrades are urged to see that the literature is put in the hands of the voters promptly.

There never was a greater chance for Socialism and the Social Democratic Party in this city and state than now. The Food Trust and the Fuel Trust—with winter and unemployment in view—have opened the people's minds to our ideas. It only remains for the comrades to see that more meetings are held and more literature distributed than ever before.

JUST TRY IT.

If a copy of "Railroading in the United States," by Benjamin Hanford, were put into the hands of each worker for wages—especially those on the railroads—it would cause a political tidal wave against capitalism. Five cents a copy; five copies for 15 cents; ten for a quarter; postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

MAINE'S VOTE.

Socialist Party Has Won Official Standing.

Vote Is More than Doubled in Two Years—Figures Not Yet Complete—Comrade Fox Discuss Situation.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Sept. 11.—The Socialist Party has made surprising gains, and wins official standing. Bath gives us 262 votes; Portland, 313; Skowhegan, 250 (and 336 for legislative ticket); Lewiston, 127; Madison, 117; Thomaston, 54; Camden, 48. These places gave a total of 306 votes two years ago. W. G. H.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—The returns of the vote of the Socialist Party in the state election last week are not yet complete. So far as they go they are most pleasing. In 222 out of the 521 cities, towns, and "plantations," our candidate for Governor, Charles L. Fox, receives 1,479 votes, a gain of about 600 over the vote cast for Debs in the whole state in November, 1900.

Two counties, Cumberland and Somerset, and one city, Bath, by polling 1,036 votes, have obtained enough to cause us to be hereafter an official party in this state. The vote of Bath leaped from eight votes for Governor in 1900 to 262 in 1902, exceeding the Democrats in three wards and doubling the vote of the Prohibitionists. Portland rose from 73 to 313; Somerset County from 236 to 336; Lewiston from four votes to 127.

This increase is most clearly shown by comparing the total of the state in 1900 for Governor with the vote of two counties and two cities. The total vote of the state in the state election of 1900 was 652, while in 1902 in Cumberland and Somerset, and in Bath and Lewiston, it was 1,172, with fourteen counties to be heard from.

Comrade Fox, in an interview in the Portland "Press," rightly says:

"Though the increase is surprisingly large I am convinced by personal investigation in different parts of the state that the ballots cast represent a small portion of those in this state who believe in the principles of Socialism, but who are not yet ready to cast their ballots with us.

"Men are bound by custom, business relations and personal friendship for certain candidates to the parties with which they have associated so long, and this is true when their convictions are with the young and progressive party.

"If the sympathy shown from one end of Maine to the other for the principles of Socialism had crystalized at the polls the state of Maine would have had a shaking up such as she never experienced before, unless possibly at the time of the Greenback movement.

"The action of the trusts is driving home to the people a conviction that something must be done. On almost every occasion the Socialist audiences have been larger than those of the Republicans or Democrats. It has been a campaign of the brass band against the wage question and the brass band has gone to the wall.

"We come out of this fight victorious; with no mistakes to correct, no apologies to make, no obligations to either of the old parties and no compromises to regret.

"We have no debts to pay either political or financial. We have a clean slate and we face the future with perfect confidence." C. H. M.

GOVERNOR STONE HEARD THE NEWS

The growth of the Socialist movement in Pennsylvania is so great that the capitalist papers can no longer ignore it. Even the New York "Times" unwillingly admits the growth of the Socialist Party in its news columns. In the issue of Sept. 12, in a dispatch from Harrisburg reporting the visit of a committee of the People's Alliance to Governor Stone, we read:

"William Wilhelm of Pottsville submitted a copy of a bill which he had drafted prohibiting persons under twenty-one years old from working in and about the mines for more than eight hours a day. The enactment of the bill into a law, he said, would prevent the crowding of the mines with undesirable workmen.

"'There will be an uprising and protest at the next election, if the conditions in the coal region are not improved,' he asserted. 'The Socialist Party has become a great factor in the politics of the region, and its leaders are confident of the election of their local tickets in Schuylkill, Luzerne, and other counties in the region.'

Further on, the dispatch states "the Governor expressed his gratification on hearing the views of the speakers; he made no comment on their remarks." It is safe to say that the information conveyed by Mr. Wilhelm of Pottsville did not contribute much to the Governor's gratification, but that it probably furnished him more food for thought than anything else in the interview.

REMEMBER THIS.

You have an engagement for Saturday evening, Sept. 27. Where? At Cooper Union. You and your friends want to hear Ben Hanford, William Thurston Brown, Mother Jones, and the other Social Democratic speakers who will be there.

—When Mr. Schwab gets sick the doctors prescribe complete rest and a trip to Europe. Suppose some of these stable men working for $9 a week were to get sick, would their charity doctors give them such a prescription?—Chicago Socialist.

MASSACHUSETTS PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the Convention of the Socialist Party at Boston.

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its adherence to the principles and platform of the Socialist Party as set forth at the convention at Indianapolis.

THE BASIS OF SOCIALISM.

The economic development has revolutionized the methods of production and is separating society into two distinct and antagonistic classes—the capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possesors of all the means of production and distribution (land, mines, machinery, and means of transportation and communication), and the working class, those possessing no property in the means of production.

The tools of production are now social in character. As the method of production has been socialized, the means of production should also become socialized. The method of ownership should be made to correspond with the method of operation. Tools used in common should be owned in common.

The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are interested in upholding the system of private ownership in the means of production. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class by constituting themselves into a political party.

THE NECESSITY FOR SOCIALISM.

Each passing day reveals the necessity for the establishment of Socialism. Events are forcing the American people to the acceptance of collective ownership, the only solution of the existing state of industrial disorder and social inequality. The continued organization of national and international trusts concentrate ever more rapidly the ownership of the world's sources of supply into fewer and fewer hands. The increasing army of unemployed resulting therefrom sharpens competition among the workers and constitutes an almost insuperable obstacle to securing better conditions. The people are therefore awakening to the folly and injustice of a system that renders them dependent upon the whim of a decreasing number of individuals for the opportunity to live.

The Coal and Beef trusts exhibit most clearly at the present time the evil effects of trust ownership by capitalists. In each case a prime necessity for the people's sustenance and welfare is monopolized, production is restricted, prices are advanced and the whole people laid subject to the extortion of the trust directors. One hundred and fifty thousand miners in Pennsylvania are compelled to suffer hunger and privation for many weeks in order to preserve the right to organize to redress their grievances while the mine and railroad owners are permitted to conduct their organization at the expense of the social welfare.

CAPITALIST RULE.

The entire governmental powers are employed in the interests of the capitalist class. Laws are either wilfully broken or rendered useless through lack of enforcement. Executives prostitute their prerogatives to defeat the people's will. Judges usurp their powers by issuing injunctions that cripple the organization of labor while organized capital pursues its defiant way untrammeled. Official working class representatives are thrown ninto prison regardless of sex, while the capitalist leaders continue their depredations without molestation. And the Civic Federation, an organization engineered by capitalists, proclaims a policy that would lull the workers into a false security and dangerous contentment and make the trade union movement impotent of accomplishing any measure of good for the working class.

THE OLD PARTIES RESPONSIBLE.

For this state of things the Republican and Democratic parties are alike responsible.

The Republican party is the outspoken and recognized champion of capitalist interests. It is dominated by a few men to promote plunder at home and abroad, and to shape the forces of industrial progress to ignoble ends.

The Democratic party, after proving false to every pledge and every utterance, seeks to save itself from inevitable dissolution by louder and louder professions of friendship for the working class. Pretending to be the especial champion of labor's cause, it has, whenever in power, obstructed the enactment of laws that would benefit the working class, and especially those tending to prevent or lessen child labor.

MISRULE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In Massachusetts, rich in historic traditions of honorable endeavors on behalf of liberty, justice and humanity, the state government is conducted solely in the interests of the capitalist class. Factory laws are not enforced, and officials are neglectful of or antagonistic to labor's interests. The legal machinery is utilized to intimidate the workers and thwart their efforts to improve their condition. In time of strikes, workmen are denied the right of free speech and orderly assemblage and the state police is used against them.

Immediate illustrations of this are to be found in the recent teamsters' and the present brewery workers' strikes. In one case, through the intercession of the Republican Governor and the Democratic Mayor of Boston, aided by the Civic Federation, certain victory was turned into humiliating defeat. In the other, the courts have again shown their sympathy with the capitalists by granting injunctions that would prevent the brewery workers from effectively carrying on their fight.

RECORDS CONTRASTED.

Legislation demanded by the workers is either openly defeated in the Great and General Court, passed in a purposely defective form, or finally overthrown in the courts. Local self-government is denied the cities and towns, placing them helpless before the concentrated power in the State House. The Republican and Democratic parties act harmoniously in opposition to the demands of labor and brazenly violate every pledge of devotion to the people's welfare. The spectacle is also presented of Massachusetts capitalists, who own factories in the South, opposing the restriction of child labor in that section so that Southern conditions can be cited to prevent the passage of labor measures in this state.

In striking contrast to the records of the Republican and Democratic politicians are those of the two Socialist Representatives, James F. Carey of Haverhill and Frederic O. MacCartney of Rockland. Acting in consistent accordance with the Socialist platform they have represented the best interests of labor at all times. We unequivocally endorse their actions in every particular, considering their records worthy of emulation on the part of all Socialists. Without their superiors in the General Court for ability, honesty and devotion to principle we hold Messrs. Carey and MacCartney fitting examples of the Socialist legislator entitled to election by the working class everywhere.

THE WAY OUT.

The Socialist Party presents the only solution to the trust question—co-operative ownership of the trusts by the people. It offers the only solution of the strike problem—to the workers the full product of their labor. It is the one party presenting a platform which holds out to the working class any hope for the future, and a way out of industrial serfdom.

The establishment of Socialism will bring the workers into their own, abolish capitalist ownership and rule, obliterate dependence and wage slavery, obviate the necessity of strikes and lockouts, make possible liberty of thought and action, establish equality of opportunity for all to gain a livelihood honestly, fairly, and wholesomely, and thus promote fraternity among the people of this land and the races of the earth.

We therefore call upon the workingmen and women of Massachusetts, with their true friends and sympathizers, to express and emphasize their desire for freedom and better conditions by supporting the Socialist Party, the political movement of the working class.

PRACTICAL MEASURES OF RELIEF.

While the fundamental purpose of the Socialist Party is to secure the abolition of the wage system and the establishment of the social ownership of all industry, yet its candidates, if elected, will work for all measures which will improve the condition, provide necessary protection, guarantee greater liberty for the working class, and at the same time tend toward the accomplishment of our final aim.

In view of this we therefore present the following

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

1. The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.
2. Abolition of child labor.
3. Itaising the school age.
4. State insurance for the workers in case of death, accident, lack of employment or old age.
5. State and municipal assistance in clothing and food.
6. Extension of municipal and town powers to permit the public ownership of all public utilities.
7. The Initiative and Referendum, Proportional Representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituencies.
8. Trial by jury in cases of injunctions issued against workingmen and women.
9. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
10. Abolition of capital punishment.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The neat little watch, the premium The Worker gives away FREE to its readers?

There is no doubt that every reader can get one!

Undoubtedly every one of you has six friends or neighbors, who have not subscribed to The Worker. Get them to subscribe and pay for one year in advance. Send us the money with 14 cents for postage and get the watch free delivered to your address.

—Tailors are notified that the custom tailors of Buffalo, N. Y., are on strike and any advertisements of merchant tailor bosses for coat, vest or pants makers should be disregarded by all tailors who do not wish to injure the cause of their fellow workingmen.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$3.75
10 per week, one year	7.50
25 per week, one year	12.50
50 per week, one year	

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,065
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.
Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.
Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.
Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.
Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.
Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.
Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

A TRICK WHICH WE MUST FOIL.

It is most significant that several of the leading dailies of both old parties in New York City, in Boston, in Rochester, and in Newark, N. J., in reporting various matters concerning the Socialist Party (or, as it is officially designated in New York, the Social Democratic Party), simultaneously and systematically substituted the name of the so-called Socialist Labor Party. It is impossible to believe that this is due to ignorance, for in several cases we are positive that the editorial staff of the papers in question are well acquainted with the distinction between the two parties. It is further to be remembered that the New York "Sun," the inveterate enemy of the labor movement, recently devoted nearly a column to "puffing" the S. L. P., mentioning the Social Democratic Party of this state only to allege that it was composed of "the foreign elements."

There is only one explanation of this systematic misstatement of facts:

The capitalists and their official and editorial tools are alarmed by the growth of Socialism. They hope to check its progress by dividing the Socialist vote, by throwing as much of it as they can to the fake Socialist Labor Party. The Republican and Democratic parties are deliberately aiding the S. L. P., because they know that that organization spends little time in fighting capitalism, that it does not threaten the continuance of capitalist rule, that it devotes its efforts to the work of disruption in the Socialist and trade-union movement, that its continued existence is a stumbling block to the progress of Socialism.

They know that very many thousands of men in this and other states intend to cast their votes for Socialism for the first time this year. By substituting the name of an organization of disruptionists for that of the party which fights for Socialism, they hope to divide the vote and perpetuate the official existence in this state of a party that has no title to life except the service it does to the capitalists.

Comrades, sympathizers, Socialist workingmen—whether party members or not—we must meet this insidious attack. There is but one way of meeting it.

We will not enter into controversies with the disruptionists who are now serving as catspaws for our enemies. We will not fight them except when the fight is forced upon us.

But we must carry on a positive, an affirmative, an aggressive campaign, so vigorous and so universal as to familiarize every accessible voter with the name of our party, the names of our candidates, and the party emblem in states where an emblem is used, so that on November 4 they shall be in no danger of making a mistake in the casting of their votes.

It is not enough to make Socialists. It is necessary to make Socialist voters and to see that their votes are rightly recorded.

Every party speaker must distinctly mention the name of the party and its candidates and warn his hearers against the danger of making a mistake in the voting-booth. And our speakers must be given the chance to address just as many voters as possible. EVERY COMRADE CAN HELP IN THIS.

Moreover, party literature must be circulated—leaflets, cards, pamphlets, and papers—every piece bearing the legal name of the party in the state where it is given out. If literature not already bearing this name is used, it should be stamped with the legal name and emblem before being given out. EVERY SOCIALIST CAN ASSIST IN THE WORK OF DISTRIBUTING THIS LITERATURE.

Remember, it is YOUR duty to help in recording the full Socialist vote. There is no time to be lost. If you are not yet doing all you can, GET TO WORK AT ONCE.

We suppose that Philadelphia preacher thought he was saying a very brave and radical thing when he said that "the operators are responsible for the presence of depraved and ignorant foreigners in our midst." For our part, we think his saying both stupid and false. The "operators" are, as he says, responsible for the presence of the foreign miners, whom they imported in the hope of cutting down wages. But so far in this great strike, the miners, native and foreign alike, have set a singularly high standard of manhood—courage, forbearance, temperance—while the strictly "American" mine-owners have given an exhibition of depravity—greed, cruelty, falsehood, and arrogance—which will not soon be forgotten. Let us have an end of this cheap talk about "depraved and ignorant foreigners." We are all foreigners in this country, either by birth or by pretty recent ancestry. The open or implied denunciation of foreign-born workingmen is evidence either of a pitifully narrow mind, or of a deliberate intent to perpetuate foolish strife. The Reverend Joseph Wilson Cochrane will hardly find anything in the teachings of his Master better worth studying than His complete disregard of national and racial distinctions.

"A FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT."

"Secretary Shaw Would Ease Money Market." Under this head it was announced, the other day, that "there is a threatened stringency in the money market," that "rates for call money are very high," and that Mr. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, is carefully considering how to "furnish the relief needed" and supply the money necessary for the proper manipulation of the grain crops. To the impartial observer it might seem a little strange that, while we have a cabinet official whose special duty it is to administer relief to the money market whenever Wall Street asks, it is not considered a function of the government to relieve the labor market at the request of the labor organizations. We can imagine such a thing, however—under a Socialist administration. We can imagine city councils and boards of county commissioners in Pennsylvania this summer, for instance, if Socialists controlled them, levying a special tax—which would fall chiefly on the mine-owners, because they own most of the property—and spending it in making roads and parks and building bridges and schoolrooms, in order to give work to the unemployed; yes, or swearing in and paying a few thousand of the strikers as special deputies to protect life and property, maintain public order, and enforce the law against the employment of inexperienced men in the mines. Such measures on the side of Labor would exactly match the Treasury Department's solicitous juggling with bonds and banknotes for the relief of the financiers. But how the capitalists would rave! It would be worth trying, if only for the entertaining way in which it would "stir up the animals."

"There is no indication that the strike has had any effect on Republican political prospects in Pennsylvania," says Republican Congressman Mahon of that state. So far as any switching of Republican votes to the Democratic party is concerned, we should say not. The nomination of Pattison is enough to queer the ticket from top to bottom, even though all the other candidates were "good men." But maybe Mahon doesn't know how many former Republican workingmen are going to vote the Socialist ticket.

"I do not believe the Democracy at large cares a continental who is nominated in 1904," says Democratic Senator Money of Mississippt. Of course not. Why should anyone care? In the first place, one Democratic candidate is as bad as another, and one of them is as bad as any Republican candidate. In the second place, everyone knows that the Democrats will have no more chance of success in 1904 than in 1896 or 1900. The body that is going to whip the Republicans, when the time comes, is the Socialist Party. The Democracy is a back number. Why should anyone care?

Comrade Vaupel of Cincinnati writes: "How would it be to establish an exchange of Socialist campaign literature, especially during 'off year' campaigns? It seems to me we need to practise more co-operation in this respect and we would all be greatly benefited thereby." The idea is certainly a good one. Very often it happens that some local gets out a leaflet or "dodger" that is really excellent and original and that could well be adapted to use in many other places or that would furnish valuable suggestions to other locals. We would suggest that every state or local campaign committee make it a rule to send two or three copies of each original piece of campaign literature issued to the National Secretary, to each of the state secretaries, and to each of the party papers. The best ideas for propaganda developed in each locality would thus be placed at the disposal of the whole party.

"NOTHING TO ARBITRATE."

Devout and truly pious are we men of
solid worth.
To whom Almighty God has given the
fullness of the earth.
Infinity of wisdom He displayed in doing thus;
And we cannot help loving Him, because He so loved us.
We'll guard the rights and interests of
every workingman
And see that he earns all he gets, according to God's plan.
But when the worker proves himself
a thankless, base ingrate,
And goes on strike for higher pay, we
will not arbitrate.

The mines of coal and iron by our title
deeds are held.
Likewise the boundless forests where
the giant trees are felled.
On oil fields and on copper beds we
have a sturdy grip;
Of nature's bounties, very few have
given us the slip.
We are the chosen people of this highly favored land,
We hold its business interests in the
hollow of our hand.
Consumers need our product, while
our workmen idly wait—
But we stand on our privilege, and
will not arbitrate.

We own the steel laid highways that
cross forest, plain and vale;
Don't ask how we acquired them, for
that's another tale.
We must confess our methods have
been sometimes very warm,
But God moves in mysterious ways,
His wonders to perform.
The farmers on the prairies, who their
mortgaged acres till,
The toilers who grind out their lots in
city shop and mill,
Pay tribute on our watered stock, and
we with pride elate—
Will take and keep all we can get, but
will not arbitrate.

We have a cinch in politics, that's
worth a mine in gold;
Good comes to those who love God
now, as in the days of old.
Comparing cost and product, we've
the cheapest labor known;
Our experts vie with foreign goods in
every clime and zone.
The tariff laws enable us to sell our
wares at home
For better prices than we get where
rivals freely roam.
The people think they'd surely starve
if taxed at lower rate,
If they are pleased to have it so, why
need we arbitrate?

The people are dead easy, when you
stand on their blind side—
They let us bit and saddle them, and
then we mount and ride.
Crouching like Issachar, they between
their burdens cower;
But like old Gershom, they will kick
if once they learn their power.
They might claim labor's product as
its only just reward;
Our snap seems far too good to last;
increase our faith O Lord.
Remember now thy chosen few, and
save us from our fate—
That threatens when the people rise,
and will not arbitrate.

—J. K. Rudyard, in Brooklyn Eagle.

A RULE OF LIFE.

Let the past be past, every whit of it that is not still living in us; let the dead bury their dead, but let us turn to the living, and with boundless courage and what hope we may, refuse to let the earth be joyless in the days to come.—Go on living while you may, striving with whatsoever pain and labor needs must be, to build up, little by little, the new day of fellowship and rest and happiness.—William Morris.

—"To plow is to pray; to plant is to prophesy; and the harvest answers and fulfills."

THE GOSPEL OF BRUIN THE BAER.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Whether it is explicitly so stated, as one of the higher secrets in the science of free slavery under the sign of an American democracy, or whether it is an idea that steals of itself into the bones of a man of property, I cannot tell; but it steals into my bones that Baer is not a blasphemer—that he is only an unfortunately honest man, a victim of war, who has been constrained to let out this cherished secret doctrine of his class. For war is hell, and we all know that there are no hypocrites in hell, after the first hour; therefore Baer has only let out unwittingly the gospel of capitalism; which, when it does any thinking at all, most firmly believes in this same blessed blasphemy of Brother Baer.

Capitalism believes that the working class is given to the property class for an inheritance, and that the cause of civilization depends upon how thoroughly capitalism inherits that bequest and sucks all human possibilities out of the life of the working people.

As they hold such a splendid commission for us, in this guardianship of civilization, let us be charitable to our overburdened caretakers and brethren of the capitalist class; remembering that the way appointed to them of keeping the world at work is no other way but to get enormously rich, and that, the greater the civilization, the more each hapless millionaire must swell. Let us try to sympathize with a sincere Christian man, under such trying circumstances, upon whose frail shoulders Omnipotence has laid the unavoidable duty of getting burstingly rich for his country's maintenance, for his people's employment, and for the survival of civilization.

Think of such a man after the day's worries of a coal strike, falling down upon his knees at night and singing, with tears in his eyes, this hymn of duty and resignation:

"A charge to keep I have,
"A purse to magnify,
"An ever-growing wealth to save,
"An everlasting more to crave,
"A laborer to defy."

Let us imagine such a victim, like a poor child shut up in a candy shop, for the support of civilization, and so let us be merciful to Brother Baer.

A radical thinker like President Baer, who has to think, and also to get rich, in order to keep the race poor for the benefit of civilization, undoubtedly feels the excessiveness of this double burden; and so he cries out like Cain of old: "My punishment is more than I can bear. To be wise and to be Cain the capitalist at one time is more than I can accomplish. Behold, every one who sees my mind will laugh at me; and those who learn how many I have slain will kill me."

But no; the Lord reigneth, as dear President Bruin of the Reading Railroad Company says, through railroad property. So there is to be no let-up on the Baer's hugging the miners to death while civilization is ordained to endure this way.

What, then, is the duty of all gentlemen who see things Baerishly? Evidently it is our duty to strengthen the hands of brother Bear. This duty, realized, is the nucleus of the affiliated school of radical thinkers known as the Forceful Strenuizers and also of the Socialists. The former is now ably represented by President Roosevelt at Washington and by his little son Theodotty, the young lion of the tribe of Judah, who is learning to be like Nimrod a mighty hunter before the Lord; and also to worry the Bryanite farmers of Kansas by pursuing something over their fences.

Any bear who knows what a strain it is on the nerves and muscles to squeeze a man into a palatable condition before dining on him, will appreciate the great need there is for a schoool of strenuousness in order to maintain civilization by Baerishness.

And we who are workers—and gentlemen also—must see to it to be "our plain duty," in the light of "our manifest destiny," to be squeezed, that our brethren, whose painful blessedness it is to squeeze us, shall have a good tussle for it in this their training for our benefit. We should see to it that no Christian gentlemanly bear ever completes his thanksgiving without first sweating hard to get his turkey.

Under these circumstances it seems perfectly natural that a second school of radical thinkers should have been formed, in harmony with the divine intentions of property and with a view to a further developing of muscles. It was for this reason that the innate beauties of competition were discovered almost immediately after the messianic era of profit-mongering set in.

Baer and his friends have withdrawn from competition and run away, under the protection of the soldiery of the various states, from that healthy exercise of competition. They have turned their backs upon their dear, tender old nursing-mother, once deemed the very "life of trade," and are escaping from further responsibility of contributing to the old woman's support. They are appealing to the courts for injunctions and to an army of disreputable deputies and cigarette-militiamen for the amount of provocation necessary to produce the amount of riot necessary to produce the amount of military murder necessary to subdue competition; and so, turning their formerly honored parent out of doors as a disreputable person, they begin to TAKE things easy.

Now our gentleman friends are imperiling the whole idea of strenuosity by so attempting to carry out the gospel of subjugation without difficulty. We Socialists cannot, therefore, in the interests of strenuosity itself, allow them to run away thus from time-honored competition. That white man's burden is partly ours, and it must not all be laid down on one end while the other end is on our shoulders. Even though they stigmatize all manfully resisting laborers in America as being of foreign origin, we must not suffer them to place so vile a slander to our credit in history unchallenged. We must, in honor of the President and of all true Americans, be strenuous men.

It is our intention, therefore, to pursue the trust refugees with competition, in honor of a great nation, which ought by this time to be free. It is our duty to press close upon their heels with weapons of organization, to match their own change of tactics from men to corporate capacities, converting our own personal struggle into a class struggle.

They have abandoned private competition and gone into trusts to dodge the old woman who nursed them. We have also abandoned it and gone into unions to keep class competition alive till victory.

They are erasing the lines that once divided their property and their interest from the state, the country, the nation, the government. We, therefore, press them up to that point, and on our side seek also to make the government our own.

They call in Spencer to translate all human order for them into terms of so many very distinctly differentiated property gentleman—named, the Strenuous. We call in Marx to express human history for us in terms of two final classes competing for the mastery—of which they are one and we the other.

Finally, the Baers call in God, and say "He reigneth" in their property dominion; Labor having no interest in His reign except so much as is coming to it in daily wages. We say: "Brother Baer, if you honored God, truly, you would wait until this battle is over; for that Dagon of Capital's temple is surely coming down, shattered and prostrate on his face forever."

Baer says: "God reigneth." "Whatever that means," we say, "it shall not be through Baer."

There are multitudes of us who have not yet bowed the knee to Baer nor any of his heathen ideas, nor to his friends who hold commissions from any heathen gods to civilize Americans by hugging them into bear-steaks.

No, Mr. Baer, nothing reigns here but that conflict between us, which you have provoked and inaugurated, and upon which you will not allow light, reason, nor right to shine until you have settled in your own way. If that means a sham settlement under the auspices of your fellow conspirators of the Republican party, the Socialists, still thinking such a settlement too easy for your divine commission, will keep you strenuously proving that the strike is settled.

SOCIALISTS INDORSED

The Springfield Central Labor Union Sees No Need of Any Other Party.

Under the headlines which appear above, the Springfield (Mass.) "Union" gives the following report of a session of the local central body.

"A practical indorsement of the Socialist Party was given at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday afternoon by the adoption of the report of the special committee, consisting of W. H. Grady, M. J. Markley, and George E. Vincens, appointed to act upon the communication of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and vicinity relative to the proposed formation of an independent labor party. The communication was received at the August meeting, and the committee's report, which was adopted by the central body, is to the effect that there is no need of an independent labor party, as the Socialist platform covers the needs of the workingman thoroughly. The report follows:

"'To the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and vicinity:

"'Greeting—The Springfield Central Labor Union has received your communication proposing a convention for the inauguration of a "concerted and class-conscious war of political extermination against the hosts of capitalism and to be conducted in such a manner as to help and not retard unionism and the interests of the American Federation of Labor." After a careful investigation, we believe that if such action is desirable, the proposed convention is unnecessary as the field is already occupied, the Socialist Party, as shown by its constitution, being entirely in accord with the purposes set forth in your communication. We find that the party is well organized and growing and that its attitude is one of helpful sympathy with organized labor, as demonstrated particularly in its recent generous financial assistance of the striking mine workers, in co-operation with officials of the American Federation of Labor. We also find that the record of the party's two representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature has been one of consistent and effective endeavor in the interests of the working classes against the forces of capitalism.'

"Henry Sterling, chairman and treasurer of the Boston Central Labor Union committee on direct legislation, was present and addressed the meeting on the object of his committee, which is to agitate a bill granting the right of 50,000 voters to petition for amendments to the state constitution. Such a bill lacked seventeen votes of a majority in the legislature last session, and the committee hopes to make the agitation strong enough this coming session to pass it. Mr. Sterling asked that the union indorse the measure and if it saw fit to contribute to the support of the cause. Action was deferred to the next meeting.

"'George E. Vincens and William H. Grady were appointed delegates to the convention of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor in Boston next month.'"

It might be added that it was one of the Socialist members, Frederick O. MacCartney of Rockland, ably seconded by his colleague, James F. Carey of Haverhill, who made the greatest fight for direct legislation in the last session of the Legislature.

—The circulation of The Worker is growing faster now than ever before. And yet we are not satisfied. Hustle in the subs, comrades. Readers of The Worker become Socialist voters.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

With its September number "The Comrade" closes its first volume and begins its second year, accompanied by the well wishes of all who are interested in the development of Socialist art and literature. "The Search for an Ideal," by James N. Wood, and a sketch entitled "Who," from the Jewish of Z. Libin deserve special mention among the contents of the present number, which includes an interview with Paul Singer, Frederic O. MacCartney's contribution to the "How I Became a Socialist" series, an account of the Cranbrook press by the editor and the usual number of poems, reviews, portraits and illustrations. A little cartoon character study of J. A. Wayland by Ryan Walker suggests the idea that a series of such friendly and humorous studies of various prominent Socialists would prove interesting, as the cartoon is often more true to life than the most faithful photograph. Father Thomas J. Hagerty answers some objections to Socialism by portraying the objectors in a manner most laughable and effective.

The September number of "Wilshire's Magazine" contains an interesting editorial on present economic conditions and one on "The True Joy of Life," in which the editor maintains that "the true course of the temperance reformer is to make this world so little like hell and so near like heaven that no man will dare to get drunk for fear of missing part of the show." John S. Pyle contributes a very good article on "Socialism and Its Program," and Hyndman writes an interesting letter from London at the close of which he expresses dissatisfaction with the management of the International Socialist Bureau, which he declares has "apparently fallen into the hands of a local and quite incompetent clique at Brussels." In an article entitled "Socialism's Economic Inevitability," W. H. Stuart criticizes what Wilshire is pleased to call "his theory" of the coming collapse of capitalism through over-production, as follows:

"Mr. Wilshire divides the incomes of the capitalists into what they "spend," and what they "save." What they use for necessities or luxuries is what they "spend," what they 'save" is that part of their income expended in the production of new machinery. Assuming that no further machinery is necessary, Mr. Wilshire's contention is that it will be impossible for him to "spend" the total amount, and that in consequence half of his income must remain idle, and the labor it formerly employed remain idle also. I would suggest to Mr. Wilshire to drop a note to Mr. Carnegie and ask him how he expects to be able to "spend" his millions before he dies? Will Wilshire contend that if Carnegie's and Rockefeller's machinery should last forever that the amount thus "saved" could not be employed in other ways of employing labor, building and equipping libraries, founding and endowing universities, etc.? Aside from philanthropy, suppose it were "up to" the millionaires to find employment for the displaced workers not needed in making new machinery, by employing them in building roads, laying out parks, building sanitariums, founding libraries and universities, ect., or to be dispossessed of their capital and denied the power and pleasure in acquiring and using it, would they hesitate for a moment? Capitalists are "spending" hundreds of millions voluntarily now; why would they not do it if the alternative were universal starvation or their own expropriation?"

To which Wilshire replies:

"Mr. Stuart says that if the capitalists find they cannot employ labor in building useful machinery, they may give employment to labor in building universities, etc., for the simple purpose of giving employment. In the first place, I cannot conceive of any concerted action of all the capitalists agreeing to waste their money simply to preserve the existing competitive system. It needs be concerted, for if part build art galleries and the other part do not, then the second part will keep their capital intact and the first part will soon stop trying to save society for the benefit of the second part, who do nothing. Then the absurdity of thinking that the mere building of libraries and art galleries and universities would for very long afford employment for labor. It would not be a drop in the bucket, and the world would soon be filled to repletion with art galleries without pictures, and libraries without readers."

In replying to Mr. Stuart, Wilshire states that he came to the Socialist position without having read any Socialist work.

THE NEXT MERGER.

Announcement is made to the effect that Sells Bros., Forepaugh, and Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, have "merged" with the Barnum & Bailey circus, thus practically combining all the great traveling exhibitions of this kind under one head and management. Such is the inexorable economic tendency of modern capitalism that even these popular institutions cannot escape it. The next "merger" in this line will consist of a combination of those two political circuses, the Republican and Democratic parties, with their monster aggregation of freaks, clowns, acrobats, and lightning change artists, driven thereto by a similar inexorable necessity. They will then be in shape to give what will prove to be "positively their last appearance" before a growing Socialist audience, after which the show will permanently disband.—Chicago Socialist.

—Mr. Roosevelt is reported as saying that the trusts are not so bad as they are painted, but they "need watching." That is what the trusts want the people to do—just "watch" them.—Central Farmer.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Social Democratic Herald.

Emboldened by the "success" of the Civic Federation—success in mussing up certain labor leaders and weakening the confidence of the organized workers in them, the believers in capitalism are now planning a still more daring game and will hold a "National Convention of Employers and Employees'" at Minneapolis, September 22-26. Teddy Roosevelt will be there, Prof. Ely, Carroll D. Wright and others. Of course, the meeting will study ways to "soften the frictions" between the exploiters and the exploited, to keep back, if possible, the light of his exact economic plight from the American workingman. Anything that will divert the workers' attention from the bad business bargain their class is forced to make in selling the commodity of labor to the capitalists is well worth the pains and expense incident to such "labor" talk-fests as that now planned. The American worker can never be quieted till he gets justice, and he can only get justice through the abolition of the capitalist and the profit system.

The Pilgrim.

The notable incidents of the great strike of the anthracite miners during the past month were an outbreak of rioting at Shenandoah, Pa., and the most extreme injunctions against the ordinary methods of conducting a strike which have yet proceeded from any federal court in the progressive development of the system of government by injunction. Outbreaks alike of excited strikers and of excitable judges have come to be the regular accompaniments of every great strike. The former are always suppressed, swiftly and by due process of law, as at Shenandoah, which Governor Stone promptly turned into a great camp of Pennsylvania troops. Every riot which has attended a strike has added to the volume of evidence proving the hopelessness of attempting to win a labor quarrel by violent means. It alienates from the workmen many of their real friends, and furnishes those who have been only ostensibly friendly a plausible excuse for open hostility. But there is a general tendency to overestimate the value of public sentiment in a case of this sort. Public sentiment never yet won a strike against a well organized trust or corporation. Public sentiment in this strike of underpaid miners against an oppressive trust was on the strikers' side, and perhaps still is, but it has done them no iota of good, and if it veers because of their rioting it will do them little harm. A strike, after all, is war of a sort, and just as the friendship of the whole American people was of absolutely no service to the Boers, because their foe was protected by a mass of international law and precedent built up to protect robber nations, so it will be of no value to miners because their opponents are sheltered behind a breastwork of law built up by corporation agents in legislatures and courts. But the way to overcome this heavy handicap is not to be wholly indifferent to public sentiment, but rather to remove the causes that make it impotent, by attacking, through orderly political methods, the privileges which corporations, particularly public service corporations, have gradually acquired by their control of the government.

Des Moines Daily News.

"There is no danger of the people freezing to death," said E. H. Ashley, secretary of the Pittmans & Dean Co. "They can burn soft coal."

A sovereign of France could see no reason why the populace should starve. He said: "Let the people eat grass."

Now, the people could possibly live on "greens" for a time and they can burn soft coal instead of anthracite. But that isn't the question at issue.

The question is, has any man or combination of men any natural right to grab all the fuel of a certain kind, put into the ground by the Almighty for all his children, and, not content with an ordinary profit of 400 per cent, take advantage of necessity to rob a nation?

No one doubts the coal barons have a legal right, under our present system, to do this thing. And evidently these men believe they have a natural right, a divine right.

There is President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading road, who indicts the impious sentiment that "God, in his infinite wisdom, has given the control of the property interests of the country" into hands like his.

To say nothing of the blasphemy of such a claim, the doctrine is a revival of the divine right of kings and overseers, a doctrine our forefathers shot to death, as they thought, over a hundred years ago.

True, the people can burn soft coal. They can throw away the base burners designed for anthracite and buy others. They can change their furnaces at large expense.

But the people of France soon got tired of eating grass and the people of this country are getting tired of being told what coal they must use, or submit to be robbed.

The coal barons are simply hastening the day when the people—the government—shall own and operate the mines.

Appeal to Reason.

Why has the threatened scarcity of coal not produced a philosopher equal to the occasion to show the people that they will be better off without so much coal anyhow? When the price of beef went soaring the vegetarian was on hand with a trust buster and life preserver in the form of an anti-beef-eating scheme. Why don't some wise man now rise up to show the deluded people the unsanitary extravagance of over-heated dwellings and enlarge upon the value of sun-baths without the interference of artificial heat? Is it not unnatural to toast one's shins? What animal in a state of nature uses either fire or fire-water for keeping warm? When you feel too chilly just get up and hustle and your employer will smile at your industry, a bushel of coal will last indefinitely and the venders of coal will have only the rich to supply, thereby decreasing the demand and crippling the coal barons. The knowledge of how to do without things is the highway to health, wealth and happiness.

Outwest Magazine, San Francisco.

Socialism is one of the livest topics of the hour. It is by no means a local question. It is not merely a national affair. It is a world movement. And it foreshadows a great intellectual and economic uplift of the race. It is bounded by no distinctions of class. The first intelligent Socialism I ever heard talked came to me in the elegant precincts of a down town club where a thousand men of New York—probably the leading thousand men of that great city—meet each noon at lunch. I was amazed to find that the very men against whom the Socialist argument is chiefly directed—the men of Wall Street—were discussing this idea as the ultimate and inevitable goal of economic development. I know another club in San Francisco composed of the most prominent citizens of California who meet once a month for a quiet dinner and, behind closed doors, express their true convictions under pledge of secrecy. Not even the name of their club is known to the newspapers. The advanced ideas which are discussed behind closed doors would be a startling revelation to the public. I do not mean to imply that these ideas are Socialism, pure and simple. But in their general character they walk far in advance of the procession. The point is that most intelligent men have two opinions about current affairs—their public opinion and their private opinion. That the private opinion of the great common intelligence which rules the world is preparing for "a new birth of institutions," in some future day, near or remote, there can be no doubt whatever in the minds of those who think.

Williamsport Labor Review.

President Roosevelt is out for the workingmen's votes.

He says that the government should control the trusts.

He is enthusiastic over the development of the country under the present system.

He contrasts the good with the evil, and counts out why the voters should complete the remedy, but suggests that much of the complaint against combinations is unwarranted.

President Roosevelt's declarations are buncombe of the plainest variety. He is after votes, and he throws this sort of sop to the workers—the men who make presidents of this great republic.

STATE CAPITALISM.

If, on the one side, the crises reveal the incapacity of the capitalist class any longer to direct the modern powers of production, the transformation of the large establishments of production and of communication and transportation into stock companies or state property proves, on the other, the superfluousness of that class. All social functions of the capitalist class are now filled by hired employees. The capitalist no longer exercises any social activity except the pocketing of revenues, punching of coupons, and speculating in stocks—an operation by which the several capitalists mutually take away one another's capital. After first displacing workmen, the capitalist mode of production subsequently displaces capitalists themselves, and throws them, the same as it did with the workmen, into the superfluous portion of the population, although not immediately into industrial reserve army.

But neither conversion into stock companies nor state ownership removes the quality of capital from the powers of production. With the stock companies, this fact remains obvious. On the other hand, the modern state is but the organization which capitalist society gives itself in order to maintain the external conditions of capitalist production against the attacks both of the workmen and of individual capitalists. The modern state, whatever its form, is essentially a capitalist machine; it is the state of the capitalist; the ideal total capitalist. The more numerous the productive powers are which it takes in hand, the nearer it is to that ideal total capitalist; all the more citizens does it exploit. The workmen remain wage-workers, proletarians. The capitalistic quality remains in force; it is even carried up higher. But at the top, it topples over. State ownership of the powers of production is not the solution of the conflict; nevertheless, it carries within it the technical means, the handle to the solution.—Frederick Engels, in "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific."

THE SEAMSTRESS.

Sitting, lonely, in the twilight,
Looking upward thro' the skylight,
Wond'ring if the God above,
With infinitude of love,
Sees this wretched being here,
Sees upon her cheek the tear,
Sees within the heart the fear,
Sees the grief, and shame, and blight
Turn her hair into grey,
While the daylight fades away
Into night.

Now the candle ray is flushing
Pale face now with fever blushing;
Hope and daylight fade away
While the hand and needle play
Like the shuttle in the loom;
Like the shadows in the gloom
Flitting up and down the room,
Flitting up and down the wall;
Shapes that come and then depart
Like the hopes which rise and fall
In her heart.

Now the wearied head is stooping,
Head and heart with pain are drooping
Fainting, fading with the dip,
While the wav'ring shadows slip
Into dismal quietude.
Presto! God above is good ——
All the scene with light imbued:
Joyful hearts come to her aid,
And willing hands, until it seems
The world a paradise is made ——
In her dreams.

—F. W. Wilber, in the Workers' Call.

PARTY NOTES.

The Miners' Strike Fund of the Socialist Party passed the $3,000 mark last week and is still growing. Remittances aggregating $3,043 have been made to W. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, by the National Committee.

Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, reports the receipt of $1,679.32 since August 28 for the strike of the United Mine Workers. The total contributed to the Mine Workers through the national organization of the Socialist Party now reaches $3,214.11. The list for these two weeks includes contributions from over a hundred locals of the party in every part of the country, as well as from several trade unions and other labor organizations permeated with Socialist ideas, from many individual comrades, and collections made by the Chicago "Socialist" and The Worker.

A Socialist paper, "The Pilot," has been established at Auckland, New Zealand. The New Zealand Socialist Party is making steady progress.

The movement is very active in New Hampshire.—Socialists of Strafford County held convention recently and nominated full county ticket.—Origin A. Downing, foreman in John Swenson's Granite Works, Concord, N. H., has been nominated for Mayor. There will be three full ward tickets up in that city.—Geo. A. Little, lawyer, Manchester local, has been nominated for county solicitor of Hillsborough County, N. H.—John E. Mansfield, cigarmaker and union man, has been nominated for mayor of Manchester, N. H.—Nashua, N. H., will have a city ticket and nearly complete tickets in every ward. Two years ago, with twenty-one Socialist votes, the city clerk, Republican, said he would see to it there wasn't as many polled next time. This year there are no less than twenty-one candidates up on the Socialist ticket, all good clean men, and the local vote will be well up in the hundreds. Two Socialist candidates for state senators have been nominated in the Nashua districts. —The Franklin, N. H., Socialists had a propaganda wagon in Labor Day parade and distributed much literature. They will run a candidate for the legislature from Ward One, which is their strongest ward.—The long strike of the Needleworker's Union has caused the establishment of a union shop at Contoocook and several good Franklin Socialists will thus be transplanted to that fertile field.—Michael F. O'Neil, Sumner F. Claflin, and George A. Little spoke from the same dry goods box in front of City Hall, Manchester, N. H., Sept. 6, to a good crowd.—M. F. O'Neil, candidate for Governor, spoke to a good audience at Milford, N. H., the evening of Sept. 5. He has been speaking nearly every night for several weeks.

William Thurston Brown, candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, is now speaking for the party in Massachusetts. He has already spoken at Springfield, Worcester, Fitchburg, Amesbury, and Rockland. On Thursday, Sept. 18, he addresses a large meeting at Haverhill. Friday and Saturday will be given to some New Hampshire cities. His remaining dates are: Sept. 21, Lynn, Mass.; 22, Brockton; 23, Bath, Me.; 24, Portland. On Saturday, Sept. 27, he will speak, along with Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor, and Mother Jones, at the great ratification meeting in New York City. A few days will then be given to dates in Connecticut or New Jersey, and in October he will make a tour of the state of New York.

The Socialist Party has opened county headquarters in Luzerne County, Pa., at Room 78, Simon Long Building, Wilkes Barre. Readers of The Worker are invited to call. Conventions have been held and legislative tickets nominated in all the six districts of the county. There are now twenty-five local organizations of the party in Luzerne County, with from twenty-five to two hundred members each and a lively agitation is going on. Comrade Fischer and Barzowski have addressed twenty-two meetings in the Polish language, while Comrades Barnes, Swift, Spargo, Ufert, Wilshire, and others have spoken to immense audiences in English.

The 30th A. D. met at the Eighty-sixth street Clubhouse on Wednesday of last week and perfect plans for the campaign. At the district convention, held the same evening, Algernon Lee was nominated for Assemblyman. Comrade Lee briefly addressed the district and also the Socialist Liedertafel, which was meeting in the hall below. Captains were chosen for all the election district and arrangements made to cover the field with party literature. A ratification meeting will be held on Oct. 11, at which Comrade Hanford will be one of the speakers. Numerous street meetings will be held, and the members of the Young People's Club living in the district are expected to give valuable assistance in the campaign work.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville held a well attended meeting last Thursday. Election of officers was on the order of business, but other matters occupied so much of the time that this was postponed. The history, purposes, achievements, and prospects of the Club were discussed at length and in a lively fashion. Comrade Ortland appeared for the Yorkville Agitation Committee with campaign work for club members to do, which was undertaken. On Thursday, Sept. 25, the Club will receive a visit from the Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn. A full attendance is expected.

The National Secretary's report for August shows a good financial condition in the party at large. The cash balance on August 1 was $187.37; receipts for dues during the month were $410.02; for supplies, $52.44; for propaganda, $24.55; donations, $7.50; miscellaneous, $16.50; for the strike fund, $1,678.14; total, $2,376.52. The chief items of expenditure were: Salaries—National Secretary, $83.33; W. E. Clark (two weeks), $32; Jas. S. Roche (five weeks), $60; office help, $104; rent, $32; postage—office, $38.39; Labor Lecture Bureau, $12.90; strike, $27.74; printing—party, $105.25; Lecture Bureau, $15.75; propaganda, $24.81; to Mine Workers, $1,007.79; to Gold Beaters, $25; to Brewery Workers, $5. On Sept. 1, the balance on hand in party funds was $238.03; for strike relief, $440.60.

Comrade Ohnesorge of New Bedford is one of the many who find The Worker an excellent paper for propaganda.

Local charters have been granted to Lynchburg, Va., Hagerstown, Md., Lead, S. Dak., and Clark, S. Dak.

South Dakota has effected state organization and applied for charter. Eight locals were formed in this state within six weeks.

California paid national dues on 1,027 members for the month of August, beating all state records in this respect.

The National Secretary requests delinquent locals to please take notice that date (September 5) set for return of subscription lists for the Miners' Strike Fund has expired.

State Organizer White of Connecticut addressed open-air meetings the past week in Thompsonville and Stafford Springs. He also spoke before the striking velvet weavers union in South Manchester.—Chas. H. Vail has been obliged to cancel his dates in Connecticut.—The open-air meetings in Hartford and New Haven Saturday, Sept. 13, were postponed because of rain. Comrade L. D. Mayes will speak on New Haven Green, Saturday, Sept. 20; Eugene Toomey and W. E. White in Bridgeport and Broad Brook on the same date.

Connecticut comrades should take notice that applications to be made a voter must be made to the registrar of voters in writing on the blank provided by the registrar, on or before Monday, October 13, 1902. Applications may be signed either by the applicant or by a voter of the town in which application is made. The first meeting of Board of Selectmen to make voters will be held on October 17 and adjourned meetings will be held during the following week. The last day on which voters can be made is Friday, October 24. The Selectmen will then be in session from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., after which time no one can be made a voter unless he comes of age between that date and election day, when he may be made so the day before election. Election day is Tuesday, November 4.

The Socialists of Harrison, N. J., will hold a mass meeting to express sympathy with the striking miners, at Stover's Hall on Harrison avenue, Saturday evening, Sept. 20. Comrade Neben will speak.

Local Elizabeth, N. J., holds a mass meeting to discuss the coal strike, Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 p. m., at 605 Elizabeth avenue. Comrade Neben will be the speaker. It is intended to organize an American branch of the party, and all readers of The Worker in Elizabeth should be present.

The movement is growing rapidly in Perth Amboy, N. J., and vicinity. Many new members are being taken in and enthusiasm is great. Many subscriptions are being taken for The Worker, "Vorwärts," and "Robotnik."

The Socialists of the 13th Congressional District of Ohio in conference at Fostoria on Sept. 14, selected Comrade A. A. Floom to act as secretary of congressional committee, in place of E. I. Plummer of Bucyrus. Send all correspondence and nomination petitions to A. A. Floom, 523 S. Washington street, Tiffin, O.

Comrade Chas. H. Vail is engaged for one week to tour Westchester County. Locals take notice and make arrangements: Peekskill, Monday, Sept. 22; White Plains, Sept. 23; Mt. Vernon, Sept. 24; New Rochelle, Sept. 25; Yonkers, Sept. 26; Port Chester, Sept. 27.

Comrade Caldwell spent a week in successful work at Dayton, O. A number of new party members, new subscriptions for The Worker, and literature sold indicate good work. Caldwell says Dayton comrades are working well.

New York State.

The Social Democratic convention of Jefferson County was held at Watertown last week. Sidney Landon and O. Curtis presided. Forty-one delegates were present from Watertown, Hounsfield, Brownville, and Tylerville. Raymond Bull of Rutland was nominated for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District. The other candidates are as follows: For State Senator, Thomas Pendergast; County Treasurer, Levi P. Carpenter, Jr.; Sheriff, Joseph McKeown; members of Assembly, First District, Howard D. Roseboom; Second District, James A. McCarthy. The committee to fill vacancies consists of O. Curtis, Sidney Landon, and William Kaley. The campign will be vigorously conducted, both in the city and in the rural districts. Comrade Brown is to speak in Watertown next month.

The Social Democrats of Johnstown are making things lively there. Hanford's meeting last Saturday is said by the local "Labor News" to have been "the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the party in Johnstown." Ward tickets have been nominated as follows: First Ward—for Alderman, John Lockmeyer of the Leather Workers' Union; for Water Commissioner, F. J. Bevington of the Table Cutters; Second—for Alderman, Wm. D. Chandler of the Block Cutters; Third—for Alderman, T. McGuire of the Beam Hands; for Water Commissioner, Wm. Canfield of the Table Cutters; Fourth—for Alderman, John Russell of the Table Cutters. Local Johnstown has sent $23.20 to the miners' strike fund.

Organizer Spring, accompanied by Comrade Nolan, attended the meeting of the Woodworkers' Union in Herkimer, N. Y., and addressed the meeting for about an hour. He was tendered a vote of thanks and a standing invitation to call on the union whenever in Herkimer. Comrade Nolan writes: The next time he comes we will have an open-air meeting and put him before one thousand men."

Socialist leaflets are being distributed among the striking custom tailors of Buffalo and there is a great demand for more. Comrade Hanford was in Buffalo on the 9th and 10th of this month; on the 9th a banquet was given in his honor at International Hall, when the comrades drank to the health of the S. D. P. and its gubernatorial candidate, and on the 10th, he and Comrade Kirsh, of Niagara Falls, and Spean, of Buffalo, spoke to a fair sized audience in the same hall. The comrades are getting ready for the campaign and intend to nominate a full city ticket. The Polish comrades are also becoming active; they meet in Comrade Froncik's house and have organized themselves into a Polish Socialist Alliance and have decided to give their allegiance and support to the Social Democratic Party. They took up a collection of $2.30 for the striking coal miners and have also contributed $1.10 to the local campaign fund, as a start. The Polish comrades intend to do good work for Socialism among their countrymen, as there are over 50,000 Polish workingmen in Buffalo. Their secretary is Comrade M. Pronsik, a very enthusiastic Socialist worker. The next meeting will take place at 1275 Broadway on Monday, Sept. 22, at 8 p. m. The American Branch of the S. D. P. will hold its regular business meeting at 431 William street and the City Central Committee will hold its regular business meeting on Tuesday at the same place. The comrades should make it their business to attend without fail.

The new headquarters of the Social Democratic Club of Buffalo at 431 William street, will be open every evening and all day Sunday. Socialist papers will be kept on file and lectures held every Sunday afternoon.

Comrade Hanford's meeting at Rochester last week was one of the most successful ever held in that city. Comrade Van Auken presided and Charles Bach, Social Democratic candidate for Congress, also spoke. Comrade Bach is spoken of as one of the "coming men." He will make a strong campaign, and would fitly represent the workingmen of Rochester in Congress.

New York City.

The Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will meet on Monday evening, Sept. 22, at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, at 9 o'clock sharp. All members are requested to attend.

The 6th and 10th A. D. at its last meeting collected $5 to be sent to the Pennsylvania State Committee for agitation among the miners. The district is working steadily in the campaign, distributing literature, and pushing the circulation of The Worker. From now on the district will meet every Friday evening in the Labor Lyceum, and meetings will be called to order promptly at eight o'clock.

Comrade Flick of the 22d A. D. reports that the open-air meeting at Forty-seventh street and First avenue last week was unexpectedly successful. Close attention and hearty applause were given to Miss Dahme by a numerous audience. There were many, especially women, who were surprised to hear a woman speaking in a street meeting, and when she had finished many came up to shake hands and congratulate her and ask her to speak in the district again. Comrades Mayes and Reichenthal were also well received. "This was a good street," adds Comrade Flick, "and we can be satisfied. It is only a pity that we have not about twenty-five more like Miss Dahme."

Socialists living in the upper part of the 19th A. D. are requested to attend a meeting to be held Thursday evening, Sept. 18, in F. Meyerer's Hall, 271 Devoe street, corner of Olive, for the purpose of organizing a branch there.

The last meeting of the Mills' Class in Social Economy will be held Thursday evening, September 25, at the rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street, when examination papers will be handed in and resolutions will be offered. It is hoped that all members of the class will attend this meeting. It has been suggested that Comrade Herron, one of the examining board, be asked to preside at a Sunday evening lecture at Colonial Hall, and award the diplomas to those who are successful in passing examination.

The 34th A. D. has nominated Comrade Weidekaff for Assemblyman, and turned in List 154 of Bronx Borough Campaign Fund: J. Simons, $1; H. Nolting, $1; E. Matzner, 50 cents; J. Neher, 50 cents; B. Thierfelder, $1; total, $6.

The Socialist Educational League, formerly situated at 215 E. Fifty-ninth street, has removed to new and spacious headquarters at 953 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street. The object of the organization is to further the moral, intellectual and material interests of labor. It seeks to disseminate knowledge by the holding of lectures and debates, and the distribution of literature. At the regular meeting of the club on Sept. 10 three new members were admitted and the following officers were elected: Recording Secretary, Comrade Smalsbock; Treasurer, Comrade Flick; Librarian, Comrade Sackin, and Corresponding Secretary, Comrade Roewer. The dues of the club are twenty cents a month. Those members holding cards are requested to attend the business meetings that are held every Wednesday evening. As the club has always been very active in the past in propagating the great principles of Socialism, it shall continue to do the same in the future and we call upon those who live in the near vicinity to come and join hands with us in the great work.

Branch 91 of the Kranken Kasse was visited last Sunday by a committee from the Socialists of Philadelphia on behalf of the striking miners. The branch appropriated $25 for the strike fund and $25 for agitation in the strike field.

At the Brooklyn Social Democratic ratification meeting on Friday, Sept. 26, in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Comrades Hanford, Wilshire, MacCartney, and Mother Jones will probably be the speakers. The two first named have already been secured.

At the last regular meeting of the Kings County Committee Comrades Hopkins and Well were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively. Most districts have begun active work in connection with the campaign. The Sixteenth will have a lawn party at the rear of the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue on September 20. The Twelfth collected $8.40 for the striking miners. The three branches of the Twenty-first collected $35 for the same purpose. Branch 3 has purchased a stereopticon for the used during the campaign. The Nineteenth is trying to organize another branch. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth will have a mass meeting on September 29, at which Ben Hanford is to speak. A transparency has been ordered to be placed in front of the Socialist Club. Comrade Gerber, Campaign Secretary, reports primaries held and reports received from all except two districts. He was elected as a committee to recommend names for members of assembly in unorganized districts. His notary certificate having expired, the county committee pays for its renewal. The organizer makes a pressing call for speakers and for present speakers to volunteer to speak more frequently. He has sent fifty letters to trade unions and has received calls for speakers from a few of them. The ratification meeting is to be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on September 26, at which Comrades MacCartney, Wilshire, Hanford, Brown, and Mother Jones are expected to speak. Comrades Well, Ward, Rixon, Gerber, and Heuer have been appointed a committee to take charge of the meeting, the printing of 500 posters and 10,000 throwaway cards, and also to entertain the speakers. The organizer has been instructed to send a communication to the Young Men's Social Democratic Club asking them to assist in distributing literature during the campaign. He has also been instructed to have a notice inserted in The Worker and "Volkszeitung" calling upon party members out of work to give some of their time to the distribution of literature.

At the last meeting of the Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn the secretary was instructed to notify the Young People's Club of Yorkville that the date set for visiting them was to be changed to Sept. 18, and Comrade Koenen was instructed to secure a date for the smoker by the next meeting on Monday. All members of the club are required to wear the party button and acquaint non-Socialists with the emblem on every possible occasion. One thousand campaign cards are to be ordered. All members who can do so are requested to join in the visit of the club to the Young People's Club of Yorkville, and to attend the anniversary meeting of the Brooklyn Socialist Club on Sept. 20. Election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman, Comrade Koenen; Corresponding Secretary, Comrade Nank; Recording Secretary, J. Burmeister; Financial Secretary, F. Henne; Librarian, H. Farthman.

Organizer Wood requests that Comrade John Assel will send him his present address.

Every comrade not otherwise engaged should call at the Organizer's office on Saturday evening and get literature for distribution at the mass meeting on Madison Square.

The chairman and secretaries of all conventions should be at the Organizer's office Thursday evening, Sept. 18, to sign and affirm the certificates of nomination.

Alexander Jonas has been nominated in the Ninth Congressional District of New York and H. Gaylord Wilshire has been asked to accept the candidacy in the Tenth.

Among the Assembly candidates so far chosen in New York City are Dr. Julius Halpern in the 4th A. D.; J. Pankin in the 8th; Philip Schmidt in the 10th; Wm. Edlin in the 12th; Jas. N. Wood in the 14th; Joseph Goldstein in the 16th; Classon in the 22d; H. C. Bowerman in the 28th; and Algernon Lee in the 30th.

Herman Reich is the candidate of the S. D. P. in the Twelfth Senatorial District, comprising the 12th, 14th, and 16th A. D. An active campaign is being made.

The committee elected by the General Committee to solicit funds for Socialist agitation in the strike field reports, as a starter, $50 from Carpenters' Union No. 309; $50 from Local New York, S. D. P.; $1 from Comrade Moeller; and 50 cents anonymous, in addition to the $86.10 collected in the General Committee.

At last Saturday's session of the General Committee of Local New York, Comrades Slobodin and Panzer presiding, twenty-five applicants were admitted to the party. New delegates were seated from the 7th, 9th, and 25th A. D., and S. Solomon and Abraham Miles as additional delegates from the 16th A. D.

The 16th A. D., Brooklyn, will hold a lawn party on the green of the Socialist Club House, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, on Sept. 20. The 12th A. D. has collected $8.40 for the striking miners; the 21st has collected $35 for the same purpose. Branch 3 of the 21st has got a stereopticon for the campaign. The 19th is trying to organize another branch. The 13th and 14th will have a mass meeting, with Hanford as speaker on Sept. 29.

ORGANIZER SPRING'S WORK IN NEW YORK.

Social Democratic Activity Throughout the State—Blacklisting Only Propagates the Movement.

State Organizer Spring's weekly reports show that the Social Democratic Party is making steady progress in New York. The work is being carried into new fields, and in old centers of activity it is being taken up with new vigor.

Comrade Spring visited Seneca Falls and Auburn and, although unable to organize, found a few good Socialists in each place who undertook to distribute party literature.

On Monday, Sept. 8, he spoke at a meeting of Local Syracuse. The local situation was fully discussed and plans made for the campaign. Spring will give one week in October to propaganda work in Syracuse.

The situation at Oneida, where Comrade Spring spoke on Wednesday, is an interesting one. There was formerly a strong though small party organization in Oneida. Most of the Socialists were cigarmakers and, of course, were active members of the union. Last winter the union was forced to strike by the aggressions of the bosses; the local union was not properly supported by the national officers and, after a long and brave fight, the strike was virtually lost. The result was that most of the local Socialists, having been "perniciously active" in the strike, were blacklisted and driven out of town. The bosses thought they had crippled the union and killed the S. D. P. local. But, as usual in such cases, they reckoned without their host. The strikers who remained in town, educated by the hard experience, kept quietly at work, rebuilding their industrial and political organizations. Local Oneida of the S. D. P. is now reorganized, with twelve hard-working and intelligent comrades, whose efforts will show results in November. But this is not all of the story. As is generally known, the S. D. P. has never had an effective organization in Albany until this year. Some of the blacklisted men from Oneida found work in Albany. The result is that Local Albany is now strong and aggressive. Thus the Oneida bosses, in trying to crush the movement by a blacklist, have only strengthened the determination of the local comrades and sent out active missionaries for Socialism to other places.

On Thursday, Comrade Spring visited Local Frankfort and made arrangements for a meeting for Ben Hanford. That evening he addressed the Woodworkers' Union, where he was well received and invited to return. He will do so on October 1. A local of the party will be organized. Hanford's leaflet and The Worker were liberally distributed at Frankfort.

Friday evening was devoted to an open-air meeting on Franklin Square at Utica, with good results. Three hundred people showed the greatest interest in Spring's speech, a large quantity of party literature was eagerly taken, and several subscriptions for The Worker were secured. The Utica comrades, Spring reports, are working well and have every reason for enthusiasm in the assurance of an increased vote.

On Saturday, Comrade Spring spoke in the street at Johnstown. The following days were given to Amsterdam, Catskill, Hudson, and Kingston. On Friday, Sept. 19, he returns to the city, where he willl remain for a few days. He is meeting with good success in arranging dates for Comrade Brown, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in October, as well as for Hanford's second tour.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." ..... }
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels ..... 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft ..... 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

LITERATURE FREE
TO THE COAL MINERS.

Comrade Galvin, of Boston, Mass., has purchased 10,000 copies of

"LABOR POLITICS
—AND—
SOCIALIST POLITICS"
BY ALGERNON LEE.

Comrades in the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania who are willing to distribute them, are kindly requested to inform us of how many copies they can dispose of.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I suffered from indigestion for a long time. My symptoms were swelling of the abdomen, with pains and most terrible headaches; also a coated tongue. Since taking Ripans Tabules I have grown better, and am now nearly well.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Cartoon Weekly Published in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902. Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel ed movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 5 in. longnette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 307 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
180 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Seven words about equal one line.

The Campaign Committee of Local Hudson County requests all comrades to bring suggestions for campaign leaflets to its next meeting Saturday, Sept. 20, at headquarters, 8 p. m.

Local Hudson County, Excursion Committee.

All comrades will take notice that all outstanding tickets must be settled before Sept. 20 at 8 p. m. at headquarters, when the Campaign Committee will meet to settle and distribute the proceeds.
FRED UFERT, Secretary.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' Registered
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.
BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."
With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.
A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.
"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 35c.; 25 for 80c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.
ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 40c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.
SPECIAL OFER.—Upon recipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue"	10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth	50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth	$1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper	50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth	$2.63
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue	10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton	10c
"Tales from Gorky"	$1.20
"The Pride of Intellect." By H. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons	5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth	$1.00
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berford	15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady	10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New edition. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth	$2.60
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 920 pages	$4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo	5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery	10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS
"Just in the way to get them at actual cost. $10 cash or $2 a month for twelve months and you have the business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Farmer. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveide. Paper	.25	.15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Last Days of Karl Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming-of-Age. Edward Carpenter	1.00	.60
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism, Positive. Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.02½
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per 100, assorted	2.50	1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "HOW SOCIALIST LITERATURE IS PUBLISHED," mailed free on application. Locate Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative)
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address,
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
220 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City; Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 933. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 342 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse der Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 25,000 members and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $3.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $2.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 143 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,00.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J.; Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Brauch bookkeepers see "Vorwaerts." 239

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE

IN THE FAR WEST.

National Organizer Chase Is Enthusiastic.

Socialist Ideas Find a Warm Welcome in Montana and Idaho — Western Workers Will Resist Capitalist Aggression.

National Organizer John C. Chase reports as follows to National Secretary Greenbaum on his recent work in Montana and Idaho:

"Many and varied have been my experiences since my last report, and it is with difficulty that I find time now to write. Railroading in Montana and Idaho keeps one guessing. Trains are all very late, owing largely to the Union Pacific strike, and I have been unable to make one or two locals where I was billed to speak. I have to ride at all times of day and night and lie over at all kinds of places for hours, in order to make train connections. I mention these difficulties that I encounter so that the comrades who were disappointed at my non-appearance may understand when they read this report the reason why I did not show up.

Montana Awake.

"My meetings during the past three weeks in Montana and Idaho have been exceedingly good, with few exceptions. The Montana meetings have been especially encouraging. There is no state in which I have spoken so far that seems so far advanced in Socialism, so far as sentiment goes, as Montana. It is weak on organization as yet, but coming along all right. Socialism seems to have taken hold in the minds of all classses of people. I find it among the ranchers and herders as well as among the miners and other wage workers.

"With her small population and the worker so far outnumbering the corporation and capitalist element, Montana is most favorably situated to take the lead in the movement for the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery. If organization is carried on as it should be in the next year or two, Montana will take the lead.

Idaho Well Organized.

Idaho is situated nearly the same, but has a better organization. Idaho is forging ahead in organization, and has some very fine, active, class-conscious workers who are doing much work and making many sacrifices for the cause. Idaho is destined to play an important part in the coming struggle in the political arena. On Labor Day I spoke in Boise for the Trades Assembly celebration, and a fine showing was made by the unions and a splendid audience greeted me at the park. Boise has but recently become a union town; twenty-two unions were in line in the parade and only two of them were in existence a year ago. Owing to the fact that unionism is of but recent origin, there is considerable conservatism and a little fear of Socialism or political action; but Boise will fall into line with the rest of the state.

"My next place was Silver City on September 3 and 4. I spoke on the former day for the miners' unions, who held their Labor Day celebration on that day so that I could get to them from Boise. Everything went off in fine shape there, and the population turned out en masse to celebrate. The following night I spoke on Socialism, and notwithstanding the fact that everyone was tired out over the celebration of the day and a ball at night, which lasted until five o'clock in the morning, the hall was crowded and very enthusiastic over Socialism. I organized a local of twenty-four members here, all of whom are very bright men and women—there were three women among them—who will be a good acquisition to the party in Idaho. There are other camps near by, which will soon be organized by the Silver comrades, and thus do much toward bringing the miners into line for Socialism.

"At other points I had fairly good meetings, Nampa, Idaho Falls, and Rigby were points where I spoke last.

"At this writing my train is five hours late, and it is doubtful if I will reach Emmett, where I am billed to speak to-night. I have made arrangements, however, for a substitute in case I don't reach them, in the person of J. A. Davis, Socialist candidate for Congress. To get to Silver City I was obliged to ride by team fifty miles over the low plains and mountains through sage brush and jack-rabbits, and it was the most sandy and dusty ride that I ever experienced; but it is a part of the life of an agitator and has to be met with a cheerful smile.

Condition of Women Workers.

"Labor conditions are undoubtedly better by far in Montana and Idaho than anywhere else in the country—at least, better than in any state east of here. There is no poverty or destitution here and everyone is sure of something to eat, and yet they want Socialism.

"The population of these two states is made up of social rebels who have come from all parts of the country to the West in search for freedom from the oppression of capitalism in the East or in quest of fortune in the gold fields. They are therefore made up of freedom-loving, whole-souled people, who are not tied down by bigotry and ignorance nor made cowardly by fear of losing a six-dollar-a-week job. They are more free than the workers of the East, and they see that the condition under which the Eastern mill and factory hands and mine-workers labor is liable to overtake them, and they are ready to fight it. The West will furnish the great impetus to the Socialist movement—and this in the near future. The Western wealth producer will not allow himself to be subjected to the degrading and humiliating servitude of the Eastern wage-slave. He will strike a blow with the ballot that will not only prevent his enslavement, but will strike the shackles from the limbs of his Eastern brethren. The East may well thank the powers that be, that there is a West."

SOCIALISTS RULE THE DAY.

"Conciliation" Meeting in Boston Has Unexpected Outcome.

Workingmen Are So Imbued with Socialist Ideas that Old Parties Have No Chance at Labor Meeting.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Events are moving so rapidly in Massachusetts that it is difficult to chronicle them fast enough. For nearly a week Socialism has occupied a prominent place in the daily press—not always in a very pleasant manner, either, but other happenings have served to make amends for this. The injection of the "free-love" and religious questions into the club convention was, of course, wholly unwarranted, but the action of the party convention next day in anonuncing the party's true position on these matters doubtless had a wholesome effect and helped to offset the bad one of the day before.

It is customary to hold rallies after nominationg conventions which serve as campaign openers, but this year the Massachusetts comrades had not made preparations for this. This was more than made up for, however, by the developments arising from a meeting arranged by the "Traveller" of this city as a protest against the coal barons and in favor of "mediation, arbitration and concession." It turned out that these three very desirable things (from the middle class standpoint) were altogether too tame for the crowd that packed old Faneuil Hall on the night of Sept. 8. The historic "cradle of liberty" cermmly rocked to good purpose that night.

Many of the delegates to the state convention stayed over for the meeting, as it was understood that Carey and MacCartney were going to accept invitations to speak. The meeting was advertised as a non-partizan one and all shades of political beliefs were to be represented. When the affair was over it was pretty generally acknowledged that Socialism was the only belief with any following of consequence in the hall.

From the moment when Carey and MacCartney appeared on the platform there was no doubt of the sentiment of the meeting. When Carey, as first speaker, declared: "I am a Socialist," the keynote was struck and socialism, much to the astonishment of those who arranged the meeting, had the floor for the evening. For two hours things went with a whirl. Mr. Bryan's name was cheered in a pitifully weak manner. Mr. Hamlin, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and Democratic Senator Fitzgerald found their rounded periods fall flat upon unsympathetic ears, while the Rev. Mr. Plumb received jeers and ridicule for his criticism of the miners and John Mitchell. And Harry Lloyd, once one of the most prominent trade unionists in America, received an ovation when he declared that he was done with the Democratic party forever, and he was going to support the Socialist Party hereafter. Lloyd has been contemplating this step for some time, but this was his first public declaration for Socialism.

When, at last, Mr. Wardner of the "Traveller" was about to introduce resolutions calling for arbitration, Comrade David Taylor arose in the gallery and offered a resolution demanding government ownership of the mines. The crowd was for Taylor's resolution, but graciously allowed Mr. Wardner's to be voted on first. Taylor's were then adopted amid great enthusiasm.

The next day the press unanimously conceded that the meeting was a Socialist one; and considering that the Socialists made no preconceived arrangements to "capture" it, we are justified in recording the meeting as a spontaneous tribute to the growth of Socialism in Boston and all the more, therefore, a splendid opening rally for the Socialist Party campaign.

The demonstration held last Sunday in Apollo Garden, Roxbury, was a genuine success in every particular—which is becoming the regular thing with all the affairs arranged by the Boston Central Committee, for every undertaking of the past year has been successful. The crowd last Sunday was estimated at nearly two thousand and it was as enthusiastic as it was large.

Geo. G. Cutting acted as chairman and the speakers were Wm. Mailly, James F. Carey, Frank. Sieverman, and Frederic O. MacCartney. A large number of trade unionists were present and coincided heartily with the remarks of the speakers. At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to raise funds for the miners throughout the city. The collection amounted to $137.90, and after all expenses were paid, $109.72 was forwarded to the miners through National Secretary Greenbaum. The use of the Garden was generously contributed free by the proprietors, who are in sympathy with the workers, and who also announced their willingness to give the garedn free to the labor movement for meetings on any Sunday afternoons it was not otherwise engaged.

Father McGrady has four Massachusetts dates this week—in East Boston, Salem, North Abington, and Ware. His meeting in East Boston last Monday night was the largest ever held in the hall, which is the largest in the vicinity. Similar meetings are expected at the other places.

William Thurston Brown of Rochester is also in Massachusetts this week and part of next. His Springfield, Worcester, and Fitchburg meetings were successful, especially the latter one, where he received a great reception. He will be in New Hampshire on Sept. 19 and 20, in Lynn on Sunday, Sept. 21, and in Brockton on Monday.

Frank Sieverman of Rochester, one of the old guard, is at present in Massachusetts acting as organizer for the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. He will also speak for the Socialist Party in his spare time. He addressed meetings in Brockton and Haverhill this week and he will do good work. His talk last Sunday at the Roxbury meeting showed that.

W. M.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Platform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices of meeting, officially arranged by Local New York will regularly be published in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen of open-air meetings and speakers, wherever possible, should announce the great Ratification Meeting to be held in Cooper Union on September 27.

Chairmen and speakers should lose no occasion distinctly to call attention to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

17th A. D.—Fifty-second street and Ninth avenue. Speakers: Roewer, Nicholson, and G. W. Jones.

22d A. D.—Forty-second street and Third avenue, S. E. corner. Speakers: Kanely, Josephson, Mayes.

28th A. D.—Seventy-ninth street and First avenue. Speakers: Lissauer and Abrahams.

32d A. D.—Ninety-sixth street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Speakers: Searing and Phillips.

Bronx Rally: At One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue, N. E. corner; at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue, N. W. corner, and at One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Brook avenue, N. W. corner. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Hanford, Edlin, Jos. Wood, Reichenthal, Abrahams, J. W. Barton, Cassidy.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

14th A. D.—First avenue and Thirteenth street. Speakers: Paulitsch, Havidon, and Roewer.

16th A. D.—Fourth street and Avenue B. Speakers: Goldstein, Lee, and Reich.

Also, Seventh street and Avenue B. Speakers: Fieldman and Goldstein.

21st A. D.—Rally: At Ninety-fifth street and Amsterdam avenue; at Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, and at One Hundred and First street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Hanford, Young, Nicholson, Cassidy, Searing, Phillips.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

18th A. D.—Third avenue and Eighteenth street. Speakers: Phillips and Cassidy.

28th A. D.—Eighty-first street and First avenue. Speakers: Spring, Fox, and Lee.

30th A. D.—Eighty-eighth street and First avenue. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Lee, and Spring.

31st A. D.—One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Madison avenue. Speakers: Lissauer and Abrahams.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Hanford, Nicholson, and Havidon.

Also, Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, Speakers: Havidon, Nicholson, and Hanford.

14th A. D.—Seventh street and Avenue A. Speakers: Spring and Phillips.

20th A. D.—Sixteenth street and First avenue. Speakers: Reichenthal, Roewer, and Spring.

26th A. D.—Sixty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. Speakers: Mayes and Edlin.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

13th A. D.—Fortieth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Spring, Nicholson, and Malkiel.

Also, Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Malkiel, Nicholson, and Spring.

23d A. D.—One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, S. W. corner. Speakers: Hanford and Jas. N. Wood.

24th A. D.—Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. Speakers: Josephson and Searing.

30th A. D.—Eighty-fifth street and Avenue A. Speakers: Roewer and Lissauer.

Bronx, One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers: Cassidy and Phillips.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

5th A. D.—Sixth avenue and West Ninth street. Speakers: Searing and Mayes.

18th A. D.—Twentieth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Pankin and Josephson.

21st A. D.—One Hundredth street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Roewer, Cassidy, and Miss Dahme.

28th A. D.—Eighty-third street and Avenue A. Speakers: Spring and Jas. N. Wood.

31st A. D.—Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street Speakers: G. W. Jones and Hanford.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

10th A. D.—Fourth street and Avenue B. Speakers: Henry Cohn and Searing.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Hanford and Mayes.

18th A. D.—Twentieth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Spring and Phillips.

Also, Sixteenth street and First avenue. Speakers: Edlin and Phillips.

22d A. D.—Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street. Speakers: Lissauer and Paulitsch.

30th A. D.—Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Speakers: Wood and Lee.

Bronx, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers: Nicholson and Reichenthal.

HALL MEETINGS.

Friday, Sept. 19, 23d A. D., in Reckmann's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: John Franklin Clark, Jas. N. Wood, and John Spargo.

Thursday, Sept. 25, Social Democratic Agitation Club of Hellgate, Monatsberger's Hall, 323 E. Ninety-second street. Speakers: Lee and Ortland.

Saturday, Sept. 27—Grand ratification meeting in Cooper Union, Benjamin Hanford and William Thurston Brown, candidates of the Social Democratic Party for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, will speak.

Saturday, Oct. 4, 28th A. D. ratification meeting.

Saturday, Oct. 11, 30th A. D. ratification meeting, in Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Saturday, Oct. 18—Joint ratification meeting of the 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st A. D., in Empire Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue.

Friday, Oct. 31—Ratification meeting in Beckman's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

JAS. N. WOOD,
Organizer.

PARTY LITERATURE FOR NEW YORK STATE.

It is reported from all over the city and state of New York that the working people are more ready to read Socialist literature than ever before. The Food Trust and the Coal Trust have set them to thinking.

Comrades and friends of the Social Democratic Party should not spare any effort in taking advantage of this state of the public mind. Literature explaining the purposes of the party and calling attention to our ticket and emblem should be distributed everywhere—from house to house, in the shops and factories, at meetings in the streets or in public halls, wherever the workers can be reached.

The State Committee has the following literature on hand. It is the duty of the comrades to see that it is used at once.

IN ENGLISH.

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," a leaflet by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor. Having named the author, it is not necessary to add that this leaflet is terse, clear, interesting, and convincing. Prices, postpaid: Two thousand, $2.75; one thousand, $1.50; five hundred, $1. Smaller quantities will be supplied at as near proportional prices as cost of sending will allow.

An effective throwaway card, bearing the party name and emblem, the ticket, with portraits of Hanford, Brown, Abbott, and a cartoon of "the man who will never be a Socialist." Price, postpaid, $1 a thousand; smaller quantities in proportion.

"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee; second edition. Especially good to use among trade unionists who have begun to understand the necessity for independent political action. Single copy, 3 cents; ten copies, 20 cents; fifty, 85 cents; one hundred, $1.50.

"The Tragedy of the Vote," a splendid leaflet by John Spargo. Postpaid, 60 cents a thousand.

"Beef and Coal Prices," a clear and timely little leaflet by Henry Slobodin. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

"What Socialism Is," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

"Unionism, Wise and Otherwise," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

The Campaign Book is out this week. It is a 32-page booklet, containing the ticket and platform, portraits of the candidates, carfoons, several timely articles, and a variety of valuable information. It will be supplied at the rate of $5.50 a thousand, postpaid.

Posters, bearing the party name, emblem, and ticket, are now ready, and will be sent free to all who will attend to displaying them.

IN JEWISH.

"What Does the Social Democratic Party Want?"—a 32-page pamphlet by B. Feigenbaum. An excellent thing for propaganda among Jewish-speaking workingmen. Price, postpaid: Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, $2.25.

IN GERMAN.

"Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," a strong appeal to the minds of thinking workingmen. Single copy, 5 cents; ten or more, at 2½ cents each.

"Die Mission der Arbeiterden Klasse.," by Charles H. Vail. One of our best short pamphlets, by a well known Socialist writer and lecturer. Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, $2.

"Municipale Forderungen der Social Demokratie." Although written especially for use in city campaigns, it is useful at all times, because it shows the attitude of the Social Democratic Party on what are called "practical" questions, in harmony with the party's basic principles. Single copy, 5 cents; ten copies, 25 cents; fifty, $1; one hundred, $1.50.

Experience shows that wherever there is an active organization, these cheap leaflets can readily be sold at meetings. It is well, also, for every comrade to carry a few in his pocket to give or lend to fellow workingmen with whom he may fall into conversation about Socialism. The leaflets and cards should be scattered broadcast.

Isolated readers of The Worker, who do not belong to the party organization, can help in the work. If you cannot use a thousand leaflets or cards, send for a quarter's worth and distribute them in your neighborhood.

For all campaign literature, send orders, with cash, to H. Reich, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, Literature Agent of the State Committee.

—It is not generally known whether General Gobin issued his famous Shoot-to-kill order before or after he left the company's office at Lansford.—Tamaqua Recorder.

—Second edition of Algernon Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," revised, corrected, and enlarged. Ten copies for a quarter. Circulate it.

—One hundred copies of Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" will cost you $1.50. Every local should take at least that many.

—Uncle Sam is now to be Cuba's "Uncle" in a strictly business rather than sentimental sense.—The Richmond Times.

—The Socialist Party is officially known in the states of New York and Minnesota as the Social Democratic Party. Bear this in mind.

NEW JERSEY AWAKE.

Reports to State Committee Show Great Activity of the Party.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—The State Committee of the Socialist Party met at 124 Market street yesterday, W. L. Osgood presiding.

Official notice was received from Local Hudson County of the death of Comrade Gilliar, State Treasurer.

A letter was received from Comrade Vail, placing himself at the disposal of the State Committee from Oct. 8 until Election Day. It was turned over to the Organization Committee having charge and authority to arrange dates and places for lectures.

Comrade Pohle of Trenton reported the reorganization of a healthy militant local there with thirty-eight charter members, since increased to forty-nine, and with excellent hopes for the future. Trenton's representative on the State Committee is Comrade Dumas, who will doubtless prove a valuable member.

W. H. Smith of Massachusetts tendered his services to the Committee for campaign purposes, and his proposition contained so many good features and was accompanied by such favorable conditions that the Committee, after some discussion, directed the Organization Committee to employ him up to Election Day.

Chas. Ufert's reply to the request of the Organization Committee to state terms on which he would put himself at the command of the Committee as Organizer was read and fully discussed, with the result that the motion accepting Comrade Smith's offer was amended to include the employment of Comrade Ufert for such time as Essex County might not require his services.

The Organization Committee made an exhaustive report of its work, which was most encouraging in that it showed great activity in all sections of the state and a healthy and steady spread of a sense of the need of political organization.

New branches were reported in Point Pleasant, Perth Amboy, Newton, and Vineland, with bright prospects for the early organization of Bridgeton, Millville, Phillipsburg, Manesquan, and Salem.

Every organized county was fully and ably reported and encouraging reports on the work now in progress were presented.

The Auditing Committee reported, with a recommendation that a separate account be kept of dues. The report and recommendation were accepted.

Comrade Vail's tour of the state will begin with a mass meeting in Jersey City on October 8. H. R. K.

IN ESSEX COUNTY.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 15.—The opening of the Labor Lyceum here on Saturday was a grand demonstration for Socialism. Despite the inclement weather, the place was crowded, and the crowd was full of enthusiasm. The labor organizations of Essex, Hudson, and Passaic counties were well represented.

Comrade Neben, president of the Association, in calling the meeting to order, made a strong plea for union of the working class in the shop and at the ballot-box against its oppressors, and for education and organization to that end. This Labor Lyceum, he said, would be the center of a growing activity till the victory is won.

Miss Dahme of New York was the next speaker, and her ringing address went to the hearts of her hearers.

After the Passaic Falls Mannerchor had sung the Marseillaise with great spirit, H. Gaylord Wilshire, who had just returned from the strike field, was introduced. The attention with which his remarks were followed showed the deep interest felt in a Socialist view of the great strike.

It is rumored that some local Republican politicians will try to make trouble for the Socialists and that they are already trying to use some members of a neighboring church to forward their plans. But the Labor Lyceum is an assured success and all their schemes will come to naught.

PLUTO READS HIS PAPER.

"A Miner Was Killed in a Shaft Last Night"—
(But a miner is not a man.)
"He was dug out this morning—a horrible sight"—
(I will weep if I can.)
"He left an old mother—a widow—they say"—
(And a pauper, I fear.)
"Who is getting quite old—" (Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-aye—
It is time for a tear.)

"A Carpenter Fell From a Scaffold This Morn,"
(A mere workingman.)
I wonder the reason some fellows are born?—
(John, bring me that fan!)
And I see that the carpenter "left a young wife,"
(And some children as well,)
But, then, it was only a carpenter's life,
So it's good that he fell.

"A Brakeman Got Hit by An Engine To-Day"
(And lost both his legs!)
I suppose he'll still flourish by begging his way
On a couple of pegs.
But it's really surprising what "scare heads" they give
At the top of the page!
For why should we care if they perish or live
In this frolicksome age?

"A Pauper Got Hungry and Blew Out His Brains,"
(Now, just listen to that!)
"He left seven children"—(besides his remains,
And a punctured straw hat!)
Tra la la, Tra la la, Whoop-la, tra, la, la, day,
(John, brush up my clothes.)
Another fool pauper is out of the way,
But there's more, I suppose.

—Thomas Shelley Sutton.

—J. P. Morgan learns how to love his neighbor as he does himself by taking his lessons from a $45.00 bible.—Miners' Magazine.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now on and it depends upon your energy and the sacrifices made by you whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades, send in your contributions at once, as the State Committee needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strongest ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested in literature will do much more good than later on when the old parties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism. If you cannot give all you would like to give at one time, send in part now and the balance when you can. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker from week to week.

Previously acknowledged	$263.39
I. Middleman	1.75
E. Martin	6.90
Passburg, on account List 296,	
Kaiser & Klug shop	4.00
E. Meyer, 14th, 18th, and 20th A. D.	2.00
W. H. Musk	1.00
C. Boseler, List 49	1.50
Ad. Bohme, 28th A. D., List 246	2.00
R. Volkman, Woodside, L. I.	1.00
Ch. Benler List 49	1.50
W. W. Arland, Corning	6.00
Abelson, Buffalo	5.00
Bach, Rochester	5.00
Paul Weickner, Hornellsville	5.00
M. Rosenfeld	1.00
Carl Schneider	1.00
"Volkszeitung," Old Timer	5.00
"Volkszeitung," A. H. White	.12
George Roewer	1.50
Total	$314.56

IN KINGS COUNTY.

To Party Members and Sympathizers in Kings County.

Comrades:—For conducting agitation meetings in Brooklyn it is necessary to have the asisstance of many to provide platforms, banners, and light, in distributing literature, answering questions, and securing the addresses of interested persons, and in otherwise supporting the speakers.

We are compelled to put forth an organized effort to restrain the insane greed of the capitalist class, comrades, and at last overthrow a business system by which our lives are consumed in their profits. Better, far better, can we afford to give freely to this of our time and money than, withholding it, to give under compulsion by hard labor at low wages many times as much to the service of the capitalist class.

For this reason we are not backward about urging you to serve for this work. Those who wish to do so are respectfully asked to inform the Organizer how often they will go out and at what times they will be subject to call for this work. Address Warren Atkinson, Organizer, 122 Fort Green Place.

Open-air meetings will be held as follows by the Social Democrats of Brooklyn:

Thursday, Sept. 18, in Concordia Hall, 271 and 273 Devoe street. Comrades Weil and Atkinson will speak.

At DeKalb avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Droste and Lackenmacher.

At the noon hour Comrade Alex Fraser will speak in front of the Erie Basin Dry Dock.

Friday, Sept. 19, at Bedford and Myrtle avenue. Speakers: Heuer, Dooley, and Globus.

Saturday, Sept. 20, at Hamburg avenue and Harmon street. Speakers: Held, Weil, and Dooley.

At Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Speakers: Struempfler, Droste, and Atkinson.

Monday, Sept. 22, at Broadway and Ellery street. Speakers: Fraser and Heuer.

Tuesday, Sept. 23, at N. Second street and Graham avenue. Speakers: Droste, Held, and Struempfler.

At Bedfod avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Goldstein, Lackenmacher, and Passage.

Saturday, Sept. 27, at Thirty-ninth street and Fort Hamilton avenue. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Cassidy, Cavanaugh, Ward, and Lackenmacher.

Chairmen of all these meetings previous to Sept. 26 are advised to announce several times during each meeting the Ratification Meeting to be held on that day at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, as advertised. To speakers it is also suggested that they give some discussion to the facts of the present coal strike and the causes leading up thereto and to the prevailing high price of coal.

By order of the Kings County Committee,

WARREN ATKINSON,
Organizer.

BELOW STAIRS.

Upper Housemaid (exhibiting baby's dress before new servant): "What do you think of this? Isn't it pretty? I made five of them last week."

New Servant: "Five! Whatever for?"

Upper Housemaid: "Oh, don't you know? Missus is a member of the Ladies' Working Guild.—Judge.

HOW ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE?

A vote for the Socialist Party is a vote in favor of using the power of government on the workers' side in strikes and lockouts. A vote against the Socialist Party is a vote in favor of leaving that power in the hands of the capitalists.

A vote for the Socialist Party is a vote against the use of police and militia and injunctions to break strikes. A vote against the Socialist Party is a vote to endorse such judges as Jackson and Kellar, Freedman and Bookstaver, to sanction the crimes of Homestead, Pullman, Lattimer, and the Bull Pen.

In New York State the Socialist Party is known as the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, its emblem is the Arm and Torch, and BENJAMIN HANFORD heads its ticket.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and, want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

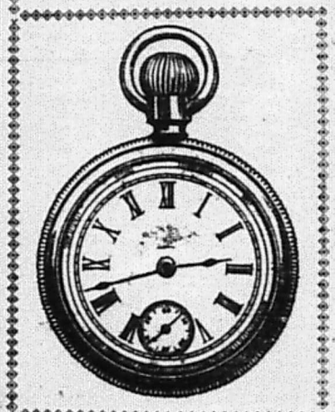
But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 1512.

—The one object of the money power is to use the people everywhere, whether white, black or brown, to fill the pockets of those who ride on the people's backs.—Nebraska Independent.

—President Roosevelt would convince more voters of the sincerity of his opposition to the trusts if he would put his threats into execution. The Oil, Sugar, Coal, Beef, Steel, Flour, and Railroad Trusts know Teddy's joking.—The New Era.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues." J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.
W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 26. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, IN COOPER UNION.

The Ratification Meeting of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County will be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Friday, September 26, beginning at 2 p. m. sharp.

The New York Ratification Meeting of the Social Democratic Party takes place in Cooper Union, at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues and Eighth street, on Saturday, September 27, also beginning at 8 o'clock sharp.

Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor, and William Thurston Brown, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will address both meetings. Comrade Hanford will come straight from the strike field, where he is speaking this week, and his presentation of the lesson of the strike will be listened to with interest. Comrade Brown is less known to the workingmen of the city, and none should miss this opportunity to hear him.

The other speakers who have been invited to address one or both of the meetings are H. Gaylord Wilshire, Social Democratic candidate in the Tenth Congressional District of New York; Frederick O. MacCartney, Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature; Frank A. Sieverman of Rochester; Mother Jones, the miners' champion; George D. Herron, John Spargo, and Morris Hillquit of New York; Dr. C. L. Furman of Brooklyn; and William M. Atkinson of Philadelphia.

Readers of The Worker, turn out en masse. See that your friends attend. They will thank you for it. MAKE SUCH A DEMONSTRATION THESE TWO NIGHTS AS WILL COMPEL THE CAPITALIST PAPERS TO BREAK THEIR CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE OR MISREPRESENTATION.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Socialist Campaign Growing Ever Warmer.

Three New Locals Formed Last Week—Many Speakers in Strike Field, but More Needed—Report of Agitation Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—At last night's meeting of the State Committee, charters were granted to new locals at St. Clair, Schuylkill County; Coleraine, Carbon County; and West Hazelton (Polish), Luzerne County.

The referendum in Schuylkill County for candidates for State Senator and Assemblyman was reported to the Committee as follows: Doyle, 2,167; James, 865; Gildea, 81; Tabor, 2,105; Kirschner, 849; Brennan 31.

Filing Nominations.

Tuesday, Sept. 30, is the last day for filing nomination papers for candidates for Judge, Congressman, Senator, or Assemblyman. Comrade Heydrick will be in Harrisburg from Saturday till Tuesday, to see that all papers are properly filed. Any such nomination papers that have not yet been sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth must be mailed at once, addressed to Charles Heydrick, GeneralDelivery, Harrisburg, Pa.

Every candidate of the Socialist Party in Pensylvania is required to fill out and sign the following form of resignation (date blank) and place it in the hands of the party, to be used in case, after election, he should fail to act in accordance with Socialist principles.

"To———

"Dear Comrade:—I hereby authorize you to present this, my resignation, to the proper official or officials, in the hope and with the desire that at the earliest possible date, I may be relieved of the duties connected with the office of———.

"On receipt of notice from you, that you will comply with the request, I will personally forward my resignation to the person you designate. Fraternally,———

"———."

No candidate of the Socialist Party is qualified unless this requirement is complied with.

The Strike Field

The campign goes vigorously on, especially in the strike field. Benjamin Hanford, Socialist (Social Democratic) candidate for Governor of New York, has, by courtesy of the New York State Committee, been secured for five days, September 21 to 25,, speaking in Wilkes Barre, Pittston, Carbondale, Hazleton and Lansford.

J. W. Slayton, our candidate for Governor of Pensylvania, will enter the coal field about Oct. 6, beginning in Carbon County.

Charles Heydrick will begin his personal canvass of Carbon County on Thursday, Oct. 2. Unless all indications fail, he will be the next judge in that county.

C. F. Quinn, our candidate for Congress, will start the campaign in the lower end of Luzerne County, speaking at Hazelton next Monday.

H. Gaylord Wilshire is expected to put in two weeks in the coal field toward the close of the campaign. John Collins has returned to Pennsylvania. He will remain in Erie till Sunday Sept 28 and will then fill the following dates en route to the strike district: Monday, Sept. 29, Coudersport; Tuesday, Cross Forks; Wednesday, Oct. 1, Galeton; Thursday, Austin (all in Potter County) Friday and Saturday, Williamsport; Sunday, Oct. 5, Montgomery. Howard H. Caldwell, now in Ohio, will cover the same route a week or ten days later.

Morrison I. Swift will take a week's rest, after which he will go to Lackawanna County.

C. P. Deyoe of Ramsay, N. J., begins a week's trip at his own expense next Monday at Carbondale.

L. D. Mayes, Social Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of New York will report to County Chairman Smoyer at Lehighton on Oct. 1 for a ten days' trip.

Comrades Geiger and White are now doing splendid work in Carbon County. They will report to County Chairman Roth of Luzerne about Oct. 4.

Urgent business in connection with the publication of the Polish paper "Robotnik" makes it necessary for Comrade Barkowsky to return to Chicago about Oct. 4, but Comrade Fischer reports again for duty to-morrow, and will probably stay till the close of the campaign.

Next Monday, Comrade Mikolainis, a Lithuanian speaker of Plymouth, will start a two weeks' tour of Luzerne County. All comrades are urged to render him all possible assistance.

In Other Fields.

The debate of Abbottstown, York County, in which Comrades Toole and Kelly advocated Socialism against two school teachers, before an audience of about four hundred, resulted in a popular verdict for Socialism. The county is being covered by Socialist meetings addressed by Comrade Toole and local Socialists.

The Socialists of Potter County have taken charge of the "Cross Forks News." Comrade Oliver W. Grimme, candidate for Assembly, has been placed in editorial charge and the capitalist papers find themselves already on the defensive. The Socialist ticket heads the editorial column.

The Philadelphia "Tageblatt," a Socialist paper printed in the German language will send a copy daily to each German comrade in Pensylvania gratis till election, if supplied with the names and addresses.

Excellent literature is being got out in large quantities by many locals, and the general movement throughout the state is most gratifying.

The strike district remains the critical point and the measure of progress there and the possibilities are beyond description. We positively require twenty speakers and tons of literature for this field. While doing our utmost, we are also looking with anxiety upon the Socialists of the whole country, and women if they will permit this opportunity of the ages to slip by.

At the request of the New York Socialists, Comrades Moore, Swift, and Quinn were sent there for meetings on Saturday and Sunday. Wm. M. Atkinson and Innes Forbes, as a special committee of Local Philadelphia, are to visit Brooklyn on Friday, Saturday and Sunday on the miners' agitation fund matter at the request of Brooklyn candidate. Comrade Atkinson is authorized to visit Trenton, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Paterson, and other points in New Jersey on the same matter. It is hoped that the comrades in these cities will arrange meetings for him soon and will notify the Pensylvania State Committee.

The fund for agitation in the strike field now stands as follows: Previously acknowledged, $1023.35; Philadelphia Special Committee (two weeks), $207.40 Local New York (by Special Committee), $79; L. S. Bullard, Sunbury, Pa., $2; Loyal York, Pa., $10; Henry Peters, Alleghany, collected, $17.30; A. Schoenberg, New York 50 cents; Leibenthal Bros. & Co., New York, $10; John Collins, Chicago, collected $19.50; Local Aberdeen, S. D., $5; C. Kessler, Pomona, Kas. $5; German Branch Philadelphia, $10; Aug. Freudig, Bethlehem $1; O Donalson, Continental, O., $1; O. Feinstein, Minneapolis, $3; Appeal cards sold, $1.25; Rev. Aaron Noll, Philadelphia, $2; total, $1400.30.

Send all contributions to J. Edelman, Treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

FOR MINERS' STRIKE FUND.

Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, acknwledges the receipt of $313.81 for the relief of the striking miners between Sept. 13 and Sept. 18, bringing the total contributed through his office up to $3,527.92, of which $3,459.84 has already been forwarded to the United Mine Workers.

The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association (publishers of The Worker) have received the following amounts for the strike fund of the United Mine Workers and have sent the money to National Secretary Greenbaum to be forwarded to the Union: Previously acknowledged, $214.60; Ladies' Section, Arbeiter Maennerchor, New Haven, $10; Collected in Emrich's Hall, $12.40; Millrights' and Millers' Union No. 786, Brooklyn, $5; Collected in Flynn's carpenter shop, $35; John Harter, $1; Singing Section, German School, Long Island City, $5; Employees, Herter & Keck's carpenter shop, $10; T. M., $10; O. Shuter, West Orange, N. J., $1; Success, 50 cents; Kreutzer Quartet Club, $10; Arbeiter Maennerchor, Woodside, $5; Carpenters and Joiners No. 309, $260; Russian Socialist Club, $12; M. Schneierson, $2; total, $533.50.

LITERATURE FOR STRIKERS.

Every reader of The Worker in the Pennsylvania coal fields who is willing to undertake a careful distribution of copies of Algernon Lee's pamphlet, "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," is requested to send his address, with a statement of the number of copies he can use, to the office of The Worker. Comrade Galvin of Boston has paid for five thousand copies for free distribution, preferably in the strike field. Seven hundred copies were sent out last week on this offer.

—Overtime and piecework are twin devices used by individual greed to degrade the mass.—The Carpenter.

AN ISSUE HERE, TOO.

New York Workers Know What Coal Strike Means.

Meetings in Past Week Show the Interest Felt and Show That Workingmen Realize that the Fight Must Be Carried to the Polls.

That the coal strike is considered an issue by the workingmen in New York as well as in Pennsylvania was abundantly proven by the great mass meeting in Madison Square Saturday night, by the party meeting in the Labor Lyceum on Sunday, and by the meeting at Apollo Hall Monday, called by the party.

Saturday's meeting was arranged by the Central Federated Union as a demonstration of sympathy with the miners, and a splendid demonstration it was, not in point of numbers alone, but in enthusiasm and in the radical spirit shown by the crowd. The organized workingmen of the city turned out in force, stayed to the end, and applauded to the echo the repeated declaration that the miners' battle was the battle of the working class, that they are fighting for much less than their rights, that they are entitled to demand, not lying wages, but the full product of their labor.

Morris Brown of the Cigar Makers' Union presided at the principal stand. In his brief opening speech, he laid down the Socialist position, and to the end the spirit of the meeting was that of a Socialist party demonstration.

John Mitchell was received with tumultuous applause. President Mitchell is as cautious as he is strong of purpose, and, as was to be expected, he confined himself to speaking of the strike as a strike, avoiding its political aspect. He appealed for help for the miners for their own sake and for the sake of all workers, since a defeat for one is an injury to all, and his words made a profound impression.

Samuel Gompers was the next speaker and he also spoke on purely trade-union lines.

Cheers for Hanford.

When Chairman Brown announced, "The next speaker is Benjamin Hanford," there rose a tremendous cheer for the Social Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. "The miners' cause is our cause; when they win, we win, we win a victory over the whole capitalist class." This was the keynote of his speech, and he went on, with all that combination of hard logic and fiery eloquence that makes Hanford a truly great proletarian orator, to show that the real and decisive victory must be won, not in the strike, but at the ballot-box.

The cheers and applause that interrupted and that followed Hanford's speech showed that the people are ready to hear the truth, that the day of prejudice against Socialism is rapidly passing away.

Comrades Furman, Pankin, Adams, Spargo, and others spoke in the same strain and were given a similar reception. Other speakers were James Archibald, John S. Crosby, and Henry George, Jr. Crosby's declaration that "This is war and in war we cannot use the methods of peace" and that "A union without politics is like a church without religion," were quite in harmony with the spirit of the occasion.

After Hanford's address, a resolution was read, pledging support to the miners and further declaring that only by public ownership of the means of production could industrial peace be established. It was carried with great enthusiasm.

Sunday's Party Meeting.

The meeting of members and active sympathizers of the Social Democratic Party of New York on Sunday night was far the best of the sort that has been held for full three years. The large hall and ante-rooms of the Labor Lyceum were packed, but the comrades sat in the sweltering heat till a late hour, listening to speeches by Comrades Quinn, Swift, and Moore of Pennsylvania and Hillquit, Spring, and Lee of New York, who discussed questions of the campaign in both states.

A cash collection of over $130 was taken and about $40 more were pledged, and one-fourth of the whole was voted to the Pennsylvania agitation fund.

The significance of the meeting, however, was not in the amount of money raised, but in the evidence given that the New York Social Democrats are wide awake and in earnest and that a great advance is to be registered here in November, as well as in other states.

At Apollo Hall.

On Monday evening Apollo Hall was filled with East Side workingmen and working women, who listened with sympathetic attention to addresses by Comrades Swift, Quinn, Moore, Barondess, and Winchevsky, and who showed their sympathy by raising $107 for the miners' strike fund.

FULL RETURNS FROM MAINE.

Vote Grows in Two Years from 652 to 1,966.

Election Results in Oregon and Maine Considered as a Political Barometer—Indicate an Unparalleled Increase of Socialist Vote Throughout the Country.

WOODFORDS, Me., Sept. 19.—Official returns from the Secretary of State for the state election held on Sept. 8 give the Socialist Party a total of 1,966 votes.

This is a clear gain of 1,314 votes over our record in the state election of September, 1900, and a gain of 1,088 over the vote we polled in the national election of November, 1900.

The largest percentage of gain was made at Bath, where we jumped from eight votes to 263.

We have won a place on the official ballot and feel greatly elated. The heartiest congratulations are due to the comrades whose self-sacrificing efforts made possible these gratifying results. Socialists here feel that the time is not far off when Maine will take a place beside her sister commonwealth of Massachusetts, by putting Socialist representatives in the legislative body. F. E. I.

A Political Barometer.

Oregon and Maine are always watched with interest by the old-party politicians, as their state and congressional elections are held in June and in September, and are regarded as indicating the results that may be expected in the other states in November. Their vote is deemed a safe political barometer. The results in these two states this year may therefore be considered as forecasting an unparalleled increase in the Socialist vote throughout the country.

In November, 1900, Oregon gave 1,466 votes for Debs and Harriman, our candidates for President and Vice-President. Maine, at the same time, gave 878 votes.

In the state election held in Oregon last June, we polled 3,532 straight votes, while most of our candidates received from 5,200 to 5,500. In Maine's state election this month, as shown above, we polled 1,966 Socialist votes.

What May We Expect?

Taking the two states together, our straight increase over the vote of November, 1900, is no less than 135 per cent. Considering that neither Oregon nor Maine is an industrial state; that the active comrades in each state are comparatively few in numbers and unable to carry on an adequate campaign, and that in Oregon the "liberal" Democrats got all the semi-socialistic votes, leaving us none but the thoroughly class-conscious Socialists, it is evident that the increase of our vote in the country at large may run far beyond the ratio shown in these two states.

The Worker never attempts to predict the results of a campaign; but in the election figures of Oregon and Maine, as well as in the campaign news from Colorado, from Pennsylvania, and, indeed, from every other state, it finds every reason for the highest hope and the most vigorous activity.

JONAS TO TOUR NEW YORK STATE.

Alexander Jonas begins next week a tour of the state of New York for the Social Democratic Party, speaking in German. His dates so far arranged are as follows: Oct. 1, Troy; Oct. 2, Johnstown; Oct. 3, Gloversville; Oct. 4 and 5, Utica; Oct. 7, Syracuse; Oct. 8, Rochester; Oct. 9, Batavia; Oct. 10, Auburn; Oct. 11 and 12, Buffalo.

Comrade Jonas will also visit Albany, Elmira, and Binghamton, the dates to be announced later.

Comrade Jonas is well known as a powerful and convincing speaker in the German language, and no effort should be spared to bring out the German workingmen to hear him.

—President Baer is fighting for the privilege of making other men work to keep him.—The New Era.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

Mine Owners Take Revenge on Strikers.

Fifteen Hundred Families Evicted by "Operators" in West Virginia—"Free America Eclipses Ireland," Writes Mother Jones.

Mother Jones, "the friend of the miners," writes from Montgomery, W. Va., that the utmost suffering prevails there, in consequence of the harsh measures taken by the "Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of this country."

"We have fifteen hundred families of coal miners thrown out of their homes by the capitalist cannibals, and now camping on the highways," she writes. "We should not talk so much about evictions in Ireland. Free America eclipses Ireland."

The "homes" from which six or seven thousand people—men, women, and children—have thus been driven by the power of the law at the bidding of the capitalists, are, at the best, wretched shanties; but they afford some protection from the weather, and the bosses are determined to reduce the miners to utter misery, to punish them for daring to strike.

The shanties were built by workingmen on land legally owned by the "operators," but made valuable by the labor of the miners. There are few other houses available, for the companies mostly insist on their employees living in the "company houses" and paying back a large share of their wages in rent. Eviction from the company houses, therefore, means that the women and babies as well as men, are thrust out from all shelter and exposed to fearful hardships.

The capitalists say that Socialism "would destroy the home." This is how they protect the home—the workingman's home.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW IN DANGER.

Question of Its Constitutionality Will Be Passed on in November by Judges Who Overthrew the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law.

A case on appeal has been filed with the clerk of the New York Court of Appeals which will bring before the court for the first time in a direct way the question of the constitutionality of the Eight-Hour Law. The case is that of the people against the Orange County Road Contsurction Company, appellant, and the court will probably hear arguments on the case in November.

Heretofore in the two cases decided by the highest court in which the eight-hour law was an issue, its constitutionality has not been directly involved. In the present case the Orange County Road Construction Company had a contract with the state and the Orange County Board of Supervisors in July, 1901, to build the road through the town of New Windsor in accordance with the state good roads law.

It is asserted that the company employed its laborers for ten hours, contrary to the law. The company was indicted for a misdemeanor in working the men more than eight hours, in violation of the Penal Code, which declares such action to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000 for each offense.

The attorney for the company demurrred to the indictment, and the County Court of Orange County gave judgment sustaining the demurrer, agreeing with counsel that that section of the Penal Code was unconstitutional and void.

This first judgment in favor of the company was reversed on appeal by the Appelate Division, Second Department, and the present appeal was then taken to the highest court.

The Court of Appeals twice distinguished itself last year, by declaring unconstitutional and invalid the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law and the Dressed Stone Law. It remains to be seen whether the Eight-Hour Law is to share the same fate. The composition of the court is virtually the same now as when these two decisions were made.

PREMIUM NOTICE.

It should be noted that, in order to take advantage of the premium offer made by The Worker, the six or ten yearly subscriptions required for a premium must be sent at one time and accompanied by cash, as it is impossible for the office to undertake to keep a separate account for the premium offer.

MacCARTNEY IN YORKVILLE.

Frederick O. MacCartney, Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature, will speak in the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, New City, on Sunday, Sept. 28, beginning at 8 p. m. All readers of The Worker are invited to come and bring their friends.

—It is only in the case of a strike that we appreciate the full depth of the employer's regard for the sanctity of contracts.—The Carpenter.

CLASS RULE IN NEW YORK.

Exemplified in Hudson River Valley Strike.

Militia and Injunction Used Against Strikers, but Company Allowed to Violate Laws.

The men on the lines of the Hudson Valley Railway Company, embracing a large territory near Troy, have been on a strike for the past two weeks.

Sometime ago this road was organized under a separate charter from the Amalgamated Association. The officials of the road by threats, bribes and other nefarious means succeeded in disrupting the organization. One branch of the road uses the tracks of the United Traction Co. of Troy. The members of Division 132, taught the necessity of organization by their bitter experience during the strike in Albany, succeeded in organizing them a second time and took them into their own division.

In August a motorman was discharged because his reversal of power to avert a collision, necessitated by defective brakes, blew out a fuse. The company refused to recognize the committee which asked for an investigation, thus violating its agreement with the union.

The strike folowed and to its demand for the reinstatement of the motorman the union added a demand for an increase of wages, asserting that the men worked twelve and thirteen hours for $2 per day.

The militia was ordered to the scene without any provocation, as there had been no violence. It should be noted that the company forfeited its franchise under the law by failing to operate its cars, and that like all the other trolley companies it is constantly violating the ten-hour law. The state government, which the workingmen have voted into the hands of the political agents of the capitalist class, is ever ready to send the militia to break strikes, but always, and everywhere fails to enforce the law against the capitalists who control it. If the Hudson Valley workmen learn the lesson of their strike they will carry it to the ballot-box and register a vote for their own class under the emblem of the Social Democratic Party.

Angered by the jeers and hisses, which greeted the scabs, deputies, and Pinkerton thugs who manned the cars a deputy fired into the crowd, wounding a boy. A deputy and a non-union men were arrested for the crime and the scab afterwards admitted that he was one of the gang hired by the Street Railway Employers' Association to go from place to place to break strikes.

A sweeping injunction has now been issued against the strikers which forbids picketing, and the workers have another object lesson to show them that the judes of the old parties hold their positions to serve Capital and crush Labor. A Socialist judge would turn his injunctions and decisions against the law-breaking officials of the company and a Socialist governor would send the militia to seize the road for forfeiture of its franchise and have it operated by union men at the highest wages.

The inexperience of the non-union men has been responsible for numerous wrecks which the capitalist papers have charged to the strikers. Local public opinion is almost universally against the company, the soldiers are ostracized, and the feeling that workingmen should not join the militia is growing, and indicates that the workers are becoming conscious of their class interests and awakening to the fact that the powers of government are in the hands of their capitalist masters and must be wrested from them.

LUZERNE'S TICKET AND DEMANDS.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.—The candidates of the Socialist Party in this county are as follows: For Congress, Charles F. Quinn; for County Treasurer, Nym Seward; for Register of Wills, I. N. Cathrall; for County Commissioners, Frank Mlenavic and Charles Jacquot; for Legislature—First District, Charles Lavin; Second, Peter McGovern; Third, John T. Jenkins; Fourth, Alex. Dwyer; Fifth, M. J. Dooley; Sixth, A. Chickanowsky.

Six of the candidates are miners; of the others, one is a carpenter, one a painter, one a tailor, and two are salesmen.

The party has formulated the following "immediate legislative demands," to which the candidates are pledged:

1. The passage of a law making it obligatory upon all coal companies to weigh coal taken from the mines and pay the miners according to the weight produced.

2. The fixing of the legal workday, for all kinds of wage-labor, so that the daily period of labor shall be no more than eight hours.

3. A new ballot act doing away with the possibility of corruption and trickery now so commonly practised at the polls.

4. The establishment of a system of initiative and referendum by which all laws affecting the interests of labor shall be submitted to the voters for their approval.

CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 476.

A special meeting of Local 476, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, will be held at Bohemian Hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE LOST.

Every Socialist Vote, Wherever Cast, Helps the Miners—Strike at the Coal Trust!

The situation in the coal strike field is one that demands the attention of every Socialist in the land. One hundred and fifty thousand workingmen are in the mood to accept our principles and have the leisure to listen to our speakers and the bitter experience of the last four months to clinch those speakers' arguments.

The strike field is red-hot for Socialism. The local papers admit it, and the old-party politicians are scared. It is common talk there that there is every probability of the Socialist Party electing from one to three Congressmen, from six to twenty Legislators, and numerous local officers, if the campaign is kept up.

In the face of such a danger, Republican Boss Quay and the Democratic machine will work hand-in-hand, with all the tremendous forces at their disposal, by misrepresentation, by corruption, by cajolery, by intimidation, to protect the mine-owners' interests at the ballot-box. They are already beginning this campaign against us.

To meet this formidable power, this violent sally of the beleaguered forces of reaction, we must keep up, from now till Election Day, a campaign for Socialism still more vigorous than that which has been waged so far.

This is no local matter. The opportunity presented in the coal field is a national opportunity. It must be realized as such by every Socialist throughout the land.

The comrades in New York City have responded splendidly to the call. In ten days they have added several hundred dollars to the generous contributions which they had already made to Pennsylvania's fund. And more will follow.

It is for locals and comrades all the way from Maine to California to join in the work. Do not SUBTRACT from your local campaign funds to aid Pennsylvania. ADD to your local funds a good contribution for Pennsylvania. Give liberally and give NOW.

Send all moneys to the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Committee, J. Edelman, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

(See column to the right.)

Comrades of New York City, the size and spirit of Sunday's meeting prove that you are awake and are going to do things.

The coal strike is an issue, not in Pennsylvania only, but all over the land. Every comrade who has been at a street meeting in Greater New York knows that. The workingmen everywhere know that the miners' fight is the fight of the whole working class; and the soaring up of coal prices, with winter at hand, shows the Coal Trust as the enemy of the whole working class.

Moreover, the workingmen everywhere are coming to realize that unionism alone will not settle the question. Mr. Crosby, last Saturday, only voiced the growing sentiment of the working class when he said that "a union without politics is like a church without religion." And the only politics that harmonize with unionism is the politics of Socialism—in New York, of the Social Democratic Party.

Every vote for Socialism, WHEREVER CAST, is a vote against the Coal Kings. A VOTE FOR HANFORD IN NEW YORK WILL HIT THEM AS HARD AS A VOTE FOR SLAYTON IN PENNSYLVANIA. And in New York as well as in Pennsylvania, we can get the votes if we do the work.

WE HAVE THE POLITICIANS SCARED HERE AS WELL AS THERE—as witness the concerted suppression or misstatement of our party name by nearly every newspaper, of both old parties, in this city and state.

Comrades who missed their chance to contribute at Sunday's meeting have still an opportunity. Money is needed to send out speakers and literature TO COUNTERACT OLD-PARTY TRICKERY. Send it quickly to the Treasurer of the New York State Committee, Jas. N. Wood, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

Give MORE to the New York campaign fund than you did last year. ADD TO THAT whatever you can spare for Pennsylvania.

(See column to the left.)

ONWARD IN OHIO.

The Thirteenth Congressional District Moving.

Charles R. Martin, a Tried and Tireless Worker in Labor's Cause, Is the Candidate of the Socialist Party.

Socialists of the Thirteenth Congressional District met in Fostoria, July 20, and unanimously nominated Chas. R. Martin for Congress. Delegates were present from Bucyrus, Fostoria, Tiffin, Bellevue, Bloomville, Sycamore, and one or two other places. The working people of the Thirteenth are now misrepresented in Congress by "Doc" Norton, of Tiffin, a man who has little use for Labor. That Charley Martin will make a splendid race is undoubted, and the old crowds are none too pleased that he has entered the field. Eight years ago he was secretary of the joint Labor Populist convention in Columbus, and was nominated for Secretary of State, polling nearly 50,000 votes. As manager of a congressional campaign in the Thirteenth district he brought out within a few of 3,000 votes for the Labor candidate, Amos Keller. He is well and favorably known among the workers, having been blacklisted by the class who support Norton because of his activity in building up labor organizations, and even his most bitter capitalistic enemies concede that Charley Martin is a man without a blemish on his character. But few men have suffered as he has for the cause of Labor. To a man the labor people of the Thirteenth ought to rally to his banner and send him to Congress to succeed the demagogical Norton. He is assured of a good vote among the farm laborers; now let the workers of the cities and towns do their duty.—Cleveland Citizen, July 26 (owned and published by the United Trades and Labor Council.)

Letter of Acceptance.

Mr. A. A. Floom, Secretary, Tiffin, O.

Comrade:—This is to formally accept the nomination as a candidate for congress in the Thirteenth District, urged upon me at the Fostoria convention of July 20.

As you and the other comrades know, I did not want to assume the position, circumstanced as I am, but some one must stand if we are to register our protest against the wrongs of the capitalist system.

I deem it a n honor to stand as the first candidate of the Socialist Party in this congressional district, and, no matter what may be the vote, it will be the beginning of what is sure to triumph, as the logic of events compels the acceptance of the Socialist solution of pressing problems.

I shall insist on a strict adherence to sections 7 and 8 of Article XIII of our party's state constitution, and no matter what reports may be sent out, I shall remain in the fight to the close of the polls on November 4, 1902.

In compliance with section 1, Article XVIII of constitution, I have placed my resignation, with blank date, in the hands of the local here.

Fraternally,
CHAS. R. MARTIN.
Tiffin, O., July 27, 1902.

Address to the Voters.

To the Voters of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Ohio, which includes the counties of Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wyandot:

Members of the Socialist Party of Ohio met in state convention at Columbus on May 30 and nominated a full state ticket, and on July 20 members of the party in the Thirteenth Congressional District met at Fostoria and nominated Charles R. Martin of Tiffin as a candidate for Congress and we appeal to all voters who have thought enough to understand the causes that have created the trusts and industrial despotism to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Party—not for the men, but for what they stand for.

Socialism is the hope of the future for the workers of the world. In every country of the civilized world it is developing great strength. Over seven million votes were cast for its principles at the last general elections in those countries having the elective franchise, and at the present moment the doctrines of Socialism are being advocated by more than thirty million men and women living in almost every country of the globe. The movement has millions of volumes in nearly every known language, and the weekly and monthly periodical press makes many millions more. Read, investigate, and if you are not an exploiter you will be with us.

The Socialist Party differs from any previous political organization in this country, as a reading of the platform and constitution will show. As an example, the sections of constitution mentioned in the letter of acceptance printed above, read as follows:

"Sec. 7. Locals or members thereof shall not co-operate with, nor fuse in any manner with any other political party.

"Sec. 8. No member of the party shall accept any nomination or position within the gift of any other political party.

"Sec. 1. Any member accepting a nomination at the hands of the party shall at once place in the hands of the secretary of his local his resignation dated blank of the office for which he is nominated, and authorizing the local to have it filed with the proper authorities should he be elected and fail to adhere to and practise the precepts and principles of the party."

The comrades in the district have contributed a fund to send several thousand copies of this issue of The Worker over the district for distribution. If you are willing to assist in building up this party of the producing classes; or want to know more about it, send your name and address to A. A. Floom, Tiffin, O. We would like to have the name and address of every friend in the district. Will you aid us?

If you are satisfied with existing conditions, vote for either of the capitalistic parties and their candidates. If not, vote for the Socialist Party and its candidates, and don't be fooled by any other ticket that may be placed on the ballot containing the word "Socialist" for the purpose of creating confusion. Our ticket will be headed simply, Socialist Party.

H. R. SOURBRINE,
SAM. L. SMITE
A. A. FLOOM,
Committee.

—Anything for human rights is constitutional.—Charles Sumner.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1312.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.5[illegible]
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTED

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.

Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.

Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.

Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.

Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.

Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.

Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

IF THERE IS VIOLENCE WHOM SHALL WE BLAME?

The Republican and Democratic papers all over the country—including even those which editorially profess sympathy with the miners, while supporting the capitalist system under which the miners suffer—are printing thrilling stories every day of assault, arson, and murder alleged to be committed by the Pennsylvania strikers. Similar stories are printed against the striking trolley employees in this state.

Such reports are always published in time of strike. They come so quick and pat when the capitalists want them, they have been repeated so often and are growing so familiar that they cease to have much effect.

To judge of the proportion of truth to falsehood in these reports, we have only to turn back to the same papers of a month or two months ago and read the circumstantial stories they then printed about dissension in the miners' ranks and the general break that was always going to come "within a few days." Those lies have been exposed and their purpose foiled, so now a new set is called into service.

Doubtless there is some disorder and some violence in the strike field. So there is in New York City every hour of the day—and the capitalists commit ten times their proportional share of it—both of the legalized and the illegal sorts.

But if there is riot, what then? What ought men to expect? Ought we not rather to wonder that the hundred and fifty thousand miners have not used the overwhelming force of their numbers to make wild havoc with their masters' property and their masters' hired thugs?

No man has spoken truer of the French Reign of Terror than Dickens, when he thus places the responsibility on the old masters of France:

"Along the Paris streets the death-carts rumble, hollow and harsh. Six tumbrils carry the day's wine to La Guillotine. All the devouring and insatiate Monsters imagined since imagination could record itself are fused in the one realization, Guillotine. And yet there is not in France a blade, a leaf, a root, a sprig, a peppercorn, which will grow to maturity under conditions more certain than those that have produced this horror. Crush humanity out of shape once more, under similar horrors, and it will twist itself into the same tortured forms. Sow the same seed of rapacious license and oppression over again, and it will surely yield the same fruit according to its kind."

Though the strikers had done all that they are charged with, to our masters and their hireling editorial spokesmen we would say: You have no case before History's high court of equity, for you do not come with clean hands. You who have said, "The people be damned!" you who have asked, "What's the constitution, between friends?" you who have characterized your Declaration of Independence as "a seditious document," you who have called your Ten Commandments "an iridescent dream," you who have laughingly computed "plain duty" at so much per cent., you who, pursuing "manifest destiny" beyond the sea have given the order, "Burn and kill! Make Samar a howling wilderness! Kill all over ten!" you who have joked about "the rifle diet for strikers," you who, invoking the name of Omnipotent God, have given in Pennsylvania the command, "Shoot to kill! Shoot them in the head or in the heart!"—you capitalists and defenders of capitalism can lodge no valid accusation even against riotous strikers, for your own lawlessness, your own treachery, your own blood-guiltiness passes all reckoning. The blood of unarmed strikers shot, the blood of workmen slain for your profit in mine and factory and railroad "accidents," the tears of countless children in profitable mills, the bitter tears of widows evicted from the homes you did not build—these cry against you and deny you utterance.

The workers have no apology to make. Robbed of the freedom of childhood, robbed of the joy of womanhood, robbed of the pride of manhood, robbed of the due honor of old age, robbed by and for the capitalist class—they come no longer with humble pleading, but with protest, with accusation, and with resolute demand.

The working class, may it ever be right! But, right or wrong, the working class!" This saying of Benjamin Hanford's is the slogan of the Socialist movement, and it will ring ever higher and louder till, as the cry of the working class victory, it sounds the downfall of class rule, the ending of class strife.

If "bluff" be, as some say, peculiarly an American art, then is the Roosevelt Administration truly American. First we had, through Attorney-General Knox, the bluff of suits against the Northern Securities railway combine and against the Meat Trust. Then we had, through Senators Quay and Platt, the bluff of "settling" the coal strike. Now we have, from the President himself, a strenuously wordy bluff against the trusts in general. And on top of all, we have Secretary Hay's world-resounding bluff against the persecution of the Jews in Roumania. No one knew better than Hay that his diplomatic note would not take a straw's weight from the burden of the Roumanian Jews. Never mind. If it will catch a few thousand Jewish voters here, the nations may laugh, but the Administration will count that note a stroke of high policy.

THE SLAVEDRIVER'S MIND.

In a letter to the "Manufacturers' Record," Mr. John W. Fries of Winston-Salem, N. C., writes:

"I have been very much pleased with your editorial on the condition of department store girls and girls and children in Southern cotton mills. Personally, I feel a good deal of interest in the question of child labor, and have always tried to keep them out of the mill. I would like to see every child have the best possible opportunity for improvement; but, as is the case in all crusades, these latter-day philanthropists talk a good deal of nonsense. If they could devise some means to keep the children off the streets and out of mischief they would be philanthropists indeed. The weakest point of their argument is that under the best conditions which they demand the ordinary child would be under supervision in school not more than five hours per day for five days in a week, and during perhaps five months in a year. They make no provision for the balance of the time."

No one could better picture the working of the slavedriver's mind than it is photographed here by one of themselves. This manufacturer—one of those "Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country," as President Baer expresses it—really cannot conceive of a state of society in which there should be no slavedrivers and no slaves. No doubt he sincerely believes—we would not question the sincerity of his belief, but would rather insist upon it as showing the folly of expecting any help from his class—sincerely believes that there is an inherent and eternal and radical difference between people of his sort and those of the common herd, who must forever "be under supervision," for the eternal profit of the elect.

This slavedriver's conception of "the best conditions which the opponents of child labor demand" is very inadequate. Could he once realize what it is that the Socialists demand, he would hardly be able to protest; he would gasp in speechless horror and surprise.

A world in which children did not work in factories, but divided their time between the home, the schoolroom, and the playground; in which women did not work in factories, but could give all their time to the care of their homes and to the living of a free and full human life; in which the aged did not go to the poorhouse, but enjoyed a well-earned and honored rest and owed only the benefit of their kindly counsels to the young; in which the men in the days of their vigor did all the hard work of the world and received for themselves and their families the full fruit of their toil and in which science and inventive genius were devoted to shortening the hours of labor and making it more easy and pleasant; in which, finally, no able-bodied men—"Christian" or otherwise—were granted the right of living without work, such a world as that it is quite beyond the mental powers of an industrial slavedriver to imagine.

We Socialists do not only dream of such a system. We know it is near at hand. We are working for it and calling to our fellow wage-slaves to help us in the task. We know that it is only the greedy arrogance of the slavedrivers and the ignorance in which they have kept the workers that stand between us and that happy day. And we know that the clouds of ignorance are breaking and that, for the slavedrivers' arrogance—"pride goeth before a fall."

Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury Department, is reported as saying that, in his opinion, the stringency of money is "more or less a matter of talk." The troubles of the workingmen in the coal fields are very real and urgent. Yet, as we pointed out last week, the Administration can find plenty of time to consider mere "matters of talk" that are disturbing the peace of mind of Wall Street, but sees no opportunity to do anything to help the miners.

HOW TO UPHOLD THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Commenting on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the famous Puerto Rican tariff cases, Mr. Dooley, the philosopher of Archey Road, said: "The case proves wan thing. Whether the constitution follows the flag or not, the Supreme Coort follows th' election rayturns."

There is profound political philosophy in that remark. It is a popular and carefully cherished superstition that the courts decide all cases strictly on their merits according to the facts presented and the letter of the law. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The history of every great court proves this. Again and again the Supreme Court of the United States has formally or virtually reversed its own decisions on great constitutional questions, not because the law had been changed nor because new facts had come to light, but because the pressure of political influence on one side or the other—the influence of the lobby or that of public opinion—had become too strong for the judges to withstand.

This is as it should be. Judges are but mortals, with limited wisdom and with human weaknesses. If they were beyond the reach of any influences but the cold letter of the law and the musty precedents set by dead and buried judges, the powers intrusted to them would be so dangerous a clog upon progress as to far outweigh any useful purposes they serve. Every great forward step in the modification of the common law and constitutional theory has come about through the yielding of the courts to the force of public opinion expressed at the ballot box.

We repeat, this is as it should be, but we add, it is necessary that the voters should recognize this fact, should realize their power.

The occasion for these remarks is the fact that the New York Court of Appeals will, shortly after Election Day, pass upon the constitutionality of the Eight Hour Law. There is serious danger that the judges who, less than two years ago, wiped the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law off the books will follow up that decision by overthrowing a statute still more valuable to the workers of the state. The majority of the judges have shown themselves prejudiced against labor legislation. If they act in accordance with the principles laid down in the Prevailing Rate decision they will decide the present case in the contractors' favor.

But every workingman in the state will have a chance on November 4 to present to the court an effective argument in favor of sustaining the law. "The court watches the election returns." If the workingmen tamely vote for the two old parties whose judges have repeatedly abrogated labor laws and issued injunctions against strikers, then the judges of the Court of Appeals will feel quite safe in abrogating one more labor law. But if the workingmen double or treble the vote of the Social Democratic Party, showing an increasing determination to enforce respect for their rights, the judges will throw precedent and consistency to the winds and sustain the law—lest a worse thing befall.

Civilization is evidently soon going to make another forward step in China. The press dispatches predict another Boxer outbreak. The "vanguard of civilization" always know how to manufacture an "outbreak" when they want a pretext for another invasion and new concessions of territory, commercial privileges, and cash "indemnity."

OUR GERMAN COMRADES' HOPES.

Reports from all the electoral districts in the German Empire received at the annual national convention of the Social Democratic Party in Munich last week give good ground for believing that the party will poll 3,000,000 votes in the general parliamentary election next May and will win a hundred seats in the Reichstag. At the last general election held in 1898 we polled 2,190,000 votes; and the present Socialist representatives in the Reichstag number fifty-eight.

The time is evidently not far off when the Socialist movement will register a complete victory in Germany. Yet there are some of us who believe that the day of the victory will come first in the United States, simply because the development of capitalism, more rapid in this country and less complicated by survivals of feudal institutions, is preparing the conditions for a more sudden and complete transformation of the social system here than can be expected in any country of the Old World.

It is constantly alleged by capitalist writers—and the statement is echoed by certain impotent disruptionists masked under a Socialist name in this country—that German Socialism is little if at all more radical than was the Western Populist movement of the nineties. Such statements are grotesquely false. The Socialist movement is essentially revolutionary, in Germany in the United States, and all over the world, and its progress in any country is but a part of the general advance to the international emancipation of the working class.

Yet there is this element of truth in the statement—that the political conditions of the United States, past and present, as well as its economic development, enable us to disregard many minor questions which necessarily absorb much of the attention of our European comrades and to concentrate our efforts more clearly upon our final aim.

For this reason, although our strength at the polls is as yet comparatively small, the comrades in Germany will watch for the news of the Socialist vote in this country in November with fully as much interest as we shall feel in the tidings from Germany next May.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Worker defers, till after Election Day, all detailed comment upon the semi-annual report of the National Committee, published in another column. The comrades are too busy and the space of the party papers is too much crowded with campaign matters, just now, to allow adequate discussion.

For the present, it will suffice to say that, while The Worker, as is well known, desires to give its hearty support to the National Committee, and while we recognize the importance of the matters presented in the report and agree, in general, with the position taken by the National Committee, we think that body has taken rather too gloomy a view of the situation and would counsel the comrades to give it serious attention, indeed, as soon as time will allow, but not to be carried away with excitement on the one side or the other.

MR. DOOLEY ON LABOR.

Hunger, Hinnissy, is about the same thing in a raypublic as in a despotism. There's not much choice iv unhappiness between a hungry slave an' a hungry freeman. Ye can't cook or wear freedom. Ye can't make freedom into a stew an' ye can't cut a pair iv pants out iv it. It won't bile, fry, bake or fricassee. Ye can't take two pounds iv fresh creamery freedom, a pound of north wind, a heapin' taycupful iv national aspirations an' a sprinklin' iv bars fr'm the naytional atr, mix well, cook over a hot fire, an' sarve sthraight fr'm the shtove; ye can't make a dish out iv that would nourish a tired freeman whin he comes home afther a hard day's wurruk lookin' f'r a job.

If 'tis fun to wurruk, why do some not wurruk? If 'tis shpoort to run an autymobil, why not run a locymotive? If dhriving a horse in a cart is a game, why not dhrive a delivery wagon an' carry things around? Shure, I s'pose the raison a rich man can't undhershtand why wages should go higher, is because th' rich can't see why anybody shud be paid f'r annything so amusin' as wurruk. Me idee iv settin' things sthraight is to have the rich who wurruk because they like it, do the wurruk f'r the poor man who wud rather rest.

THE LORDS, THE LADIES, THE GENTLEMEN, AND THOSE IN WAITING.

BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

The lords, the ladies, the gentlemen and those in waiting are coming home from their vacations. In summer we hear this catchphrase: "Everybody is out of town." Yes, everybody. Everybody but the millions. Everybody but those who do the work of the world. And now this everybody is back. This everybody saunters cityward again. This everybody with sun in its cheeks. And still the pale crowd works. The same crowd that was working when everybody left. Well. Everybody, did you have a good time? And did you now and then stop afield or astream to ask yourself how you happened to be where you were? It was quite odd that while you were off there indulging yourself your unsuspecting masters trod their rut without cessation. Suppose they had stopped just five minutes to think? I often wonder what would happen if the people stopped to think. They work too much. They think too little. You probably have yourself never done any real thinking. But if the crowd had not stayed you could not have gone. If the crowd had revolted you would have had to work or starve. And why should not the crowd revolt? This crowd that you despise. This crowd through whose slavery you derive your luxury and swill your appetites. You have always had a notion somehow that this crowd owed something to you. But the truth looked the other way. You owed everything to this crowd. This dirty and greasy crowd whose hands you would not shake. This ignorant and irrelegant crowd whose English you ridicule and mimic. Here they stayed and toiled. And there you went and loafed. And neither in going nor coming have you given it a thought. Except, perhaps, that you have heard of the coal strike and said unkind things about the impudence of the rebels. Now you think I am blaming you for something. But I am not. I am only trying to escape the general ignorance. For when the workingman knows a little more he will step from under and let you drop. And when you know a little more you will refuse to accept the privileges that you to-day regard as your divine right. And I am not afraid either of the workingman or of you. But I see the grievance of the worker. And that grievance is not of 10 per cent. up or down in wage or of one hour more or less in work, but of fundamental ownership, which to-day is violated in all the letters of its alphabet. And perhaps you think I grudge you your pleasures. Not at all. But I would not have you enjoy pleasures at the expense of those who need them as much as if not more than you do. And, neither would you have so indulged if you knew from what dire conditions the preferences resulted. I would not deny you fresh air and the open sea and games and enough of the right things to eat. But I would give all hands the same freedom and provender. I do not why those who make vacations possible should not themselves enjoy a portion of the leisure they provide. I do not think all the sun was meant for you. I do not think the best of the harvest was meant alone for you. I do not see why the child of the palace should have all the chances which the child of the tenement is denied. I do not see why there should be palaces or tenements. I do not see why there should be any rich child or any poor child. When we are civilized we will look in vain for rich and poor. I should think that when you arrive in town from your hibernations you would feel guilty every time you saw a pale face. What right have you to your noble complexion? Think of it. The very color in your cheeks is robbed. The blood in your veins represents a felony. I never hit a vein of good luck but I feel like one who cheaply enjoys a forced lien. I can never be sure until all are sure. And I shall never realize the ecstacy of the social inheritance until all have opportunity enough and to spare to celebrate a similar benefaction. I am getting tired of the winters and summers. They all accuse me. The summer with its stolen vacation. The winter with its stolen coat. I will never be comfortable until all are comfortable. Why have the people their horrors of seasons? Because they cannot rightly prepare to meet them.

Dear brother thieves, let us thresh this out. We have to refresh this pale cheeked world. There is enough world for the mass unless the class appropriate it all. We love our victims much. But we love ourselves more. And from pure self-love we will remove the inequities. They make us feel so uncomfortable. We are so much burdened by the sad faces that no matter where we go or hide crowd the porches of the heart.

The lords, the ladies, the gentlemen and those in waiting are coming home from their vacations.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

The Campaign Booklet of the Social Democratic Party of New York is now ready, and a good one it is. It is a 32-page booklet of pocket or envelope size, bound in red transparent paper. The front page displays the party emblem, the Arm and Torch, and on the second page is the full state ticket. Following this are portraits and biographical sketches of Hanford and Brown, the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, with brief and telling quotations from their speeches or writings, showing in few words what they stand for. The state platform of the S. D. P. follows, together with three excellent articles—"The Tragedy of the Vote," by John Spargo, and "Capitalist Public Ownership and Socialist Public Ownership" and "Beef and Coal Prices," both by Henry Slobodin. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's stirring lines, "Believe and Dare and Do," a table showing the Socialist vote in the United States and the world, and four cartoons from the pages of the "Comrade" complete the contents of the booklet, which is one of the best pieces of campaign and propaganda literature ever issued by the party—combining calm and logical explanation of the Socialist platform, clinched by illustration from current events, with an appeal to sentiment and enthusiasm and with explicit instructions for registering Socialist thought and feeling at the polls.

This pamphlet should be circulated in every street meeting; comrades belonging to trade unions should see that every fellow member receives a copy; comrades working in shops and factories should quietly pass it around among their fellow workers; local organizations should see that it is distributed from house to house in their territory. Fifty thousand copies have been printed, but the next four weeks should see five hundred thousand copies actually in the hands of the voters of the state. It will make Social Democratic votes, and it will ensure the casting of those votes for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party.

The Campaign Booklet will be sent, postpaid, at the rate of $5.50 a thousand. Orders should be sent, with cash, to the Literature Agent of the State Committee, H. Reich, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

By the authorization of the New York State Committee, the Comrade Publishing Company has issued a special edition of John Spargo's "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," designed for use in this state. The text is the same as that of the regular edition, the difference being that the back cover-page displays the name, ticket, and emblem of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York and the portraits of Benjamin Hanford and William Thurston Brown, and that the second cover-page also bears matter specially referring to the campaign in this state. The pamphlet is supplied at very low rates for cash: Ten copies for 15 cents; twenty-five for 25 cents; fifty for 40 cents; one hundred for 75 cents; five hundred for $3; one thousand for $5. Address the Comrade Publishing Company, 11 Cooper Square, New York City.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of the National Committee of the Socialist Party to the Membership.

To the Members of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—Your National Committee, in submitting its semi-annual report, deems it wise to confine itself to a statement of the difficulties confronting the party in order that the membership, being possessed of the facts, may take appropriate action.

While Socialist sentiment has increased throughout the country with marked rapidity, and while many very gratifying changes have taken place in our movement, we must in all candor say that the party organization has not been equal to the opportunities presented thereby. Since the last national convention the movement has been divided into as many parties as there are states, each directed by a state committee proceeding in its own weak fashion and according to its own conception of principles and tactics, with the result that the Socialist Party to-day is no stronger than the strongest state organization affiliated. Instead of being a united party, we are fast becoming a mere "federation of Socialist parties," each of these parties having its territorial limits and jealously guarding against any encroachment upon its domain.

Such a condition has led to endless confusion and needless waste of energy and funds.

Each state committee is bearing the burden of nursing an infant Socialist party, and thus doing in each state what the party did on a national scale many years ago. Consequently, regardless of their good intentions, they are unable to properly meet their obligations to the national organization.

In matters of organization and propaganda the desire of most state committees to till their own fields makes us appear as an army of truck farmers instead of the "bonanza" farmers we might be were our operations conducted on a national scale. The most serious danger lies in questions of principles and tactics. The practical independence of the state organizations from the party as a whole makes it possible for young and inexperienced state committees to place the party in many painful and contradictory situations.

We recommend a careful study of the situation by all comrades and set forth below some of the facts which lead us to the opinions herein expressed.

FINANCIAL.

At this time Illinois, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin are in arrears for July and August; Nebraska and New York for June, July, and August; and Kansas and North Dakota since March. The national constitution makes it mandatory upon state committees to pay national dues monthly, but the National Committee has no power to enforce this provision, which the state committees for the most part have not lived up to.

In Kansas the dues system having been abolished, the State Committee collects no dues from the comrades and pays no dues to the national organization.

Thus, although its fixed expenses are increasing in proportion to the growth of the movement, the fluctuating revenues of the national organization cause serious embarrassment at all times.

METHODS OF STATE COMMITTEES.

The national constitution requires the state committees to make semi-annual reports, but the National Committee has no power to enforce this provision, which is not being observed. The absence of reports from state committees leaves the National Committee in the dark about conditions in the states.

In remitting national dues, the state committees, as a rule, do not state what locals have paid, nor on what month the dues apply, nor the number of members paid for by each local.

As a consequence the National Secretary is unable to determine whether the states are forwarding their full quota of national dues.

It has been impossible since the Unity Convention to determine the number of locals and membership of the party in the United States, in the absence of reports by the state committees. This condition or affairs is attended with many dangers. Should a state secretary for any reason be absent from his post, it is possible that neither the state or national organizations would know the names and locations of locals in the state. One instance of this kind occurred recently in Nebraska. The State Committee of Wisconsin has refused a list of its locals up to the present time. Were this example generally followed we could not reach the membership in any national emergency.

PROPAGANDA.

In order to meet the requirements of the movement for widespread propaganda, the National Committee started the Labor Lecture Bureau. That it is the most economic and far-reaching system of propaganda ever inaugurated in the Socialist movement is proven by requests for speakers from trade unions and party organizations in every state and territory, but the operations of this Lecture Bureau cannot be extended under existing conditions. National dues being diverted or withheld by state committees, the National Committee is helpless to furnish a national system of agitation. The locals being thrown on their own resources are obliged to pay extravagantly for individual propaganda. The amount of money spent in planless propaganda, in one month, by state committees and locals, would enable the National Committee to maintain a corps of clear and able speakers for one year, under the systematic and economic method of the Labor Bureau, with the added advantage of reaching into the trade union movement.

Agitation as at present conducted is sectional, being confined to the territory which can pay high prices for speakers.

A proper Socialist agitation is one that reaches into every section of the country, and regulates the cost with consideration for the scant funds of the proletarian organizations.

PARTY ORGANZATION.

The national constitution gives the state committees sole control of all matters pertaining to organization within the respective states, and as a result a division of energy has been created, depriving the national organization of the national co-operation necessary to send organizers into unorganized states.

The work of organization as conducted exclusively by state committees has in some instances been totally neglected, in others it languishes or is being conducted spasmodically, while in no instance have the results reached the degree of efficiency and stability that will in the end only be achieved by national co-operative effort.

The whole work of organization is segregated, sectional and at cross purposes.

Under the present system the state committees cannot insure permanency of employment, to comrades, most highly qualified as organizers, to induce them to undertake the work of the party.

TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES.

The separation of the party into state organizations, each being supreme in its own state, holds forth a prospect of political advantage, very tempting to certain men. As a result, there have been factional fights in five states. Under the operation of the national constitution, the National Committee cannot interfere to prevent or settle such troubles before they reach a serious stage, but must wait until there is a split in the state.

Such a struggle is now in progress in Nebraska. The fact that organizations in new states consist of elements inexperienced in the philosophy and tactics of the international Socialist movement, naturally leads to political expressions, platforms and party tactics which conflict with Socialist principles and practises and which are essentially middle class.

The factional fight in Utah was largely caused by such conditions, and the National Committee could not interfere until there was a split and rival state committees to deal with.

The independent tendencies of the state organizations find expression in different tactics by different states on questions of national policy, so that while the national committee may be attempting to rally the comrades of the country on a certain line of action, conflicting policies may be urged by one or more state committees. This confusion in organization and in tactics is well illustrated at this time by many of our comrades who seem to think that Socialist principles are justification for applauding a division on Socialist lines between the economic organizations of the working class.

While the Socialist Party in national convention has solemnly pledged itself to the unification of the trade unions, yet a contrary policy has been set up in the West by comrades acting in a dual capacity as organizers of the American Labor Union and the Socialist Party, thus misrepresenting the attitude of our party and compromising it in their attempts to build up a rival organization to the American Federation of Labor.

CONCLUSION.

The expense of holding the National Committee meeting in January last amounted to almost $700. As there are now twice as many organized states as were then represented, the next meeting would cost about $1,500.

The national organization has not a cent toward meeting this expense, and if same is deducted as before by the states represented from funds due the National Committee, it will cause a recurrence of existing embarrassment, which not alone deprives the National Committee of sufficient funds for current expenses, but subjects us to the mortification of pleading constant bankruptcy to creditors of former national committees and humiliating your Local Quorum, which must henceforth decline to endure this condition. Furthermore, we do not believe that a meeting of the National Committee would suffice to thoroughly and decisively solve the problems herein presented; it would not bring about the general degree of understanding required between the comrades upon party policy and tactics.

The indefinite continuance of the present laxity of organization and confusion in methods so threatens the stability of our party that no other means being sufficient to meet the emergency we suggest to the consideration of the comrades, such constitutional steps as may be necessary for holding a national convention of the Socialist Party.

Meanwhile the conditions at present existing can be partially alleviated if the comrades in the delinquent states will hold their respective state committees accountable in their dealings with the national organization.

Fraternally,

G. A. HOEHN,
M. BALLARD DUNN,
WM. BRANDT,
L. E. HILDEBRAND,
E. VAL PUTNAM,
Local Quorum.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(Including period from January 1, 1902, to July 1, 1902.)

RECEIVED.

January, 1, balance on hand	$ 60.88
For national dues	2,764.05
For supplies	217.53
For propaganda fund	361.78
For donations	196.11
For strike funds	76.55
For miscellaneous	25.02
For Labor Lecture Bureau	31.93
Total	$3,734.45

EXPENDED.

Exchange (money orders and checks)	$4.36
Unclassified expenses	147.35
Express	30.97
Freight	2.80
National Secretary (salary)	500.00
Insurance	8.70
National Committee (January meeting)	635.41
Office equipment	47.27
Office help (stenographers)	532.55
Postage (office)	242.58
Postage (Labor Lecture Bureau)	70.90
Postage (strike bulletins)	53.45
Printing (office and party supplies)	483.28
Printing (Labor Lecture Bureau)	30.63
Propaganda and organization	307.67
Rent	152.00
James S. Roche (salary four months)	100.00
Stationery (office supplies)	75.47
Telegrams	36.79
Unity convention (stenographic reports)	125.00
Silvio Origo (Springfield N.E. C.)	27.20
Balance on hand July 1	29.98
Total	$3,734.45

STATEMENT OF PARTY DEBT.

On account Springfield National Executive Committee	$535.43
On account Chicago National Executive Board	982.45
On account National Committee Socialist Party as follows:	
Charles H. Vail	426.20
Mrs. M. B. East (convention report)	105.00
W. E. McDermott (convention report)	131.03
H. C. Darrah (propaganda, Utah)	193.90
	$2,374.20

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12, 1902.

SELECTION FROM A POEM BY ERNEST CROSBY.

Up to the State-House wend their way
Some scores of thieves elect;
For one great recompense they pray;
"May we grow rich from day to day,
Although the State be wrecked."

Up to the State-House climbs with stealth
Another pilgrim band—
The thieves who have acquired their wealth
And, careless of their country's health,
Now bleed their native land.

And soon the yearly sale is made
Of privilege and law;
The poor thieves by the rich are paid
Across the counter, and a trade
More brisk you never saw.

* * * * *

At last the worthless set adjourn;
We sigh with deep relief.
Then from the statute-book we learn
The record of each theft in turn,
The bills of every thief.

Now at a shameful scene pray look;
For we who cursed and swore,
Before this base-born statute book,
Whose poisoned source we ne'er mistook,
Both worship and adore.

"For law is law," we loud assert,
And think ourselves astute;
Yet quite forgetful, to our hurt,
That fraud is fraud and dirt is dirt
And like must be their fruit.

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

PARTY NOTES.

In Missouri the party will appear on the official ballot as the Working Class Party, the courts having denied us the use of the name of Socialist Party in that state. The old party politicians are eager to seize the opportunity to confuse voters which is offered them by the moribund S. L. P.

Jos. Spero of 346 Saratoga street, East Boston, is Literature Agent for that city and takes subscriptions for all Socialist papers and magazines. He is a steady worker.

Charles Ufert of New Jersey is giving three weeks to party work in Connecticut. Last Friday he addressed a large open-air meeting at Danbury, securing one new party member and several subscribers for party papers and selling fifty pamphlets. On Saturday a successful meeting was held in Milford, a hundred copies of The Worker and many leaflets being distributed, and a local will soon be formed here.—State Organizer White addressed meetings last week at Sourrington, Meriden, and Broad Brook, with good crowds at all places and especially at Broad Brook, where the local band, composed of Socialists, turned out to help in the work. Several subscriptions were taken.—L. D. Mayes of New York spoke on New Haven Green on Saturday. Saturday evening meetings will be held in the various wards till Election Day.—William Thurston Brown will speak in New Haven on Sept. 30; in Rockville, Oct. 2; and in Waterbury, Oct. 3.—The American Branch, New Haven, meets Saturday evening, Sept. 27, at 746 Chapel street.

Frederick Strickland will organize and teach a series of lessons in the Mills school in and about Cincinnati.—Mrs. Mila Tupper Maynard of Denver and John Spargo of New York, both of whom conducted very successful classes in these lessons last winter, are outdoing each other in the prospects for the work in these cities for this year's work. Mrs. Maynard will have two classes under her charge this year and expects more than one hundred members, while New York expects "a dozen classes" and is talking of engaging some one who can give his whole attention to the teaching.—Seattle sent more comrades to the San Francisco Training School term than any other outside city. The present State Organizer, Latimer, the Chairman of the State Committee, Scott, and the Secretary of Local Seattle, Peters, were among the San Francisco students and all are enthusiastic over the school work. And Seattle is beginning to get in its work again.—Wm. Thurston Brown, John Spargo, Carl D. Thompson, and Frederick Strickland are planning to visit the next term of the Training School and spend a few days, contributing to the value of the school work. It is hoped that during this term a large number of the most effective workers in the movement will be able to visit the school and help the students in learning "how to do it."

Comrades and sympathizers in the Fourth Ward of New Haven, Conn., are requested to attend a meeting of the Fourth Ward Club at 84½ DeWitt street, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1.

On Monday evening, October 6, a Socialist public meeting will be held in Galaida's Hall, Keasby, N. J., to be addressed by E. T. Neben in English, and by S. Lissauer in Hungarian. All workingmen in the vicinity are invited to attend.

Our faithful comrade J. J. Quanz, of Richmond, Va., has written a pamphlet entitled, "Monarchy or Democracy, Which?" dedicated to the working people of Virginia and dealing among other things, with the high-handed acts of the late constitutional convention of that state. We would advise all comrades in the country who take an active part in the propaganda of Socialism to send for a copy; or better we advise every Literature Agent to buy a quantity and sell them at meetings.

The price for single copies is 5 cents, in lots of fifty or more, 4 cents a copy. Address, J. J. Quanz, Richmond, Va.

Huron City, Mich., held its Socialist convention at Bad Axe on Saturday. Comrades Walter and Lamb, candidates for Governor and for Congress in the Seventh District speak this week at Pigeon, Elkton, Cassville, Bay Port, and Bad Axe.

Comrade Dugan of Cleveland has a good article on "The Basis of Trade Unionism" in a recent number of the "Carriage and Wagon Workers' Journal," showing the harmony between unionism and Socialist politics.

Organization is going on rapidly in Colorado. Eleven speakers are in the field and all are meeting with great success.

Comrade Jesse Cox of Chicago died on September 10. Comrade Cox was a prominent member of the old Social Democratic Party, serving as chairman of its national executive board.

New York State.

A Social Democratic leaflet written by Comrade Jonas can be had of H. Reich, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, at the rate of $1.50 a thousand.

Comrade Max B. Schroeber of Local Newburgh writes that at the last meeting of the local four new members were admitted. The Orange County convention takes place in Highland Falls this week. Money for the campaign fund is being collected on subscription lists. The local branch of the W. S. & D. B. F. decided to invite Comrade Jonas to speak on September 28.

Comrade Vitalius writes from Troy: "We occupy large rooms at 315 River street. Comrades Vail, Spring and Bigelow spoke there and we will hold Comrade Jonas' meeting in the same place. We have a large transparency, with our emblem and the names of our candidates displayed in the principal thoroughfare of the city. It is illuminated by two electric lights and seen by thousands. It is hard on us to keep it up, paying the rent, but we must and will keep it up."

At the last meeting of Local Johnstown, S. D. P., a resolution was passed urging upon all Socialists in this city the duty of joining the party organization, as there is great need of systematic work for the cause. "In union is strength." The new active comrades wish the advice and need the aid of all sympathizers. The Local meets every Tuesday at 11 W. Main street.

The Orange County Social Democrats held their convention at Highland Falls last Saturday. The convention was called to order by J. G. Lindboe and Robert Paine of Balnesville was chosen as chairman with F. M. Dennis as secretary. Beaumont Sykes of Cornwall was nominated for Congress in the Twentieth District. The other candidates named are: For State Senator, Robert Paine; Assembly, First District, Frederick Dannmeyer of West Point; Second, Max B. Schreiber of Newburgh; School Commissioner, First District, Frederic M. Dennis; Second, Fred. Gruber. John Steige, Prosper Weiss, and Fritz Greisinger were elected as a committee to fill possible vacancies.

Comrade Gottschalk of Cosackie is a steady worker and his efforts are beginning to bear fruit there.

New locals are formed at Batavia and Kingston, N. Y. More are coming.

Comrade Doll of Castkill writes: "The past week has been a busy one in this vicinity and has produced better results from the energy expended, I venture to say, than in any other part of the state." He expresses the utmost satisfaction with Organizer Spring's work at Hudson, Coxsackie, Kingston, and Saugerties, and says, that, if it is properly followed up, a strong movement can be established in that region. The convention at Catskill last Saturday nominated Andrew C. Fancher for Congress in the Twenty-first District. James Jarman of Kingston was nominated for Senator, and the Greene County ticket chosen consists of Geo. H. Warner for Assembly, Simon Hoch for School Commissioner in the First District, and Louis Gottschalk in the Second, and Jacob R. Cole for Coroner.

Schenectady is known as one of the strongest union cities in the state and a number of its most prominent unionists are active in the Social Democratic movement. Henry V. Jackson, President of the Trades Assembly, is our candidate for Assembly; John A. MacKinnon, Jr., of the Screw Makers' Union, for School Coumissioner; L. A. Welch of the Plumbers, for Sheriff; Enos Madigan, Organizer of the Machinists, for Superintendent of the Poor; A. D. Rector, of the Electrical Workers, for Assessor. J. Crane Schermerhorn is our candidate for Police Commissioner, E. H. Grupe for Alderman in the Fourth Ward, J. H. McGuire in the Fifth, Chas. H. Shaw in the Seventh, and J. W. Furnside in the Eighth.

New York City.

H. Gaylord Wilshire has accepted the Social Democratic nomination for Congress in the Tenth District of New York. This means that things will be lively in that part of the city.

A lively Social Democratic campaign is on in the 16th A. D. Four outdoor meetings were held last week, several applications for membership received, many pamphlets sold, and a large quantity of literature distributed. Contributions to the amount of $7 a week have been secured for the district campaign, in addition to dues. "Die Fackel," a Jewish Socialist society, has promised to supply Jewish speakers for three meetings. On Monday, Sept. 29, Comrades Cohn, Reich, and Goldstein will speak at Attorney and Stanton streets; on Tuesday, Goldstein and E. T. Neben at Avenue C and Fifth street; on Friday, Lee, Goldstein, Reich, Cohn, and Kardol at Avenue C and Third street and at Avenue B and Fifth street.

James Griffon, formerly president of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, and now a member of "Big Six," has joined the S. D. P. Comrade Griffon is widely known and highly respected in the printing trade.

The meeting of the General Committee which would regularly fall on September 27, is postponed to Saturday, October 4, on account of the ratification meeting in Cooper Union. The City Committee will meet in the Labor Lyceum, Wednesday evening, October 1.

All Assembly District Organizers in New York City have been appointed on the committee for the Ratification Meeting in Cooper Union on Saturday, Sept. 27, and are expected to report at the office of the Organizer of Local New York in the Labor Lyceum at 7 o'clock sharp.

Organizer Wood wishes to know the present address of John Assel and Edward Loewenthal. It is important that this information be given him this week.

John Assel has been nominated for Senator in the Sixteenth Senatorial District of New York, and the Fourteenth Senatorial District has placed in nomination Edward Loewenthal.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 4, the 21st A. D., S. D. P., will hold a high-class vaudeville entertainment and reception in Colonial Hal, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. The proceeds will go to pay campaign expenses. The Twenty-first is doing splendid work this year and deserves support. Tickets are 25 cents.

The Campaign Committee of Queens County met last week, with only Long Island City unrepresented. Louis Hahn was elected Chairman; Frank Bessen, Recording Secretary; Prausee, Treasurer; Press Committee, Comrades Wenzel, Seubert, Richter, and Hahn. Finance Committee, Remer, Wenzel, Bessen, Richter, Zach, Schramm, Hahn, and Roth. Hereafter a meeting will be held every Sunday, at 2 p. m., at 63 Myrtle street, the rooms of the German Free School. Every delegate should be present. Money is needed and workers are needed, and no time is to be lost.

NOTICE.

All nomination conventions in the city of New York must be held and certificates returned to headquarters, 64 E. Fourth street by the evening of Monday, Sept. 29.

JAS. N. WOOD, Organizer.

FOR PRESS AND SCHOOL FUNDS.

The Social Democratic Women's Society of the Bronx will hold a grand entertainment and ball on Saturday evening, Sept. 27, at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Anne's avenue, half the proceeds of which are to go to the fund for establishing the Socialist daily newspaper, and the other half to the support of the Free German School of North New York. A good program will be presented by members of the Actors' National Protective Union. Tickets cost 15 cents. Comrades and readers of The Worker, especially those living in the Bronx, are requested to aid in making the affair successful.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now on and it depends upon your energy and the sacrifices made by you whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades, send in your contributions at once, as the State Committee needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strongest ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested in literature will do much more good than later on when the old parties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism. If you cannot give all you would like to give at one time, send in part now and the balance when you can. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker from week to week.

Previously acknowledged	$314.56
M. Steinbock	5.00
H. Schlueter, Rochester, List 908	1.00
A. Reiner, Brooklyn, List 1,696	3.00
C. Friedel, Atlanta, Ga.	1.00
C. V. Harbottle, Syracuse	1.00
E. Cassidy	1.00
H. Reich, List 1,485, Brooklyn	1.05
E. Siff	.50
E. Meyer, List 91, J. E. Kaufman	5.00
A. Schrader, Brooklyn, List 1,600	1.25
M. L. Klauber, List 130: Chas. Eisele, $1; C. Hains, $1.	2.00
Young Men's S. D. Club, 19-20 A. D., Brooklyn	1.00
H. Winner, List 116	1.50
C. W. Kaufman, List 178	4.30
Collection at Party Meeting held Sept. 21, cash	133.35
Total	$476.51

STATE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the New York State Committee on Sept. 16 was well attended, Slobodin acting as chairman. A large number of letters were read from locals in all parts of the state and their general tenor was of an increasing activity and growing confidence in a record-breaking vote for this fall. Watervliet has put up a transparency bearing the party name, emblem and part of ticket, the whole brilliantly illuminated by electric lights. It can be seen a long distance and attracts great attention. This is a good example for others to follow. It is very important to familiarize the voters with our party name and emblem and the names of our candidates, to avoid mistakes at the polls.

Financial reports were read from Watertown and Cold Spring, Rome and Oneida applied for stamps and supplies.

In the matter of literature, 300,000 leaflets of different kinds were ordered printed.

It was decided to call a general party meeting for Sept. 21 in order to arouse the comrades to the necessity of a strong campaign if we are to accomplish what lies in our power now to do. To assist the striking miners the Committee determined to send Hanford to Pennsylvania to remain from Sept. 21-25, inclusive.

Committees were elected as follows: To visit all labor organizations—Ortland, Bowerman, Phillips, Lissauer, Butscher; and on the East Side, Edlin, Pankin, Josephson, Harry Cohn, Weinstein. Butscher is to act as chairman and secretary of the latter committee.

The special New York state edition of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," by John Spargo, which was authorized by the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party has been issued. It contains, besides this exposé of the extent to which the lives of small children are turned into profit and dividends by the capitalist class, the party emblem, portraits of candidates and state ticket. It may be obtained from the Comrade Publishing Company, 11 Cooper Square, New York, at 25 copies for 25 cents, 100 for 75 cents; and 1,000 for $5.

ORGANIZER SPRING'S WORK.

State Organizer Spring returned to the city last Saturday from a tour of the state occupying about seven weeks. He comes back well satisfied with the condition of the party in the state and confident of a large increase in the Social Democratic vote this fall.

On Saturday, Sept. 13, Comrade Spring held an excellent meeting in Johnstown, speaking from the bandstand. The local here is strong and active. Good meetings will be held for Brown, Jonas, and Hanford.

On Monday, at Amsterdam, the Organizer found a number of men in sympathy with the movement, who undertook to distribute party literature through the campaign.

At Hudson, the next day, a good open-air meeting was held and a number of active workers were enlisted. A local will soon be organized.

Cosackie was the next stop and here a splendid outdoor meeting was held, a number of subscriptions for The Worker taken, and a large quantity of literature distributed. A party local will be formed here, also, in the near future.

At Kingston, Comrade Spring had an interested audience of over three hundred people and organized a local with nine charter members. The comrades are enthusiastic and active.

On Friday Comrade Spring addressed the first Socialist meeting ever held in Saugerties, with over two hundred hearers. Several men gave their names and promised to distribute literature, and a good start was made.

Comrade Spring will remain in the city and vicinity until the end of the month. On Oct. 1 he will go to Herkimer, where a local will be organized. After this a week will be spent in Watertown, one in Syracuse, one in Rochester, and one in Buffalo. Each of these four locals has pledged $20 toward the organizing fund, and will also raise money for the general campaign fund.

Four locals have been organized through Comrade Spring's efforts—at Painted Post, Ithaca, Batavia, and Kingston, besides an English branch at Rochester and a Polish branch at Buffalo, and about ninety subscriptions were taken for The Worker.

FROM LOCAL BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Social Democrats of this city nominated a full ticket on Monday night, as follows:

For Congress, Thirty-fifth District—Theodore F. Schorr; Thirty-sixth—Thomas Fitton.

For State Senate, Forty-seventh District—Edward C. Fliege; Forty-eighth—E. Manle; Forty-ninth — Robert Steiner.

For Assembly: W. E. Winkelman, B. Schaeffer, B. Abelson, M. Abelson, L. Slotkin, Jacob Klemm, J. Klein, Henry Moses.

For Sheriff—William F. Miller.

For District Attorney—August Winkelman.

For School Commissioners: Dr. Schroeter, William Billica, and Henry C. Bengert.

The Jewish Branch here is good and lively, and the American, German, and Polish comrades are waking up, too, and getting down to harmonious work.

A large store, 50x130 feet, on the ground floor, at 431 William street, has been rented, as headquarters of the Central Committee and the two branches mentioned. The Central Committee meets here every Tuesday evening, the American Branch every Monday evening, and the Jewish Branch every Sunday at 3 p. m. It is intended that public speeches and lectures will be given on at least two nights each week. We shall try to keep this going all winter.

On Wednesday, Sept. 10, we had Ben Hanford here and on Friday we tendered him a banquet in International Hall. There was a splendid gathering of the American, Jewish, German, and Polish Socialists, with enthusiastic addresses by Comrades Hanford, Billica, Winkelman, Slotkin, Schaeffer, Fliege, Moses, and Organizer J. Harry Spears. Hanford's meeting on Wednesday was a great success, although the papers gave poor reports. Comrade Kirsch of Niagara Falls and Organizer Spears also spoke. At the close of the meeting a number of printers came forward to greet our gubernatorial candidate.

On Tuesday of this week we had a public meeting addressed by Charles H. Vail, who was introduced by Organizer Spears. There was a fair-sized audience and the speakers had close attention, growing to enthusiasm at the close of Comrade Vail's address. Several questions were asked and answered. Two new members were gained for the party.

J. H. S.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The neat little watch, the premium The Worker gives away FREE to its readers?

There is no doubt that every reader can get one!

Undoubtedly every one of you has six friends or neighbors, who have not subscribed to The Worker. Get them to subscribe and pay for one year in advance. Send us the money with 14 cents for postage and get the watch free delivered to your address.

—Workingmen are nothings in society. They give their labor, their children's labor, and their votes, to capitalists. Then they wonder why they are nothings.—Morrison I. Swift.

—Senator Hanna, who discovered a long while ago that "there are no trusts," must be laughing in his sleeve at President Roosevelt and Representative Littlefield, who are wasting a part of their summer vacation trying to think up a cure for something that doesn't exist.—The Bangor News.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

Vaudeville - - - - - - - - - - Concert

— given by the —

Socialdem. Frauen - Verein von Bronx

for the Benefit of the "Daily Worker" and the Free German School of North New York.

— to be held a —

Saturday Evening, September 27th, at 8 p. m.

at EBLING'S CASINO, Cor. 156. St. and St. Ann's Ave.

Grand Performance given by the Actors Prot. Union. TICKET 15 Cts. a Person.

PIC-NIC OF SOCIALIST BAND

SUNDAY, SEPT. 28, 1902,

AT

OERTER'S PARK 147th St. & South Boulevard

PRIZE BOWLING AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS. TICKETS 10c. AT GATE 15c.

BEGINNING AT 2 P. M.

"COMRADES, REMEMBER YOUR BAND."

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." .....
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels..... 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft..... 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

FOR WHOM WILL YOU VOTE?

The Republican party will not nominate a workingman for Governor of New York. Neither will the Democratic party. They will both nominate corporation lawyers or "eminent business men."

Benjamin Hanford, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party, is a printer, has worked at his trade from boyhood, joined the union more than twenty-five years ago, has gone through strikes and lockouts, knows the interests of his class and has always been true to them.

Workingmen of New York, for whom will you vote?

—If you have a friend who is wavering between his old affiliation and the Socialist Party, spend a quarter and have The Worker sent to him for six months.

—He is a wise workingman who can tell which of the two quarreling factions of the privileged class cares the most for the producing or working class. Quay won't offend President Baer, and Baer is going to vote for Pattison. Isn't it a case, so far as workingmen are concerned, of heads capitalists win, tails labor loses?—The New Era.

S. D. P. Long Island City.

MASSMEETING

Saturday, Sept. 27th 8 P. M. in Fessler's Hall.

English and German Speakers will address the Meeting. The Campaign Committee

Reception and Vaudeville Entertainment TO BE GIVEN BY THE Social Democratic Party 21st A. D. Branch For the Benefit of the Agitation Fund.

Colonial Hall, 101st st. and Columbus ave.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1902.

An excellent programme of professional talent including: MINOR VITA.—E. Feinecker's American Cinematographe Animated Pictures will be a feature of the stage performances. Also Prof. CUMMINS Celebrated Zither Echo I.

MUSIC BY CARL SAHM CLUB. TICKETS 25 CENTS EACH

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.' Lunch Room, 110 Bleecker St., near Greene St. NEW YORK.

Kangaroos are welcome. No line drawn on smaller animals.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Seven words about equal one line.

The Campaign Committee of Local Hudson County requests all comrades to bring suggestions for campaign leaflets to its next meeting Saturday, Sept. 20, at headquarters, 8 p. m.

Local Hudson County, Excursion Committee.

All comrades will take notice that all outstanding tickets must be settled before Sept. 28 at 8 p. m. at headquarters, when the Campaign Committee will meet to settle and distribute the proceeds.

FRED UFERT, Secretary.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

LITERATURE FREE TO THE COAL MINERS.

Comrade Galvin, of Boston, Mass., has purchased 10,000 copies of

"LABOR POLITICS —AND— SOCIALIST POLITICS"

BY ALGERNON LEE.

Comrades in the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania who are willing to distribute them, are kindly requested to inform us of how many copies they can dispose of.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

R·I·PANS

I commenced taking Ripans Tabules last summer, but only the when I felt bad. I got no good results from it, so I took no more, thinking the Tabules could do me no good. I had been troubled with dyspepsia, heartburn and waterbrash for years. Feeling very bad and having the Tabules on hand, I thought I would give them a fair trial. I commenced with one after each meal, and soon began to feel as good as I ever did in my life. I claim the Tabules have cured me.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

THE SOCIALIST.

Only Cartoon Weekly Published in English

Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.

Send stamp for particulars.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jeweled movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 20 in. longnette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 3 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.

Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 307 to 311 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,

Manufacturer of UNION-MADE HAVANA CIGARS

189 WILLIAM STREET,

Opposite the office of The Worker, New York

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST,

121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . . FRED. SONNENSCHEIN, UNION BARBER SHOP 84 E. 4th Street, New York.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION Registered

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips or your laundry packages. Ask for it.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.

BY JOHN SPARGO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

With Illustrations by Ryan Walker and J. H. Morier.

A pamphlet dealing with the Child-Labor evil in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is absolutely the BEST and CHEAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Ten copies, 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 75c.; 500 for $3.00; 1,000 for $5.00.

"WHERE WE STAND," a lecture by John Spargo. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political. Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 35c.; 25 for 80c.; 50 for $1.40; 100 for $2.50.

ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or assorted.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Upon receipt of 50 one-cent stamps we will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America," and "Where We Stand;" 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.

Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" .....10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth .....$2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ....10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cottonlde
"Tales from Gorky" ..... $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth, and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons .....5c.
"The Westcotts." By A. T. Quiller-Couth $1.00
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford .....15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady .....10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth .....$2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 829 pages .....$4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo .....5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ...10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England

A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE IN PUBLISHING SOCIALIST BOOKS

What is the way to get them? A series of books at $10 each or $1 a month. Five months makes you a part owner in our business with the right to buy books at the prices in second column, postage included. Others have to pay prices in first column.

The American Peasant. Simons. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveldo. Cloth	.50	.30
Collectivism. Vanderveldo. Paper	.25	.15
Liebknecht's Life of Marx. Cloth	.50	.30
Lost Days of Pompeii. Bulwer. Cloth	.50	.30
Engels' Origin of the Family. Cloth	.50	.30
Love's Coming of Age. Edward Carpenter	.50	.30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Cloth	.50	.30
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels. Paper	.10	.05
Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper	.10	.05
Life of Engels. Kautsky. Paper	.10	.05
Pocket Library of Socialism. Per copy	.05	.02
Pocket History of Socialism. Per 100	$2.25	$1.00
International Socialist Review. Per copy	.10	.05
International Socialist Review. Per year	1.00	.50

Our co-operative plan is fully explained in a booklet entitled "How Socialist Literature is Published," mailed free on application. Locate Chicago, Philadelphia, Erie, Minneapolis, Davenport and many others are already with us.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. (Co-operative) 56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM,

a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.

Address.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill.

AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.

Subscription $1 per year, in advance.

HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.

Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD, 231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney-at-Law. 320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER, 245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW 309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan, Counsellor at Law. 203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711. Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1531 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 470, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwarts, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 43, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter - Kranken - und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 120 branches with 28,000 males and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Sandy River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lazerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

Cleveland, O.

San Francisco, Cal.

Manchester, N. H.

Baltimore, Md.

St. Louis, Mo.

For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts."

CARL SAHM CLUB MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS, Union Printer, 69 GOLD ST., STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.

H. FRAHME, Truss-Maker, 1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.

Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, El. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Attention, Workingmen!

If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.

GUSTAVE BARTH, 22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Platform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices of meeting, officially arranged by Local New York will regularly be published in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen and speakers at open-air meetings on Sept. 25 and 26, wherever possible, should announce the great Ratification Meeting to be held in Cooper Union on September 27.

Chairmen and speakers should lose no occasion distinctly to call attention to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates.

10th A. D.—Fourth street and Avenue B. Speakers: Henry Cohn and Searing.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Hanford and Mayes.

18th A. D.—Twentieth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Searing and Phillips.

Also, Sixteenth street and First avenue. Speakers: Edlin and Phillips.

2d A. D.—Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street. Speakers: Lissauer and Paulitsch.

30th A. D.—Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Speakers: Wood and Lee.

Bronx, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth stret and Willis avenue. Speakers: Nicholson and Reichenthal.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

6th and 10th A. D.—N. W. corner Houston street and Second avenue. Speakers: Phillips and Reichenthal.

16th A. D.—Avenue B and Fifth street. Speakers: Lee, Goldstein, and Reich.

Also, Avenue C and Third street. Speakers: S. Edelstein, Karfoll, Goldstein, and Lee.

21st A. D.—Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Cassidy, Abrahams, and Young.

28th A. D.—Seventy-ninth street and First avenue. Speakers: Roewer and Nicholson.

30th A. D.—Ninety-second street and First avenue. Speakers: Miss Dahme and Josephson.

33d A. D.—One Hundred and Twelfth street, between Third and Lexington. Speakers: Havidon and Sackin.

Annexed District.—Fifth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge. Speakers: Fieldman and Mayes.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27.

ALL SPEAKERS SHOULD REPORT IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM OF COOPER UNION AT OR BEFORE EIGHT O'CLOCK.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29.

16th A. D.—Attorney and Stanton streets. Speakers: Goldstein, Reich, and Cohn.

Also, Stanton and Lewis streets. Speakers: Reich, Goldstein, and Rauch.

19th A. D.—Sixtieth street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Josephson, and Hanford.

22d A. D.—Forty-eighth street and Third avenue, S. E. corner. Speakers: Pankin, Nicholson, and Phillips.

24th A. D.—Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue, S. W. corner. Speakers: Phillips, Nicholson, and Pankin.

30th A. D.—Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Speakers: Lee and Spring.

31st A. D.—Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, N. E. corner. Speakers: Havidon and Mayes.

TUSEDAY, SEPT. 30.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Hanford and Mayes.

10th A. D.—East Fourth street and Second avenue, N. W. corner. Speakers: Jas. N. Wood, Pankin, and Korn.

11th A. D.—Thirty-first street and Eighth avenue.

13th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue, N. W. corner. Speakers: Nicholson and Hanford.

14th A. D.—Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Korn, Jas. N. Wood, and Pankin.

23d A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Columbus avenue. Speakers: Miss Dahme and Spring.

26th A. D.—Seventy-second street and Third avenue. Speakers: Paulitsch, Goldstein, and Roewer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

9th A. D.—Twenty-first street and Eighth avenue.

10th A. D.—Seventh street and Avenue A. Speakers: Reichenthal, Spring, Nicholson, Mayes, and Miss Dahme.

14th A. D.—Twelfth street and Avenue B. Speakers: Spring, Reichenthan, Mayes, Nicholson.

20th A. D.—Thirty-third street and Second avenue. Speakers: Nicholson, Miss Dahme, Spring, and Mayes.

22d A. D.—Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue, N. E. corner. Speakers: Mayes, Nicholson, Spring, and Reichenthal.

24th A. D.—Sixty-first street and First avenue. Speakers: Pankin, Hanford, Havidon, Josephson, Lee.

26th A. D.—Seventy-second street and Third avenue. Speakers: Havidon, Pankin, Hanford, Lee, Josephson.

28th A. D.—Eighty-second street and First avenue. Speakers: Josephson, Lee, Pankin, Havidon, Hanford.

30th A. D.—Eighty-fourth street and Avenue A. Speakers: Lee, Josephson, Pankin, Hanford, Havidon.

32d A. D.—One Hundred and Second street and Second avenue. Speakers: Abrahams and Henry Cohn.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

West Side Rally: 9th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue; 11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue; 13th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue; 15th A. D.—Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Hanford, Nicholson, Butscher, Miss Dahme, Goldstein, G. W. Jones, Josephson, Paulitsch, Mayes, Phillips. All speakers will report at Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and First street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Cassidy, Pankin, and Young.

30th A. D.—Eighty-eighth street and First avenue. Speakers: Lee and Reichenthal.

31st A. D.—Lenox avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

HALL MEETINGS.

Thursday, Sept. 25, Social Democratic Agitation Club of Hellgate, Monatsberger's Hall, 323 E. Ninety-second streets. Speakers: Lee and Fillschel.

Saturday, Sept. 27—Grand Ratification Meeting in Cooper Union. Benjamin Hanford and William Thurston Brown, candidates of the Social Democratic Party for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, will speak.

Sunday, Sept. 28, at 3 p. m., in the Workingmen's Educational Association Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Frederick O. MacCartney, Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature, will speak, together with Benjamin Hanford, candidate for Governor of New York.

Thursday, Oct. 2—Mass Meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 593 in Haas' Hall, Eleventh street and Fourth avenue, one block east of White Plains avenue. Owen F. Lovejoy and F. J. Spring will speak.

Saturday, Oct. 4—28th A. D.—Ratification Meeting in Ploetz' Hall, 240 E. Eightieth street. Hanford, Spargo, Nowack, Bowerman, Ehret, and others will speak.

26th A. D.—Ratification Meeting will be held in Bohemian National Hall, 311-323 E. Seventy-third street.

Sunday, Oct. 5, 9 a. m.—Meeting of Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Bloomingdale Branch No. 23, Labor Lyceum, Forty-second street. Paul Fläschel will speak.

Also, meeting of Benchmen's Association in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue, near Sixteenth street. Lee and Wood will speak.

Saturday, Oct. 11, 30th A. D. ratification meeting, in Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Saturday, Oct. 18—Joint ratification meeting of the 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st A. D., in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

Friday, Oct. 31—Ratification meeting in Beckman's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

JAS. N. WOOD,
Organizer.

IN KINGS COUNTY.

Agitation meetings will be held by the Social Democratic Party in Kings County as follows:

THURSDAY, Sept. 25—At Bridge and Fulton streets. Speakers: Peiser, Furman, and Droste.

SATURDAY, Sept. 27—At Wyckoff avenue and Himrod street. Speakers: Weil, Lackemacher, and Droste.

At Thirty-ninth street and Fort Hamilton avenue. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Cassidy, Cavanaugh, Ward, and Lackemacher.

At Eagle street and Manhattan avenue. Speakers: Struempfler, Heid, and Dooley.

At Fulton street and Buffalo avenue. Speakers: Peiser, Holzer, Hopkins, and Rines.

At Rockaway avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Burrowes, Hayward, Holmes, and Ferguson.

MONDAY, Sept. 29—At Washington and Johnson streets. Speakers: Fraser, Droste, and Burrowes.

At Central avenue and Harmon street. Speakers: Globus, Heid, and Heuer.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30—At Brooklyn avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Struempfler, Heid, and Burrowes.

At Humboldt street and Nassau avenue. Speakers: Peiser, Furman, and Droste.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1—At Norman and Manhattan avenue. Speakers: Fraser, Globus, and Heuer.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2—At Van Brunt and Dykeman streets. Speakers: Weil, Heid, and Droste.

At Broadway and Reid avenue. Speakers: Furman, Peiser, Aberle, Homes, Ferguson.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3—At Albany avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Fraser and Heid.

At Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Burrowes and Heuer.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4—At Hamburg avenue and Grove street. Speakers: Weil, Struempfler, and Dooley.

At Eleventh street and Seventh avenue. Speakers: Burrowes, Heid, and Atkinson.

At Fulton street and Albany avenue. Speakers: Holzer, Lackemacher, Aberle, Hopkins, and Homes.

At Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Ferguson, Peiser, Rines, Austin, and Droste.

MONDAY, Oct. 6—At Humboldt street and Nassau avenue. Speakers: Peiser, Heid, and Fraser.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8—At Broadway and Jefferson avenue. Speakers: Fraser, Droste, Aberle, Hayward, Hopkins, Austin, and Bregnard.

THURSDAY, Oct. 9—At Milton street and Manhattan avenue. Speakers: Weil, Heid, and Droste.

SATURDAY, Oct. 11—At Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Speakers: Weil and Heid.

SATURDAY, Oct. 18—At Eleventh street and Seventh avenue. Speakers: Burrowes, Droste, and Struempfler.

"NOT YET IS FREEDOM."

Not yet is freedom: only now a name
In which a wanton age would hide its shame—
An age without a soul, without a faith;
An age that bears but what the liar saith,
That makes a glory of its perfidy
Toward every trust and truth of liberty;
An age abandoned to the ruthless strong,
Who know in creed or practice but one wrong—
Resistance to the hunger of their might,
Or question of its predatory right;
An age whose greatness is the drunk of wine,
And labor is the press and grape and vine.
—From George D. Herron's poem, "Not Yet is Freedom."

IN NEW JERSEY.

Hudson and Essex Counties at Work—News from Watsessing, Harrison, and Arlington.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Frederick O. MacCartney of Massachusetts will address a mass meeting of workingmen at Welker's Hall, corner of Springfield and Fairmount avenue, in this city, on Monday evening, Sept. 29. Readers of The Worker should spread this news. D. R.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—A Socialist mass meeting was held in Stover's Hall, Harrison, last Saturday, which was by far the best in point of attendance and enthusiasm. The hall was filled before the meeting began and before Chairman Headley had finished his opening address it was packed. State Secretary Kearns followed with a brief speech urging class-conscious political action and generous support for the striking miners. After a collection, which netted $6 for the miners, Comrade Neben took the floor and with a vivid and fiery description of the life of the miners, the brick makers, and the child workers in the mills, carried the audience off their feet. A significant feature of the meeting was the large proportion of young men, all attentive listeners. The Worker was supplied to all comers by the liberality of one of the comrades. After the meeting nine members were enrolled in an English branch of the Socialist Party. Comrade Headley will act as organizer till the branch is put on a firm footing.

The committee elected by the branch of western Hudson County to arrange a meeting for Representative MacCartney of Massachusetts on Sept. 30 have secured Jacobs' Hall on Harrison avenue, which will seat a thousand people, and are busy advertising the meeting. Hudson County is wide awake.

Arlington Branch will hold its fourth annual reunion at the home of our comrade, Mrs. Scrimshaw, 36 Rutherford Place, on Saturday evening, Sept. 27. John Spargo and Peter E. Burrowes will speak. There will also be vocal and instrumental music, and a feature of the evening will be the opening of the "talent" envelopes given out by Mrs. Kearns last spring. It is earnestly hoped that the talents—bright new pennies—will have greatly increased, to the advantage of the building fund for the West Hudson County Socialist clubhouse.

H. R. K.

WATSESSING, N. J., Sept. 22.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 27, a smoker will be held at the new Labor Lyceum, 90 Myrtle street. The Miners' Band from the strike field, in full force, will supply music, and good Socialist speakers will give addresses. There will be an excellent program of music, fancy dancing, and other entertainment, and a good time is assured. Tickets cost 25 cents.

The Labor Lyceum is an assured success and the movement in this region is advancing rapidly.

E. T. N.

PIANO WORKERS' STRIKE

Most New York Firms Concede Demands—Fifteen Hundred Men Compelled to Strike.

The Piano Workers' International Union of New York and Vicinity has inaugurated a movement for the introduction of the nine-hour day, an increase of wages, and the abolition of the contract system in all organized shops. The Joint Executive Board notified the manufacturers of the demands on Wednesday, Sept. 17, and the shop committees visited them on the following day, giving them until Saturday to decide.

The employers held a stormy meeting on Friday afternoon, lasting four hours, and resulting, by a vote of twenty-four to one, in a decision to grant the nine-hour day, leaving the wage question to be settled in the various shops. As a result, on Friday evening, the following shops had granted a 10 per cent. increase and averted trouble: Lindemann & Sons, Davenport & Tracy, Cameron, Steck, Haines Bros., Kohler & Campbell, Behr Bros., Verdi Piano Co., Mehlin, Strich & Zeidler, Byrnes, Horace Walters, and Krakauer Bros. On Saturday the employees of Winter & Co., Bailey, Hazleton, Schmer & Co., A. S. Howard, Bothner, Schmid & Co., Behning Piano Co., Steinway & Sons, Kroeger Piano Co., and Hardman, Peck & Co. reported victory. By Monday morning two more firms had given in—Ludwig & Co. and Frank Connor.

At a meeting held Monday evening at the Union's headquarters in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second avenue, it was stated that about fifteen hundred piano makers had gone on strike during the day in the following shops: Wessel, Nickel & Gross, Abbott, in Fort Lee; Jacob, Mathusnek, Weber, Pease, Staib and Wasley's. The workmen of Kranich & Bach and Bogart gave their firms until Tuesday noon to concede the demands. The meeting strongly denounced the contract system, characterizing the contractors as bloodsuckers.

During the course of a hot debate it was charged that certain members and even officers of the Piano Workers' Union were themselves contractors. The charges will be investigated by the Executive Board and it is to be hoped that they will be found baseless.

REMEMBER THIS.

You have an engagement for Saturday evening, Sept. 27. Where? At Cooper Union. You and your friends want to hear Ben Hanford, William Thurston Brown, Mother Jones, and the other Social Democratic speakers who will be there.

—The attempt to justify child labor by pleading the "laziness of the parents" is insult added to subterfuge.—The Carpenter.

—If wages go up 5 per cent. and living advances 25 per cent., how long will it take the workingman by honesty and industry to become a millionaire?—Williamsport Labor Review.

PARTY LITERATURE FOR NEW YORK STATE.

It is reported from all over the city and state of New York that the working people are more ready to read Socialist literature than ever before. The Food Trust and the Coal Trust have set them to thinking.

Comrades and friends of the Social Democratic Party should not spare any effort in taking advantage of this state of the public mind. Literature explaining the purposes of the party and calling attention to our ticket and emblem should be distributed everywhere—from house to house, in the shops and factories, at meetings in the streets or in public halls, wherever the workers can be reached.

The State Committee has the following literature on hand. It is the duty of the comrades to see that it is used at once.

IN ENGLISH.

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," a leaflet by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor. Having named the author, it is not necessary to add that this leaflet is terse, clear, interesting, and convincing. Prices, postpaid: Two thousand, $2.75; one thousand, $1.50; five hundred, $1. Smaller quantities will be supplied at as near proportional prices as cost of sending will allow.

An effective throwaway card, bearing the party name and emblem, the ticket, with portraits of Hanford, Brown, Abbott, and a cartoon of "the man who will never be a Socialist." Price, postpaid, $1 a thousand; smaller quantities in proportion.

"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee; second edition. Especially good to use among trade unionists who have begun to understand the necessity for independent political action. Single copy, 3 cents; ten copies, 20 cents; fifty, 85 cents; one hundred, $1.50.

"The Tragedy of the Vote," a splendid leaflet by John Spargo. Postpaid, 60 cents a thousand.

"Beef and Coal Prices," a clear and timely little leaflet by Henry Slobodin. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

"What Socialism Is," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

"Unionism, Wise and Otherwise," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

The Campaign Book is out this week. It is a 32-page booklet, containing the ticket and platform, portraits of the candidates, cartoons, several timely articles, and a variety of valuable information. It will be supplied at the rate of $3.50 a thousand, postpaid.

Posters, bearing the party name, emblem, and ticket, are now ready, and will be sent free to all who will attend to displaying them.

IN JEWISH.

"What Does the Social Democratic Party Want?"—a 32-page pamphlet by B. Feigenbaum. An excellent thing for propaganda among Jewish-speaking workingmen. Price, postpaid: Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, $2.25.

IN GERMAN.

A good leaflet by Alexander Jonas, including also the state platform, ticket, and emblem. Price, $1.50 a thousand.

"Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," a strong appeal to the minds of thinking workingmen. Single copy, 5 cents; ten or more, at 2½ cents each.

"Die Mission der Arbeiterden Klasse," by Charles H. Vail. One of our best short pamphlets, by a well known Socialist writer and lecturer. Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, $2.

"Municipale Forderungen der Social Demokratie." Although written especially for use in city campaigns, it is useful at all times, because it shows the attitude of the Social Democratic Party on want are called "practical" questions, in harmony with the party's basic principles. Single copy, 5 cents; ten copies, 25 cents; fifty, $1; one hundred, $1.50.

Experience shows that wherever there is an active organization, these cheap leaflets can readily be sold at meetings. It is well, also, for every comrade to carry a few in his pocket to give or lend to fellow workingmen with whom he may fall into conversation about Socialism. The leaflets and cards should be scattered broadcast.

Isolated readers of The Worker, who do not belong to the party organization, can help in the work. If you cannot use a thousand leaflets or cards, send for a quarter's worth and distribute them in your neighborhood.

For all campaign literature, send orders, with cash, to H. Reich, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, Literature Agent of the State Committee.

A SAVIOR OF MEN.

If I were Christ, and to me was given
The power on earth, as 'tis in heaven,
I should never rest till the world was free
From crime, and famine, and misery.

I vow by all that is grand and good,
By the tie divine of Brotherhood,
That I could not sit upon Heaven's throne
While men were starving on earth alone.

When the bells rang out on my natal day,
And the world seemed blythe, and glad, and gay,
I should fancy I heard beneath their tones,
The echo of famished millions' groans.

I should mark the contrast so clearly seen,
The homes of rich and poor between,
Weigh well the sorrow, weigh well the mirth,
And see if indeed 'twas "joy on earth."

And then—well, then I would right the wrong,
Avenge the weak, and confound the strong,
And the system no longer should endure,
Which exalts the rich, and degrades the poor.

I would do it, I swear, if I lost my crown,
My place in Heaven, and won God's frown,
And count it well, for I surely then
Would be in truth a Savior of men.
—Fred. E. Irish.

—The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government.—George Washington.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

California.

Governor—George S. Brower.
Lieutenant-Governor — Frank R. Whitney.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—H. G. Walker.
Associate Justice — Wayland O. Shewhard.
Attorney-General — Cameron H. King, Sr.
Secretary of State—Frederick C. Wheeler.
Controller—S. Edgar.
Treasurer—Oswald Seifert.
Surveyor General—Wallace Stevenson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Anna F. Smith.
State Printer—S. H. Laverty.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Scott Anderson.

Colorado.

Governor—John C. Provost.
Lieutenant-Governor — Royal A. Southworth.
Congress (at large)—Ida C. Hazlett.
Attorney-General—Carl Whitehead.
Secretary of State—C. E. Norris.
State Treasurer—George R. Arnold.
State Auditor—William N. Ash.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Anna C. Parrott.
Regents of State University—Hans Hansen and Rezin A. Maynard.

Connecticut.

Governor—John W. Brown.
Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank.
Secretary—W. E. White.
Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.
Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.
Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.
Congressman-at-Large — George A. Sweetland.

Idaho.

Governor—A. M. Slatery.
Lieutenant-Governor—L. N. B. Anderson.
Secretary of State—Will D. Candee.
Auditor—George W. Herrington.
Treasurer—John E. Miller.
Attorney-General—D. W. Smith.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. George P. Hall.
Inspector of Mines—O. C. Smith.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. C. Elder.
Congressman-at-Large — John A. Davis.

Illinois.

Treasurer—A. W. Nelson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jas. B. Smiley
Clerk of the Supreme Court—David Roberts.
University Trustees—Gertrude B. Hunt, Lydia Swanson, and J. W. Saunders.

Indiana.

Secretary of State—Edward H. Myers.
Auditor—James Hutchison.
Treasurer—Samuel D. Straw.
Attorney-General—William W. McGregor.
State Statistician—George B. Sturm.
State Geologist—John H. Adams.
Judges of the Appellate Court—William Raugh, F. J. Macomber, David Young, William J. Croke, H. R. Kepler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Martha Biegler.

Iowa.

Secretary of State—W. A. Jacobs.
State Auditor—J. J. Grant.
State Treasurer—S. R. McDowell.
Attorney-General—S. McCrillis.
Judge of Supreme Court—A. D. Pugh.
Clerk of Supreme Court—A. M. Larson.
Railroad Commissioner—J. S. Lorimer.

Maine.

Governor—Charles L. Fox.
Congress: First District—Fred. E. Irish; Second—S. B. Martin; Third—Fred. A. Manter; Fourth—George W. Saunders.

Minnesota.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in Minnesota is "Social Democratic Party."
Governor—J. E. Nash.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. A. Brattland.
Secretary of State—B. F. Morledge.
Auditor—J. Ed. Carlson.
Treasurer—J. N. Jennings.
Attorney-General—C. D. Bassett.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—A. C. Bradshaw.

Michigan.

Governor—William E. Walters.
Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse.
Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jeannerett.
State Treasurer—William Klaser.
Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes.
Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt.
Attorney General—James H. McFarlan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—William H. Smith.
Member of State Board of Education—Samuel R. Hoobler.

Missouri.

Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. A. H. Hull.
Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

Montana.

For Congress—George B. Sproule, Helena.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—W. D. Cameron, Chico.

New Hampshire.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neil.
Congress, First District—Sumner F. Claflin.
Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

New York.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "Social Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and emblem on the official ballot.
Governor—Benjamin Hanford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown.
Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott.
Att'y-General—Lorenzo D. Mayes.
Comptroller—Warren Atkinson.
Treasurer—Joel Moses.
Engineer and Surveyor—Everitt L. Holmes.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

Ohio.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flummerfelt.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma.

Delegate to Congress—T. S. Smith.

Pennsylvania.

Governor—John W. Slayton.
Lieutenant-Governor — J. Mahlon Barnes.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Harry C. Gould.

Texas.

Governor—W. W. Freeman.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. F. Martin.
Controller—A. O. Langworthy.
Treasurer—M. T. Bruce.
Land Commissioner—J. W. Kuykendall.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. E. Gibson.
Railway Commissioner—R. C. Cloar.
Attorney-General—W. P. McBride.

Washington.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas Nelll.
Congressmen-at-Large—George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

Wisconsin.

Governor—Matthew Biedinger.
Lieutenant-Governor—Robert Saltiel.
Secretary of State—Edward Ziegler.
State Treasurer—H. J. Ammann.
Attorney-General—Richard Elsner.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin R. Evans.
Railway Commissioner—Oscar S. Lowry.
Insurance Commissioner — Arnold Zander.

THE CARPENTERS IN CONVENTION.

Vote $10,000 to Help Miners — New York Districts Consolidated — McGuire Case under Discussion.

Three hundred and sixty-nine delegates presented their credentials at the opening of the twelfth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 15. Of these, fifty were from Greater New York. On Sept. 24, as The Worker goes to press, the convention is still in session, after eight busy days.

The first day was taken up with an impressive parade, the addresses of welcome by C. C. Houston, Secretary of the Georgia State Federation of Labor, and Mayor Mims, responses by General President Huber, General Secretary Duffy, Vice-President Guerin, and others, while the credentials committee was at work.

One of the first acts of the convention, after the delegates had been seated, was to express its hearty sympathythy with the striking miners and to give a practical demonstration of its feeling by voting $10,000 for their strike fund. A thousand dollars was also voted to the Scranton carpenters, to help them in their long fight with the bosses.

Secretary-Treasurer Duffy's report showed the Brotherhood to be a strong and growing organization. During the last two years 58 locals have lapsed, but 370 new ones were organized; the membership increased from 87,148 to 122,568 and the balance in the treasury from $57,800 to $113,358.25. The Brotherhood has spent $26,355 on strikes and lockouts during this period. Its label is now registered in thirteen states. Another sign of its growth is the enlargement of the monthly journal from sixteen to thirty-two pages. The report was received with great satisfaction.

Applications for charters were presented from two organizations in Puerto Rico and one in Hawaii. The latter was accepted, but the majority of the delegates held that the time had not come to try to extend the Brotherhood to Spanish-speaking workers.

Among the important changes in the constitution decided upon was one separating the office of Treasurer from that of Secretary and fixing the number of members of the General Executive Board at seven. No less important was that raising the monthly dues for the national organization from 20 to 25 cents, which was carried by a two-thirds vote.

A number of Canadian locals asked that a French-speaking assistant secretary be provided for, as well as an organizer and one board member speaking French. The Executive Board was instructed to comply with the request so far as practicable. Especial efforts are to be made to organize in Canada and in the South.

Of especial interest to New York carpenters is the decision to bring all the locals in Greater New York under a single District Council, instead of five, as now.

The amendments to the constitution, as well as a resolution adopted to remove the headquarters from Philadelphia to Indianapolis, will be submitted to general vote.

The McGuire case, of course, has occupied a great deal of time. The Finance Committee reported on this case Monday, stating that an examination by experts of McGuire's books as Secretary-Treasurer from July 1, 1900, to his suspension on July 24, 1901, showed a deficit of $10,014.90. The experts' report was read in full on Tuesday, occupying two hours of the convention's time. Exhaustive debate followed, which was still going on at our latest information. Some delegates blamed the members of the Executive Board, alleging that it was due to neglect of duty that McGuire's bond was found worthless.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

HOW ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE?

A vote for the Socialist Party is a vote in favor of using the power of government on the workers' side in strikes and lockouts. A vote against the Socialist Party is a vote in favor of leaving that power in the hands of the capitalists.

A vote for the Socialist Party is a vote against the use of police and militia and injunctions to break strikes. A vote against the Socialist Party is a vote to endorse such judges as Jackson and Kellar, Freedman and Bookstaver, to sanction the crimes of Homestead, Pullman, Lattimer, and the Bull Pen.

In New York State the Socialist Party is known as the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, its emblem is the Arm and Torch, and BENJAMIN HANFORD heads its ticket.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

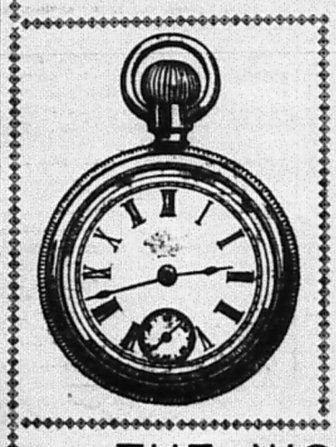
But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 1512.

—For information about the Social Democratic Party in New York, apply to Henry L. Slobodin, State Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

—For information about the Socialist Party, apply to Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

—For information about the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania, apply to J. Mahlon Barnes, State Secretary, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues." J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

When writing to advertisers our readers are asked to mention The Worker.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 27. NEW YORK, OBTOBER, 5 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

Ratification Meeting in Cooper Union Breaks All Records.

Brooklyn's Meeting Also a Great Success—Crowds Applaud Hanford and Other Social Democratic Speakers and Collections Prove Earnestness of Applause—The Campaign in the State—Party Literature in Great Demand.

It was an inspiring sight that greeted the speakers at the ratification meeting of the Social Democratic Party of New York City last Saturday in Cooper Union when, promptly at eight o'clock, as the stirring notes of the "Marseillaise" died away, Organizer Wood called the assembly to order and introduced Dr. C. L. Furman of Brooklyn as chairman of the evening. From the rear of the platform to the outer walls and doors was a great sea of attentive faces—faces of comrades grown old in the fight, now brightened with the prospect of speedy fruition of their toil; faces of young comrades, just enlisted in the battle and full of energy for the final effort in the long battle against capitalist rule; faces of strangers, workingmen and working women, beginning to think for themselves, beginning to break away from the influence of old-party politicians and subsidized teachers, and eager to hear what the Social Democratic Party had to offer toward their emancipation.

Though packed to the doors, the great hall could not hold all who came to hear the Social Democratic speakers, and two good overflow meetings were held on the adjacent street-corners, where the principles of Socialism were explained and ringing cheers greeted the mention of our emblem, the Arm and Torch, and of Ben Hanford, our standard bearer in this state campaign.

Hanford on the Coal Strike.

Hanford was the first speaker. In spite of the hard work that he has been doing for the last six weeks in the state campaign, and in the strike field, his voice rang clear to every corner of the hall; and never did ever he speak with greater effect. His clear statement of the essential facts in the labor question and the incisive logic with which he marshalled them against all forms of capitalist politics roused the great audience to repeated cheering and applause.

Having just returned from the coal fields, he took the miners' strike as a text. He declared that not one English daily in the country had told the truth about conditions in Pennsylvania; without exception they had lied, deliberately and maliciously.

Among their stock of lies was the oft-repeated story that the strikers were quarreling among themselves and that they were about to return to work. The purpose of this lie was to make other workingmen think the strike was lost and so deter them from giving further aid to the strikers. From personal observation the speaker declared that the strike could not be more solid than it now is; there was no dissension and no talk of surrender; the strikers were going to "fight it out on this line, if it took all winter"—and the workingmen of all trades were going to help them.

Another useful lie was the old and ever new story of drunkenness, rioting, assault, arson, and murder committed by the strikers. Hanford said he had seen just three drunken men during his stay in the strike field; they all wore the uniform of the National Guard and two of them wore the uniform and swords of officers. That was enough to show who did the rioting.

Capitalist Lies and Tricks.

He went on to show the difficulties under which the union was carrying on the strike and the dirty tricks used by the mine-owners' agents to defeat it. The miners are of many nationalities and political and religious affiliations—American, Irish, Polish, Lithuanian, Slavic, Italian, etc., some Protestants and others Catholics, some formerly Republicans and others Democrats—though very few would call themselves Republicans or Democrats now.

The capitalist agents take advantage of this diversity and try to create dissension. They tell the Poles at one place that the Irishmen at another place are going to go to work to-morrow, tell the Italians that the Lithuanians are on the point of deserting the union, tell the Protestants that the Catholics are preparing to scab or vice versa. But, in spite of all this, the miners refuse to quarrel and refuse to scab and refuse to riot.

With the slightest foundation or with none at all, the capitalist hirelings publish lurid stories of violence. They want the men to commit violence and, at all events, they want the rest of the people to believe that the miners are rioting. Why? In order to furnish a pretext for declaring martial law—to suspend all civil and political rights, to arrest the union officials, and to prohibit the holding of meetings—for under martial law every gathering of three or more men may be treated as seditious assemblage and broken up with bayonet or bullet.

"The reason I talk of the Pennsylvania coal strike at a political meeting in New York," continued Hanford, "is that the question which confronts the Pennsylvania miners is the same question that confronts workingmen here and everywhere else, and it is a question that must be settled at the polls. You printers, cigarmakers, machinists, carpenters, workingmen of every trade have the same interest in that strike as the miners have. It is not the battle only of miners against mine-owners; it is the battle of the producers of wealth against the takers of profits, the workers against the capitalists.

The Capitalists' "Work."

"The 'operators' have been working harder this summer than they ever worked before in their lives. The miners have not worked at all. Although the mine-owners are working so hard, there is no coal. There will be no coal, no matter how hard the 'operators' work, until the miners go to work. That shows you how much the capitalist class contributes to the production of wealth.

Property and Law.

"And the 'work' of the capitalists did not make the mines nor contribute anything to making them. It was the workingmen who sunk the shafts and ran the galleries, and made the machinery and created all the means of production by the use of which workingmen dig coal.

"But Mr. Baer says God gave him the mines. You may look at the title-deeds to all those mines and hunt up all the records, back to the original land-grants, and you can't find God's signature anywhere. You will find the signature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or of the king of England. It was not Almighty God, but human law, that gave that property to the capitalists. The right of property—property in mines or railroads or land or mills and factories or anything else—is given by law; and when it becomes an instrument of tyranny and robbery—as the right of private property in the means of production has become—the law must take it away.

"And where does the law come from? From the ballot-box. From you, the majority of the voters. You will be responsible for the wrongs that prevails, if you do not use your power at the ballot-box to right those wrongs.

"The miners in Pennsylvania are learning this rapidly. They will do their part. They are going to vote for Socialism—for their emancipation and yours. But they cannot accomplish it alone; they need your help here in New York. Every vote for the Social Democratic Party in New York, like every vote for Socialism in Pennsylvania or any other state, is a vote to put the power of government in the hands of the producers of wealth, to be used for their protection, and against class-rule by those who take wealth that you produce."

Great Enthusiasm.

Every word was followed with the closest interest by the great audience, and every step in the statement of facts and the development of the argument brought out emphatic applause. As Hanford took his seat the audience gave three cheers for the S. D. P. and three more for its candidate that seemed to shake the hall.

Through the succeeding speeches by H. Gaylord Wilshire, our candidate in the Tenth Congressional District, State Organizer Spring, Representative MacCartney of Massachusetts, and John Spargo, editor of the "Comrade," the interest and enthusiasm continued unabated.

Spring spoke on the necessity of financial support for the Social Democratic campaign, since our party depends wholly on its rank and file for the money with which to carry on its work of education. The response was a collection of $204.00, far the largest ever taken at a Socialist meeting in Cooper Union. Besides this, some two hundred three-month subscription cards for "Wilshire's Magazine" were sold at 10 cents each, the whole proceeds being devoted, at Comrade Wilshire's request, to the campaign fund.

Resolutions.

Comrade Spargo spoke briefly but eloquently and closed by reading the following resolutions which were carried with tremendous applause and followed by three more rousing cheers:

"We, the Socialists of New York, in mass meeting in Cooper Union assembled, send our fraternal cheer to the miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia in their indomitable struggle for a freer life and a living wage.

"We declare that the only final and lasting solution of the war waged between the rapacious corporations on one side and the millions of producers on the other is for the people to take possession and operate all the natural resources and all other means of production for the equal benefit of every man, woman, and child.

"We call upon the workingmen of New York and other honest citizens to rescue this Empire state from the clutches of the Republican and Democratic parties, which are both faithful servants of the organized exploiters of labor and both alike reek with rottenness and corruption.

"Voters of New York, the workingmen murdered for daring to protest against exploitation, the starving miners in the coal fields, your own helpless condition in the hands of the coal and beef trust, call upon you to rally under the banner of the Social Democratic Party, which alone of all parties stands for the rights of the working class and offers a definite remedy for existing evils."

If anything can be inferred from the formal opening meeting of the campaign, the result is going to be an increase of the Social Democratic vote such as New York has never seen. Every comrade went away more than satisfied and inspired for redoubled work in the days to come.

Brooklyn's Ratification.

That the Social Democrats of Brooklyn are alive and at work and that they are commanding the attention of the people of that borough was abundantly proven last Friday night. All through the day and evening there fell a cold and dismal rain. If it had not rained, it would probably have been necessary to call out the reserves to clear the streets around the Labor Lyceum at 949 Willoughby avenue; for, notwithstanding the inclement weather, the large hall was filled to the doors with an audience that showed its Socialist enthusiasm, not by vociferous applause and cheers alone, but by the very practical demonstration of an unprecedentedly large collection for the campaign fund.

Dr. C. L. Furman presided. Before introducing Frederick O. MacCartney as the first speaker of the evening, he read a message from Benjamin Hanford expressing his deep regret at not being able to attend; during the six preceding days Comrade Hanford had addressed seven monster meetings in connection with the coal strike, and he was compelled to take a day of rest. Mother Jones also sent word that her duties in the strike field made it impossible to be present, but that she would speak for the party in this city and state in October. The names of both comrades were greeted with loud applause and the audience, while regretting their absence, readily understood that it was well justified.

Comrade MacCartney brought to the Social Democrats of Brooklyn the fraternal greetings of their comrades in Massachusetts, who are marching steadily on to victory in the same battle for the emancipation of Labor in which Benjamin Hanford is the standard bearer for this state.

He spoke at length, and with telling force and clearness, on Socialism as a philosophy, as an economic and political system, as a humanitarian movement, and as a battle—a battle against class-rule, which must be fought out primarily by and for the working class, but by which the whole human race will benefit.

He closed with a powerful appeal, direct to the heart and brain of every workingman in the hall. "I have spoken of your rights," he said. "Rights and liberties are sacred. If I did not believe in the rights of the working class, if I did not believe in bending every effort to demanding and enforcing those rights, I would not be in the Socialist movement. But there is one word more sacred, more fundamental, than 'right.' That word is 'duty.' You have a duty to perform, every one of you. Each one of you can do something; can do much between now and Election Day, to spread a knowledge of our principles, to enlighten the minds of your fellow workers, to organize and direct their growing discontent, to rally the forces of the working class for a united effort at the ballot-box against the system that now oppresses labor and degrades humanity. This is the one great, paramount duty that you owe to your own manhood, to your wives and children who cannot speak for themselves at the polls, to your comrades and brothers in toil, to your nation irrespective of class, to your class irrespective of all national divisions, to the whole human race."

The eloquent address of our Massachusetts comrade, whose experience in the Legislature has at once armed him with facts and developed his militant spirit, was received with great enthusiasm and unquestionably made a deep impression.

H. Gaylord Wilshire was the next speaker. He began with a reference to Baer's famous "divine right" letter and analyzed the position of the mine "operators" and the operatives—the one class mining no coal, but assuming the right to forbid others to mine coal, no matter how the people might need it, unless they, the alleged deputies of Omnipotent God, could make the profit they demanded on every stroke of the miner's pick. President Roosevelt's frantic anti-trust campaign speeches and his utter failure to use his official power or even to propose any solution for the problem were exposed as the natural methods of a politician directly representing the interests of the class that owns the mines and other capital. "It will do no good to talk of revising the constitution," said Wilshire. "The constitution will not stand in the way of public officials who really mean to put an end to this industrial tyranny by divine right. All we have to do is to put the power of government into the hands of representatives of the working class, pledged, not to an amendment of the constitution or a tinkering of the tariff, but to the confiscation of the mines and other means of production by which the trusts rob the people. It rests entirely with the workers to say whether or not Baer's assumption shall be maintained."

Comrades Haywood and Atkinson of Philadelphia spoke forcibly on the subject of the strike and the rapid growth of Socialism in the coal fields, and State Organizer Spring briefly but emphatically urged the necessity of using every effort to record the votes of the workingmen in this state against the Coal Trust, for the miners, and for the Social Democratic Party.

The collection amounted to $83.80, the largest ever taken at a party meeting in this hall. Half of this was afterward given by the County Committee for agitation in Pennsylvania.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

State Campaign Is Now Red Hot.

Eight New Locals Formed—Slayton the Only Gubernatorial Candidate to Enter the Strike Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—At tonight's meeting of the State Committee charters were granted to new locals of the Socialist Party at Highland, Jeansville, Dupont, Inkermann, and Parsons, Luzerne County; Girardville (Lithuanian), Schuylkill County; Pottstown, Montgomery County; and Welter, Northumberland County.

Comrade Heydrick reported from Harrisburg on his work in regard to the filing of nominations, which is going on well. After finishing this work he will speak at York on Oct. 2 and at Spring Forge, Lancaster, and Reading the three following days. On Oct. 6 he will speak at Tamsford and will remain in Carbondale County through the campaign.

Comrade Dwyer of Hazleton, candidate for the Assembly, has issued a challenge to debate with the candidates of the other party. Comrade Wm. C. Hoover of Barnes, Warren County, in a debate with H. A. Pinney, the Prohibition candidate, before a large audience proved to their evident satisfaction that the workers' duty at the present time is to vote the Socialist ticket.

It is the desire of the State Committee to send speakers in reply to requests from many locals, but it is simply impossible, by reason of the calls coming from the strike district. Many of our locals, therefore, will not be supplied with a speaker during the campaign.

Nail the Lie.

It is come to the knowledge of the State Committee that a man by the name of Barnes is a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in one of the Pennsylvania districts. Some of the little S. L. P. capitalist agents are busy spreading the rumor that this above Barnes and our Socialist Party candidate for Lieutenant-Governor are one and the same. Readers will see to it that this lie is nailed wherever it is repeated.

Socialist candidates who have not yet filed with the State Committee their signed resignation blanks, as instructed last week, are requested to do so at once.

In the Strike Field.

John W. Slayton, our candidate for Governor, has just been elected delegate to the A. F. of L. by the Carpenters' convention at Atlanta, Ga. He will speak early next week in Coudersport, Austin, and Williamsport, and will then enter the coal fields, being the first candidate for Governor that has entered the district this campaign. Pennypacker and Pattison show discretion in staying away.

Comrade Quinn will visit Hazleton and vicinity, beginning Monday. C. P. DeYoe of New Jersey is in the Lackawanna district with Comrade Barkowski. Comrade Fischer, now in Luzerne County, but will soon go to Lackawanna and later to Schuylkill. Comrade Collins, after speaking at Montgomery on Oct. 6, will speak at Welter and Shamokin, Northumberland County then at Ashland, Shenandoah, and other points in Schuylkill.

L. D. Mayes of New York will spend a week in Carbon County, beginning Oct. 1. Comrades Geiger and White, now in Carbon County, will go to Luzerne the latter part of the week.

F. P. O'Hare and Kate O'Hare of Missouri offered their services free to the State Committee; the Missouri State Committee, we understand, will pay their transportation. Comrade O'Hare is a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of his state. He will report to Comrade Evans at Hazleton about Oct 10.

Benjamin Hanford of New York spent five days in the coal field last week, speaking at six places in three different counties, and was greeted with audiences averaging more than two thousand persons. Such is the field that we have been asking and now ask the comrades everywhere to assist us in cultivating for Socialism.

Agitation Funds.

Contributions have been received as follows: Previously acknowledged, $1,400.30; Altmen, Alderton, Pa., $10; Chula Vista, $3; Wm. Musk, Brooklyn, $1; H. C., Mass., $1; Hartbootie, $1; Special Committee, $280.06; total, $1,706.36. Of the amount credited to the Special Committee, $282.01 came from New York City.

Send all contributions to J. Edelman, Treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
Secretary.
CAROLINE PEMBERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

SOCIALIST MACHINISTS.

District 15, I. A. of M., Endorses Party Platform.

After Two Months' Discussion, General Vote Declares for Socialism—Party Speakers Invited to Address Lodges.

In the issue of July 20 The Worker reported the action of the District Council of District 15, International Association of Machinists, which submitted the national platform of the Socialist Party (in New York, the Social Democratic Party) to the members of all affiliated lodges for discussion and called for a general vote on the question of endorsing this platform.

We have now to announce that by the general vote of the District the party platform has been endorsed and Social Democratic speakers have been invited to address all the lodges before Election Day.

Comrade W. H. Morton of Kearney, N. J., came to the party headquarters in the Labor Lyceum as a committee from the District to get speakers. Comrade Fred Schaefer will address Lodge No. 313 at 69 St. Marks Place on Thursday, Oct. 2, and Organizer Wood will speak to Manhattan Lodge No. 402 on Friday evening.

District 15 embraces all of Greater New York, Westchester County, up to Tarrytown, and the neighboring part of New Jersey as far as Paterson, and includes about six thousand members.

"CONVERTS WERE MANY"

So Wilkes Barre Reports of Hanford's Meetings—Work of Barkowski, Fischer, Mikolainis, White, and Geiger.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Sept. 28.—Comrades Ben Hanford of New York and A. Barkowski of Chicago addressed three rousing meetings in this valley Sunday evening, Sept. 21, on the River Front in Wilkes Barre, with an attendance of two thousand; Monday afternoon at Plymouth, with an attendance of five thousand; and Monday evening at Pittston, with twelve hundred hearers. All considered it a rare treat to hear Hanford's logic and eloquence and his converts were many; and the way Barkowski was received by the Poles was simply immense.

Comrade F. Fischer is spending the whole of this week addressing meetings twice a day among the Poles of the upper end of Luzerne County. On Monday, October 6, he will go to Hazleton and will report to Comrade Wm. M. Evans.

Comrade Mikolainis began a two weeks' tour of Luzerne County on Monday, Sept. 29. He is from Plymouth and speaks Lithuanian. Comrades Geiger and White will enter the city on Friday, October 3. Both will speak at White Haven on that day and at Penobscott and Mountain Top on Saturday.

The following dates have been arranged for them for next week:

For Comrade White: Monday, Oct. 6, 2 p. m., Georgetown; 7 p. m., Lee Park; Tuesday, Oct. 7, 7 p. m., Oliver's Mills; Wednesday, Oct. 8, 7 p. m., Warrior Run; Thursday, Oct. 9, 2 p. m., Ashley; 7 p. m., Sugar Notch; Friday, Oct. 10, 7 p. m., Nescopeck.

For Comrade Geiger: Monday, Oct. 6, 2 p. m., corner Academy street and Carey avenue, Wilkes Barre; 7 p. m., S. Main and Hanover streets, South Wilkes Barre; Oct. 7, 7 p. m., Washington and Hazel streets, Wilkes Barre; Oct. 8, 7 p. m., Hazel and Blackman streets; Oct. 9, 2 p. m., E. Market and Hillside streets; 7 p. m., Scott and Laurel streets; Oct. 10, 7 p. m., North Main street and Hollenback avenue.

On Saturday, Oct. 11, at 7:30 p. m., both White and Geiger will address a mass meeting on the River Front, opposite Jackson street, in this city.

J. G. H.

CAREY IN NATICK.

NATICK, Mass., Sept. 29.—Representative Carey addressed a good meeting in Concert Hall last Monday. The local paper, reporting the meeting, says:

"He convinced beyond a question the workingmen of Natick that they must vote for self-interest and not affiliate themselves as in the past with the Democratic or Republican party, who were all promises prior to election and after it had no use for them. He defined clearly the principles of the Socialist Party and its final accomplishments when the fruits of labor should go to the producers. He scored both old parties in round terms and held the audience attentively until the close. He simply laid the bare facts before the workingmen of Natick, citing them their true condition, also of the individual storekeeper whose place of business would soon be supplemented by a department store and they in turn must look to the masters for labor. His arguments from start to close were those of deep thought and sincerity and made a marked impression upon the listeners."

Comrade Galvin of Boston and Comrade Winslow, our local candidate for the Legislature, also spoke and were well received. S. P. Annis made an excellent chairman.

Natick is fast becoming a Socialist town. We shall hold several more rallies before election and will make a big increase in the vote.

H. W. C.

—Our two greatest heroes of modern warfare are Generals Kill-and-Burn Smith and Shoot-to-Kill Gobin.—Tamaqua Recorder.

AMONG THE STRIKERS.

A Statement of Facts by One Who Has Carefully Observed Them.

Having returned from a two weeks' agitation tour in the anthracite region, I think it will not be out of place to give your readers—who, I am sure, are all interested in the situation there—not the details of my agitation work, for that would take too much time and space, but a brief statement of my own conclusions from actual facts.

1. The strikers in general are well behaved, satisfied with the management of the strike, and confident of an early victory. They feel that to lose this strike would be equal to a sentence to the penitentiary. They are fighting for some approach to justice and freedom and are determined to win at any cost.

2. The traitors in the ranks are very few and far between. The continual statements in the papers concerning this colliery or that starting and the production of coal being large are pure fabrications. The machinery is going and making some noise in many places, but very little coal is being dug.

3. The relief fund, while not by any means what it ought to be, is in better shape than has ever been the case during any other miners' strike on this continent and proves that the spirit of solidarity is growing. It keeps the wolf from the door. A pleasant fact is that nearly all those who can do without it leave their share to their brothers in worse circumstances. Let the good work of collecting aid go on until the Baers and other capitalistic beasts of prey are forced to capitulate. Let no man fail to do his duty in this struggle. After the strike is won, funds will still be needed, for the men cannot be expected to go to work with an empty dinner pail—and the Republican full dinner pail is not to be found in that region, not even with a search-light.

The funds are handled in a business-like way. Checks are sent from headquarters to all locals and also order books. The checks are deposited in a bank. The relief committee issues orders on any store the recipient wishes to patronize. Every other Saturday the merchants call at local headquarters and in exchange for the orders in their possession receive a bank check. Not a cent of money goes through the hands of the relief committee. This work is very tedious and unpleasant. Frauds of all kinds try to impose on the committee. Even scabs will come to seek relief. A scab will cheat, lie, steal, and try to create all kinds of trouble.

4. Socialism is discussed as much as, if not more than, the strike. Socialist speakers are well received everywhere and shown many courtesies by local, district, and national officials of the miners. A large number of them could be kept very busy where there is none now.

5. A distribution of bread could not be received with more eagerness than a distribution of Socialist literature. There is never enough. All the Socialist publishers should, to their utmost ability, help to supply the demand.

6. The Socialist editor that has been discouraging the sending of speakers and literature in the strike field should go there and learn from actual facts that in saying "it was money worse than wasted" he has done a great wrong to the cause of Socialism for the following reasons:

a) To neglect a field so ripe for a change is to play in the hands of the Quays, Stones, and other politicians who are always on the lookout to make capital out of labor troubles. Remember 1900.

To use the words of a district official: "The miners are dissatisfied. They are on the move. It's to be hoped that honest and able workingmen will take a firm hold of the situation. Otherwise they will again be the victims of unscrupulous politicians."

b) Well informed, class-conscious Socialists are not made in a day or a week. Sympathy with Socialism is not sufficient. To develop sympathy and turn it into its right channel, to give a clear Socialism education to new party members and prevent them from being stampeded by politicians, more party papers, more speakers, more active agitation are needed there now than ever.

c) Alleged "workingmen's candidates," hunting Republican or Democratic endorsements, caring nothing for principle but most anxious to sit at the political pie-counter, are springing up here and there to confuse the miners and take advantage of Socialist agitation. The young but fast developing Socialist movement in the anthracite field must be protected from its enemies for some time yet. Otherwise it may in the future give rise to many unpleasant complications.

It is "up to" the Socialists of the whole country to maintain the necessary good work for a good while to come in the strike field, where prospects for a fine Socialist harvest are most encouraging.

LOUIS GOAZIOU.
Charleroi, Pa.

THE PHILANTHROPIC LADIES.

Dorothy—You don't seem to take any interest in the Working Girls' Club now.

Margaret—No, I don't. One of the members had the audacity to speak to me on the street the other day.—New York Evening Journal.

—If the workingmen of New York want to have the Eight-Hour Law declared unconstitutional, they should divide their votes between the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republican judges of the Court of Appeals will do the rest.

THE CAPITALIST TWINS.

Workingmen, read this statement of President Mitchell—a statement of plain fact, based on official statistics of the "accidents" caused by the mine-owners' criminal economy—and consider whether we put it too strongly when we say that the labor question, of which this coal strike is but a single incident, is a question of life and death.

"Had the mines been in operation for the last four and a half months there would have been 150 dead miners now. Six men have lost their lives since the strike, but had there been no strike there would have been two and a half men killed every day in the mines. There are more men killed annually in the anthracite coal mines than lost their lives on the American side in the Spanish-American war. There are eight times as many. For every American who lost his life in Cuba there are eight men killed yearly in the Pennsylvania coal mines."

Read this further statement by President Mitchell of the issues involved in the strike:

"Involved in this fight are questions weightier than any questions of dollars and cents. The present miner has had his day; he has been oppressed and ground down, but there is another generation coming up—a generation of little children, prematurely doomed to the whirl of the mill and the noise and blackness of the breakers. It is for these little children we are fighting. We have not underestimated the strength of our opponents; we have not overestimated our own power of resistance. Accustomed always to live upon a little, a little less is no unendurable hardship. It was with a quaking of hearts that we asked for our last pay envelopes; but in the grim and bruised hand of the miner was the little white hand of a child, a child like the children of the rich, and in the heart of the miner was the soul-rooted determination to starve to the last crust of bread and fight out the long, dreary battle, to win a life for the child and secure for it a place in the world in keeping with advancing civilization."

Then read this little extract from a speech delivered in this city last week by District Attorney Jerome:

"Put to a fair vote, do you mean to tell me that workingmen will take the stand that I shall not work if I want to because I do not belong to the union? It is cowardly, brutal, un-American. It is taking the bread out of my mouth and exposing me to violence, and is unworthy of the name of labor.

"Laboring men think they rule in this country. They don't. You are unorganized and can accomplish nothing because you can't trust your leaders. Nobody can."

And Jerome is a "reformer," mind you, a respectable gentleman, and a supporter of Roosevelt and Odell.

Then remember the attack Abram S. Hewitt of this city made upon President Mitchell and the United Mine Workers a few weeks ago. Remember how he said that the strike was an attack upon the liberties of the people, that victory for the strikers would give Mitchell power to dictate presidents for the United States, and so forth.

And Hewitt is a respectable gentleman, a philanthropist—only of the other wing of the capitalist party—a supporter of the Democratic party.

The Republican party has nominated a lot of respectable gentlemen for office in this state—not a workingman among them. The Republican party professes to love the workingman and to hate the trusts—before election. But if you want to know what is the real mind of the Republican party on these questions, you should listen to Jerome when he gets excited and forgets himself.

The Democratic party is nominating its state ticket as The Worker goes to press. It will nominate a lot of respectable gentlemen, too—no workingmen. It also professes to love the workingmen and hate the trusts—before election. But if you want to know the real mind of the Democratic party (especially of the respectable, deodorized Democracy now before us), you should listen to such a Democrat as Hewitt, who has grown careless in his old days and speaks from his capitalistic heart.

Or, if you want to know the real mind of the Democratic party on such questions, you need only remember that David B. Hill is at its head.

Workingmen of New York, if you are going to vote right on that question of life and death, you can make no choice between those two old parties.

They both profess love for you and both have repeatedly knifed you after election. Both profess to hate the trusts; and both are ruled by trust magnates.

But you can rebuke Jerome, you can rebuke Hewitt, you can rebuke Platt and Hill, you can help yourselves and your wives and children and help the miners in their struggle at the same time, by a vote for a workingman nominated by and for workingmen, for Benjamin Hanford under the Arm and Torch.

IS NOMINATED WHILE IN JAIL.

Victim of Anti-Union Injunction on Socialist Ticket in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Socialist Party here has nominated the following ticket: For Congress, Dr. Howard A. Gibbs, Worcester; County Commissioner, Thomas Laney, Fitchburg; Councillor, John J. Kelley, Warren; Senator, First Worcester District, James Cronin, Worcester; Second, Thomas P. Abbott.

Thomas Laney is now serving a term of four months in jail for contempt of court. He is President of the Woolen Workers' Union, composed of employees of the Fitchburg Woolen Mills. He was sentenced for disregarding the injunction of the court directed against the union in connection with the strike of employees of the American Woolen Company of Fitchburg.

TO NEW YORK SOCIALISTS.

Comrades:—The campaign has opened in earnest. From the date of the great Ratification Meeting in Cooper Union to the Fourth of November duty demands from us a struggle greater than New York has ever witnessed. The people are stirred to such a depth of feeling by the events of the present that they respond eagerly to the call of our propagandists. Everything indicates an opportunity such as has never before presented itself. A supreme effort—a masterful appeal, will not only increase the coming vote, it commands the possibility of at last sending some of our candidates to Albany. The long night breaks into the first rays of morning; the working class feels the thrill of a powerful appeal for action. Let us also recognize this awakening spirit and seize the opportunity that capitalistic tyranny has made. Each and all united in resolute endeavor can break down forever the barriers which, through successive campaigns, have seemed insurmountable.

I call upon all speakers, therefore, without exception, to come forward and pour all their energies into the conflict. The time for excuses is past; the hour for action has come. In every street, in every district, let the gospel of militant labor resound.

Send at once name and dates when the Organizer may depend on you.

Fraternally,
JAMES N. WOOD,
Organizer Local New York.
64 E. Fourth street, New York.

—This is the time of year when every Socialist should wear a party button. It's no trouble and it helps to call Socialism to the attention of the people.

UNION FOR SOCIALISM.

Central Labor Body of Omaha, Neb., Endorses the Socialist Party.

By an overwhelming vote the Central Labor Union of Omaha, Neb., has adopted the Socialist Party as a basis for the independent political action decided upon at a previous meeting. The subject was introduced by the Meat Cutters' Union in a report stating that it had taken this action by an almost unanimous vote, and as the Carpenters' Union and several other unions had acted likewise, a motion to concur had very little opposition. The meeting was one of the largest of the season.—Workers' Gazette.

HANFORD'S SECOND TOUR.

Thursday, Oct 2—Kingston.
Friday, Oct. 3—Troy.
Saturday, Oct. 4—Albany.
Monday, Oct. 6—Schenectady.
Tuesday, Oct. 7—Johnstown.
Wednesday, Oct. 8—Gloversville.
Friday, Oct. 10—Ilion.
Saturday, Oct. 11—Utica.
Monday, Oct. 13—Syracuse.
Tuesday, Oct. 14—Rochester.
Wednesday, Oct. 15—Buffalo.
Thursday, Oct. 16—Corning.
Friday, Oct. 17—Watertown.
Saturday, Oct. 18—Fort Edward.
Monday, Oct. 20—Peekskill.
Wednesday, Oct. 22—New Rochelle
Thursday, Oct. 23—Mt. Vernon.

MASSACHUSETTS NOTICE.

The various local clubs of the Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts, and all other persons interested, are hereby notified that the undersigned is new secretary of the Temporary Executive Committee, and all communications relating to finances, speakers, etc., and matters concerning the Socialist Party campaign must be so addressed until further notice.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
Secretary
907 Winthrop Bldg., Boston.

MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Lectures will be given as follows at the Socialist Propaganda Club, on Sunday evenings, at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn:

Oct 5—Dr. C. L. Furman, "The Value of the Workingmen's Vote."

Oct. 12—Sol. Fieldman, "What Socialism Stands For."

Oct. 19—Warren Atkinson, "The Responsibilities of the Voter."

Oct. 26—John Spargo, "Socialism and the Trust Problem."

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:
Invariably in advance.

One year	$1.00
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.25
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

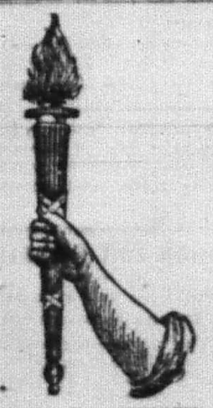
UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.
Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.
Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.
Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.
Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.
Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.
Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

THE STRIKE, THE TRUSTS, AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

President Roosevelt is really thinking about the strike. So the Administration papers assure us. But they add that "the best sources of information furnish no verification of the belief that the President will take any immediate action."

The strenuous President held a conference with his cabinet officers Tuesday. They talked of the matter for three whole hours. Think of it, three hours! About a little matter like the coal strike, directly involving only a few hundred thousand and indirectly a few million workingmen—three whole hours! Also they took luncheon on it.

As a result of all this sacrifice of their valuable time, we are told:

"The President and his advisers exchanged views thoroughly, and it may be accepted as the most trustworthy version of the matter that they came to the conclusion that under the constitutional limitations of the general government, he was absolutely powerless to afford any relief, or to bring about any shifting of events so that the miners on the one hand, or the coal operators on the other, could come together in any reasonable agreement."

Not even the presence of Steel Trust Attorney-General Knox, the Trust Killer, could help them to any other conclusion.

Speaking of Knox, the news of the last few weeks, or even of the last few days, has thrown a great deal of light on the Administration's loudly heralded anti-trust policy.

The Meat Trust, without paying the slightest heed to the suits brought by the Administration last spring some of which have not been called for trial or seem likely to be called, until the time comes for issuing them, after election, or to the injunctions granted on the application of the government, forbidding the packers to combine "in restraint of trade," has gone on and perfected its organization. What we have now is not a mere loose alliance of great independent packing and stock-yard companies, such as we had when the price of meat was first raised, but a single corporation, into which nearly all of those great companies have been merged.

Meanwhile, if, temporarily, on account of the large corn and grass crops, the wholesale price of meat has been slightly reduced, this has hardly at all affected the retail price; and the prices of eggs and other kinds of food have gone up in sympathy with that of meat.

Again, the Administration brought suit and got injunctions to restrain the several northwestern railway companies from uniting into a single corporation on the model of the Steel Trust. The suits are still pending, with every prospect of continuing indefinitely in that interesting condition. They are serving as campaign argument for Republican politicians. But, not at all deterred by these suits, Messrs. Hill, Harriman, and Morgan have formed their Northern Securities Company and, according to last week's dispatches, have absorbed every line in the state of Washington and are almost daily extending their power to some new field.

Moreover, in parallel columns with reports of Roosevelt's speeches against the trusts, comes the news of plans soon to be consummated for the formation of a Transcontinental Securities Company, to combine some twelve great railroads of the Gould and the Rockefeller systems, again on the same solid basis as the United States Steel Corporation.

Still more: The minority stockholders' suit to restrain the Steel Trust from carrying out its "stock-conversion plan" has been decided in favor of the Trust. While this has no direct interest to workingmen, it is of general interest from the Socialist point of view, as confirming the power of the few great capitalists, in a combine of this type, to loot the smaller stockholders—the middle-class capitalists—at their pleasure.

And what does it all prove? It proves that, if the Republican Administration is sincere in its professed desire to restrain the trusts, it is, for some unexplained reason, absolutely powerless to deal with them.

A more reasonable conclusion is that the Administration has not the slightest desire to oppose the trusts in any of their schemes of spoliation, whether against the workers who create their wealth or the purchasers of their products.

Whichever horn of the dilemma the Republicans may choose, there can be but one conclusion.

If the workers are not satisfied with a Steel Trust that closes its union mills and compels its employees to accept lower wages in order that it may get more foreign trade; if they are not contented with the prospect of a Railroad Trust controlling the whole transportation system of the country; if they are not pleased with the rapid development of the Meat Trust into a Food Trust, with power to take from them in prices whatever they may, through their unions, gain in wages; if they object to a Coal Trust which, with winter approaching, can say to a hundred and fifty thousand miners, "You shall not work unless you will work for $7.05 a week" and to millions of other workingmen, "You shall have no coal unless you can pay us a cent a pound for it"—if they are not satisfied with all this, they must overthrow the Republican party, whether for its insincerity or its incapacity it matters not.

Of the Democratic party we shall have something to say next week.

The press dispatches, reporting the Cabinet conference on the coal strike, state that "it is understood that the visit of Secretary Root to New York was for the purpose of consulting eminent business men on the subject." It should also be remembered that a few weeks ago Governor Crane came to the offices of the United Steel Corporation in New York City to plead with the capitalists and that His Highness Pierpont I. did not deign to give him audience, but turned him over to some of the lesser "captains of industry." So completely is government controlled by the great capitalists that they do not even have to go to our highest public officials to demand what they want, but governors and Cabinet officers run to them for orders.

THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

All the New York dailies had reporters at Saturday's great ratification meeting in Cooper Union. Yet only one of them—the "Times"—gave a report, two others giving a bare paragraph. If Bishop Potter or William Travers Jerome had addressed an audience of one-tenth the size, his speech would have been printed in full. What does this mean? It means that the Social Democrats of this city and state must not expect the slightest measure of fairness from the old-party press, even in the matter of printing the news, that we must depend entirely upon our own efforts to inform the voters of our principles, our party name, our candidates, and our emblem. It means that every comrade or sympathizer must take a hand in distributing party literature. Thus and thus only will we defeat the capitalist conspiracy of silence.

District Attorney Jerome bewails the fact that there are more gambling hells in operation in this city now than when he began his campaign. Since Mr. Jerome has made such a failure of his war on the gamblers, we suggest that he attack a more dangerous set of law-breakers and one more easy to convict. Let him start a crusade against the trolley and elevated railway companies, which daily violate the Ten Hour Law. There would be no difficulty in getting evidence there. Even Jerome could not fail to get convictions, if he turned his attention against this species of profitable lawlessness—and that is just why he does not do it. He might hurt his own friends and political backers.

The New York "Evening Post," most respectable and conservative of newspapers, in its special correspondence from London, admits that "the best governed city in Great Britain is Glasgow, where municipal socialism has found its best exposition, while the worst governed city is London, which from time immemorial, until a year or two ago, enjoyed the fullest privileges of an administration of the most pronounced anti-socialistic type." While The Worker takes but little stock in "municipal socialism"—which is really not Socialism at all, but only capitalist public ownership—yet the almost undisputed fact which the "Post" thus states is a complete answer to those who are afraid that an extension of the functions of government would increase corruption. On the contrary, corruption in public office arises almost entirely from the influence of private capitalist interests, and the extension of public functions naturally increases the active interest of the citizens in public affairs and puts a check upon corruption.

A Minneapolis dispatch says: "The railroad officials recently indicted as a result of the rate investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission will not be tried at this term of the Federal Court. United States District Attorney C. C. Houpt says that the Attorney General's office reports that it is not ready." Of course not. There is no intention on the part of the Administration to convict these capitalist violators of law. It would never do to have them tried and acquitted before election, for the prosecutions were brought, like the Beef Trust and Railway Trust suits, for campaign purposes. After election, the cases can be called and quietly disposed of. The Attorney General is a very busy man—busy making bluffs and avoiding the danger of being "called." He's just the right Attorney-General for President Roosevelt, chief of bluffers.

Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews' assertion that the state of celibacy promotes crime seems to be confirmed by the figures found in the semi-annual volume of statistics compiled for Chicago by Hugo S. Grosser, municipal librarian and statistician, says the Chicago "Tribune." The "Tribune" does not, of course, proceed to explain that the system of capitalism and wage-slavery, which it supports, increases celibacy, with its natural concomitants—prostitution, drunkenness, and a tendency to crime—by making the livelihood of the mass of the people insecure and so deterring working people from marriage. And yet the apologists of capitalism say that Socialism would destroy the home and the family!

It is well to remember that those boodle aldermen in St. Louis were all "respectable citizens"—other business men, lawyers, or professional politicians. There were no workingmen among them. They were "practical men," too, and staunch Republicans and Democrats; they abhorred Socialism, because it violates the eternal and sacred rights of private property.

THE OLD LABORER.

His four-score years have bent a back of oak,
His earth-brown cheeks are full of hollow pits;
His gnarled hands wander idly as he sits
Bending above the hearthstone's feeble smoke.
Three-score and ten slow years he tilled the land;
He wrung his bread from out the stubborn soil;
He saw his rosiers flourish through his toil;
He held their substance in his horny hand.
Now he is old—he asks for daily bread;
He who has sowed the bread he may not taste
Begs for the crumbs—he would do no man wrong.
The Parish Guardians, when his case is read,
Will grant him (yet with no unseemly haste)
Just seventeen pence to starve on, seven days long.
—Arthur Symons, in "Silhouettes."

—If Baer says that the coal mines have been operated at a loss all these years, No doubt of that, but who got that which was lost, and who lost it?—The Knoxville Sentinel.

SOME OBJECTIONS TO THE INTRODUCTION OF CAPITALISM.

A. M. Simons, In The Appeal to Reason.

I should certainly be opposed to the adoption of a form of society where all mines, machinery, factories, and other things with which wealth is produced and distributed should be private property. Why, it would be positively unbearable for all these things which are so necessary to life to be the private property of a few individuals. It would be sure to cause endless trouble. Every one knows that we must all use these things and yet they are so large and complex and so few of them are really needed that it is impossible for every person to own and operate one himself. If they were made private property, then there would soon be a large portion of the people with no tools whatever with which to work.

No Divide Up.

I am against any scheme that proposes to divide up what the industry of the working people produces among a lot of lazy, worthless, good-for-nothings. Any plan of society that permitted a few people to own the essentials of social life would certainly do this. If such a scheme were put in operation the fellows who are too lazy to work would have steam yachts, automobiles, and palaces by the sea shore, while the hard workers would have to give up so much of their product that they would scarcely be able to live at all. The homes of the idlers would be on the boulevards, and as they would have no useful work to do, and plenty of money and time to spend there would be constant temptation for them to plunge into a riotous debauchery undreamed of in a previous age.

You Can't Change Human Nature.

Such a scheme would never work unless you change human nature. If all men were angels a society might last where every one's life depended upon fighting every one else. But if common, every-day mortals, no matter how good they naturally might be, were forced to struggle constantly against one another, it would tend to turn them into fiends; they would learn to lie, cheat, adulterate, steal and even murder and would need to be locked up to protect society from their attacks. In the end the shrewder and more unscrupulous rascals who were able to keep out of jail would prey upon their fellow men and gobble everything in sight, until decent people would be forced to either steal, starve, beg or become the slaves of the rascals.

Destroy Individuality.

Then what would become of all individuality? Once the wealth of the country was in the hands of the sharpers the rest of the population would have no rights. Nobody could work without using the property which these shrewd rascals had monopolized and naturally those in possession would dictate the manner of use. This would tend to level everybody down to the condition of suppliants for a chance to use these very valuable tools. Where all were beggars for a chance to live there would be little opportunity for the cultivation of individual tastes. It would soon get so that the great body of workers would live in houses all just alike, wear just about the same kind of clothes, eat about the same kind of food (and not have very good houses, clothes, nor food either.) Indeed I see no reason why, if it were more convenient for the masters, that the men should not be simply known by numbers like convicts in a penitentiary. Such a society could have none of that diversity which is the basis of beauty, and its centres of population must soon degenerate into hideous rows of ugly dwellings. The whole tendency would be to crush personality and make impossible any deviation, no matter how desirable, from the established type.

No Incentive to Progress.

I do not see how any such society could ever hope to advance. There would certainly be no incentive to improve things. If a man invented a machine he would not own a factory in which to use it and, therefore, would have to sell his invention to those who did own factories. The people who owned the factories, not having to work, would soon forget how. They would know nothing about machinery and hence would be incapable of inventing anything.

Inventors would thus have no incentive to work and industry would thus rapidly degenerate. Not only would there be no incentive to geniuses and inventors, but there would be very little incentive to work at all. When the workers were compelled to give up all they produced beyond a mere subsistence to the lazy rascals who did nothing useful, and they came to see that their reward was in no way proportionate to the exertion, they would be very strange persons if they did not decide that the less work they did the better. This lesson would be enforced by the fact, which every one could see, that those who worked the least received the richest reward, while those who toiled the hardest lived the poorest. It seems to me if such a scheme were put in operation that it would not be long before the whole population would degenerate into a lot of lazy loafers, and all progress would cease.

It Would Destroy the Home

When the laborers became so completely dependent on the idlers there would be nothing to keep the latter from moving them here and there as they happened to feel like moving their industrial plant. The laborers would have to follow these plants round in order to get a chance to live. Such a tyrannical moving of the population here and there would certainly tend to destroy the family and break up the home. There is no telling to what length such a society might go in this direction.

It might even be possible, that, if only men were wanted in such a locality that existing families might be torn up and parents separated from their children until it would be impossible for a large portion of the population to ever have any home life, and thus destroy the very foundation of all our social institutions. As a defender of law and order I could never subscribe to any society where such things could be possible.

The Coming Slavery.

It is very plain that capitalism would lead to a terrible governmental tyranny. Those who had money could control the newspapers and public speakers and fool the laborers into voting any way the master would choose. In this way the government would soon act only in their interest. Before long conditions would reach such a pass that the government would be nothing more than an instrument to enforce the will of the capitalist class. They would own the legislatures and the courts and would use the government to crush any objection by the laborers to their enslavement. Of course it might be said by the defenders of capitalism that it would be impossible to fool the laborers this way forever. But the other alternative is just as bad, for if they ever became intelligent enough to vote for themselves, the whole thing would go to pieces, and so the whole scheme would, by this fact, be shown to be impracticable.

It Would Not Work.

Right in this connection I think it is foolish to discuss any such proposition at all so long as nobody has ever yet studied out all the details of the scheme so as to tell us exactly how such a system would run. I would like to know, for example, how competition could be kept alive if it should happen that the big fellows began to eat up the little ones? How are the unemployed to be kept from starving, or becoming so desperate that they would destroy the whole thing? How are they going to always continue to fool the laborers into voting for slavery? How can anyone tell when enough wealth has been produced if everybody produces just as much as he can without paying attention to what anyone else is doing? How could people be kept from producing more than could be sold? Who would buy all the products, anyhow, if the laborers were only to get such a small portion of what they produced? Such a ridiculous society would be sure to get its productive system all mixed up so that every once in a while more would be produced than the workers could buy back with their miserable wages. Then, what would they do? As I understand this whole system depends on profit for its motive power, the mills would stop when profits stop. When they shut down the people would be thrown out of work and be forced to go through a long period of suffering before anything whatever could be done. I do not believe that such a society would work at all. I am satisfied first, if it were once established the laborers would get discouraged, would combine with one another to upset the whole business and get control of the mines and factories that their wealth had produced, and would then keep all that their labor had created. I do not believe it is worth trying anyhow.

A LETTER THAT PLEASES US.

Here is one of many letters coming to this office that make the editors feel good. Comrade Ryan of North Adams, Mass., writes:

"A copy of your paper of Sept. 21 was given me, and after reading over its valuable contents I forward you my subscription for a year. Now, what seems strange to me is that such a paper should not be in the hands of every workingman in our city, which has a population of twenty-five thousand. It seems to me that this city would be a good field in which to carry on the work which your paper advocates, and I believe that if some of your organizers were sent here a local could easily be formed with from seventy-five to a hundred members, to help you in the good work. I am going to see if I cannot get some of the boys to get a local started here soon. Please inform me how to organize."

The Worker has supplied the information asked for and will do all in its power to push the work. It is the quiet, steady efforts of the rank and file that count in our movement, far more than the widely heralded services of leaders; and The Worker, realizing this, is more pleased with such letters as that quoted than with the occasional conversion of some famous man to our principles. And we may add, too, that for whatever is good in The Worker, quite as much credit is due to the rank and file of its readers as to the editors.

THE FOOLISH LITTLE BOY.

That little boy I know downtown
Don't never get no time to play.
He has to keep a huntin' room'
For sticks an' scraps o' wood all day.

He says his father says that coal
Has got so high that ev'ry one
Must pretty near trade off his soul
To get a quarter of a ton.

An' so he's kept a workin' at
The job o' gath'rin' firewood,
An' says he gets so tired that
He'd skip the country if he could.

I think he's got no sense at all
To work as hard as that, don't you?
A gath'rin' wood to last the Fall
An' all the hull long Winter through.

His father ought to move away
From that there cold an' dirty street,
An' come some place 'round here to stay,
Where radiators make the heat.

An' then that boy could play with me,
An' get so strong an' happy, for
He always could be warm, you see,
An' never has' to work no more.
—J. J. Montague, in New York Evening Journal.

A STRAIGHT TIP FOR INVESTORS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

The times have long been ripe for the formation of a popular international trust company which shall have for its primary object the bankrupting of all the politically associated plunderers now dominating the governments and labor of the world; and who conceal their usurpation and despotism under the genteel terms of commerce and finance. These men, to whose unmery Omnipotence, in an unwary moment, committed the rest of mankind, have deposed their deity and the rights of man, substituting their own private interests in the place of these and of everything else on earth, and establishing, as the foundation and buttress for their evil dominion in all time to come a system of wage-slavery in hungry competition with itself, in mediæval ignorance, so mentally ordered, that it keeps at the bottom of everything by the dead weight of its own unmanly content.

But this vastly criminal success has succeeded too much and is gone beyond the ability of its promoters to keep down to it. The people of America have, in fact, too unexpectedly and prematurely become oriental in their passive submission and thank-yous; so, that now the ruling capitalists are at a loss to know what to do with the democratic institutions of the country and how to keep the people from gliding altogether too soon into that coming nirvana of the United States, the dreamless, sonorous snore of a patriotic, unpropertied mob waiting to be rung up to work.

Had the man of America only made a little fight for it, the conquerors would not feel so wary and fearful in treading the imperial streets. The besieged who so suddenly abandon their city without an effort at resistance or the forms of capitulation always leave a silent terror behind them lest there may be dynamite under foot. So, while capitalism yet shudders in fearful amaze at the facility with which all things have been surrendered, while yet it hesitates before our capitols and our city halls, to turn them into Bastiles for the further morganization of man, there is a chance for us to rally the affrighted and fleeing civilization of labor; to form a great organization versus morganization and promote the universal bankruptcy of the capitalist class.

It is the most magnificent opportunity; it is the enterprise of the age; and while the air is yet lurid with the arrogant eruptions of our newly born volcanic millionaires, who know not what to do with the super social sulphur and brimstone thrust into their little lives by the dice boxes of trade, let us extinguish them, knowing that when labor unites to control the government their fires shall go out in a day; let us unite with this for our alternative program, the bankruptcy of all who live by trade, or the transformation of all private trading in and employing of labor to the public business of the state.

Every one wants the international labor trust, because the millionaire, who flares up in a night, is more than the mental balance of the human race can much longer endure.

The international labor trust, with the great ulcers of aristocracy and plutocracy cut off from industry, guarantees to every man investing his labor just 100 per cent. on what he puts in. In this industrial commonwealth there shall be no rakeoffers; no private banks, nor vaults, nor Fifth avenues, in which to conceal the stolen goods of the community; no leakages, no risky corners, no special laws for the benefit of thieves, no golden Gibraltars for future parasites.

Now there is but one thing required in advance of all this; and that thing must be produced before proceeding to the organization of man's permanent deliverance, from the riotous robbers who now own the mines and mills, the fields, the roads, the ships and monies of mankind, and that one thing is the subject of this straight tip to investors, viz.: the production of the Socialist mind. Without this we must remain as we are forever, the pauper heirs of what each unknown day may bring forth, ready only for a pound less or a lash less to our yielding backs.

Henceforth it is everywhere the best patriotism to form a Socialist mind; such as shall find satisfaction only in the bankruptcy of capitalism as the sine qua non clearance to begin with for the decencies and freedom of the future. To run the economic opponent of free democracy out of business is the business of our new trust; because he is the essentially alien, foreign and hostile element in every country; the anti-all-men is he, whose hopes, purposes and success are all incompatible with national manhood, whose mind and money are everywhere at war with the majority of life; he is foe by nature to that good, loyal, loving workmanship which is the abiding and necessary normal element of civilization.

Our international association for the promotion of bankruptcy knows exactly what it is about: it knows that the moral, humane, intellectual, and spiritual bankruptcy of the human race can only be averted by the financial bankruptcy of the capitalist class and the formation of a Socialist mind. Such a mind as sees profit mongering to be the antithesis of honest living, decent remuneration, good government and true patriotism.

To be sure it is plain speaking, but it is a speech that is bound to prevail before righteousness and man get out of prison.

About many things we may, and can afford to, differ, but here all members of the new trust company are one.

We begin, like the old-time preacher, to build the new on a perfect disgust with the old. He made the candidates for saintship to be first of all convinced of sin, dissatisfied with an imaginary state of things inside of themselves; we make our students disgusted with a real state of things outside. He taught his penitents to locate all of their sins geographically about the garden of an expelled Adam; we teach them to locate all wrong within the private property radius of roguish, wall-climbing Adam, clothed in fine linen and farting sumptuously every day by marketing the fruit of the tree of knowledge. The old sinners only saw sin with their mind's eye under their respective waistcoats; we lay our hands upon the physical facts, in their case the cure, like the disease, was a matter of faith-fancy; with us it is a matter of weights and measures, a matter of property and of government.

The process of profound unsatisfaction was all right, though the subject and terminus were all wrong. They tried hard and failed, but ours is a much more verifiable mode of attack and cure and shall succeed. That moral sickness and disease of theirs under the ribs we know now was but a symptom of the sick man outside, called society, and there shall we treat the patient. We never propose to drop any one pill into a sick man's bowels before considering whether it is not the national digestion that has gone out of order. Our cathartics are to be, mainly social; we shall put them first into the sewers and ventilators, into the political closets, caucuses and conventions; and we shall run them through congresses; we shall purge through the ballot boxes, until at last the diseases of persons shall be studied and treated almost entirely from outside. We shall catch his microbes in their nests abroad. And the poor sick eyes, heretofore turned inside on the old, innocent, worried heart that it could not see, shall look outside on the hand that it can see, on the great robber hand of the capitalist class.

If you have man enough in your hat to be unsatisfied with economic conditions you can take a share and become a stockholder in this, the most magnificent enterprise of our age, for the production of a Socialist mind by an external and environmental diagnosis of all private maladies, and for promoting such a famishing unsatisfaction, such a fierce hungering and thirsting after rightness that never rests until the whole of the industrial power of the nation shall be added unto you. Do you want a reduction of your hours of labor, better protection in your factories, immunity of childhood from daily toil? Go for it politically. Diagnose your malady on the largest possible circle. Seek ye first the kingdom of rightness, or the republic of rightness, at the ballot box, and all these things will be added unto you. Grow largely unsatisfied, become great in your discontent, let your complaints be national, and so shall you at last bid farewell to private wrongs and private sins by becoming possessed of the class-conscious, unsatisfied mood which is preliminary of the Socialist mind.

SONG OF THE WHITE SLAVE.

"Chained by the hand of greed,
In dire distress and need,
Sad is the life I lead,
In misery.
Toiling my life away,
To grief my heart a prey,
Long is the dreary day,
Of slavery.

"Condemned to care and woe,
Onward through life I go;
Bitter's the fate I know,
Devoid of gain.
All slaves were freed, you cry—
Nay, that's the rich man's lie!
Oh, see the white slaves die
In shops of pain.

"Oh, hear the piteous wail
Of little children frail,
Upon their deathbeds pale
From toil and need.
Oh, hear their plaintive cries,
Their dying groans and sighs;
Such is the sacrifice
To grasping greed.

"Oh, many souls have sped,
Oh, many hearts have bled,
Within this sweatshop dread,
In anguish deep.
Oft falls the burning tear,
Within the walls so drear,
Oh, why is gold so dear
And life so cheap?

"Oppressed and scorned for aye:
Oh, welcome happy day,
When 'neath the silent clay
I rest from wrong."
There, in the evening fair;
There, in that shop of care,
With pathos of despair,
He sang this song.
—Frank J. Hayes, in Mine Workers' Journal.

FOR THE STRIKE FUND.

National Secretary reports $618.72 received at his office for the strike fund of the United Mine Workers between Sept. 18 and Sept. 27, bringing the total up to $4,446.64. Of the receipts for the nine days in question, $256.50 was collected and forwarded by The Worker and the "Volkszeitung," and the rest was contributed by state committees, locals, and Socialist clubs all over the country. Boston Socialists sent $109.72 in one instalment.

Contributions for the strike fund may be sent directly to Leon Greenbaum, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., or to this office to be forwarded to him. Secretary Greenbaum makes remittances weekly or oftener to the United Mine Workers.

The following sums have been received at the office of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" for the miners' strike fund and have been forwarded to National Secretary Greenbaum for transmission to the Union:

Previously acknowledged, $533.50; Wm. Weidemuller, $1; H. F., 25 cents; Surgical Instrument Makers' Union, $3; Branch Harrison, N. J., Socialist Party, collection, $8.30; Butchers' Union, No. 3, Brooklyn, $50; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, collected in organized cabinet shops, $200; Newark Branch of Sick Benefit Society of German Machinists, $20; X. Y. Z., $2.50; Geo. Voss, Newark, N. J., $1; Mrs. Emilie Muster, Paterson, N. J., $2; German American Circle, San Francisco, Cal., $5; A. L., $5; United Engineers, No. 1, New York City, $25; H. Goldecke, $1; J. Wellings, Brooklyn, $1; Gerhard Kühne, $5; E. Berger, Bronx, 50 cents; Success, 50 cents; Samuel Josloff, $1; Cecilia Josloff, $1; Morris Schuchat, 50 cents; Frank Brewing Company's employees, Brooklyn, $25; D. Hinz, Bloomfield, N. J., $1; Robert Blass, $10; total, $903.15.

NO FUSION.

Persons first entering the Socialist Party, or becoming interested therein are often surprised to find what they think a narrow policy cropping up occasionally or perhaps frequently.

It is well to understand what underlies this "bigotry." There has been in the past too much of this and may easily be again, but many policies will appear narrow which are necessary to final success.

We need to understand what it is that underlies this strange tendency among people with no theological training in heresy hunting.

The secret is this: Socialists have a policy radically distinct from any other party that is now or has been.

They propose a revolution in industry and the character of the government.

All other parties propose changes in details—Socialists intend to alter the foundations of the system.

This is revolution.

Previously revolutions came with no party back of them.

There was no ballot to appeal to, so brute force had to reign.

Conditions now are different. The battle must be fought at the ballot box. The war is already on. The troops, however, are unorganized. The forces that must do the fighting do not all know that there is any war.

The capitalists know that there is a struggle and are conscious of their interests at every point. Labor, however, is only partly conscious of itself and of the war. Indeed, great troops of laborers think, perhaps, their interests are the same as that of capital.

It is hard to fight a battle if your soldiers think they are in partnership with the other side.

Socialism is the organized army in this battle. Its purpose is to train for the battle—to train in the knowledge that there is a war to be waged. The main obstacle has always been that workers were so slow to realize that they were wage slaves with interest opposed to their masters.

The trade unions are slow to awake to this in spite of the many proofs of the fact they receive. They could not go on in the old way if they realized the class struggle. When they wake up to the fact that a war is on they will do as the western unions did this spring, namely, line up for battle with the Socialists.

Now, you find that wherever Socialists appear narrow there is something involved which they think is mixing them up with the enemy.

Socialists know that they would win to-morrow if every wage slave, i. e., every one who depends on some one else for a chance to work, knew he was a slave and that his freedom must be won from the capitalists and their capitalistic government.

The capitalist knows and feels his own interests. He is class conscious himself, but his tactics are to keep the laborers from seeing that they as a class have interests utterly opposed to his own. They deceive labor into fighting the capitalistic battles and mix up the issues all they can.

Is it strange, then, that Socialists are afraid of anything which tends to blur the lines and make people forget this class struggle or fancy that anything can be gained by old compromise methods?

This week a person who thought he was a Socialist said to another: "I do not expect Socialism will ever win as a party; I expect its principles to be absorbed and some of the old parties carry them out a little at a time."

Now, if the majority of Socialists knew no more than this the party might as well break up.

Socialism win through capitalist parties? As well expect France to win in a war with Germany by letting the Germans fight the closing battles for her.

A war is on. Never run the risk of putting on the firing line men or women who do not know which side they are on or even whether there is a fight or not.

Now because this is so important Socialists often have to seem ungracious. Instead of welcoming everybody who can vote, with open arms, they act sometimes one away. This for a party which works as if for dear life all the year around to make converts seems queer until one understands.

It is like the Methodists who turn the world upside down to make converts and then sift their new members by a six months' probation.

Sometimes Socialists turn necessary caution into unnecessary suspicion and foolish fear. This should be quickly checked. One party or Socialists lost its usefulness by carrying the principle of battle into a method of petty inquisition.

This our party must avoid.

But never forget the principle back of the party which every member must accept when he joins. There is a class struggle and Socialism can only win as a victory of the laboring class as against the forces of capital. To join the Socialists is to enlist for this battle.—R. A. Maynard, in the Colorado Chronicle.

A SOCIALIST CLUB IN UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The Socialist students in the University of Wisconsin have organized a club for the study and propaganda of Socialist principles. It is requested that Socialist students in other universities and colleges will correspond with the Secretary, Daniel W. Hoan, 521 State street, Madison, Wis.

INDIANS TO DISPLACE WHITES.

The Northwestern Railroad Company in Nebraska is making the experiment of employing Sioux Indians to displace white laborers, who demanded higher wages. The officers say they believe the innovation will prove successful. Never mind. The Indian is no fool, though he hasn't had the educational advantages of civilization. Let the capitalists train the Indians into wage-workers and we will train them into strikers.

—A vote for Odell is a vote to endorse the sending of troops to break the strike of the Hudson River Valley trolley workers. Remember that.

PARTY NOTES.

Comrade Evans of Hazleton, Pa., writes: "I saw a copy of your valuable paper to-day at Freeland and I take the liberty of asking you to send us a few if you can spare them. We have no money now, therefore we cannot buy them. Our movement is making good progress in Luzerne, Carbon, and Schuylkill Counties." A bundle will be sent to Comrade Evans weekly till after Election Day, for distribution. The Worker realizes that the toilers in the strike field have no money to spare now, and is glad to supply all the literature it can, gratis, to those who will undertake to distribute it.

Comrade Harris of Edwardsdale, Luzerne County writes encouragingly of the situation there and takes occasion to thank The Worker and Comrade Sirobell of Newark, N. J., for literature sent free for distribution. He says Comrade Jenkins has good prospects of going to the Legislature.

Comrade James of Mahanoy City, Pa., has distributed five hundred copies of "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" among the workingmen of that place. This is a good pamphlet to put into the hands of trade unionists, as it makes clear the reasons for independent political action of the working class and shows the difference between the uncompromising tactics of Socialism and the vacillating and futile policy of the other labor parties which rise and disappear from time to time in various localities. Any comrade in the strike field who is willing to distribute copies of the pamphlet should write at once to this office. Comrade Galvin of Boston has paid for five thousand to be given out freely in that region. Write at once, before the supply is exhausted.

The secretary of one of the local unions of the U. M. W. of A. in the strike fields, to whom a weekly bundle of The Worker is being sent, writes: "I am very glad to receive your excellent paper. It is read with much interest by the members of our local. If you will kindly continue sending copies, I will gladly receive and distribute them and work for the interest of Labor and Socialism." We shall certainly continue sending. We do not expect to get subscriptions in the coal field while the strike lasts. What we do expect is to get votes for Slayton and the whole ticket of the Socialist Party—and such a number of them as will scare the pants out of Baer and his accomplices.

Comrade Ellis of Olympia, Wash., writes: "In traveling about the country in search of work I occasionally come across a copy of The Worker, which I regard as a straight Socialist paper. It hews to the line and calls things by their correct names. * * * A man by the name of E. Martin, by earnest efforts in distributing literature has been trying to interest people here in the Socialist movement. He finds it slow work, but keeps pegging away, goes from place to place, not caring for his own comfort, his only thought and object being to do something for Socialism. * * * Last night at the Opera House in this city, J. Stitt Wilson delivered an able address on 'The Coming Social Revolution.' He is a man of pronounced individuality, a thorough scholar, and a forcible speaker. * * * He found that we need missionary work, now and here. If someone of his ability could come here and remain a week, possibly the dry bones might be waked up."—Never fear, Comrade Ellis, it's coming, in Olympia and everywhere else. Such faithful workers as the one you tell of, whose only thought is to advance the movement, are sowing seed which is sure to take root, though it may take some time for it to germinate, and whose fruit will be reaped in the emancipation of the whole working class.

Local charters were issued by the National Committee last week to Central City and Deadwood, S. D.; Van Buren, Ark.; and Barre, Vt. South Dakota was also granted a state charter.

The tour of John C. Chase has been abruptly ended by his nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and his decision to return to the state for the campaign. Dates arranged in the West have been necessarily cancelled by the National Secretary.

The next regular meeting of the County Committee of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County, Pa., will be held at the new headquarters, Room 78, Simon Long Building, Wilkes Barre, on Tuesday, October 7, at 7:30 o'clock. This will be the last regular meeting before Election Day and very important. All candidates are expected to be present. Under the new constitution each city, borough, and township is entitled to one delegate.

"Mother" Jones will pay a special visit to Massachusetts during the third week of October, and the following dates have been arranged by the Executive Committee of Socialist Party Clubs: Sunday, Oct. 19, Boston, 20, Haverhill; 21, Lynn; 22, Brockton; 23, Quincy; 24, Rockland; 25, Worcester; 26, Holyoke. At the Boston meeting, John C. Chase, candidate for Governor and Representative Carey will also speak from the same platform. This meeting promises to be one of the largest ever held in Boston. One of the largest theaters will be engaged, and the entire proceeds will go to the striking miners. Comrades of Boston are called upon to make this meeting the great success of the season.

Comrade Thomas of Ticonderoga writes: "Socialism is not exactly popular here, but is becoming more so. We have no local speakers, but are distributing party literature and papers." The Social Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District is Lansing B. Curtis and for Senator, Thirty-first District, Isaac Peyser. The Essex County ticket stands: For Assembly, Frank Stickney; School Commissioner, First District, Edgar A. Goodspeed; Second, Wm. M. A. Cowen; County Judge, Daniel Lee; County Clerk, Geo. L. Washburn; Treasurer, Wm. Goodspeed; Superintendent of the Poor, Emory L. Whitney; Coroner, John Acome.

Alive to the situation the comrades of Local Philadelphia are bestirring themselves to gather funds for the Socialist propaganda among the miners of the anthracite coal fields. In order to swell the fund a grand concert and ball will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, on the evening of Monday, October 13. Each comrade is called upon to do his or her share to make the undertaking a marked success in every respect. J. De Bruyn is secretary of the committee in charge.

State Organizer Mailly says that the Massachusetts state organization cannot begin to fill the demands made for Socialist speakers in all parts of the state. He is doing the best he can to send speakers to the points where they will do the most good, and expects an unparalleled increase in the vote.

The Socialist Party of Toledo has issued an excellent campaign book of ninety-six pages containing a number of addresses delivered by Comrade John S. Pyle, the Socialist candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District of Ohio and a large amount of other interesting matter.

The smoker held by the Workingmen's Educational Association at the Bloomfield Labor Lyceum, 90 Myrtle street, last week was a great success; forty-two new members were enrolled. The applause given to the speeches of Comrades Neben and Billings and the number of party buttons sold indicated that the young workingmen who filled the hall were very favorably inclined toward Socialism.—On Saturday, Oct. 4, the Socialist Party of Bloomfield will hold the first dance of the season at the Labor Lyceum.

Local Hartford, Conn., has decided to secure the services of Comrade Ufert for a week in that city, beginning Oct. 5. The next meeting of the local will be on Oct. 9, at 284 Asylum street.

The comrades of Cambridge and Sommerville, Mass., have organized a Socialist Orchestra for the purpose of assisting at public meetings or entertainments of the Socialist Party in Boston and vicinity. They will give their services gratis to any Socialist club or society desiring their co-operation. Communications should be addressed to S. Beaumant, Orchestra Secretary, 782 Main street, Cambridge, Mass.

New York State.

Every Socialist in the state of New York should carry always in his pocket a few copies of the campaign booklet issued by the State Committee, ready to hand out to anyone he may meet who wants information about the party. If your local or district has not yet ordered a supply, see that it is done at once.

The Social Democratic primaries and city convention have been held in the city of Yonkers and the following ticket nominated: For Justice of the Peace, Geo. C. Chedeayne, a carpenter; for Aldermen: First Ward, Herman Bohs, a machinist; Second, Andrew Fitzpatrick, a painter; Third, James Wilson, a bricklayer; Fourth, Robert Jacobson, a drug clerk; Fifth, Fred. Cassiens, a cabinetmaker; Sixth, Edward Lee, a machinist. No nomination was made in the Seventh, but the committee was authorized to fill the place. Godfrey Lehner, candidate for Assembly in the First District of Westchester County, is a machinist and an active worker for Socialism and trade unionism. "On our whole county, legislative, and city ticket," writes a comrade, "there is not a man who is not a wage-worker, except the candidate for Coroner; but as we expect this official to sit on the dead body of capitalism, to decide that it came to death 'through natural causes,' we selected a physician well known throughout the town as an active and aggressive Socialist. Our prospects are bright. Literature is being distributed freely and three-month subscriptions to The Worker are being sent to every man who wants it and to some who do not."

Comrade Robert Paine of Balmville, Social Democratic candidate in the Twenty-third Senatorial District, held a street meeting at Highland Falls last Saturday evening, in which much interest was manifested. Comrade Paine presented convincing arguments. He is doing good work for the cause. Comrade G. J. Lindhoe followed and made some stirring remarks. More interest was shown than at any previous meeting. Comrade Brown spoke at Highland Falls on Oct. 11.

During the past week Comrade Reich, Literature Agent of the State Committee, has sent out party literature to locals or individuals in the following places: Binghamton, Cohoes, Coxsackie, Elmira, Fort Edward, Fulton, Hudson, Herkimer, Ithaca, Kingston, Mt. Vernon, Newark, Niagara, Olean, Pearl River, Port Jarvis, Poughkeepsie, Painted Post, Rochester, Rome, Redman, Springville, Sparkill, Union Springs, Schuylerville, Utica, Wellsville, West Town, White Plains, Watervliet, and Watertown. At the beginning of the present week, although 400,000 pieces of literature had been printed for the State Committee, less than 4,000 pieces were left in the headquarters. More is being printed—and going out as fast as it comes in.

William Thurston Brown speaks at Yonkers on Oct. 8 and Frederick Krafft on Oct. 10.

State Secretary Slobodin has received official notice from the Secretary of State at Albany that the ticket of the Social Democratic Party has been duly filed there.

New York City.

Algernon Lee lectured on "The Lessons of the Coal Strike" in the headquarters of the Voice of Labor, 247 Henry street, last Sunday evening. Comrade Katz lectures this Friday, Oct. 3.

Every assembly district organization of the Social Democratic Party in this city and every educational or propaganda club in sympathy with the party should at once put out in front of its headquarters a banner, a transparency, or, at least, a large and attractive sign, showing the party name and emblem, and the state and district candidates. It is of the utmost importance to bring these things to the attention of the people, so that Socialist votes will not be cast in the wrong column.

The 15th and 17th A. D. has changed its meeting place to 413 W. Fiftieth street, where meetings will be held on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 4, the 21st A. D., S. D. P., will hold a high-class vaudeville entertainment and reception in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. The proceeds will go to pay campaign expenses. The Twenty-first is doing splendid work this year and deserves support. Tickets are 25 cents.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville had a well attended meeting last Thursday in spite of the bad weather, Miss Lillian Holt presiding. An interesting discussion of Socialist principles was held, the majority of the members present taking part. The Club made a second appropriation of $10 for the campaign fund, and also undertook the addressing of twelve or fifteen hundred envelopes for the sending out of party literature in the Yorkville districts. All young people who are interested in Socialism are invited to join the Club, which meets every Thursday evening, in the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. The dues are only 10 cents a month and the object of the Club is to combine Socialist education, work for the Social Democratic Party, and social pleasure for the members.

The Russian Socialist Club has opened headquraters at 135 Henry street, with a free reading room, where Socialist and other periodicals in various languages may be found.

James N. Wood will lecture at Colonial Hall, Sunday evening, Oct. 5, on "The Coming Crisis." This lecture of Comrade Wood's is well worth hearing, and all readers of The Worker are invited to come and bring their friends.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet Saturday, Oct. 4, at 8 p. m. Very important business will be transacted, and all delegates should attend.

The 7th A. D., Brooklyn, held a very encouraging open-air meeting at the corner of Fort Hamilton avenue and Thirty-ninth street last Saturday. The speakers were Comrade Miss Dahme, Ward, Cuno, Cassidy, and Lackemacher. The literature committee sold forty-six pamphlets and distributed much other literature. The speakers held the audience for two hours and a half and were frequently applauded. After the meeting the speakers were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Ward at their home on Forty-fifth street. Any Socialist living in the 7th A. D. is urged to send his name and address to C. W. Cavanaugh, Secretary, 1524 Fifty-ninth street, Brooklyn.

"What a magnificent meeting! An epoch maker, I am sure. Everything so strong and clear and manly—no bullying or mud-slinging or anything of the kind. I am prouder than ever of being a Socialist." So writes Comrade Owen R. Lovejoy of Mt. Vernon, in regard to last Saturday's meeting in Cooper Union. And so say we, all of us.

The 16th A. D. holds an open-air meeting Friday evening, Oct. 3, at Avenue C and Third street, with Phillips, Reich, and Weinstein as speakers; and on Monday there will be two such meetings—at Avenue C and Sixth street, with Lee, Goldstein, and Reich, and at Stanton and Attorney streets, where Henry Cohn and Berthold Korn will speak in Jewish, Comrade Fieldman acting as chairman. At one meeting last week a hundred copies of Feigenbaum's pamphlet were sold.

By order of the County Committee, Local Kings County will employ by the day in agitation work comrades who are out of employment if such comrades will communicate with the Organizer, Warren Atkinson, 122 Fort Green Place. Call after 6 p. m.

At the last regular meeting of Local Richmond one new member was admitted and two more proposed. Comrade LeGrand and Max Thalmer, reporting on the party meeting in the New York Labor Lyceum, appealed for aid for the strike agitation fund. A collection of $7.70 was taken; the Local then made an appropriation to bring the sum up to $10 and divided it equally between the strike fund of the Miners' Union and the agitation fund of the Pennsylvania State Committee; the Local had already made one donation of $5 for the latter fund. Six thousand pamphlets and leaflets were ordered for distribution and a committee was chosen to arrange for a ratification meeting. Comrade Ward turned in $3 for the Daily Fund, from his "punch card." Dues to the amount of $5.40 were paid. Open-air meetings were also arranged for.

At last week's meeting of the Bronx Agitation Committee Organizer Spranger asked to be relieved of a part of the excessive work now required of him and Comrade Eipes was accordingly elected Recording Secretary and Comrade Bürgerald, Literature Agent. Considerable business was transacted. It was reported that Carpenters' Unions Nos. 56 and 464 had accepted lists for the campaign fund; also that a transparency showing the ticket and emblem would soon be put up in front of the Clubhouse at 3390 Third avenue. On the Organizer's recommendation it was decided that The Worker be sent to every registered voter of the S. L. P. until election and that literature be mailed to all S. D. P. voters who are not party members. The Committee ordered ten thousand each of the leaflets, "Beef and Coal Prices," and "What Is Socialism?" Ten thousand throwaway cards, and a thousand copies of the Campaign Booklet. The Financial Secretary reported receipts, $160.39; expenses, $159.51; balance, 88 cents. Comrades who have campaign fund lists are requested to turn in moneys at once, and any comrade who has no list should attend his branch and get one. Work is going well, but more money is needed.

Sunday afternoon lectures have been begun in the Clubhouse, 3390 Third avenue, beginning at 2:30 p. m. All workingmen in the Bronx are invited to attend.

The 14th A. D. will have a banner-raising before the headquarters at 238 E. Tenth street on Saturday evening, Oct. 4. James N. Wood, the Social Democratic candidate for Assembly in this district, L. Phillips, and others will speak. Socialists in the district should see that their friends come and hear our speakers. After the speaking there will be an entertainment with good musical and dramatic talent.

Die Fackel and the Voice of Labor are giving good assistance in the campaign on the lower East Side. A large number of meetings are being held in English and in Jewish, in the 4th, 8th, and 12th A. D. On Friday, Oct. 3, there will be a grand rally of the 12th A. D. at Attorney and Grand, Attorney and Broome, Attorney and Delancey, Broome and Clinton, and Broome and Ridge streets. William Edlin, candidate for Assembly, and numerous others will speak.

FOR THE DAILY.

The conference for the Daily Globe will meet Thursday, Oct. 9, 8 P. M. at the Labor Lyceum (4 E. Fourth sire t. Every Delegate should be present.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now on and it depends upon your energy and the sacrifices made by you whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades, send in your contributions at once, as the State Committee needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strongest ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested in literature will do much more good than later on, when the old parties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism. If you cannot give all you would like to give at one time, send in part now and the balance when you can. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker from week to week.

Previously acknowledged	$476.51
H. Havidon	2.64
L. Meyer	2.00
J. S. Menkin, Brooklyn	1.00
H. Thatcher	6.00
Local Kings County, J. C. Holzer	20.00
S. Graff, List 530	2.00
E. Brown	2.00
K. Stark, List 84	3.70
H. B., Yonkers	10.00
S. Raines	1.00
S. Christopher	1.00
Albert Freysing	.50
Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn	1.00
Loginsky	5.00
E. Sitt	1.00
J. A. Dunse	1.00
Cooper Union Ratification Meeting	204.00
F. Paulitsch, List 202	4.00
List 27, Brust, Janke, Schmitt, Heirlein, Hoffman	1.15
L. Uffner	10.00
Success	.50
F. Niemann	.25
J. Wellings, Brooklyn	1.00
Success	.50
B. J. E.	1.00
Total	$759.35

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE FOR S. D. P.

The Swedish Socialists of New York City, many of the most active of whom continued to adhere to the S. L. P. for some time after the split in 1899, until convinced by further experience of the falseness of its policy, are now getting together to work actively for Socialism under the emblem of the Arm and Torch.

A well attended meeting was held last Sunday at 216 E. Forty-first street to discuss the question, "Shall we let Socialist agitation among the Scandinavians die out?"

After eight or ten speakers had shown how the spying system and humbug-politics of DeLeonism had disorganized the once strong and aggressive Scandinavian Socialist clubs in this city and had dismissed the different methods of the S. L. P. and the Social Democratic Party, it was resolved to re-establish a Scandinavian Socialist Club and to do active work in support of the Social Democratic Party and its class-conscious ticket.

The business organization of the Swedish Socialist paper, "Arbetaren," was such that a few men, mostly in Boston, were able to get control of it and to disregard the will of the majority of the Scandinavian comrades. For the last three years this paper has done little but echo DeLeon's erratic denunciations of the Social Democratic Party in this country and of the whole Socialist movement of Europe except one faction in France and the Anarchists in Spain. So far as this city is concerned, the result is that "Arbetaren" has lost most of its readers here, that it is run at a heavy deficit, that Scandinavian Branch No. 7 of Newark and the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Northern New York are now dead, and that two once flourishing clubs in New York and Brooklyn have now not more than twenty members in good standing, taken together.

An announcement will soon be made in The Worker for another meeting of the new club and all Scandinavian Socialists who are opposed to ring-rule are invited to join. E. N.

PARTY LITERATURE FOR NEW YORK STATE.

It is reported from all over the city and state of New York that the working people are more ready to read Socialist literature than ever before. The Food Trust and the Coal Trust have set them to thinking.

Comrades and friends of the Social Democratic Party should not spare any effort in taking advantage of this state of the public mind. Literature explaining the purposes of the party and calling attention to our ticket and emblem should be distributed everywhere—from house to house, in the shops and factories, at meetings in the streets or in public halls, wherever the workers can be reached.

The State Committee has the following literature on hand. It is the duty of the comrades to see that it is used at once.

IN ENGLISH.

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," a leaflet by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor. Having named the author, it is not necessary to add that this leaflet is terse, clear, interesting, and convincing. Prices, postpaid: Two thousand, $2.75; one thousand, $1.50; five hundred, $1. Smaller quantities will be supplied at as near proportional prices as cost of sending will allow.

An effective throwaway card, bearing the party name and emblem, the ticket, with portraits of Hanford, Brown, Abbott, and a cartoon of "the man who will never be a Socialist." Price, postpaid, $1 a thousand; smaller quantities in proportion.

"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee; second edition. Especially good to use among trade unionists who have begun to understand the necessity for independent political action. Single copy, 3 cents; ten copies, 20 cents; fifty, 85 cents; one hundred, $1.50.

"The Tragedy of the Vote," a splendid leaflet by John Spargo. Postpaid, 60 cents a thousand.

"Beef and Coal Prices," a clear and timely little leaflet by Henry Slobodin. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

"What Socialism Is," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

"Unionism, Wise and Otherwise," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

The Campaign Book is out this week. It is a 32-page booklet, containing the ticket and platform, portraits of the candidates, cartoons, several timely articles, and a variety of valuable information. It will be supplied at the rate of $5.50 a thousand, postpaid.

Posters, bearing the party name, emblem, and ticket, are now ready, and will be sent free to all who will attend to displaying them.

IN JEWISH.

"What Does the Social Democratic Party Want?"—a 32-page pamphlet by B. Feigenbaum. An excellent thing for propaganda among Jewish-speaking workingmen. Price, postpaid: Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, $2.25.

IN GERMAN.

A good leaflet by Alexander Jonas, including also the state platform, ticket, and emblem. Price, $1.50 a thousand.

"Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," a strong appeal to the minds of thinking workingmen. Single copy, 5 cents; ten or more, at 2½ cents each.

"Die Mission der Arbeiterden Klasse," by Charles H. Vail. One of our best short pamphlets, by a well known Socialist writer and lecturer. Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, $2.

"Municipale Forderungen der Social Demokratie." Although written especially for use in city campaigns, it is useful at all times, because it shows the attitude of the Social Democratic Party on what are called "practical" questions, in harmony with the party's basic principles. Single copy, 5 cents; ten copies, 25 cents; fifty, $1; one hundred, $1.50.

Isolated readers of The Worker, who do not belong to the party organization, can help in the work. If you cannot use a thousand leaflets or cards, send for a quarter's worth and distribute them in your neighborhood.

For all campaign literature, send orders, with cash, to H. Reich, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, Literature Agent of the State Committee.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. "Social Effect of Machinery." . . . . . 10c.
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels . . . . . 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft . . . . 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

Reception and Vaudeville Entertainment
TO BE GIVEN BY THE
Social Democratic Party
21st A. D. Branch
For the Benefit of the Agitation Fund.
Colonial Hall,
101st st. and Columbus ave.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1902.
An excellent programme of professional talent including: MISHKIN TYTA — E. Schneider's American Cinematograph Animated Pictures will be a feature of the stage performance. Also Prof. UMBETS Celebrated Zither School.
MUSIC BY CARL SAHM CLUB
TICKETS 25 CENTS EACH

LITERATURE FREE
TO THE COAL MINERS.

Comrade Galvin, of Boston, Mass., has purchased 30,000 copies of
"LABOR POLITICS —AND— SOCIALIST POLITICS"
BY ALGERNON LEE.
Comrades in the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania who are willing to distribute them, are kindly requested to inform us of how many copies they can dispose of.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

R-I-P-A-N-S
I had been troubled with my stomach for the past 16 or 17 years, and, as I have been acting as a drug clerk for the past 13 years, I have had a good chance to try all remedies in the market, but never found anything, until we got in a supply of Ripans Tabules, that did me any good. They have entirely cured me. At times I could hold nothing on my stomach, and I had a sour stomach most all the time; in fact, I was miserable, and life was hardly worth living. I was called cross and crabbed by my friends, but now they all notice the change in me.
At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 16, 1902. Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

$5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, $5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Watch or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 50 in. longnette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 207 to 221 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE . . .
FRED. SONNENSCHEIN,
UNION BARBER SHOP
84 E. 4th Street, New York.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.
ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Grand St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERNATIONAL SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips or your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE," Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.
"Adventures of John McCue" . . . . . 10c.
"American Fetishes." By Simons. Cloth 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe, and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth . . . . . $2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" . . . . . $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons . . . . . 5c.
"The Westvotes." By A. T. Quiller Couch $1.00
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berford . . . . . 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady . . . . . 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth . . . . . $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 920 pages . . . . . $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo . . . . 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery . . . 10c.
A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.
CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
1164½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 13 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.
MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin
L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free
H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
320 Broadway, Room 932. 50 Union Square.
Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Wall and Exposon Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence: 130 West 120th st., New York.
LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
180 WILLIAM STREET,
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 231 East 73d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Flescher, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse der Ver. Staaten von America.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present consists of 190 local branches with 20,000 male and 4,000 female members, a rapidly increasing membership who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $2.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuously or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $3.00 and $1.50 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 143 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J. Adianna, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lancaster, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch books apply, see "Vorwaerts."

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.
F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
69 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.
H. FRAHME, Truss-Maker.
1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.
Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, Elastic Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 237 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIKT, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading any matter of interest to the Social Democratic Party (including Party) will be inserted at FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION. Six words per line. Each initial or number counts as a word. Seven words about equal one line.

WANTED.—An active comrade who will take the agency for The Worker for Detroit and vicinity.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Platform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices of meeting, officially arranged by Local New York will regularly be published in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen and speakers should lose no occasion distinctly to call attention to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

West Side Rally: 9th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue; 11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue; 13th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue; 15th A. D.—Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Nicholson, Butscher, Miss Dahme, Goldstein, G. W. Jones, Josephson, Paultsch, Mayes, Phillips and Fieldman. All speakers will report at Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and First street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Cassidy, Pankin, and Young.

30th A. D.—Eighty-eighth street and First avenue. Speakers: Lee and Reichenthal.

31st A. D.—Lenox avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Speakers: Abrahams and Goebel.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3.

10th A. D.—Third street and Avenue C. Speakers: Weinstein, Pillits, and Reich.

9th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Miss Dahme and Fieldman.

30th A. D.—Eighty-eighth street and Third avenue. Speakers: Lee and Sackin.

17th A. D.—Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue. Speakers: Nicholson and Havidon.

23d A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Columbus avenue, N. E. corner. Speakers: Goldstein and Searing.

24th A. D. Rally—Fifty-second street and Third avenue, N. E. corner; Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, S. W. corner; Sixty-fourth street and Third avenue, N. E. corner; Sixty-first street and Second avenue. Speakers: Mayes, Reichenthal, Roewer, Josephson, Cassidy, Jos. Wright, G. W. Jones, Lovejoy, Jas. Wood, Rubin, Goebel.

28th A. D.—Seventy-second street and Third avenue. Speakers: Abrahams, Paulitsch, and Fieldman.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4.

2d A. D.—S. W. corner Center and Walker streets, noon. Speaker: Fieldman.

18th A. D.—Nineteenth street and Third avenue. Speakers: J. Fox and Josephson.

28th A. D.—Seventy-fifth street and Third avenue. Speakers: Roewer, Searing, and Abrahams.

28th A. D.—Eightieth street, between Second and Third avenue, S. S. Speakers: Nicholson and Miss Dahme.

34th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Third and Lexington. Speakers: Phillips, Edelstein, and G. W. Jones.

34th A. D.—One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Speakers: Edelstein, Lovejoy, and Phillips.

MONDAY, OCT. 6.

14th A. D.—Twelfth street and Avenue B. Speakers: Havidon and Jas. N. Wood.

Eleventh A. D.—Thirty-fifth street and Tenth avenue. Speakers: Pankin and Mayes.

16th A. D.—Fifth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Reichenthal and Searing.

16th A. D.—Ninth street and Avenue C. Speakers: Goldstein, Reich, and Paulitsch.

19th A. D.—Sixtieth street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Miss Dahme and Phillips.

34th A. D.—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers: Nicholson, Josephson, and Abrahams.

34th A. D.—One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers: Abrahams, Nicholson, Lovejoy, and Josephson.

31st A. D.—Seventh avenue and One Hundred Twenty-fifth street. Speaker: Fieldman.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7.

7th A. D.—Ninth avenue and Nineteenth street. Speakers: Nicholson and Mayes.

20th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Third avenue. Speakers: Paulitsch and Goebel.

21st A. D.—Ninety-second and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Goldstein, Cassidy, and Young.

15th A. D.—Forty-ninth street and Ninth avenue. Speakers: Searing and Phillips.

23d A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Manhattan avenue, S. E. corner. Speakers: Neben and Abrahams.

22d A. D.—Forty-third street and Second avenue, N. E. corner. Speakers: Reichenthal and G. W. Jones.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner Houston street and Second avenue. Speakers: Edelstein and Josephson.

7th A. D.—Bethune and West streets, noon. Speaker: Fieldman.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.

32d A. D.—One Hundred and Seventh street and Third avenue. Speakers: Goebel and Panken.

24th A. D.—Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue. Speakers: Lee and Nicholson.

5th A. D.—Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers: Mayes, Edward Brown, and Rubin.

35th A. D.—Wendover and Third avenues. Speakers: Jos. Wright, Miss Dahme, Jos. Wood, Jr., Abrahams, and Edelstein.

35th A. D.—One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate avenue. Speakers: Edelstein, Abrahams, Jos. Wood, Jr., and Jos. Wright.

26th A. D.—Seventy-fifth street and First avenue. Speakers: Goldstein and Cassidy.

25th A. D.—Thirty-first street and Seventh avenue. Speakers: Josephson and Fieldman.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9.

3d A. D.—Bleecker and McDougall streets. Speakers: Abrahams, Edward Brown, and Goebel.

20th A. D.—Thirty-fifth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Paulitsch and Nicholson.

1st A. D.—Sullivan and Grand streets. Speakers: Cassidy and Searing.

7th A. D.—West Twelfth street, between Washington and West streets, noon. Speaker: Fieldman.

30th A. D.—Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, N. E. corner. Speakers: Pankin and Lee.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and Ninth street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Lovejoy, G. W. Jones and Mayes.

HALL MEETINGS.

Thursday, Oct. 2—Mass Meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 599 in Haas' Hall, Eleventh street and Fourth avenue, one block east of White Plains avenue. Owen F. Lovejoy and John Spargo will speak.

Friday, Oct. 3—8th A. D.—Odd Fellows Hall, 98 Forsyth street. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Panken, Barondess.

Saturday, Oct. 4—28th A. D.—Ratification Meeting in Ploets' Hall, 240 E. Eightieth street. Lee, Spargo, Nowack, Bowerman, Ehret, and others will speak.

Sunday, Oct. 5, 9 a. m.—Meeting of Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Bloomingdale Branch No. 23, Labor Lyceum, Forty-second street. Paul Flaschel will speak.

Also, meeting of Benchmen's Association in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue, near Sixteenth street. Lee and Wood will speak.

Wednesday, Oct. 8—30th A. D.—R. Kroether's Hall. Speakers: Lee, Spargo, and Flaschel.

Saturday, Oct. 11—30th A. D.—Ratification meeting, W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Speakers: Spargo, Lee, Walther, Stahl, and Flaschel.

Thursday, Oct. 16—26th A. D.—Bohemian National Hall. District Ratification Meeting. Speakers: Spargo, Nowack, Wood, and Engel.

Saturday, Oct. 18—Joint ratification meeting of the 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st A. D., in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

Friday, Oct. 31—Ratification meeting in Beckman's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

JAS. N. WOOD,
Organizer.

KINGS COUNTY.

Agitation meetings will be held by the Social Democratic Party in Kings County as follows:

THURSDAY, Oct. 2—At Van Brunt and Dykeman streets. Speakers: Weil, Heid, and Droste.

At Broadway and Reid avenue. Speakers: Furman, Peiser, Aberle, Homes, Ferguson.

Comrade Fraser will speak at noon, the dinner hour, at Erie Basin Dry Dock.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3—At Albany avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Fraser and Heid.

At Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Burrowes and Heuer.

At Moore street and Manhattan avenue. Speakers: Lackemacher, Globus, Dooley, and Miss Emma Swinton.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4—At Hamburg avenue and Grove street. Speakers: Weil, Struempfler, and Dooley.

At Eleventh street and Seventh avenue. Speakers: Burrowes, Heid, and Atkinson.

At Fulton street and Albany avenue. Speakers: Holzer, Lackemacher, Aberle, Hopkins, and Homes.

At Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Ferguson, Peiser, Rines, Austin, and Droste.

At Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, Atkinson and Miss Emma Swinton.

At Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue. Burrowes and Heid.

MONDAY, Oct. 6—At Humboldt street and Nassau avenue. Speakers: Peiser, Heid, and Fraser.

At Park avenue and Edwards street. Furman, Burrowes, and Lackemacher.

TUESDAY, Oct. 7—At Knickerbocker avenue and Jefferson street. Koenig, Struempfler, and Lackemacher.

At Manhattan avenue and Moore street. Heid and Burrowes.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8—At Broadway and Jefferson avenue. Speakers: Fraser, Droste, Aberle, Hayward, Hopkins, Austin, and Bregnard.

At Court and Union streets. Furman, Heuer, and Burrowes.

THURSDAY, Oct. 9—At Milton street and Manhattan avenue. Speakers: Weil, Heid, and Droste.

FRIDAY, Oct. 10—At Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, Lackemacher, Coddington, Austin, Bregnard, F. C. Ferguson, Homes, and Rines.

At Hamburg avenue and Palmetto street. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Globus.

At St. Marks avenue and Buffalo avenue. Burrowes, Hopkins, Aberle, Droste, T. K. Ferguson, Holzer, and Peiser.

SATURDAY, Oct. 11—At Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Speakers: Weil and Heid.

At Broadway and Myrtle avenue, Lackemacher, Dooley, and Miss Emma Swinton.

All the above meetings except the two at Erie Basin Dry Dock at the noon hour are expected to begin at 8 p. m.

——If you get six yearly subs. for The Worker, you will surely make five Socialists. This is certainly reward enough; but besides that, you get a good watch for your trouble.

——Now is a good time to get Hanford's "Railroading in the United States" into the hands of "L" employees in New York City. Ten copies, 25 cents.

——Always carry a few leaflets and cards bearing the party ticket and emblem in your pocket. Leave one in every street-car you ride on, in the saloon, in the cigar store, in the barber shop, in the restaurant. They will do their work.

STATE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the State Committee, held in the Labor Lyceum, September 24, Secretary Slobodin reported that tours through the state are being arranged for Alexander Jonas, who will speak in German, and for William Thurston Brown. Mother Jones also expects to be in the state during October.

Charters were granted to new locals organized by Comrade Spring in Batavia, Wells, and Kingston.

Correspondence was received from Buffalo reporting that there are now four branches in that city, and that a central committee has been organized.

Organizer Warren Atkinson of Brooklyn wrote regarding propaganda in Kings County, stating that street meetings were being held regularly and that several hall meetings were being organized. A course of Sunday evening lectures will be held at 315 Washington street.

Rochester reported an excellent meeting, addressed by Hanford and Bach, and asks for Brown at the Rochester Labor Lyceum some Sunday during October. Charles H. Vail also spoke to good meetings in Rochester.

Wells and Highland Falls reported nomination of county tickets.

Pearl River, Greenpoint, and Astoria wrote asking for speakers. Action was taken to send speakers to these places.

Locals Gloversville, Schenectady, and Onondaga County sent for stamps, and financial reports were received from Newburgh, Gloversville, and Onondaga County.

One hundred and fifty thousand pieces of campaign literature were ordered printed.

John Spargo, Morris Hillquit, and A. F. Schorr, of Buffalo, wrote accepting their nominations for National Committeeman, to succeed Job Harriman.

State Organizer F. J. Spring reported to the State Committee the result of his eight weeks' tour through the state. He organized six new locals, besides new branches in Rochester and Buffalo. He visited Elmira, Binghamton, Warsaw, Amsterdam, Hudson, Saugerties, Lockport, Tonawanda, and several other places which have hitherto been outside of Socialist influence. He obtained one hundred three-month subscriptions to The Worker and eight yearlies.

It was decided that Spring should visit New York trade unions until October 1. After that he will spend one week each in Watertown, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. He expects to return to California November 1.

Comrade Spring strongly recommended that after his departure a permanent state organizer be employed, and declared that, in his opinion, regular lecture circuits would prove the best means for maintaining interest and activity in isolated centers.

Vail at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Charles H. Vail, who was last year the Socialist candidate for Governor of New Jersey, spoke in this place Monday night under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party. The "Daily Republican," in reporting the meeting, is compelled to admit that "the enthusiastic crowd which gathered at the corner of Park and Division streets to hear Mr. Vail plainly manifested that there is considerable interest taken this year in the Social Democratic ticket."

Comrade Vail's speech was calm and logical and, at the same time, powerful and convincing. He held the close attention of the crowd from start to finish. He exposed both old parties, showing that their foundation principles are opposed to the interest of the working class and that their history forms one long record of subserviency to the capitalists and outrages upon the workers.

On the other hand, he showed that the Social Democratic Party, demanding public ownership and democratic control of the means of production, strikes at the root of the system by which the workers are kept in poverty, and that this party, depending solely upon the working class for both moral and financial support, can alone be depended on to represent the workers' interests in politics.

It is perfectly practicable, he said, for the working class to take the political power into their own hands. They are the most numerous class, they have the votes and they can elect the whole Social Democratic ticket and sweep the country for Socialism, whenever they choose to stand together and cease depending upon business men and politicians to do their thinking for them. But even though the Social Democratic Party should not so much as elect a single official in this whole state, yet every vote added to its total will be for the benefit of the toilers. Supposing we poll a hundred thousand votes in this state of New York this fall, with the prospect of doubling the number next year—even though we did not elect one of our candidates—the old-party politicians would see that the working class meant to use their power, and they would hasten to ask what the workingmen wanted and to grant their demands.

John J. Helcker presided over the meeting, which has decidedly strengthened the Social Democratic movement in Peekskill. Hard work is being done here and the results will show in November.

FOR WHOM WILL YOU VOTE?

The Republican party will not nominate a workingman for Governor of New York. Neither will the Democratic party. They will both nominate corporation lawyers or "eminent business men."

Benjamin Hanford, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party, is a printer, has worked at his trade from boyhood, joined the union more than twenty-five years ago, has gone through strikes and lockouts, knows the interests of his class and has always been true to them.

Workingmen of New York, for whom will you vote?

KINGS COUNTY.

At the regular meeting of the Kings County Committee the first matter of importance was the appeal of Comrades Miss Innes Forbes, W. F. Haywood, and Wm. W. Atkinson of Pennsylvania for funds to carry on the work among the miners. It was decided to give them $43 which, together with some since added, constituted half of the money collected at the Brooklyn ratification meeting.

The committee in charge of the ratification meeting reported that it was most successful and that the amount collected was larger than at any meeting of the party ever before held in the Labor Lyceum.

It is the intention of the County Committee to hold another mass meeting some time before election and the matter has been left in charge of the committee who were in charge of the ratification meeting—Comrades Atkinson, Weil, Ward, Rixon, Gerber, and Heuer.

A communication was received from the State Committee calling attention to the necessity of at once making a liberal response to the appeal for funds. It was stated that the reason the Brooklyn returns had not come in sooner was that there had been some delay in obtaining the subscription lists. The Organizer was instructed to write an appeal to the progressive unions and sympathizing societies for subscriptions to the campaign fund.

The following sums have been collected on campaign funds lists, so far:

List 497, M. Kissel, 20th A. D., Br. 2	$9.00
List 500, Chas. Meyer, do	5.10
List 411, P. Larsen, 1st, 2, and 3d A. D.	.85
List 468, B. Weppler, do	1.00
List 416, F. T. Heineman, do	5.00
List 602, T. Karwelles, 20th A. D., Br. 1	7.75
List 564, B. Kaufman, 19th A. D.	1.00
List 556, J. Mueller, do	2.00
List 569, G. Apitzsch, do	2.50
Total	$34.80

The Organizer was instructed to obtain 15,000 more of the Hanford leaflet, 2,500 of "Child Labor," and 2,500 of the Campaign Booklet. Comrade Rixon, who is in charge of the literature, was empowered to duplicate the order as soon as this supply is exhausted. Fifteen dollars was appropriated for the more expensive and standard literature, to which Comrade Atkinson added $5.

The Organizer makes another and pressing appeal for more speakers and asks each assembly district to see that the speakers are met at the appointed places.

Comrades who are out of work are called on to help in distributing literature in unorganized districts, for which work they will be paid by the County Committee.

Five applicants were admitted to membership.

The amount collected for the support of the miners up to date is $61.50, of which the 13th and 14th A. D. collected $0.25. The Campaign Secretary reports that nominations have been made in all Congressional and Senatorial districts. In the 2d, 4th, and 8th A. D. no nominations were made.

Delegates are requested to take notice that the meetings of the County Committee are to be held on the second and fourth Sundays of the month, beginning at two o'clock p. m. from now till election.

THE HAVERHILL CAMPAIGN.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 27.—The Socialist Party now has all its candidates in the field here and is certain greatly to increase its vote.

Rev. George E. Littlefield is our candidate in the Sixth Congressional District. Comrade Littlefield is well and favorably known in the district. A committee, of which Chas. M. Watson is chairman and Geo. A. Kane is secretary, will undertake to organize every place in the district, which includes Salem, Newburyport, Amesbury, Georgetown, Beverly, and other cities and towns to the number of twenty-six. It is believed that the Socialist Party will take second place in the district, at least, when the votes are counted.

Emerson G. Gordon of Beverly is the candidate for Councillor, with Eucharist Bellefeuille of Haverhill for Senator from the Fourth Essex District. Fred E. Weed of Lynn heads the county ticket as candidate for County Commissioner.

An active campaign is going on in Haverhill. A rally is held every Saturday evening on Washington Square. On Oct. 4 Comrade White of Saco, Me., will be the speaker and on the following Saturday William Mally will speak. Frank A. Sieverman of Rochester and Representative Carey addressed the meeting of Sept. 20 and had a splendid audience. Next Thursday, Oct. 7, Carey will speak again on Lafayette Square.

William Thurston Brown had a good reception here. He spoke in the City Hall, with Comrade Littlefield, and had an audience of over a thousand people. The City Hall has been secured for Thursday, Oct. 23, when Father McGrady and Comrades Littlefield and Carey will speak to what promises to be one of the biggest meetings in the history of the Socialist movement here. On the following Thursday, John C. Chase, our candidate for Governor, will speak, along with Representative MacCartney and Rev. John Ellis.

THE CAPITALIST FAMILY.

"I suppose those rich Glitedgers made a great display of grief when that millionaire uncle of theirs suddenly died?"

"Grief! They haven't any time for grief. All their time is taken up with galloping around in search of the will.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN McCUE."

We have one thousand copies of this great work. While they last will hand them out at 10 cents each. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

California.

Governor—George S. Brower.
Lieutenant-Governor — Frank R. Whitney.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—H. G. Walker.
Associate Justice — Wayland O. Shewhard.
Attorney-General — Cameron H. King, Sr.
Secretary of State—Frederick C. Wheeler.
Controller—S. Edgar.
Treasurer—Oswald Seifert.
Surveyor General—Wallace Stevenson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Anna F. Smith.
State Printer—S. H. Laverty.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Scott Anderson.

Colorado.

Governor—John C. Provost.
Lieutenant-Governor — Royal A. Southworth.
Congress (at large)—Ida C. Hazlett.
Attorney-General—Carl Whitehead.
Secretary of State—C. E. Norris.
State Treasurer—George R. Arnold.
State Auditor—William N. Ash.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Anna C. Parrott.
Regents of State University—Hans Hansen and Rezin A. Maynard.

Connecticut.

Governor—John W. Brown.
Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank.
Secretary—W. E. White.
Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.
Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.
Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.
Congressman-at-Large — George A. Sweetland.

Idaho.

Governor—A. M. Slatery.
Lieutenant-Governor—L. N. B. Anderson.
Secretary of State—Will D. Candee.
Auditor—George W. Herrington.
Treasurer—John E. Miller.
Attorney-General—D. W. Smith.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. George P. Hall.
Inspector of Mines—O. C. Smith.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. C. Elder.
Congressman-at-Large — John A. Davis.

Illinois.

Treasurer—A. W. Nelson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jas. B. Smiley
Clerk of the Supreme Court—David Roberts.
University Trustees—Gertrude B. Hunt, Lydia Swanson, and J. W. Saunders.

Indiana.

Secretary of State—Edward H. Myers.
Auditor—James Hutchison.
Treasurer—Samuel D. Straw.
Attorney-General—William W. McGregor.
State Statistician—George B. Sturm.
State Geologist—John H. Adams.
Judges of the Appellate Court—William Raugh, F. G. Macomber, David Young, William J. Croke, H. R. Kepler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Martha Biegler.

Iowa.

Secretary of State—W. A. Jacobs.
State Auditor—J. J. Grant.
State Treasurer—S. R. McDowell.
Attorney-General—S. McCrillis.
Judge of Supreme Court—A. D. Pugh.
Clerk of Supreme Court—A. M. Larson.
Railroad Commissioner—J. S. Lorimer.

Maine.

Governor—Charles L. Fox.
Congress: First District—Fred. E. Irish; Second—S. B. Martin; Third—Fred. A. Manter; Fourth—George W. Saunders.

Massachusetts.

Governor—John C. Chase.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Quincy Adams.
Secretary of State—Edward A. Buckland.
State Treasurer—David Taylor.
State Auditor—S. Fremont Packard.
Attorney-General—Charles E. Feiner.

Minnesota.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in Minnesota is "Social Democratic Party."
Governor—J. E. Nash.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. A. Brattland.
Secretary of State—B. F. Moriedge.
Auditor—J. Ed. Carlson.
Treasurer—J. N. Jennings.
Attorney-General—C. D. Bassett.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—A. C. Bradshaw.

Michigan.

Governor—William E. Walters.
Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse.
Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jeannerett.
State Treasurer—William Klaser.
Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes.
Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt.
Attorney General—James H. McFarlan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—William H. Smith.
Member of State Board of Education—Samuel R. Hoobler.

Missouri.

Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slatker, and F. P. O'Hare.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. A. H. Hull.
Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

Montana.

For Congress—George B. Sproule, Helena.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—W. D. Cameron, Chico.

New Hampshire.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neil.
Congress, First District—Sumner F. Claflin.
Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

New York.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "Social Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and emblem on the official ballot.

Governor—Benjamin Hanford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown.
Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott.
Att'y-General—Lorenzo D. Mayes.
Comptroller—Warren Atkinson.
Treasurer—Joel Moses.
Engineer and Surveyor—Everitt L. Holmes.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

Ohio.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flummerfelt.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma.

Delegate to Congress—T. S. Smith.

Pennsylvania.

Governor—John W. Slayton.
Lieutenant-Governor — J. Mahlon Barnes.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Harry C. Gould.

Texas.

Governor—W. W. Freeman.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. F. Martin.
Controller—A. O. Langworthy.
Treasurer—M. T. Bruce.
Land Commissioner—J. W. Kuykendall.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. E. Gibson.
Railway Commissioner—R. C. Cloar.
Attorney-General—W. P. McBride.

Washington.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas Neill.
Congressmen-at-Large—George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

Wisconsin.

Governor—Matthew Biedinger.
Lieutenant-Governor—Robert Saltiel.
Secretary of State—Edward Ziegler.
State Treasurer—H. J. Ammann.
Attorney-General—Richard Elsner.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin R. Evans.
Railway Commissioner—Oscar S. Lowry.
Insurance Commissioner — Arnold Zander.

THE CARPENTERS IN CONVENTION.

Two Weeks Does Not Suffice for Their Work—McGuire Case Disposed of, at Last.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters at Atlanta, Ga., which began its sessions on Sept. 15, is expected to adjourn Wednesday night, Oct. 1, as The Worker goes to press.

On Monday of this week the six delegates were chosen to report the Brotherhood in the next two conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The vote resulted in the election of General Secretary Frank Duffy, Wheeler of California, Slayton of Pennsylvania, G. F. Duffy of Chicago, Bohnen of New York, and Grimes of Texas. Slayton is the Socialist candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Five new members of the General Executive Board were also chosen—Ogletree of Alabama, Workman of Ohio, Meyer of California, Wellman of Kansas City, and Ainery of Montreal—the last named without opposition.

The election of officers was held last Friday, Wm. D. Huber of Philadelphia was re-elected to the presidency on the third ballot. On the second ballot, Guerin of Troy was chosen as First Vice-President and Connelly as Second Vice-President. Frank Duffy was re-elected as General Secretary by a unanimous and hearty vote. Thomas Nash of Chicago is the choice of the convention for Treasurer, if the general vote confirms the amendment creating that separate office.

The McGuire case has taken up a great deal of the convention's time, as the delegates required information on all the details, which involved the reading at length, not only of the reports of the investigation, but of the minutes of many sessions of the G. E. B. The reports showed that McGuire had, during a long period, and in many different ways been defrauding the union of large sums of money.

McGuire was given the floor to reply, but he added nothing to what was stated in the circular which has been before the union for several months.

A motion to adopt the minority report of the investigating committee, providing for criminal proceedings against McGuire, was defeated, and by a vote of 118 to 136 the majority report was adopted, providing that a second payment of $1,000 should be accepted as settling the affair, and criminal proceedings dropped.

Steps were taken by which it is hoped to bring about an amicable union with the Amalgamated Carpenters, to avoid dual organization with the conflicts over jurisdiction and various sources of friction which it involves. The details were left to the G. E. B. to arrange.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The neat little watch, the premium The Worker gives away FREE to its readers?

There is no doubt that every reader can get one!

Undoubtedly every one of you has six friends or neighbors, who have not subscribed to The Worker. Get them to subscribe and pay for one year in advance. Send us the money with 14 cents for postage and get the watch free delivered to your address.

——One of our county organizers found one workingman satisfied with his condition. He didn't want to hear anything about Socialism. He lived in a shack and was doing his wife's washing.—Seattle Socialist.

TO ALL WORKINGMEN IN NEW YORK.

A vote for Hanford and Brown is a vote for the enforcement of labor laws now on the statute books, but now violated with impunity.

It is a vote for a general eight-hour law, which would put more men to work.

It is a vote against the contract system and for union labor on all public work.

It is a vote against the employment of women and children, and for more and better schools.

It is a vote against the use of injunctions and militia to break strikes.

It is a vote in favor of using the power of the state to help workers in improving their condition.

These are some of the IMMEDIATE advantages for which you will vote when you put a cross under the name of the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY and the emblem of the ARM AND TORCH.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

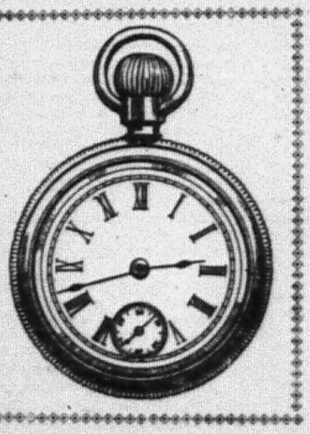
But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 1512.

——Once more the politician is abroad in the land making his usual promises. He fawns and smiles upon the worker with whom he would scorn to associate, and the latter seems to think he is greatly honored. Workingmen ought to give the pol. an icy stare.—Cleveland Citizen.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $24.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues." J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 28. NEW YORK, OBTOBER 12, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Chase, Candidate for Governor, Is on the Field.

Carey, MacCartney, Gibbs, Littlefield Mailly, and other Bay State Speakers, Are Kept Busy—Mother Jones, Sieverman, McGrady, and Hagerty to Help—Prospects Are Bright.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The campaign of Massachusetts may be said to have fairly opened last night when our candidate for Governor, John C. Chase, began his tour of the state at North Adams. Chase returned from the Pacific Coast on Sunday in response to the call of the party in Massachusetts for his services during the campaign. There can be no doubt that his selection as the Socialist candidate for Governor was a wise one. The events of the past few weeks have shown that he was the very man to head the ticket at this time.

All New England is stirred up over the prospect for the coming winter. Here, more than in any other part of the country, will the threatened coal famine, resulting from the strike, be felt. The people of the Eastern states are completely cut off from any other supply of coal for fuel except that which may be brought from England, and the quantity in that case would be too small to afford any great relief. In every city and town mass meetings are being held in protest against the Coal Barons, and relief committees are being appointed to provide means to tide over the coming emergency.

The politicians are entirely at sea, and, though they are trying to present remedies, none of their utterances receive serious attention. It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the people, and the absurdity and irrationality of the present system of private ownership of industry is being brought home to them with greater force than ever before. Perhaps none are more outspoken in their opinions upon the present situation than the preachers; from nearly every pulpit the mine owners are being denounced for their attitude towards the miners. We know, of course, that this is simply because the material interests of every person in New England has been acutely affected. Were it not for this, there would be little feeling evinced for the miners in their magnificent struggle. Confronted by a New England winter, with no fuel in sight, the people are beginning to think and talk Socialism, and we may expect a large number of them to vote for Socialism in November.

The Socialists' Work.

Government ownership of the coal mines is becoming a popular cry, and the only thing for the Socialist Party to do now is to point out that the workers themselves must own the government, as government ownership with capitalists still in control of the government will give us little better than we have to-day.

It is fortunate, therefore, that the Socialist Party in Massachusetts can present as its candidate for Governor a man who not only can state the Socialist position clearly, but whose record entitles him to respect and consideration. We shall have a campaign this year such as we have never had before. The tours of our principal speakers are now arranged almost up to Election Day. There will be no confusion and a great deal of work will be done.

When Comrade Chase arrived in Boston Sunday morning he was greeted by about a hundred of the most active party workers in Boston and vicinity, gathered together on very short notice. The reception given him was an enthusiastic and spontaneous one. In fact, as he said, it "rattled" him for the time. From the depot the crowd marched to 724 Washington street, where an impromptu meeting was held and speeches made by Comrades Chase, Coulter, and Carey. It was an auspicious opening for the campaign, and gave inspiration to all present.

Chase's Dates.

As The Worker goes to press, Chase has spoken at North Adams and Pittsfield. His future dates, as now arranged, are: Oct. 9, Springfield; Oct. 10, Warren; Oct. 11, Ware; Oct. 13, Webster; Oct. 14, Natick; Oct. 15, Milford; Oct. 16, Clinton; Oct. 17, Waltham; Oct. 19, Boston; Oct. 21, Lynn; Oct. 22, Brockton; Oct. 28, Rockland; Oct. 29, Quincy; Oct. 30, Haverhill; Oct. 31, East Boston; Nov. 1, Brighton; Nov. 2, Worcester.

Carey and MacCartney have been working hard, as usual, speaking almost every night and sometimes twice a day. Carey's dates are filled until Election Day except for Nov. 2. In addition to the party meetings, he will be one of the principal speakers at a demonstration on behalf of the miners to be held by the Brockton Central Labor Union, Thursday, Oct. 9. On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 11, he will speak at a similar demonstration arranged by a joint committee of the Lynn C. L. U. and the Socialist Party. The party dates arranged are: Friday, Oct. 10, Lawrence; Oct. 11, Clinton; Oct. 12, Worcester; Oct. 13, Fitchburg; Oct. 14, Leominster; Oct. 15, Marlboro; Oct. 16, Chicopee Falls; Oct. 17, Springfield; Oct. 18, Holyoke; Oct. 19, Boston; Oct. 20, Haverhill; Oct. 21, South Boston; Oct. 22 to 24, Haverhill; Oct. 25, Gloucester; Oct. 26, Lowell; Oct. 27, Haverhill; Oct. 28 to 30, Rockland; Oct. 31, Brockton; Nov. 1 and 3, Haverhill.

MacCartney's dates, beginning Friday, are as follows: Oct. 10, Franklin; Oct. 11, Walpole; Oct. 12, Norwood; Oct. 13, Roxbury; Oct. 15, Somerville; Oct. 16, Lawrence; Oct. 17, Hanson; Oct. 20, Charlestown; Oct. 21, South Hanover; Oct. 22, Brighton; Oct. 23, Centre Hanover; Oct. 24, Rockland; Oct. 25, Quincy; Oct. 26, South Braintree; Oct. 27, Hanover; Oct. 28, Rockland; Oct. 29, South Hanson; Oct. 30, Haverhill; Oct. 31, East Boston; Nov. 3, Brockton. On Oct. 9 he will speak with William Mailly at a demonstration for the miners by the Waltham C. L. U.

Comrade Gibbs of Worcester is candidate for Congress in his district and, along with the local comrades, is putting up a warm contest. Nevertheless he is speaking in other parts of the state when he can, and the following dates are made: Oct. 10, Cambridge; Oct. 16, Everett; Oct. 17, Saugus; Nov. 3, Rockland. Comrade Gibbs is willing to give two dates weekly until the last week of the campaign, when he will try to give more. Geo. E. Littlefield of Haverhill is also conducting his campaign for Congress in the Sixth District, and has given the following dates outside: Oct. 17, Brighton; Oct. 24, Brockton; Oct. 30, Somerville.

Frank Sieverman of Rochester, N. Y., has given his services to the party for three days a week, and the following dates are fixed: Oct. 11, Holbrook; Oct. 13, Beverly; Oct. 15, South Braintree; Oct. 18, Haverhill; Oct. 22, Somerville.

Mother Jones' tour has been fully arranged, and the comrades in the following places are preparing to give her a great reception: Sunday, Oct. 19, 3 p. m., Apollo Garden, Roxbury; Oct. 20, Haverhill; Oct. 21, Lynn; Oct. 22, Brockton; Oct. 23, Quincy; Oct. 24, Rockland; Oct. 25, Worcester; Oct. 26, Holyoke. At the Roxbury meeting, Chase and Carey will also speak, and ten cents admission will be charged, the proceeds going to the miners. Carey will also speak with Mother Jones at Haverhill, Chase at Lynn and Brockton, and MacCarthey at Rockland.

During the third week in October Father McGrady will fill four dates, three of them being: Adams, Oct. 20; Springfield, Oct. 21; and Haverhill, Oct. 23. Father Hagerty will speak at the following places: Oct. 26, Leominster; Oct. 27, Clinton; Oct. 28, Chelsea; Oct. 29, Brockton; Oct. 30, Brighton; Nov. 2, Lynn; Nov. 3, Rockland. There is every indication that these meetings will be thoroughly successful.

William Mailly speaks at Waltham, Oct. 9; at Haverhill, Oct. 11; at Newburyport, before a church society, discussing the miners' strike, Oct. 12; Fitchburg, Oct. 13; Milford, Oct. 15; Ward Seventeen, Boston, Oct. 20; Lynn, Oct. 21; Reading, Oct. 22; Roxbury, Oct. 27; Everett, Oct. 30; before the Cigar Makers' Union, Boston, Nov. 3.

Dates have also been arranged for David Taylor, Levi H. Turner, Geo. G. Cutting, Patrick Mahoney, W. J. Coyne, Joseph Spero, Squire E. Putney, Mrs. L. H. Merrifield, L. B. Talbot, and others. The comrades everywhere are working hard and local speakers are being developed.

Election Prospects.

The outlook for an increased representation in the State House is growing brighter. From several points come reports indicating good prospects for the election of Socialist representatives. At Brockton the comrades in the Ninth Plymouth district say there is a good chance of the election of Ramsden, who would make a good representative. At Quincy, Levi Turner is making a warm campaign, and the comrades there are confident; at Natick it is believed that Comrade Anis stands a fighting chance. In the Brighton district of Boston, Comrade Coyne is making an exceptionally strong fight, and there appears to be good ground for hoping for his election.

But the reports are the same from nearly every part of the state, and the only thing that hampers the work is the lack of the wherewithal to make the campaign effective, and to take advantage of the unparalleled opportunities open to us.

The Executive Committee of the clubs is getting out literature as fast as possible. It is intended that two men shall take the field at once to work in the unorganized towns, and by distributing literature and holding meetings, to advertise our ticket and principles. One will work in the western part, the other in the eastern part of the state, and both will be good men. This will cost money. An office for the use of the State Secretary at the address given below has been rented, the growing amount of work making it necessary. Comrades throughout the state should see that their dues are paid and that returns from their subscription lists are sent in immediately. We need all the money we can get, and we need it NOW.

The return of Carey and MacCartney to the Legislature is pretty certain, although the capitalist politicians will make a harder fight than ever against them. However, the standing of the Socialist representatives becomes stronger as time passes, and it is safe to predict that they cannot be defeated.

During the past two weeks, clubs have been organized at Campello, Newton Upper Falls, and North Adams, and new ones are expected at Holbrook, Wakefield, and several other places next week.

Mitchell at Boston.

Next Sunday John Mitchell is expected in Boston to address a big demonstration to be held at the Huntington Avenue Ball Grounds. He is coming at the request of the relief committee, composed of trade unionists, citizens, and several Socialists. The proceeds of the demonstration will go to the strike fund. Tickets are fifty cents each. It may be added that this committee had its origin at the Socialist Party demonstration given by the Boston Central Committee at Apollo Garden on Sept. 24, and while there are a number of Socialists on the committee, yet recognition was afterwards refused the Socialist Party on the ground that the relief work was "not a political movement." It may also be added that the principal ones to take this stand are members of the Socialist Party, so the relief committee is not to be blamed if it decided not to recognise the party, under the circumstances. It is hoped that the Socialists will try to make the affair a success for the miners' sake and give John Mitchell a worthy welcome to Boston.

Space forbids a complete review of the Massachusetts campaign. I can only hope to sketch in outline the work the comrades in this state are doing to bring Socialism as quick as we can get it.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

THESE ARE COLER'S POLITICAL FRIENDS.

Summary of the Personnel of the Democratic State Ticket in Colorado.

The "Colorado Chronicle" of Oct. 5 gives an exhaustive writeup of the candidates on the Democratic ticket in that state, a summary of which will be of interest to readers of The Worker.

Chas. S. Thomas is the present Democratic boss in Colorado. In 1880, Mr. Thomas was instrumental in imprisoning union miners at Leadville, without jury trial, by martial law, in order to break a strike. In 1894 he publicly denounced the union miners as "anarchists" because they struck for the eight-hour day. He was then retained as counsel for the Mine Owners' Association and tried to get federal troops sent into the state to shoot miners when Governor Waite refused to put the militia at the service of the capitalists. In 1898, as Governor of the state, Thomas sent troops to break a strike at Lake City, and had union men arrested by wholesale, some of whom were strung up by the thumbs to punish them for being true to their class. This is the man who has named the Democratic state ticket and who, if that ticket is elected, will be the power behind the throne.

E. C. Stinson is the candidate for Governor. It is enough to say that he was chosen for that place by Charles S. Thomas and that prominent mine owners are openly giving him moral and financial support.

Harry E. Insley, Democratic candidate for Auditor, made himself notorious eight years ago as captain of a company of deputies illegally raised by the mine owners in El Paso county to do their murderous work at Bull Hill—a gang of thugs, to check whose outrages Governor Waite had to call out the militia.

Henry M. Teller, Democratic candidate for another term in the United States Senate had, for years before he entered that body, been a well known corporation lawyer and is still connected with the Union Pacific. As Secretary of the Interior, Teller assisted in gigantic land steals for the benefit of the Union Pacific. Neither in Cabinet nor in Senate has he ever done the smallest service to the wage-workers.

Alva Adams, Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large, is a banker, broker, and mine owner. As Governor, some years ago, he offered to "mediate" in a miners' strike, promised the miners his support on a certain basis of settlement, and then, when the bosses refused to accept the terms, broke his promise, sided with the capitalists, and put the militia at their disposal to break the strike.

John Bell and John Shafroth, Democratic candidates for re-election to Congress in the two districts of the state, are both lawyers and neither of them has, in his past service at Washington, done anything to advance the interests of the working class.

This is the sort of ticket that the Democratic party—the "party of the common people"—has put up in Colorado, where it thinks it is sure to win and dare show its true colors.

Now that the Democratic party in New York is trying so hard to catch workingmen's votes, it is timely to note what that same party does in other states. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Steunenberg of Idaho, Clark of Montana, and Thomas of Colorado, are the political associates of Coler of New York. Can workingmen afford to vote for the party that supports such men?

Meanwhile, the campaign of the Socialist Party in Colorado goes bravely on—as it does in Idaho, in Montana, in Pennsylvania, and in New York.

THE TROLLEY STSIKE.

Comrade Danahy, formerly active in Rutland, Vt., who is now in Glens Falls, N. Y., writes of the strike on the trolley lines of the Hudson River Valley Railroad Company. He says the strikers are still standing solidly together. The cars are being run by Pinkerton thugs and the Governor and judges have done all in their power to help the bosses and intimidate the strikers by the issuance of injunctions, prosecutions for "conspiracy," and the sending in of militia. But the cars are run without passengers, for the sympathy of the people is entirely with the strikers. The latter are running a "bus line, which is well patronized. The company has forfeited its charters, but of course the state government takes no notice of this fact. The workingmen of that district are ripe for Socialism, Comrade Danahy adds.

FOR THE DAILY.

Fourth Session of Conference of Labor Organizations.

Report of Progress in the Work of Gathering Funds to Establish a Socialist and Trade Union Daily Paper.

The conference of delegates from trade unions and other labor organizations of New York City and vicinity, organized as an auxiliary to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association for the purpose of establishing a Socialist and trade union daily newspaper, holds its fourth session at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Thursday evening, Oct. 9.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Sept. 29:

Passaic Falls Mannerchor, Paterson, N. J.	$5.00
Simon O. Pollock, City	75.00
B. Bromberg, City	6.00
An. Neuberg, City	3.00
Previously acknowledged	6,772.80
Total pledged	$6,862.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

Pedro Jose Castano, Providence, R. I.	$ .50
Harry Kravetz, City	.50
Local Elizabeth, N. J.	10.00
A. Kopf, City	.25
Dr. Himowich, City	3.00
P. Bauer, City	1.00
B. Merkent, City	2.00
C. Flincker, City	1.00
K. Edelman, City	2.00
Social Democratic Club, Buffalo	4.00
Carl Classen, City	2.00
S. O. Pollock, City	5.00
Chas. Schaefer, City	1.00
Frank R. Hunrich, City	.50
Alb. J. Keppel, City	1.00
Christopher Jackman, City	.50
Pine, City	1.00
Carl Schneider, City	2.00
Otto Christoph, Buffalo	1.00
Lorenz Fisher, Harrison, N. J.	5.00
Cramer, Newark	1.00
Anton Miller, Newark	.50
Ritterhouse, Newark	.25
Chas. Dens, Newark	.25
F. von der Steinen, Newark	.50
Chas. Fautz, Newark	2.00
Al. Kutsche, Newark	1.50
B. Bromberg, New York	.50
Henry, Newark	.50
T. Ivers, Graniteville, Vt.	1.00
Dr. Margolis, City	1.00
F. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo	3.00
E. M. Braunn, City	1.00
Jos. Harvitt, City	6.00
C. Hitzel, Brook'yn	1.00
A. Holderman, City	1.00
S. Kalin, City	1.00
J. A. Kilgus, City	1.00
J. Levin, City	2.00
Wm. Brauger, City	.50
M. Aroner, City	.25
S. Miller, City	1.00
Shaffer, City	1.00
F. Brosch, City	1.00
Previously acknowledged	1,634.70
Total cash on pledges	$1,704.50

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Punch Card 48, New Haven, Conn.	$ .50
Henry Weiss, Tarentum, Pa.	2.00
Wm. Young, Elizabeth, N. J.	.50
Cash, City	.50
Chelsea Foundry Club	2.50
Collected by members of Cigar Packers' Union No. 251: B. M. Asch, $1; Samuel Wenk, 50 cents; J. Samuels, 50 cents; S. Balazh, 25 cents; W. Paley, $1; W. Weissbard, $1; M. Frankenstein, 50 cents; Michelson, 25 cents; J. Werther, 25 cents; ; Ettman, 25 cents; M. Siegelman, 25 cents.	5.75
Veeln, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1.00
L. Walker .....do.....	1.00
Sekol .....do.....	1.00
F. Kmen .....do.....	1.00
Aug. Kessel .....do.....	1.00
J. Heiu .....do.....	1.00
E. D. .....do.....	1.00
S. Shymanski .....do.....	1.00
Punch Card 348, Jersey City, N. J.	3.00
Punch Card 89, Peekskill, N.Y.	3.00
Chelsea Foundry Club	1.50
Socialist Club Lawrence, Mass.	15.00
H. B., Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00
L. Morgenstein, Schenectady	.50
A. S. Anderson, Philadelphia	.50
Previously acknowledged	979.79
Total contributions	$1,033.04
Total for three weeks: On pledges, $69.80; contributions, $53.25	123.05
Previously acknowledged	2,617.99
Total cash	$2,741.04

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications should be addressed to the Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"Capitalist Politicians Are Simply Dumbfounded."

Seven New Locals Formed Last Week—A Number of Socialist Speakers in the Strike Field, but More Needed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—At yesterday's meeting of the State Committee charters were granted to seven locals—Minersville, Ashland, and Mahanoy Plane, Schuylkill County; Scranton and Priceburg, Lackawanna County; Breslau, Luzerne County; and Avonmore, Westmoreland County—with a total membership of 200.

Comrades at Work.

J. W. Slayton, our candidate for Governor, will speak at Austin, Coudersport, and Williamsport, and will then go to the coal fields. Howard H. Caldwell will probably speak at New Brighton, Butler, and New Castle, Oct. 14 to 16, and will then follow Slayton's course. Louis Goazion will speak between now and election, at West Newton, Collinsville, Avonmore, Black Lick, Cokeville, Brownville, East Pittsburg, and Springchurch.

Charles Heydrick had splendid meetings at York, Spring Forge, Lancaster, Reading, and Lansford. He is now in Carbon County and will stay there till Election Day.

John Collins reports increased enthusiasm in the northwestern part of the state, where he has been holding successful meetings. This week he returns to the strike field, beginning Oct. 7 at Shamokin.

Comrades Geiger and White have left Carbon County, confident that the whole Socialist county ticket will be elected. They are now working in Luzerne County. S. Lavin is at Hazleton, and C. P. DeYoe in Lackawanna County, and Raphael Buck reports to Chairman Smoyer this week for ten days' work in Carbon County; from Oct. 18 till election he will work in Luzerne.

Socialist Ticket.

Comrades throughout the state deserve credit for their careful attention to details in the matter of nomination papers. Only three candidates failed to get on the ballot by reason of technical errors in the papers. This is very good, considering there are fifteen counties with full Socialist tickets in the field. We have eleven candidates for Congress, seven for the State Senate, forty for the General Assembly, and one for judge. The names will be published next week.

The "Tageblatt" will be sent gratis until Election Day to any Germans desiring it. Address "Tageblatt," 613 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

The Topic of the Day.

Comrade Fischer writes from Luzerne County:

"I believe that this is at present the most important battle ground for Socialism in the United States. If we could but place here half a dozen English and two Polish speakers for the month, we would carry the entire ticket. The more I study the attitude of the masses toward the Socialist Party in Luzerne, the more I am convinced that the striking miners of all nationalities will come out in a compact body for Socialism. In Nanticoke, Plymouth, Edwardsville, Luzerne, and Maltby, nothing else but Socialism is the topic of the day. The capitalist politicians are simply dumbfounded."

The State Committee has spent about $400 in the last two weeks and has received about $150 in contribution. We have been compelled by our financial position to refuse the offers of services, for expenses only, of half a dozen comrades in as many states. All these comrades, and three times their number, should keep company with the strikers and the full force of the Pennsylvania militia in the coal fields of the state. If an opportunity was ever offered, if a time was ever propitious, it is here and now. The State Committee desires to thank comrades in Missouri and Kansas for sending Frank P. and Kate O'Hare, who start their tour at Hazleton, Oct. 9.

Send all contributions for the Miners' Strike Fund to J. Edelman, Treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

This week's contributions will be noted next week.

CONNECTICUT.

Every branch in Connecticut which wishes to have a full ticket in its locality should hold a meeting at once to make nominations and report to the State Committee not later than Oct. 14.

The nominations required to complete the general or state ballot are County Sheriff, Judge of Probate and Senator.

Nominations for the Assembly go on another ballot. Branches wishing to have this ticket should each nominate two candidates. This ballot will not be furnished by the State Committee.

A leaflet bearing the names of the candidates on the state ticket is provided free by the State Committee. Every branch should notify the Secretary how many of this leaflet and also how many ballots it will require.

A large supply of Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should be Socialists" has been ordered and will be furnished to branches for $1.25 a thousand prepaid.

W. E. WHITE, Secretary.

THE CAPITALIST FAMILY.

"I suppose those rich Giltedgers made a great display of grief when that millionaire uncle of theirs suddenly died?"

"Grief! They haven't any time for grief. All their time is taken up with galloping around in search of the will.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"DIVIDING UP."

The Miners' Wages and the Mine Owners' Profits.

Authoritative Figures Showing Wretched Conditions Against Which Mine Workers Struck and Enormous Profits of "Operators" Who Do Not Operate.

The New York "Times" of Oct. 5 prints a Wilkes Barre "special" giving the estimated losses caused by the coal strike to the completion of the twenty-first week, as follows:

To operators in price of coal	$50,000,000
To strikers in wages	27,500,000
To other employees made idle	6,100,000
To railroads in earnings	12,000,000
To business in coal region	15,400,000
To business outside of coal region	9,300,000
Maintaining coal police	2,000,000
Maintaining non-union men	590,000
Maintaining troops	490,000
Damage to mines and machinery	6,500,000
Total	$129,880,000

There is a good deal of hocus-pocus in this table, but the first items deserve some comment.

The Miners' Wages.

There are 150,000 mine workers on strike. The "Times," whose figures may be taken as favorable to the case of the "operators" rather than of the miners, states their loss in wages for twenty-one weeks at $27,500,00 That means that the wages which the average mine worker would have earned in the twenty-one weeks if they had been at work all the time is $183.33, or $8.73 a week, full time. This average includes the greater part of the highly paid men—engineers and firemen, pump-runnners, etc.—and the average of the miners and helpers would be considerably less.

It is shown by the statistics published by the state of Pennsylvania that the average working time of the mine workers is only 194 days a year, or a little over thirty-two weeks of six days each. The men would like to work more steadily, but they have no opportunity. One object of their eight-hour demand is to make employment more steady.

$5.43 a Week the Year Round.

Working thirty-two and one-third weeks at $8.73 a week, the average yearly wages of the mine workers would be $282.27. There are 52 weeks in a year. According to the wage figures given by the "Times," therefore, the average mine worker has to maintain himself and his family, the year round, on an average of $5.43 a week.

These figures are a little more emphatic as to the underpayment of the miners than those given by President Baer. According to his statement, the men get an average of $1.80 a day when they have work, which makes an average wage, the year round, of $7.05 a week. Baer's figures are bad enough, but as the "Times" is, in general, a very reliable newspaper, with no bias in favor of the workingmen, and as Baer is a more directly interested party in the question, the figures given by the "Times" are probably nearer the truth.

Even These Figures Too High.

It must be remembered, moreover, that these figures represent nominal wages and that there are several details of the situation which make the real wages considerably less. Chief among these are the facts: First, that many of the men are virtually required to live in "company houses," for which they pay rents much above what would be charged for similar shanties elsewhere; second, that a large part of them are, in the same way virtually required to buy their groceries, clothing, and household goods at the "company store," and are charged prices much above those prevailing in other stores.

Of course, the men are never told, in so many words, that they must live in the company houses and trade at the company store. The bosses profess that there is no coercion in the matter, and even claim that they maintain these houses and stores at a positive loss, simply for the accommodation of their employees. But the employees observe that, in the places where these philanthropic institutions are in vogue, a man who does not patronize them is sure to get into trouble, to be "docked" on all sorts of flimsy pretexts, to be laid off when more docile men are given work, and so forth. The compulsion is all the more galling because it is indirect and hypocritical.

Owners' Profits.

Another feature of the "Times" statement is suggestive.

The losses of the strikers and other employees made idle by the strike are put at $53,000,000. The losses of the capitalists, as mine owners and as railroad owners, are put at $62,000,000.

The losses of the men represent the wages they would have received, had they been at work. The losses of the capitalists represent the profits they would have made on their employees' labor, had the latter been at work.

It appears, therefore, that while the workers concerned get $33,000,000 in wages for twenty-one weeks' full work, the capitalists concerned get $62,000,000 in profits on that amount of work.

In other words, for every dollar that the workers get in wages for digging and carrying coal, the owners of the mines and railroads get $1.85 in profits for allowing them to dig and carry coal.

"Dividing Up."

In still other words, out of every dollar of value created by the labor of the men who dig and carry the coal, 35 cents goes to the men who do the work and 65 cents to the men who allow them to work. This is the sort of "dividing up" which Socialism will abolish.

From these figures it will readily be seen that, if the useless mine owners and railroad owners were eliminated, the hours of labor of the workers could be reduced 10 per cent., their wages could be doubled, and still the coalcoal could be supplied to the public at a price somewhat below that which prevailed before the strike.

This is the price that mine workers and other workers pay for maintaining capitalism, for not having voted for Socialism in the past. It takes hard experience to teach us, but we do learn, and Socialism is coming.

BIG SIX ON THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Declares for Public Ownership and Levies Assessment to Help Miners.

At last Sunday's meeting of New York Typographical Union No. 6 the following resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming vote:

"Whereas, The arrogant position assumed by the Coal Trust will shortly result in widespread suffering; and

"Whereas, The power to prevent such suffering is in the hands of the officials of the government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we demand that the right of eminent domain be exercised by the government, the mines seized, and worked by the authorities of the government for the benefit of the whole people.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the press, and the officers of the Union authorized to work with any committee of citizens to the furtherance of relief for the citizens of this country."

The Union levied a 2 per cent. assessment upon all earnings of its members for the benefit of the mine workers, and it is estimated that this will yield between $6,000 and $7,000 a month. The president of No. 6 was also instructed to telegraph President Mitchell informing him of this action and congratulating him on the stand taken by him in Washington on Friday last.

MOTHER JONES TO SPEAK.

As The Worker goes to press the news comes that Mother Jones, the brave champion of the miners, will speak for the Social Democratic Party in Cooper Union, Saturday evening, Oct. 18, along with other good speakers.

VOTERS! REGISTER FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

"THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN McCUE."

We have one thousand copies of this great work. While they last will hand them out at 10 cents each. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE COAL FAMINE?

The public officials and politicians of both old parties, the capitalist press, the greater party of the clergy, and nearly all the philanthropists and "eminent citizens" are joining in an attempt to obscure the issue of the coal strike by harping on the coal famine. They cry with one voice, "End the strike!" and they treat it as a matter of indifference whether the strike is to be ended by victory for the workers or by victory for the profit-takers.

They make this demand in the name of the toiling poor. It is a noteworthy fact that the toiling poor are not joining in the cry. The workers are demanding that the strike be settled, indeed, but that it be settled by the victory of the miners—and they are cheerfully making sacrifices to effect such a settlement.

In view, however, of this concerted and insidious attempt to obscure the issues of the strike, it is timely to ask, Who is to blame for the coal famine?

The mine workers struck five months ago against degrading and intolerable conditions. The workingmen of other trades who are now suffering for lack of coal have been in the past and will in the future be compelled to strike against like oppression. Let no one forget that.

Before quitting work, the miners offered to submit all their demands to arbitration. The mine owners refused.

That offer has been open all these five months. The mine owners have ignored it.

At Washington, last week, President Mitchell, speaking for the hundred and fifty thousand miners who know and trust him, feeling his responsibility both to them and to the people who need coal, replied to President Roosevelt's plea, that the miners would go back to work at once and submit all their demands to aribtration if the mine owners would consent. Again, the mine owners refused.

Who is to blame if coal is scarce and dear, if workingmen and their wives and babies suffer from cold?

Morgan and Baer and Truesdale and Markel and Hewitt and the Vanderbilts and the rest of the mine owners are to blame.

The whole capitalist class to which they belong is to blame.

The Republican officials of Pennsylvania who have helped them openly against the miners and the Republican national officers who are indirectly trying to break the strike—they are to blame.

The journalistic hirelings of both old parties, who have misrepresented the facts in their news and editorial columns—they are to blame.

THESE CAPITALISTS AND CAPITALIST AGENTS ARE ALONE TO BLAME FOR THE COAL FAMINE.

We also want the strike settled—and settled quick. But we want it SETTLED RIGHT—by the victory of the miners. We call upon all workingmen to continue and to redouble their efforts in support of the miners who are not to blame, the miners who are FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS.

We call upon all workingmen to unite at the ballot-box to PUNISH AND DETHRONE THE CAPITALISTS WHO ARE TO BLAME, the capitalists who would let the miners starve and other workers freeze rather than give up any share of their unearned profits and their tyrannous power. Punish and dethrone them by voting for Socialism—for public ownership and operation of the means of production, under a working-class administration, for the benefit of all the people.

LAUGHING IS A CRIME.

Two Miners in Jail for Laughing at Militia and Scabs—Republican Authorities Rival Late Democratic Administration of New York in Asininity.

Two miners of Hazleton, Pa., George Sundra and John Gross, have been arrested and are held in jail for trial, charged with "inciting to riot," because they laughed at the spectacle of drunk and disorderly militia escorting incompetent scabs to the mines. We are not joking or romancing; we take the news from the local press, from papers not in sympathy with the strikers, but favorable to capitalist "law and order." To laugh when the boss wants you to weep is a crime in Pennsylvania; it is an "incitement to riot" and an insult to the peace and dignity of Republican Governor Stone.

The prosecution is not without precedent, however—and good Democratic precedent. In July of 1900, during the great strike and lockout of cigarmakers in this city of New York, under Democratic Mayor Van Wyck, a young cigarmaker, a boy of seventeen, Phillip Jacobs by name, was arrested for having "made faces" at some scabs, and was dragged before a Democratic magistrate, who punished him with a tedious lecture and a fine of five dollars.

This is the workingman's "individual liberty," which the Republican and Democratic hirelings of Capital are so anxious to protect against the assaults of the wicked Socialists.

ROCKVILLE SHOWS GOOD GAIN AT POLLS!

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Oct. 7.—Yesterday's election in Rockville gives the Republicans 540 votes; the Democrats, 345; the Socialist Party, 205; the S. L. P., 50.

Last year we had 128 votes in this town. At this rate the Socialist Party should be the second party in Rockville next year and should carry the town in 1904. K.

HANFORD'S SECOND TOUR.

Benjamin Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, will speak at the following places:

Friday, Oct. 10—Ilion.
Saturday, Oct. 11—Utica.
Monday, Oct. 13—Syracuse.
Tuesday, Oct. 14—Rochester.
Wednesday, Oct. 15—Buffalo.
Thursday, Oct. 16—Corning.
Friday, Oct. 17—Watertown.
Saturday, Oct. 18—Fort Edward.
Monday, Oct. 20—Peekskill.
Wednesday, Oct. 22—New Rochelle.
Thursday, Oct. 23—Mt. Vernon.

BROWN'S DATES.

William Thurston Brown, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has spoken this week at New Rochelle and Yonkers. His dates in the immediate future are:

Thursday, Oct. 9—Peekskill.
Friday, Oct. 10—Cold Spring.
Saturday, Oct. 11—Higland Falls.
Monday, Oct. 13—Newburg.

New York Voters should register Friday, Oct. 10.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1898 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1900	13,331
In 1902 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545

In 1900 (Presidential):

S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.

Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.

Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.

Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.

Treasurer—
JOEL HOSES.

Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERETT L. HOLMES.

Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Workingmen do not choose business men as officers of their trade unions, nor even admit them to membership. Why should they choose business men as state officials. Of the candidates for Governor of New York, Odell is a former business man and present professional politician; Coler is one of the "honest men of Wall Street," to use his own phrase; Hanford is a wage-worker and a trade unionist. That ought to be sufficient to decide the workingmen's votes.

Bird S. Coler received the news of his nomination for Governor of New York on the Democratic Bust-the-Trusts ticket over the stock ticker at the banking and brokerage house of W. N. Coler & Co., 32 Nassau street, of which he is a member.

The day before he was nominated on the Democratic Bust-the-Trusts ticket Bird S. Coler attended a meeting of the board of directors of the Guardian Trust Company, of which he is president.

CAN THE WORKERS RULE THEMSELVES?

John Mitchell seems to have been the only one of the various presidents at the Washington conference who behaved as a brave and conscientious gentleman. That was natural, for he had right on his side. His behavior, in fact, was that of a statesman as well as a gentleman. The class in which he was born and which he now serves need have no fear that it will be unable to provide great men when it takes public affairs into its own hands.

And after all, Mitchell's splendid conduct throughout this strike is only in line with the splendid conduct of his whole organization. When, in some coming century, the impartial history of this age is written, the coal strike of 1902 will be cited as evidence which ought, by itself, to have been quite sufficient to convince all men of the ability of the working class to govern itself, industrially as well as politically, to choose wise and honest men as administrators of its affairs, to work harmoniously under their direction so long as they direct matters well, and, in an orderly manner, to replace them with others when they cease to do their duty. This strike alone gives abundant proof of the practicability as well as of the necessity of carrying the Socialist program into effect at an early day.

The working class, as an organized and self-governing body, is but in its infancy; yet, both in its rank and file and in its chosen leaders, it already displays a degree of administrative ability and social efficiency such as neither the feudal nor the capitalist class, with centuries of training, has been able to surpass—perhaps not to equal. The years to come, when real democracy has been put into practise, will produce a peaceful history more inspiring in its display of public wisdom and of individual greatness, than that of all the empires and republics of the past. We who now work for it will live to see only the dawning of that glorious day; but we shall see enough to repay us for all our toil.

Every Socialist, whether a party member or not, should wear the party button up to Election Day, at least. A good showing of badges will do much to encourage the faint-hearted, as well as to advertise the party.

WHY WE DO NOT CONCEAL OUR INTERNAL TROUBLES.

Some readers of The Worker express their surprise that we print so much matter dealing with the internal affairs of the party, sometimes with internal troubles or differences. It may be well briefly to explain this matter.

The Socialist Party differs from the capitalist political organizations, in that it is founded upon a principle and is held together by devotion to that principle, not by the desire of office and boodle; and also, in that its affairs are conducted in the most democratic manner, by the rank and file of the party, not by secret cabals of bosses or leaders.

Differences of opinion frequently arise among us over minor questions of theory or of practise. In either of the old parties these differences would be settled by the secret conference of the great party leaders in whatever way would, in their judgment, best "catch" the votes of the people and best safeguard the interests of the capitalists who supply the campaign funds and the politicians who handle those funds. In our party, such differences of opinion must be decided by the rank and file, in order that they may be decided intelligently, they must be discussed in the party press.

Again, individual comrades or whole locals or committees of our party may sometimes go wrong—often ignorance of facts or error of judgment, sometimes through weakness or dishonesty—for Socialists make no claim to be saints or angels. In the old parties, all the details of such cases would be hushed up until the members of the ruling ring had had time to decide upon the action to be taken, and judgment would then be given and discipline enforced from above. If we should follow this plan in our party, we should have to trust all to the honesty and the wisdom of the leaders, but we know that, in the long run, the few are not so wise nor so true as the many; we therefore do not hesitate to give out to the rank and file full information, even of troubles that involve a question of the good faith of this or that party member or organization.

Though some temporary harm may be done—some comrades discouraged for a time or somes few votes lost—by the public discussion of internal party questions, we believe that, in order to secure the speediest and wisest decision of such questions and of a decision which will convey weight as being really the decision of the rank and file, in order to keep our party pure and active and to develop among us the habit of self-government by democratic methods, and in order to deserve and to win the respect of intelligent workingmen now outside our ranks, it is best to be perfectly frank and open.

Leadership, ring-rule, and secrecy are naturally the appropriate characteristics of the Republican and Democratic parties, which seek to get the votes of the workers in order to serve the interest of the capitalists. The very opposite of those methods is appropriate to us, who appeal to the workingmen to join and support and vote for our party on the ground that it truly represents the interests of the working class. The appearance of harmony is essential to the success of the old parties. But the Socialist Party, in this as in other countries, because it is right, is bound to grow in spite of or even by means of its occasional unpleasant discussions.

HOW TO TREAT DISRUPTIONISTS.

Some of our comrades in this city make the mistake of arguing with the S. L. P. disturbers at and after our public meetings or elsewhere, and thus give them a sort of recognition that they do not deserve. The time is past for this sort of thing. One should argue only with persons whom he believes to be honestly mistaken and capable of being convinced. With unthinking fanatics or with malevolent rowdies it is worse than useless to carry on a discussion.

The S. L. P. is rapidly enough digging its own grave. It is, unfortunately holding but few public meetings—unfortunately for us, for their slanderous and abusive attacks upon the trade unions and the Social Democratic Party do nothing but harm to them and proportionate good to the genuine Socialist movement as the difference between our tactics becomes better known. It is both right and politic for us to ignore them absolutely, so long as they behave themselves. Why they undertake to disturb our meetings, as still occasionally happens, they should be treated as they deserve—not given the recognition and the opportunities for discussion which we gladly extend to honest opponents and questioners, but denounced as traitors to the working class and capitalist agents seeking to disrupt the labor movement.

If it becomes really necessary to recognize these fellows, if an S. L. P. man is not content to go his own way, to keep quiet at our meetings as we do in regard to theirs, if he forces himself and the existence of his faction on the attention of the audience, let the speaker promptly and emphatically expose that organization for what it is—an organization which under the name of Socialism and Labor, directs all its efforts, not against capitalism, but solely against other Socialists and against the trade unions; an organization which has repeatedly organized scabs to break strikes; an organization which is favorably noticed by the New York "Sun," the inveterate enemy of the workers and which is advertised by the other capitalist papers that systematically ignore or misrepresent the Social Democratic Party. Note the fact that the S. L. P. has just suspended its Rhode Island and Pennsylvania state organization en masse, and has, within a year, driven out of its own ranks its last two candidates for Mayor, Sanial and Keinard, the manager of its paper, Pierce, its late state secretary, Vogt, and such recently prominent and trusted members as Fiebiger, Forker, and Dalton, and scores of others, branding them as "traitors and fakirs." Ask what we shall think of a party whose leader, De Leon, trains so many "fakirs." What can we think of it but that it has become a fake party, a party that is trying to do just what would best serve the interests of the Coal Kings and all the Capital Kings, to keep the labor movement divided and weak? This can be summed up in ten minutes, and when it is done, the crowd will have no further patience with the disturber, even, if he has not already sneaked away.

The Social Democratic Party of this state, the Socialist Party of the country at large, has nothing to be ashamed of, nothing to apologize for or defend. Our speakers should be always on the aggressive—against capitalism everywhere and, when necessary, against the contemptible tools of capitalism who disgrace the once honorable name of the Socialist Labor Party.

FOR THE STRIKE FUND.

National Secretary Greenbaum reports $690.54 received by him for the strike relief fund from Sept. 27 to Oct. 4, bringing the total up to $4,836.10. Of the week's receipts, $369.65 was collected through The Worker and "Volkszeitung," $33.70 through the "Chicago Socialist," and $65 through "Robotnik." The rest came from individuals, locals, clubs, and unions in all parts of the country.

In the week ending Oct. 7 moneys were received at the office of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" for the strike fund as follows: A. Stoppel, City, $1; Emil Hoffman, Melrose, Mass., $1; Cafe Howard, coll., $1.45; C. Jaun, $1; F. Gerald, Jersey City Heights, 50 cents; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 45, Harrison, N. J., $15; Br. 50, Evergreen, L. I., $20; Jos. Sckoll, Saratoga Springs, $2; Brotherhood of Carpenters, coll. in org. cabinet shops, $253.75; Locals 300 and 476, surplus of two rainy-day picnics, $6.15; Local 575, coll., $7.35; Martin Luther Sick Benefit Society, Newark, $10; Otto Lepke, $1; Bushwick Lodge 516, I. A. of M., $10; Weissman, $1; Schlagel, 50 cents; G. Sch., $1; C. Hoins, $1.50; Bing's cigar ship, $2.50; Workmen's Cremation Society, Br. 1, coll., $4; E. K. & Co., $16.50; Schmitt & Kaufmann's silk weavers, $50; Manhattan Brass Company's employees, $20; H. B., Brooklyn, $3; Anon. 35 cents; Miss Emma A. S——l, $1; Arch. Brass and Bronze Workers, Local 204, Brooklyn, $17.50; Success, 50 cents; J. C. D., $1; F. H., $2; Jul. Rampe, 50 cents; Vorwaerd, $4; Arb. Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. 152, $5; Quartet Club Frohsinn, Brooklyn, $5; Passementerie Workers' Union, $4.25; Martin Schopp, $2; Kraemmer's piano fly-finishers, coll., $2.75; total, $490.80.

This brings the total received at this office and sent to Secretary Greenbaum, to be forwarded to the miners to $1,202.95.

A MEDITATION UPON ELEPHANTS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

If nature ever made a full grown elephant she would order his agility according to his tonnage and she would naturally trim his propensities to match his dimensions; thus she would kindly save himself and his environments from the effects of unsteadiness on too large a scale. She would load his levity down to earth, she would forbid him the use of the wine cup as well as dancing, and she would teach him to be very cautious when passing over planks of political platforms.

It seems to me that we tailorised bipeds, having passed through the jungle and into the menagerie stage of our evolution, have forgotten something, have left some of those good old animal senses behind us called instincts and have not yet found their social successors, the common senses. I have been reading about the ark and am still wondering. Next greater to the miracle of all the animals going into that ark was the miracle of them coming out of it, to an eye of the twentieth century. With a commercial animal training no ark would have been possible.

None of the world's sealed volumes hides so pretty a history as that sealed book of the ark, from the hour when the publicans and sinners of antediluvian began to open their umbrellas, up to the day the saloons began to open again and Noah went forth.

I assume of course, for the matter of my wonder, that the inmates were not tied in stalls. I assume that, having come so far to get into the ark it was not necessary to tie them in it. The picture therefore which presents itself to this meditative eye of mine as it peers through the shutters of that good old animal safe is one of startling propinqqities and threatening propensities so like our modern civilization that it marvels me to think of how much wisdom the majority of those brutes must have acquired in order to continue to enjoy each other's society outside of each other for forty days, and bring themselves outside the ark itself and down the slopes of Arrarat in their own originally differentiated forms.

Mr. and Mrs. Denton, of psychometric fame, were wont to pick up a bit of old times in the form of a stone or a bone or a shall, and by just placing it on the forehead they beheld through its experience great panoramas of contemporary life and scenery, so they said.

What a splendid contribution to the needed sociology of our times the Dentons missed by not giving us a view of the saloon and promenade life of those prudent passengers during their trip through the deluge. But though we cannot see what they did, the mind fortunately enables us, from subsequential data, to get very definitely at what they did not, that is, provided they were there as described.

Now let us see what they did not. Well, they did not consume each other. That is the comprehensive and the all instructive fact to which the present meditator desires to confine this lesson in anmo-arkian sociology.

To get the full juice of wisdom out of that ark we have only to imagine it to be New York City, and the animals, with all their diverse antecedents, powers, and objects in life to be merely men like ourselves; and we begin at once to roll off instruction by contrast and conjecture as easily and continuously as thread rolls off from a bobbin.

Without a constitution or a constitutional amendment, without any previous introduction to each other, without having been informed by any authoritative national document of our right as Americans to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, just imagine ourselves, with all the vast diversities of our acquired economic zoology, dumped together for forty days on the pavements of Gotham during the flood. With no Travers Jerome to warn us against being crushed by millionaire mastodons, how could we, poor laboring ants, who swarm upon the pavements, hope to escape the bloody soles of Baer and Morgan. We would, in our ignorance, press capital and be crushed to fertilizers.

To be there and yet to be out of the way, that is the question! To live as wage earners by being devoured, and yet not to be devoured, but to get out with our lives, that is the problem of this transitional voyage through the perils of competitive murder to Socialism; and the flood gates are open. We have acquired an almost infinite wisdom in dodging our dangers; it is only the width of the city streets that straightens its exercise. The big trust feet of the sons of Anak are now as wide as the horse road, and our whole world is on the street. Our numbers are so great that we cover the pavement where such giant passengers travel and all live! Evidently no wisdom can avail us but that which teaches us to break down the walls to make room for retreat. But then this would not be living IN the ark for forty days. Thus, my fellow inmate of this menagerie, it follows that the anmo-arkian sociology consisted of an old type of virtue that has passed out of the world since the commercial man grew king. There was no other way for the preservation of the animal kingdom but for the elephants and mastodons to sit down, and for all the strong carnivora to keep the seven weeks of Lent.

Such forbearance may have adorned the moral interior of Noah's ark, but alas! several generations of economic experience under competitive individualism seem to have entirely unfitted our financial successes for it. The only thoughts to limit the superior honor due to the arkian prototypes of the capitalists for sitting still in the ark to let the others live, is the unfortunate circumstance that our economic sausage making does not admit of any small things living while the large sit still. Ours is a system that lives by coffin making, together with the filling and burying thereof, and so our way would have left nothing on Arrarat but an empty box.

The animals in that ark had gradually become acquainted with their relative weights while they were in the jungles. No mastodon ever sprung up there from being a grasshopper in a day, as the capitalist animal springs in our economic menagerie; no kittens ever grew into elephants while yet playing with that mouse of a workman, as our capitalists grow. And so, as it becomes us, we learn to draw a lesson of mercy, even though it be somewhat strained, for that immeasurably and ridiculously misbalanced mortal—the modern Pluto.

This unfortunate success, who, without ever being guilty enough to have such powers cast upon him for punishment, or wise enough to see the absurdity to which his income reduces him, or good enough to be able to use a hundredth part of it, would never have been called into the ark, which means that he is outside the pale of mercy. Therefore, a Socialist may venture to set forth a few pitiful circumstances of the multi-millionaire's misery without the least fear of doing him any good.

What a fearfully overweighted atom of human flesh he is this man of fifty millions per annum. Think of it. A man five feet feet seven inches twenty years ago, who has in the meantime acquired the weight and density of a billionaire, with the same sized hat still, and with everything else pertaining to his personality remaining in a statu quo ante expension condition, he epitomizes, in his own experience, all the horrors of an imperfectly digested revolution. Locomotally speaking, he is just the same. He takes her, the object of his choice, out for a waltz, he treads upon her foot; and behold, because of the many unconscious tons which have been added to his unguided limbs, there remains of that young lady's pedestal, upon the surface of this mundane sphere, no more than one small stain, too little to wipe up; her foot, in fact, has been squelched and has passed into the pores of the well polished floor, so ponderous has become the tread of a man economically weighing fifty millions per annum.

Let me indulge, as punishment of my own sins, in the horrid daydream that I am that man. I see a little sweet-faced child approaching me, timorously, inquiring if I have found her doll. I am seized with a sweet inwardness to bless the darling. I therefore gently lay a fatherly hand upon her curly head, all knotted with blue ribbons, when—grruizgulkhrunkich!—the child falls into a pulp at my feet. I am a fearfully and dangerously overweighted creature and I am getting afraid of moving myself lest the world give way. My own son and heir unguardedly lifted by me upwards to the paternal bosom, has his two arms broken. My wife, good soul, hastening to the door of my fourteen palaces to salute her returning lord with a kiss has her face gashed in. Do I laugh? The mirrors all re-echo my satisfaction in thousands of fragments on the floor. Do I sigh! A draft, as if from a thousand sympathetic express trains passing through one tunnel, blows out every lamp within a mile of me, and compresses the heartbroken darkness all around me into an impervious block of black marble which nothing short of a municipal gas franchise can evermore penetrate with light. Loving my country I tremble even to walk upon its verdant meads lest my foot go right through to the Antipodes and so admit the foul air of another hemisphere to this sweet America of mine.

I join by turns the Republican party and the Democratic party in those states which have the required amount of steel and iron in their platforms to protect my friends from being crushed by the ponderous weight of my possible fall.

I dare not dine with my beloved president, knowing that after one "shake" from me that great right hand of his could sign no more expansions. I lie down to sleep, but am afraid to turn lest I should roll on a bank or a non-union workman while he is out of employment, for I have grown in cubic feet as well as in deadly gravity. I would be the nation itself, but for all the proud and dead flesh on my carcass. And now I begin to foresee that that is my doom. I am too great to be less. I must either dwindle back to one natural little life or become the whole nation. Sometimes that strikes me as the only relief possible to me and to everybody else. If I were that I could roll as I list, for there would be no one outside of me to get hurt. I could keep all I have and get all I could with the revolutionary experience following—that everybody else would have what I get and enjoy what I keep. Oh that the Socialists would swell their votes and help me out of my misery.

STATISTICS OF MINES.

The following figures are reported by the United States Geological Survey covering coal mining in eighteen states and territories:

Lives lost in 1901, 1,467.
Men injured, 3,643.
Number of tons of coal mined for each life lost, varies:
In Maryland, 426,094.
In Indian Territory, 49,426.
Average number, 188,068.
Total men employed, 485,544.
Number of days at work, 216.

Divided into the anthracite and bituminous fields the figures are as follows:

Men employed, anthracite, 145,309.
Days at work, 196.
Men employed, bituminous, 340,235.
Days at work, 223.

And the miners are supposed to get $2 a day for every day they work; that means $398 a year for the anthracite miner and $470 a year for the bituminous miners.

And yet President Baer says they are well paid. Wonder if he could live on it?

What do you think of such a condition, workingmen? Don't you think government ownership of the mines under Socialism would remedy the evil? If you do vote for it this fall.—St. Louis Labor.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

In the September number of the "International Socialist Review," H. M. Hyndman discusses "The International Situation and the International Socialist Bureau," taking the position that the Bureau should meet more frequently, have a more clearly defined International policy and take steps to prevent the growth of national and race feelings among the workers. In an article entitled "The Revolutionary Method," Enrico Ferri compares the revolutionary and opportunist tendencies in the Socialist movement of Italy and elsewhere. Under the head of "Terrorism in Russia," Henry L. Slobodin gives translations from the Russian Social Democratic press deprecating the terrorist method and pointing to thorough working class organization and public demonstrations in mass as the most effective way to carry on the fight for political liberty.

Kautsky's article on "Agitation Among Farmers in America" called forth by Simon's book, "The American Farmer," is translated from "Neue Zeit" and will be read with great interest by American Socialists. The views of the great German Socialist on this important question may be summed up in the following extracts from his article: "To agitate among farmers when the mass of the city workers are still strangers to Socialism is equivalent to bringing rocky soil under cultivation at great expense and leaving fertile soil untouched from lack of labor power. * * * The success of our propaganda among them will depend above all on the end for which we are striving. If we should aim to draw them into our movement in masses, I am afraid we should not accomplish much good. * * * It is the class struggle of the present which forms parties and keeps them together. But in this struggle the farmers have different interests than the industrial laborers. * * * A comrade who thought he knew how to handle the farmers once ridiculed our city agitators who were foolish enough to speak to the farmers of the eight-hour day and similar matters. That, he said, was the way to deter them. That was correct, yet that comrade was not making a point against the 'foolish' agitators, but against his pet idea of winning the farmers for our party. True, the farmer has no sympathy for the eight-hour day and labor protection. He does not only assume an attitude of indifference, but of hostility toward them. He is obliged to work from early down to the dark of night, sometimes sixteen to eighteen hours, and the city workers would only render eight hours of much lighter labor. And how is he going to hold on to his men, if wages rise in the city and the hours of labor are shortened? * * * A new attempt to unite large farmers and proletarians in the same party would end the same way as the Greenback and the Populist movement, or, what is more likely, will fall in the outset. * * * But though different interests may divide the proletariat and the farmers which make it impossible to unite them in the same party forever, still they have many points of agreement as against other classes that make a temporary alliance not only possible, but also desirable. And a great many antagonisms are really founded on prejudice and may be overcome by enlightenment. Not party membership, but a better understanding of our aims and a temporary alliance, that may be gained by our agitation among farmers. Indeed, situations may arise, in which it will be very valuable to have them as our allies. Agitation among farmers in this sense, wherever conditions seem favorable, is not only worth considering, but very desirable, providing it is not carried on at the expense of the industrial and rural wage-workers. * * * An agitation which merely aims to win the good will of the farmers and to induce them to regard us as the lesser evil as compared with the capitalist parties, may count on good results. But I should certainly regard it as a dangerous mistake to repeat the short-lived experiments of the Greenbackers, Single-Taxers, and Populists, to weld farmers and wage-workers into one party, and to modify our program and tactics accordingly. However useful the first method may be, the second is certainly injurious."

Ernest Untermann's translation of Frederick Engel's great work, "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," is published by C. H. Kerr & Co. An English translation of this great Socialist classic has long been needed and many Socialists will now for the first time have an opportunity to read and profit by it. It is also announced that the translation of Kampffmeyer's "History of the German Social Democracy" is proceeding rapidly, and that the work of translation will soon begin on Karl Kautsky's latest work, "The Social Revolution," one of the most important works of the great German Socialist. Kerr & Co. also announce the early publication of a book on "The Career and Conversation of John Swinton," by Robert Waters.

IT POINTS A MORAL.

As a gentle hint to correspondents—and as a good story, in the bargain—we reprint the following from the New York "Evening Post:"

A beginner in newspaper work in a southern town who occasionally "sent stuff" to one of the New York dailies picked up last summer what seemed to him a "big story." Hurrying to the telegraph office he "queried" the telegraph editor: "Column story so and so. Shall send?" The reply was brief and prompt, but to the enthusiast unsatisfactory. "Send 600 words" was all it said. "Can't be told in less than 1,200," he wired back. Before long the reply came: "Story of creation of world told in 600. Try it."

MORGAN.

By Horace Traubel.

Morgan has never tantalized me. He never excites my wrath. I do not avoid him. I am not afraid of him. I do not doubt his usefulness. I do not question but that his part is as divine a part as any. But Morgan is the passing moment. He is to-day's ignorance struggling for escape. He is the temporal. All injustice is temporal. Only justice is eternal. Morgan is not a catastrophe. He is a law. He does not come in place of something better. He comes to prepare the way for something better. Morgan is not a man with a wen on his nose and an account in bank. He is the you, the me, the many, the all, caught in the meshes of an industrial travesty. And yet that travesty is as necessary as the truth that is to succeed it—yes, is a part of that truth.

I know that lots of you feel bitter about Morgan. When his name is mentioned it is hissed. You interpret him maligaly. But no democrat hates Morgan. No democrat can hate anyone. And to consistently hate Morgan I would have to begin by hating myself. Do you suppose that you can shoulder all your sins off on Morgan? Do you imagine that the industrial snarl is an effect for which you are in no way responsible? I could not let you off so easy. I hold you down to your principle. I stand by my sins. And I expect you to stand by yours. And the industrial sin is your sin and mine. It is not a conscious dereliction. It is the half ripe fruit. It is the rough of something in the making.

Morgan may constitute a cruel lesson. But the lesson is needed. If the lesson is too easily learned it is too easily forgotten. Morgan stands in the line of the prophets and seers and poets. Certain causes made a divine appointment. And Morgan is the result. It is cowardly in you to set him apart in a pillory. The first culprit for that pillory is yourself. Until you have served your time there you have no call on Morgan.

Morgan is proceeding in a brutal and masterful way to bring the continents together. I do not assume to know his motives. I do not know whether he beats his wife or starves his mother. But I see his hands busy in the performance of a great task. When Morgan is done the world will be ready for you to take in charge.

Some of you think the lords god have sent saviors to the earth. And I think they have. But the saviors are not all recognized and fashionable. What would you think of Morgan as a savior? All the work of the universe is being done by mercy. There is no malignity anywhere to shift an atom of material from the integrity of its design. We are going to say to Morgan: "Go right on with your work. Finish it. Soon we will take it up where it falls from your hands. Your time is nearly past. Ours is about to arrive. We have spit on our palms and are eager to take up the tools."

What an incredible creature is the Morgan of the hater! But the Morgan of the lover is a toiler in the vineyard. That Morgan who is myself. Is not Morgan just another name for you or me? What is there in the one name which the others will not contain? Now I hear somebody remarking: "Here's Traubel making a case for Morgan. Why should Traubel sell out to Morgan?" But I am making no case for Morgan. I am making a case for myself. Yes, and for you, too, my doubting accuser. For in my commonwealth there are neither pedestals nor pillories. I could have little use for a commonwealth that had no use for Morgan. But in my commonwealth all equations will be shifted. Morgan will not be able to use the commonwealth. But the commonwealth will use Morgan.

Dear comrades, do not let us pass any wakeless days or sleepless nights calling names. All the names come back to us with more hurt than they impart. We are to discover how we belong together, not how we belong apart. We are not to prove Morgan a thief, but to prove ourselves honest. Every night I go to bed with Morgan. And in the morning I am up with Morgan again. And Morgan it is who sits at meals with me and shares my daily routine. I can only get rid of Morgan by getting rid of a certain part of myself. I once thought Morgan was somebody in New York who oppressed the poor. But I have discovered that that Morgan does not exist. Another Morgan much more real exists. That other Morgan is myself, and when I have learned who Morgan really is and that it is my business to get that Morgan out of the road of my fellowmen, the Morgan over there in New York will do no further harm. It is up to you and to me to get life squared with the new equities. And when life is recreated we will find all hands—no one longer pauper, no one longer millionaire—benevolently included within its square.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Topeka Capital.

In years past the Socialist party in Kansas has been a good deal of a joke, but it threatens this year to assume quite an important place in the political firmament. Those who claim to be well posted on the situation assert that the party will poll at least 10,000 votes at the next election and that is a number which must be regarded with some degree of respect by the larger parties on account of the effect on majorities.

The reason for the new lease of life in the Socialist party is the fact that those who believe in its tenets have started out quietly and earnestly to build it up. They have not adopted brass band methods, but have simply gone from one county to another, effecting local organizations, and arranging for Congressional conventions. The intention is to have a candidate for Congress in every district in the state and county tickets in as many counties as possible. The state ticket was nominated on July 4 at Emporia.

New York Times.

Whoever chooses to reflect a little on the maxim, 'a man may do what he will with his own," is sure, if he has hitherto labored under the delusion that this maxim has some foundation in law or reason, to find himself enjoying—or suffering—the sensations of extreme astonishment. For, as a matter of unquestionable fact, the cases when a man may do what he will with his own are vastly less numerous than the cases in which his doing so is preemptorily restricted by his fellows. This is so under every government that ever existed, and though the restrictions are not quite so many under the governments called free as under those which are irresponsible and arbitrary, yet they are ever present, and to ignore them invites immediate punishment, often very severe. As an extreme example, the man who buys a revolver may be instanced. He buys it with honestly earned money; it is as much his own as anything can be, and yet he must search far to find a place where he can even carry it about in his pocket and as for firing it off, though the bullet be aimed at nothing more sacred than an empty bottle or an old tin can, why, almost anywhere he can be, and is very likely to be, fined for doing that. And can a man sell his real estate without the consent of his wife? Can he make a will tying up his property for an endless period after his death, or dividing the property in ways contrary to what public opinion deems right? Can he plant himself on his land and say to the nation: "You shall not built a fort here," or to the state, "No railway shall pass through this field?" Can he select at will the side of the highway on which to drive his own horse? Can he sound a steam fog horn as long as he likes in his own flat, provided he can show a receipted bill for the instrument? These questions might be extended into an endless list, and the answer to every one of them would be "No!" It would hardly be an exaggeration to declare that a man may not do what he likes with his own because there is nothing to which he holds an absolute title, and that ownership, such as it is, is always a matter of degree.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS HONOR EMILE ZOLA.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Zola memorial meeting arranged by Local Buffalo of the Social Democratic Party and held at the headquarters, 439 William street, Friday evening, made a great impression. An hour before the time announced for the opening of the meeting the spacious hall was filled to the doors, with an eager audience of Americans, Jews, and Germans.

J. Miller opened the meeting with a few well chosen words and introduced Robert Steiner as the first speaker in German. He spoke of Zola as a literary artist, whose aim was to portray life in its true colors instead of distorting it to suit a preconceived idea, and who thus contributed greatly to a correct understanding of social conditions and to the solution of social problems. He also spoke of him as a brave fighter for the establishment of a more just and humane social system. Louis Sworkin followed in Jewish, speaking along the same lines.

The other two speeches by J. H. Spears and Dr. Schoettler, were in English. They spoke of Zola as a Socialist, not only as a champion of justice in the abstract and an enemy of the shams of capitalist society, but particularly as a champion of the emancipation of the working class upon whose sufferings all the prosperity of the ruling class is built, and their appeal to their hearers to carry out the work in which the great Frenchman had labored evidently fell on attentive ears.

The meeting voted to send to Madame Zola a cablegram conveying the assurance of sincere sympathy in her sorrow.

L. S.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—At a meeting of the Boston Central Committee of the Socialist Party club last evening the following resolutions were introduced by Dr. M. J. Konikow and unanimously adopted:

"The Central Committee of the Boston Socialist Party Club expresses its deepest grief at the great loss which humanity has suffered through the untimely death of Emile Zola.

"Emile Zola was one of the few writers who presented the life of the working class with a heart full of sympathy and consideration; forever looking for the real causes for existing conditions, his works were a protest against the horrors of the capitalist system. After portraying the corruption and wrongs prevalent throughout society, he pointed out the way of deliverance in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"His great heart was always attuned to justice and brotherhood, and his memorable works and actions have built a monument of love in the hearts of those who recognized his greatness which will prove immortal."

PARTY NOTES.

The National Secretary has issued a report on the strike funds up to Oct. 1. The appeal for funds for strike propaganda, which was issued on June 11 and withdrawn by the National Committee soon after, brought in $76.55, which was spent in agitation in Pennsylvania. For strike relief there was received, in July, $190.60; in August, $1,678.14; in September, $2,659.25; in all, $4,527.99. Of this, $10.85 was sent to the Michigan miners in July; $75 to the anthracite miners in July, $1,007.79 in August, and $3,296.04 in September; $15 to the brewery workers; and $25 to the goldbeaters. The balance on hand on Oct. 1 was $86.31.

Comrade Morris Brown, of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144, of New York City, is a candidate for delegate of the C. M. I. U. to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Comrade Brown has proven both his ability and his devotion to his class in many a hard struggle and he would be a good representative of the C. M. I. U. at New Orleans. James Woods is his opponent.

Comrade Gildea, one of the striking miners at Coaldale, Pa., writes: "I will most cheerfully distribute as many copies of 'Labor Politics and Socialist Politics' as you can spare me, up to the number of a thousand." I am going to tour a portion of Schuylkill County in behalf of the cause, and I know that pamphlet will bring excellent results. I am receiving and distributing fifty copies of The Worker weekly, and the number of men desiring the paper is five times as great; every copy is read by at least five persons. Everything is satisfactory here in Schuylkill County, so far as the Socialist Party is concerned. We are going to make a still more vigorous campaign from now on; with good prospects for success at the polls. However the strike comes out, it cannot be lost, for it has resulted in giving the miners more education in economics and politics than anything else that ever occurred. The dawn of emancipation is near at hand. The workers here now realize that they can win their freedom by peaceful means, by marching with undivided forces off the political field, where their numbers make them invincible, and using as a weapon the ballot, which has formerly been no more than a cheap toy. From the mountains of Pennsylvania, on November 4, will go a great cry of inspiration and hope to the working people all over the land."—And it is not only the Pennsylvania miners that have learned by this strike, comrade. From Atlantic to Pacific the lesson has been noted, and the growth of the Socialist vote all over the country is going to make Mr. Baer doubt the reality of his divine mission.

Comrade Hagerty of Montvale, N. J., writes that he has struck a new field where he is getting subscriptions for The Worker and expects to organize a local before election.

Kansas Socialists have a full state ticket in the field. Comrade Chapman of Arkansas City writes: "Look out for the vote from Kansas. Our campaign is getting red-hot. The old parties don't know what to think of it."

Comrade Ehret came back from the carpenters' convention at Atlanta laden with subscriptions for The Worker.

A most successful meeting of Hungarian workingmen was held by the Socialist Party at Kearsny, near Perth Amboy, N. J., Monday evening. Galaida's Hall was packed. E. T. Neben presided and K. Szabo and another comrade spoke in Hungarian. Another meeting will be held in the same place Monday evening, Oct. 13.

The Socialist organizations of West Hudson County, N. J., held a mass meeting Saturday at Harrison, with Comrade MacCartney as the principal speaker. The hall, which holds about a thousand people, was filled to the limit, and a pleasing feature was the large proportion of young men. On Oct. 18 another great meeting will be held in the Cosmopolitan Pavilion at East Newark. The local candidates will speak and the Hudson County Socialist Drum Corps will help express the enthusiasm of the comrades at the progress of the movement.

Socialism is on the advance at Covington, Ky. The comrades there have nominated a full city ticket and are holding open-air meetings every evening. Kentuckians who wish to know more of the Socialist Party in Covington are invited to address the Secretary of the Local, F. J. Lavanier, Jr., W. Tenth street.

William T. Brown lectured at New Haven, Rockville, Waterbury, and Danbury, Conn., last week. The lecture at Warner Hall, New Haven, was attended by about three hundred persons. Comrade Brown's eloquent and scholarly address was received with sympathetic interest, and his earnestness deeply impressed his hearers.—The State Committee has engaged Comrade Caldwell to speak in Connecticut the week before election. Most of his time will probably be spent in New Haven and Bridgeport.—The following dates for open-air meetings will be filled by W. E. White, weather permitting: Friday, Oct. 10, Bridgeport; Oct. 11, New Haven; Oct. 13, Greenwich; Oct. 14, Stamford; Oct. 15, South Norwalk; Oct. 16, Danbury; Oct. 17, Bridgeport; Oct. 18, New Haven; Oct. 20, Middletown; Oct. 21, Willimantic; Oct. 22, Putnam; Oct. 23, Norwich; Oct. 24, New London; Oct. 25, New Haven.—George A. Sweetland will speak during the coming week at Forrestville, Plainville, New Britain, Plantsville, Southington, Meriden, Thomaston, Torrington, New Hartford, and Unionville.—Local New Haven will meet as a convention to make nominations for judge of probate, senator, and representatives in the Assembly, Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hall, 125 Union street.—Charles Ufert has been holding good meetings in the state during the last two weeks, speaking at Hartford, Rockville, Norwich, New London, Stonington, Bridgeport, Meriden, Bristol, Naugatuck, Derby, and New Haven. He sold a large number of pamphlets and took many subscriptions for party papers. This week is given entirely to Hartford and on Oct. 13 he will be at Broad Brook.

Comrade Marcy reports that the Worcester Socialists are wide awake. Noon meetings are held at the large shops daily and the speakers get close attention. The speakers give their evenings to the neighboring villages and towns and are well received. Literature is given out and subscriptions for The Worker taken. Everything points to a great advance.

New Hampshire comrades are sure of a big gain. County tickets have been nominated in Rockingham, Strafford, and Hillsborough Counties and city tickets in Manchester and Nashua.—Orin Swain has been expelled by Local for acting as delegate to a Republican convention.

New York State.

Local Syracuse of the Social Democratic Party has opened headquarters at 233 E. Genesee street. Organizer Leonard Hornung is in charge. All workingmen are invited to visit the headquarters, read Social Democratic literature, and get acquainted with party members. The Social Democratic ticket stands: For Congress, Twenty-ninth District, John L. Franz; Senator, F. H. Horton; Assembly—Second District, Leonard Hornung; Third, Lewis Schreiber; Fourth, E. B. Schwartz; County Treasurer, Robert L. Berggren; Superintendent of the Poor, Charles Voss; Loan Commissioners, Joseph Berbette and Henry Schlemm. A candidate for Assembly in the First District will be chosen later.

Comrade Heleker writes that there is "something doing" in Peekskill these days in the way of Socialist agitation and that the Social Democratic vote is going to be a surprise. The antics of three or four S. L. P. fanatics have served to call the attention of the workingmen there to the difference between the two parties, much to our advantage.

State Organizer Spring began his present trip by addressing the Wood Workers' Union at Herkimer. As a result a party local was organized, and arrangements made for a meeting for Hanford. The next night he spoke to an appreciative crowd at Brownville, and on Friday he addressed the first Socialist meeting ever held in Carthage. The Carthaginians were surprised at first and then pleased, and the Watertown comrades will see that a local is formed. Saturday Spring had a splendid street meeting at Watertown. Sunday afternoon he spoke in the machinists' hall at Watertown, Monday at Cape Vincent, Tuesday at Dexter, and Wednesday again at Watertown. Thence he goes to Syracuse for a week.

New York City.

The 30th A. D. Ratification Meeting of the Social Democratic Party will be held Saturday evening, Oct. 11, in the large hall at the Clubhouse, 200 East Eighty-sixth street. Leopard D. Abbott, candidate for Secretary of State, Herman Walker, candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth District, Henry Stahl, candidate for Senator, Algernon Lee, candidate for the Assembly from the Thirtieth, and John Spargo, editor of the "Comrade," will speak. The comrades of the Thirtieth have settled down to hard work, and the large and attentive audiences which greet our speakers and the eager demand for party literature indicate that there will be a great increase in the Social Democratic vote there.

The Socialist Educational League has very pleasant rooms at 953 Second avenue, just above Fiftieth street. Lectures are given every Sunday evening. Workingmen of that part of the city are invited to visit the rooms, to get acquainted with the comrades, read the periodicals, and spend a pleasant evening or Sunday afternoon.

John Spargo will lecture at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday evening, Oct. 12, on "Socialism and the Trust Problem." This is the first of three lectures which Comrade Spargo will deliver. Every one is welcome.—The entertainment given by the 21st A. D. at Colonial Hall last Saturday was a great success, socially, financially, and for propaganda. The stereopticon and living pictures were an especially good feature.

James N. Wood will lecture on "The Coming Crisis" at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 3309 Third avenue, Sunday, Oct. 12, at 2:30 p. m.

Reports received at the last meeting of the Bronx Agitation Committee showed that all open-air meetings had been very successful except when prevented by rain and that the Sunday afternoon lecture at the Clubhouse, 3309 Third avenue, had been satisfactory in spite of bad weather; steps will be taken to increase the attendance at these lectures. Considerable literature has been sold and distributed. Fifty copies of the "Pionier," fifty emblem buttons, and 3,000 German leaflets were ordered. Arrangements were made to send committees to various labor organizations. The quarterly meeting of all comrades in the Bronx will be held Oct. 9 at the Clubhouse. Comrades who have campaign fund lists are requested to turn in moneys promptly, as funds are needed.

Richmond Borough comrades have arranged to hold public meetings at the following places: Oct. 11 and 25, opposite Bergen Point ferry, Port Richmond; Oct. 15, Jersey street and Sixth avenue, New Brighton; Oct. 18 and 29, Stapleton Park; Oct. 22 and Nov. 1, Kutcher's corner, Stapleton. Local Richmond meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of the month at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, Stapleton.

The Kings County Committee meets Sunday, Oct. 12, at 2 p. m., in the rooms of the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue near Fulton street.

Organizer Warren Atkinson of Local Kings County desires to hire a number of comrades to do campaign work—distributing literature, etc. Any comrades who are out of work are sequested to call on the Organizer at his home, 122 Fort Green Place, after 6 o'clock p. m.

Comrades of the American Branch, 35th A. D., are called upon to wake up, as only a few are now at work. They may call at 3309 Third avenue any evening and will get work to do. They should also turn out at open-air meetings.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, our candidate in the Tenth Congressional District, will challenge his Republican and Democratic opponents. A lively campaign is on.

The 8th A. D. will hold a rally on Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at 98 Forsyth street. Among the speakers will be Dr. Giradansky, B. Feigenbaum, and Jacob Rankin, candidate for the Assembly.

On Sunday evening the 12th A. D. will hold a grand concert and mass meeting at Seminole Hall, 414 Grand street. A program of vocal and instrumental music has been arranged. The speakers will be William Thurston Brown, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph Barondess, and William Edlin, candidate for the Assembly. Admission will be ten cents.

The 16th A. D. held four open-air meetings last week, addressed by Wilshire, Reich, and Goldstein, the Congressional, Senatorial and Assembly candidates, and by B. Korn, Henry Cohn, Phillips, and Paulitsch. On Saturday, Oct. 11, Havidon and Goldstein will speak at Avenue B and Fourth street; Monday, Goldstein, Reich, and others, at Stanton and Lewis and at Willett and Stanton.

GREENBAUM RESIGNS?

The Cleveland "Citizen" and the "Social Democratic Herald" report, apparently from private information, that National Secretary Greenbaum has offered his resignation to the Local Quorum, which is considering it. The "Herald" adds that this action was the result of an attack made by G. A. Hoehn and also that L. E. Hildebrand has offered his resignation. The Worker has no direct information.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND

Comrades:

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now half over, and IT DEPENDS ON YOU whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before bettter for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and sympathetic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathiser is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades having lists are requested to forward moneys AS FAST AS RECEIVED. Expenses of the campaign are heavy and a prompt response to this call will alone enable us to carry on the campaign we desire.

All contributions will be acknowledged in The Worker.

Previously acknowledged	$750.73
F. W. James	2.00
Kranken Kasse, Br. III, Yonkers	10.00
F. Hermann, Lists 316-313	10.00
Wm. Edlin	2.00
A. Valbrecht	1.00
Meyer, from Cooper Union	1.13
Ed. Brown, balance on pledge	1.00
Kranken Kasse, Br. 43, Mt. Vernon	4.75
Louis Eichwald	2.00
M. R.	5.00
H. Schlueter, List 21	10.00
P. A. Leviu, List 617	2.00
Wm. Edlin	2.00
K	5.00
Lists 321-331	2.00
G. Mithiger	3.00
S. P. Club, Brooklyn	10.00
F. L.	5.00
Pohle	1.00
O. Rumhausen	5.00
B. Korn on list	2.45
Ullbrand, List 1,566	3.45
W. Weimar, List 117	.25
Nicholson	1.00
Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn	2.00
H. R., P. L. I., N. Y.	2.00
Success	.50
Total	$885.06

PARTY LITERATURE FOR NEW YORK STATE.

It is reported from all over the city and state of New York that the working people are more ready to read Socialist literature than ever before. The Food Trust and the Coal Trust have set them to thinking.

Comrades and friends of the Social Democratic Party should not spare any effort in taking advantage of this state of the public mind. Literature explaining the purposes of the party and calling attention to our ticket and emblem should be distributed everywhere—from house to house, in the shops and factories, at meetings in the streets or in public halls, wherever the workers can be reached.

The State Committee has the following literature on hand. It is the duty of the comrades to see that it is used at once.

IN ENGLISH.

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," a leaflet by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor. Having named the author, it is not necessary to add that this leaflet is terse, clear, interesting, and convincing. Prices, postpaid: Two thousand, $2.75; one thousand, $1.50; five hundred, $1. Smaller quantities will be supplied at as near proportional prices as cost of sending will allow.

An effective throwaway card, bearing the party name and emblem, the ticket, with portraits of Hanford, Brown, Abbott, and a cartoon of "the man who will never be a Socialist." Price, postpaid, $1 a thousand; smaller quantities in proportion.

"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee; second edition. Especially good to use among trade unionists who have begun to understand the necessity for independent political action. Single copy, 3 cents; ten copies, 20 cents; fifty, 85 cents; one hundred, $1.50.

"The Tragedy of the Vote," a splendid leaflet by John Spargo. Postpaid, 60 cents a thousand.

"Beef and Coal Prices," a clear and timely little leaflet by Henry Slobodin. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

"What Socialism Is," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

"Unionism, Wise and Otherwise," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

The Campaign Book is out this week. It is a 32-page booklet, containing the ticket and platform, portraits of the candidates, cartoons, several timely articles, and a variety of valuable information. It will be supplied at the rate of $5.50 a thousand, postpaid.

Posters, bearing the party name, emblem, and ticket, are now ready, and will be sent free to all who will attend to displaying them.

IN JEWISH.

"What Does the Social Democratic Party Want?"—a 32-page pamphlet by B. Feigenbaum. An excellent thing for propaganda among Jewish-speaking workingmen. Price, postpaid: Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, $2.25.

IN GERMAN.

A good leaflet by Alexander Jonas, including also the state platform, ticket, and emblem. Price, $1.50 a thousand.

"Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," a strong appeal to the minds of thinking workingmen. Single copy, 5 cents; ten or more, at 2½ cents each.

"Die Mission der Arbeiterden Klasse," by Charles H. Vail. One of our best short pamphlets, by a well known Socialist writer and lecturer. Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, $2.

"Municipale Forderungen der Social Demokratie." Although written especially for use in city campaigns, it is useful at all times, because it shows the attitude of the Social Democratic Party on what are called "practical" questions, in harmony with the party's basic principles. Single copy, 5 cents; ten copies, 25 cents; fifty, $1; one hundred, $1.50.

Isolated readers of The Worker, who do not belong to the party organization, can help in the work. If you cannot use a thousand leaflets or cards, send for a quarter's worth and distribute them in your neighborhood.

For all campaign literature, send orders, with cash, to H. Reich, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, Literature Agent of the State Committee.

EFFECTS OF MACHINERY UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

The capitalist's labor consist in purchasing as cheaply as possible the raw material, labor power and other essentials, and to turn around and sell the finished products as dearly as possible. Upon the field of production itself he does nothing except to secure the largest quantity of labor from the workmen for the least possible amount of wages, and thereby to squeeze out of them the largest possible quantity of surplus values. With regard to his workmen he is not a fellow-worker, he is only a driver, an exploiter. The longer they work, the better off he is; he is not tired out if the hours of labor are unduly extended; he does not perish if the method of production becomes a murderous one. In comparison with all former ruling classes the capitalist is the most reckless of the life and safety of his operatives. Extension of the hours of work, abolition of holidays, introduction of night labor, damp or overheated factories filled with poisonous gases are the "improvements" which the capitalist mode of production has introduced for the benefit of the working class.

The introduction of machinery increases still further the danger to life and limb for the workingman. The machine system fetters him to a monster that moves perpetually with a gigantic power and with insane speed. Only the closest, never-flagging attention can protect the workingman, attached to such a machine, from being seized and broken by it. Protective measures cost money; the capitalist does not introduce them unless he is forced thereto. Economy being the much vaunted virtue of the capitalist, he is constrained by it to save room and to squeeze as much machinery as possible into the workshop. What cares he that the limbs of his workingmen are thereby endangered? Workingmen are cheap, but large airy workshops are dear.

There is still another respect in which the capitalist application of machinery lowers the condition of the working class. It is this: The tool of the former mechanic was cheap; it was subject to few changes that would render it useless. It is otherwise with the machine: in the first place it costs money, much money; in the second place, if, through improvements in the system, it becomes useless, or if it is not used to its full capacity, it will bring loss instead of profit to the capitalist. Again, the machine is worn out not only through use but through idleness; furthermore, the introduction of science into production, the result of which is the machine itself, causes constant new discoveries and inventions to take the place of older ones, and renders constantly, now this, then that sort of machine and often whole factories at once, unable to compete with the improved ones before they have been used up to their full extent. Therefore, owing to these constant changes, every machine is in constant danger of being made useless before it is used up; this is sufficient ground for the capitalist to utilize his machine as quickly as possible from the moment he puts it in operation; in other words, the capitalist application of the system of machinery is a particular spur that drives the capitalist to extend the hours of labor as much as possible, to carry on production without interruption, to introduce the system of night and day shifts, and, accordingly, to rear the unwholesome system of night work into a permanent system.

At the time the system of machinery began to develop, some ideologists declared the golden age was at hand; the machine was to release the workingman and render him a free man. In the hands of the capitalist, however, the machine has become the most powerful lever towards making heavier the load of labor borne by the proletarian and to aggravate his servitude into an unbearable condition.—Karl Kautsky, in "The Proletariat."

New York Voters should register Friday, Oct. 10.

THE CITY INCORRUPTIBLE.

Hark! 'Tis the roar of labor,
A ceaseless, deafening sound,
Now from the trembling scaffolds,
Now from the yawning ground;
Not the red fires of Vulcan,
Nor Cyclops' pristine powers,
Could match their feats of magic
Who shape this world of ours!

With myriad panting engines,
With countless picks and drills,
They arch the threatening rivers,
They pierce the hostile hills;
In steam and smoke and lightning
Earth's captive forces play,
To weld with Titan touches
The city of to-day.

Still from their sunken footholds
Those cobweb buildings rise
Whose panes ray back the morning,
Whose foreheads touch the skies;
While many a crowded workshop,
And toiling mill and mine,
Yields up its costly treasures
To make them fair and fine.

Yet, void of civic honor,
Of justice, light, and law,
What were the proudest structures
That e'er the round world saw?
Rome was a queenly empire,
But power and wealth and state
And fame and triumphs failed her,
With sons no longer great.

Firm stand the nation's bulwarks,
Her fortunes wax apace,
While Virtue guards her hearthstones,
And Truth her market place;
Lo, theirs are streets and temples
That dwarf the courts of Kings—
A free and glorious city
Of incorporeal things!

—Cora Read Goodale, in Youth's Companion.

TO ALL SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONISTS.

It is important that all trade unionists should be given an opportunity to learn what the Socialist Party—in New York the Social Democratic Party—stands for.

YOU can help—each one of you.

For 75 cents you can get 100 copies of THE WORKER sent to your address; for $1.20 you can get 200 copies. Three hundred or more will be supplied to you at 50 cents a hundred.

Two or three times between now and election you should get enough copies of THE WORKER to supply all the members of your local union.

We want Socialism in our time.

New York Voters should register Friday, Oct. 10.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

POSTPONED PIC-NIC OF SOCIALIST BAND

SUNDAY, OCT. 12, 1902,

AT

OERTER'S PARK 147th St. & South Boulevard

PRIZE BOWLING AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS. TICKETS 10c. AT GATE 15c.

BEGINNING AT 2 P. M.

"COMRADES, REMEMBER YOUR BAND."

Old tickets hold good.

GRAND 20TH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

CIGARMAKERS PROG. INT. UNION NO. 90

TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1902.

In Bohemian National Hall East 73rd St. bet. First and Second Ave.

At this historical event the affair will be participated in by the Arb. Sanger-Bund (500 singers), Dramatic Workingmen's Society Zaboy, Turn. Soc. Sakul and Vorwaerts, the great opera singer, Mme. Elanora Gavina, etc.

The festival address will be delivered by Benjamin Hanford, candidate for Governor of the Social Democratic Party. Prologue by Geo. Biedenkapp, etc. Grand Ball. Doors open at 5 p. m. Performance to commence at 7 p. m. Admission, 10 cents a person. At the Box Office, 15 cents.

THE COMMITTEE.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." . . . . .
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. . . . . 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft. . . . . 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.

CATALOGUE FREE.

Read the October Number of The Whim, a small 40-page monthly edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedict Prieth. In this number you will find a number of strong editorials and poems on the great coal strike, besides a large number of other articles which are likely to interest thinking men and women.

The "Whim" is beautifully printed in two colors on deckel-edge paper and costs 5 cents a copy, or 50 cents by the year. Be sure to order the October number, or better still, send 10 cents for a three months' trial subscription (this will include the October number.)

Address all communications to "The Whimm," P. O. Box 288, Newark, N. J.

LITERATURE FREE

TO THE COAL MINERS.

Comrade Galvin, of Boston, Mass., has purchased 10,000 copies of

"LABOR POLITICS

—AND—

SOCIALIST POLITICS"

BY ALGERNON LEE.

Comrades in the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania who are willing to distribute them, are kindly requested to inform us of how many copies they can dispose of.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

R·I·PANS

My little daughter, aged ten, was billious for years. She kept growing worse, and recently we had to take her out of school. She had terrible headaches and spells of nausea. As soon as she ate anything, she would be sick. Finally we tried Ripans Tabules. In a short time her improvement was noticeable. Now she is a rosy-cheeked, healthy child.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.

Send stamp for particulars.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel, patent regulator, movement, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 50 in. longnette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.

Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 302 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,

DENTIST,

121 Behermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

L. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave,

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS Registered

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.

Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" . . . . . 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth $2.00
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" . . . . . $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Went-worth, and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons . . . . . 5c.
"The Westerner." By A. T. Quiller-Couch . . . . . $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berford . . . . . 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady . . . . . 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 538 pages. Cloth . . . . . $2.00.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages . . . . . $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo . . . . . 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery . . . 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England

A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.

CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers

56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.

Send for sample copies.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.

Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English

Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.

116½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.

Address.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill.

AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER. Subscription $1 per year, in advance. HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.

Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD, 231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,

Attorney-at-Law,

220 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,

245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

309 Broadway, Room 911. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,

Counsellor at Law.

203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.

Residence 130 West 120th st., New York.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,

Manufacturer of UNION-MADE

HAVANA CIGARS

189 WILLIAM STREET.

Opposite the office of The Worker. New York

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 347 East 153th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Fauhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 180 local branches with 23,000 members and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 113 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lorraine, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

Cleveland, O.

San Francisco, Cal.

Manchester, N. H.

Baltimore, Md.

St. Louis, Mo.

For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers see "Vorwaerts." 239

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS

Union Printer

69 GOLD ST.,

STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.

H. FRAHME, Truss-Maker.

1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.

Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, El. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Attention, Workingmen!

If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.

GUSTAVE BARTH,

22 E. 125th St., bet. Mad'son and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 23d & 4th St., New York.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS'

Lunch Room,

110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.

NEW YORK.

Kangaroos are welcome. No line drawn on similar animals.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Platform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices of meeting, officially arranged by Local New York will regularly be published in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen and speakers should lose no occasion distinctly to call attention to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9.

3d A. D.—Bleecker and McDougall streets. Abrahams, Edward Brown, and Goebel.

20th A. D.—Thirty-fifth street and Second avenue. Paulitsch and Havidon.

1st A. D.—Sullivan and Grand streets. Searing and Reichenthal.

7th A. D.—West Twelfth street, between Washington and West streets, noon. Fieldman.

30th A. D.—Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, N. E. corner. Pankin and Lee.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and Ninth street and Amsterdam avenue. Miss Dahme, Phillips, and Young.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Sackin, Phillips, and Lee.

10th A. D.—E. Houston and Second avenue. Abbott, Wilshire, and Paulitsch.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Lee, Phillips, and Sackin.

13th A. D.—Forty-first street and Ninth avenue. Reichenthal, Fox, and Abrahams.

19th A. D.—Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue. One speaker.

24th A. D.—Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. Mayes, Roewer, and Wallace.

34th A. D.—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Havidon and Josephson.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11

4th A. D.—Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Paulitsch and Fieldman.

18th A. D.—Avenue B and Fourth street. Goldstein and Havidon.

20th A. D.—Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue. Reichenthal, Abrahams, and Paulitsch.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Amsterdam avenue. Edward Martin, Kanely, and another speaker.

23th A. D.—Seventy-third street and First avenue. Roewer, Fox, and Sackin.

28th A. D.—Eighty-second street and First avenue. Searing, Butscher, and Phillips.

30th A. D.—Eighty-fourth street and Avenue B. Butscher, Phillips, and Lee.

31st A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Mayes and Josephson.

32d A. D.—Grand Mass Meeting on One Hundred and Sixth street between Third and Lexington avenues, south side. Abrahams, Young, Goebel, Wolter, Stahl, and others.

MONDAY, OCT. 13.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Cassidy. Also, Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Goebel and Abrahams.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Mayes, Josephson, and Butscher.

13th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Abrahams and Fieldman.

16th A. D.—Stanton and Lewis streets. Goldstein, Reich, Cohn, and Lifschitz.

17th A. D.—Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Miss Dahme and Havidon.

33d A. D.—One Hundred and Eleventh street and First avenue. Nicholson and Garzone.

35th A. D.—One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Phillips, Reichenthal, Young, and Panken.

Also, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Panken, Young, Reichenthal, and Phillips.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Abrahams and Neben.

10th A. D.—Fourth street and Second avenue. Abbott, Wilshire, and Jas. N. Wood.

11th A. D.—Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue. Butscher and Goebel.

15th A. D.—Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Reichenthal.

16th A. D.—Fifth street and Avenue C. Reich, Wilshire, Goldstein, and Henry Cohn.

Also, Third street and Avenue C. Henry Cohn, Goldstein, and Reich.

19th A. D.—Sixtieth street and Amsterdam avenue. Nicholson and Phillips.

22d A. D.—Forty-third street and Second avenue. Mayes, Paulitsch, Cassidy, and Josephson.

Also, Forty-eighth street and Second avenue. Josephson, Cassidy, Paulitsch, and Mayes.

23d A. D.—One Hundred and Thirty-second street and Amsterdam avenue. Miss Dahme and Fieldman.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Panken and Searing.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Nicholson and Mayes.

13th A. D.—Forty-first street and Ninth avenue. Paulitsch and Fieldman.

14th A. D.—Tenth street and Second avenue. Butscher, Wilshire, and Jas. N. Wood.

15th A. D.—Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Young, Abrahams, and Reichenthal.

28th A. D.—First avenue and Seventy-ninth street. Butscher and Goebel.

35th A. D.—One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Goldstein and Miss Dahme.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

11th A. D.—Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Butscher and Fieldman.

13th A. D.—Forty-first street and Ninth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

19th A. D.—Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue. Cassidy and Abrahams.

22d A. D.—Forty-second street and Third avenue. Phillips and Paulitsch.

Also, Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue. Mayes and Nicholson.

26th A. D.—Seventy-first street and First avenue. Miss Dahme and Goebel.

30th A. D.—Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Lee and Panken.

HALL MEETINGS.

Friday, Oct. 10—Manhattan Lodge No. 402, I. A. of M., Exchange Hall, Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington. Speaker, Fieldman.

Saturday, Oct. 11—30th A. D.—Ratification meeting, W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Spargo, Lee, Walther, Stahl, and Flaschel.

Thursday, Oct. 16—26th A. D.—Bohemian National Hall, District Ratification Meeting. Spargo, Nowack, Wood, Engel, and Phillips.

Saturday, Oct. 18—Ratification Meeting of the 24th A. D., Brevoort Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street. Speakers: Leonard D. Abbott, candidate for Secretary of State; Frederick Paulitsch, candidate for Congress, Twelfth District; John Nowack, candidate for State Senator; Harvey R. Wallace, candidate for Assembly; Spargo, Phillips, Karl Wesch, and Frederick Schaefer.

Saturday, Oct. 18—Joint ratification meeting of the 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st A. D., in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

Friday, Oct. 31—Ratification meeting of the 23d A. D., James Forst's Hall, 84 Lawrence street.

JAS. N. WOOD,
Organizer.

KINGS COUNTY MEETINGS.

MONDAY, Oct. 13—At Washington and Johnson streets. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, and Lackemacher.

TUESDAY, Oct. 14—At Irving avenue and Stockholm street. Burrowes, Peiser, and Miss Emma Swinton.

At N. Second street and Graham avenue. Lackemacher, Struempfler, and Held.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15—At Bridge and Nassau streets. Furman, Heuer, and Droste.

At Jefferson avenue and Broadway. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser.

FRIDAY, Oct. 17—At Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Burrowes, Droste, and Struempfler.

At Hamburgh avenue and Suydam street. Lackemacher, Held, and Dooley.

At Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser.

At Rockaway avenue and Fulton street. Burrowes and other comrades will speak.

SATURDAY, Oct. 18—At Central and Flushing avenues. Well, Held, and Dooley.

MONDAY, Oct. 20—At Atlantic avenue and Hicks street. Lackemacher, Furman and Droste.

At Java street and Manhattan avenue. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, and Peiser.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21—At Knickerbocker avenue and Stanhope street. Droste, Peiser, and Lackemacher.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22—At Monroe avenue and Broadway. Peiser, Droste, and Lackemacher.

At Norman and Manhattan avenues. Furman, Globus, and Dooley.

THURSDAY, Oct. 23—At Washington and Johnson streets. Koenig, Passage, and Atkinson.

FRIDAY, Oct. 24—At Saratoga avenue and Fulton street. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

SATURDAY, Oct. 25—At Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Burrowes and Droste.

At Hamburg avenue and George street. Well, Dooley, and Miss Emma Swinton.

At Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue. Atkinson and Struempfler.

At Central avenue and Himrod street. Held and Lackemacher.

MONDAY, Oct. 27—At Humboldt street and Nassau avenue. Koenig, Held, and Miss Swinton.

THURSDAY, Oct. 30—At India street and Manhattan avenue. Well, Peiser, and Held.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1—At Hamburg avenue and Troutman street. Well, Dooley, and Droste.

MONDAY, Nov. 3—At Wyckoff avenue and Grove street. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Peiser.

MODERN SLAVERY.

Slavery has not been abolished; but its form has been changed. Once the master owned the body of the slave, and could whip him if he would not work. Now the masters own the land, the tools and the machines that the slaves must use in order to get a living, and each slave must look around and find a master who will let him use the tools, or he will starve. This is better for the masters than the old plan; for they do not have to feed the slaves when they do not want their work, but can turn them loose to find other masters, or die. Most of the people in the United States are slaves of this kind. Their masters give them for their labor just enough to keep them alive and let them raise children to work when the parents are worn out. The masters take the rest. They take over four-fifths of the wealth that is produced each year and leave the slaves less than one-fifth.

Now the slaves taken together are much stronger than the masters taken together, and so the masters could not make the slaves obey them if they had to do it by force. They have a better way. They control the schools, the churches, the newspapers, and most of the book publishing houses; so you see they control most of the places from which most of the people get their ideas. Thus they can and do make people think that to act in the way that is best for the masters is "good," and that to act in the way that is best for themselves is "bad."—Chas. H. Kerr.

New York Voters should register Friday, Oct. 10.

SOCIALISM IN MONTANA.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 28.—The movement in Montana is earnest and aggressive. One-fourth of the whole population is located in the city of Butte and its suburbs, and it is here that the movement has its greatest strength. The population is overwhelmingly proletarian—miners and smeltermen.

We are blessed with a fake "labor party" in this state, a party organized, financed, and controlled by a capitalist mine owner, H. Augustus Heinze. All sorts of promises, inducements, and blandishments were used early in the campaign by the labor party leaders in their efforts to induce the Socialists not to put up a ticket. The answer was made at their state convention on July 25, where they adopted a clear and class-conscious platform and nominated a full state ticket.

The fact that the fakirs and grafters that were fired unceremoniously from the party were leading lights in the labor party is eloquent testimony as to the character of that party. They were going to prove the sincerity of their Socialism by "swinging the labor party over to Socialism."

Their party is now ready and willing to fuse with anyone. This is indeed satisfactory proof of their sincerity.

The resolutions adopted by the A. L. U. at Denver have strengthened our movement considerably, although the president of that organization who declared himself a Socialist at Denver, has swallowed his declaration, refused to join the Socialist Party and is a leader in the fake capitalist labor party.

The secretary of the A. L. U., Clarence E. Smith, has stood pat by the Denver resolutions, and cast in his lot with the proletarians. He is the Socialist Party nominee for state Senator from Butte. The comrades in Butte, the greatest mining camp on earth, have nominated a full county ticket and are carrying on an aggressive campaign. The "labor party" is in its death throes and when the smoke of the fight clears away the Socialist Party in Montana will be a formidable third party, and the only third party in the state.

Following is the Butte county ticket: For Senator, Clarence E. Smith; for the House of Representatives, John G. Herbet, P. J. Cooney, Jas. Panky, Harry Bietz, O. M. Hogseth, R. C. Scott, J. Spregel, W. N. Holden, W. H. Pierce, Arthur E. Cox, Harry A. Sager; County Treasurer, Geo. Gerson; County Sheriff, John F. Smith; County Assessor, L. A. Van Home; Coroner, Dr. Calder; County School Superintendent, Wm. Bowden; Public Administrator, Thos. Barry; County Clerk, Anthony Ament; Justice of the Peace, Adolf Holst; Constable, Henry Schmitt.

At present writing, five counties in the state have county tickets—Silver Bow, Lewis and Clarke, Kallspell, Park, and Bozeman. Two years ago there were none. Offers of fusion have been numerous and earnest, but they have been rejected with scorn. C.

MINNESOTA MOVING.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—A good campaign is being carried on in Minnesota. Walter Thomas Mills has been secured for four meetings in the state—at Duluth on Monday, Oct. 13, at St. Paul on Oct. 14, at Minneapolis on Oct. 15, and at Winona on Oct. 16. E. Val. Putnam of Missouri spends the whole mouth of October in the state. Up to the end of this week he will have spoken in New Ulm, Winona, Ostrander, Austin, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. On Sunday, Oct. 12, Comrade Putnam and J. E. Nash, our candidate for Governor, begins a tour together. Their dates, as far as now fixed, are: Oct. 12, Willmar; Oct. 13, St. Cloud; Oct. 14, Alexandria; Oct. 15, Moorehead; Oct. 16, Hendrum; Oct. 17, Ada; Oct. 18, Angus; Oct. 19, Crookston; Oct. 20, Eldred; Oct. 21, Thief River Falls; Oct. 22, St. Hilaire; Oct. 23, Red Lake Falls; Oct. 24, Crookston, didate for Governor, begin a tour to-

Many of these places have never been visited by a Socialist speaker before this year; but in all but two or three we now have locals of the party and at least a few active workers.

At Mankato it was the Carpenters' Union that undertook to arrange Putnam's meeting. Those who know the labor movement in Minnesota will realize what progress this fact indicates.

The Minneapolis comrades are enthusiastic over the prospects in Pennsylvania. At the last meeting they took up a collection of $10 and sent it to Edelman.

Minnesota cast 867 Socialist votes in 1896 and over 1,700 in 1898. In 1900 we had 3,065, besides 1,329 for the S. L. P. That is, in each two-year period the vote was more than doubled, and there is every reason to believe that the ratio of increase will be even greater this time. L.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE WRONGED.

We have seen the reaper toiling in the heat of the summer sun,
We have seen his children needy when harvesting was done,
We have seen a mighty army dying hopeless, one by one
While their flag went marching on.

Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street!
We have seen them in the night where Goths and vandals meet,
We have shuddered in the darkness at the noises of their feet—
But their cause goes marching on.

Our slaver's marts are empty, human flesh no more is sold,
Where the dealer's fateful hammer wakes the clink of leaping gold,
But the slavers of the present more relentless powers hold,
Though the world goes marching on.

But no longer shall the children bend above the whizzing wheel;
We will free the weary women from their bondage under steel;
In the mines and in the forests worn and helpless man shall feel
His cause is marching on!

Then lift your eyes, ye toilers in the desert hot and drear,
Catch the cool wind from the mountains; hark, the river's voice is near—
Soon we'll rest beside the fountains and the dream land will be here!
As we go marching on!

—Hamlin Garland.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

California.

Governor—George S. Brower.
Lieutenant-Governor — Frank R. Whitney.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—H. G. Walker.
Associate Justice — Wayland O. Shewhard.
Attorney-General — Cameron H. King, Sr.
Secretary of State—Frederick C. Wheeler.
Controller—S. Edgar.
Treasurer—Oswald Seifert.
Surveyor General—Wallace Stevenson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Anna F. Smith.
State Printer—S. H. Laverty.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Scott Anderson.

Colorado.

Governor—John C. Provost.
Lieutenant-Governor — Royal A. Southworth.
Congress (at large)—Ida C. Hazlett.
Attorney-General—Carl Whitehead.
Secretary of State—C. E. Norris.
State Treasurer—George R. Arnold.
State Auditor—William N. Ash.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Anna C. Parrott.
Regents of State University—Hans Hansen and Rexin A. Maynard.

Connecticut.

Governor—John W. Brown.
Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank.
Secretary—W. E. White.
Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.
Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.
Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.
Congressman-at-Large — George A. Sweetland.

Idaho.

Governor—A. M. Slatery.
Lieutenant-Governor—L. N. B. Anderson.
Secretary of State—Will D. Candee.
Auditor—George W. Herrington.
Treasurer—John E. Miller.
Attorney-General—D. W. Smith.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. George P. Hall.
Inspector of Mines—O. C. Smith.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. C. Kidee.
Congressman-at-Large — John A. Davis.

Illinois.

Treasurer—A. W. Nelson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jas. B. Smiley
Clerk of the Supreme Court—David Roberts.
University Trustees—Gertrude B. Hunt, Lydia Swanson, and J. W. Saunders.

Indiana.

Secretary of State—Edward H. Myers.
Auditor—James Hutchison.
Treasurer—Samuel D. Straw.
Attorney-General—William W. McGregor.
State Statistician—George B. Sturm.
State Geologist—John H. Adams.
Judges of the Appellate Court—William Raugh, F. J. Macomber, David Young, William J. Croke, H. R. Kepler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Martha Biegler.

Iowa.

Secretary of State—W. A. Jacobs.
State Auditor—J. J. Grant.
State Treasurer—S. R. McDowell.
Attorney-General—S. McCrillis.
Judge of Supreme Court—A. D. Pugh.
Clerk of Supreme Court—A. M. Larson.
Railroad Commissioner—J. S. Lorimer.

Kansas.

Governor—S. McAllister.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. M. Parr.
Secretary of State—J. T. Barnes.
Treasurer—J. E. Taylor.
Auditor—W. J. McMillan.
Attorney-General—G. C. Clemens.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Luella R. Kraybill.
Insurance Commissioner—C. G. Warrington.
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Chas. Gorsuch, H. H. Benson, F. L. McDermott, C. R. Mitchell, and F. J. Arnold.
Congress (at large)—Louis Matignon.

Maine.

Governor—Charles L. Fox.
Congress: First District—Fred. E. Irish; Second—S. B. Martin; Third—Fred. A. Manter; Fourth—George W. Saunders.

Massachusetts.

Governor—John C. Chase.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Quincy Adams.
Secretary of State—Edward A. Buckland.
State Treasurer—David Taylor.
State Auditor—S. Fremont Packard.
Attorney-General—Charles E. Fenner.

Minnesota.

Governor—J. E. Nash.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. A. Brattland.
Secretary of State—B. F. Morledge.
Auditor—J. Ed. Carlson.
Treasurer—J. N. Jennings.
Attorney-General—C. D. Bassett.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—A. C. Bradshaw.

Michigan.

Governor—William E. Walters.
Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse.
Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jennerett.
State Treasurer—William Klaser.
Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes.
Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt.
Attorney General—James H. McFarlan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—William H. Smith.
Member of State Board of Education—Samuel R. Hoobler.

Missouri.

Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. A. H. Hull.
Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

Montana.

For Congress—George B. Sproule, Helena.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—W. D. Cameron, Chico.

New Hampshire.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neil.
Congress, First District—Sumner F. Claflin.
Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

New York.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "Social Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and emblem on the official ballot.

Governor—Benjamin Hanford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown.
Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott.
Att'y-General—Lorenzo D. Mayes.
Comptroller—Warren Atkinson.
Treasurer—Joel Moses.
Engineer and Surveyor—Everitt L. Holmes.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

Ohio.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flummerfelt.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma.

Delegate to Congress—T. S. Smith.

Pennsylvania.

Governor—John W. Slayton.
Lieutenant-Governor — J. Mahlon Barnes.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Harry C. Gould.

Texas.

Governor—W. W. Freeman.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. F. Martin.
Controller—A. O. Langworthy.
Treasurer—M. T. Bruce.
Land Commissioner—J. W. Kuykendall.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. E. Gibson.
Railway Commissioner—R. C. Cloar.
Attorney-General—W. P. McBride.

Washington.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas Neill.
Congressmen-at-Large — George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

Wisconsin.

Governor—Matthew Biedinger.
Lieutenant-Governor—Robert Saltiel.
Secretary of State—Edward Ziegler.
State Treasurer—H. J. Ammann.
Attorney-General—Richard Eisner.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin R. Evans.
Railway Commissioner—Oscar S. Lowry.
Insurance Commissioner — Arnold Zander.

IN BLOOMFIELD.

At the Bloomfield N. J., Labor Lyceum, 90 Myrtle avenue, Saturday evening, Oct. 11, will be held a grand demonstration on behalf of the striking miners, organized by the Socialist Party. E. T. Neben and John Spargo or some other good speaker will address the audience. There will be good music and refreshments. Admission is free. The demonstration will be opened with a parade through the town and all comrades who can do so are requested to be at the Labor Lyceum by 7 p. m. or as soon thereafter as they can.

New York Voters should register Friday, Oct. 10.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the tools on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extortions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

As measures of immediate relief and as steps toward our ultimate end, we pledge ourselves to the following measures:

1. More stringent legislation for the guarding of dangerous machinery and for the sanitation of factories and workshops; absolute responsibility of employees at their work.—So long as the capitalists receive profits from other men's labor they must be held to strict accountability for accidents occurring in their service.

2. Reorganization of the system of factory inspection; inspectors to be elected by the workingmen in the various trades, and to have ample powers to enforce the law.—So long as inspectors are appointed by political favor there is danger that they will cater to capitalist interests. They should be responsible only to the class for whose service they exist.

3. Absolute prohibition of child labor and prohibition of female labor in dangerous and unhealthful occupations.

4. A compulsory maximum working day of eight hours for all wage workers.—The reduction of working hours will increase the chances of employment, and will thus reduce the competition for work and make it easier for workingmen to secure increased wages.

5. Pensions for superannuated workers.—We deem that those who have spent their lives in useful labor are far more deserving of public care than those who have been employed in the destruction of life and property, and that it is not charity, but simple justice for the state to assure them of comfort in their old age.

6. Public ownership of all industries that shall take the form of monopolies.

7. Work to be provided for the unemployed; the state and the municipalities to undertake whatever sort of industry shall be necessary or proper for this purpose; all public work to be done on public account, without the intervention of contractors; union wages and conditions to prevail on all public work.

8. The resources of the public treasury to be available for the assistance of striking or locked-out workingmen struggling for a better share of the product of their labor.—At present the powers of the state are used to help capitalists in their controversies with Labor. We propose to turn their own weapons against them.

9. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituencies, and equal civil and political rights for men and women."

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

PARTY BUTTONS.

We now manufacture three different sizes in one-half, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the one-half inch size simply with Arm and Torch Emblem:

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

1 Button . . 5 Cents.
12 Buttons . . 25 Cents.
25 Buttons . . 50 Cents.
100 Buttons . . $1.75

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.

This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 1512.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

New York Voters should register Friday, Oct. 10.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues." J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 29. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 19, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

"THE RIGHT TO WORK."

As Defended by the Coal Kings and as Demanded by Socialism.

The Right to Look for Work vs. the Right to Have Work and its Product — Individual "Liberty" and Class Solidarity — An Examination of the Operators' Defence of the "Sacred Right" of Scabs to Work for their Profit.

"The Christian men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given control of the property interests of the country," as Baer describes himself and his confederates, are not only the business agents of God, they are also the liberty-loving defenders of individual freedom, if we are to believe the words of their hired apologists in press and pulpit.

This is the position they have taken from the first, and it was in this disgusting pose as defenders of the right to work that they appeared at the conference between the President, themselves, and Mitchell, the mine-workers' leader. In the White House at his summons, they criticised and defied Roosevelt, rejected Mitchell's offer of arbitration, and in the name of liberty called upon the President to pour troops into the mining region and take legal steps against the United Mine Workers to defend "the right of the individual to sell his labor upon what terms he pleases."

Capitalist Hypocrisy.

Weeks ago that venerable vulture, Abram S. Hewitt began croaking about the rights of the non-union man, who is more appropriately and popularly known as a "scab," and since that memorable conference in the White House, every literary lackey, every journalistic jade, every pulpit prostitute, every editorial hireling, has raised a chorus of cries in behalf of the man who is willing to work if the union did not prevent him—of whom, by the way, it is safe to say, there are very few in the strike region.

Whenever the struggle between the workers and the capitalists breaks out in a strike, the hypocritical voice of the capitalist and his lackeys is sure to be raised in loud defence of "the right of the individual to sell his labor upon what terms he pleases," and the trade union is denounced for "destroying individual liberty" and preventing the man who is willing to work from doing so.

To defeat a strike the capitalists rely upon the services of the scab—the individual traitor who exercises "the right to sell his labor upon what terms he can" regardless of the fact that his fellow-workers have united to fight for higher terms. The capitalists, who are thoroughly organized themselves, would have no trouble in crushing the individual workingman and it is only the organized action of the working class that they fear.

It is not strange, then, in the great struggle between the mine-workers and the capitalists who appropriate the product of the coal-miners' labor through their private ownership of the mines and railroads, that the Most Christian Baer and the rest of the coal capitalists are posing as the defenders of individual liberty and the sacred right of scabs to work.

Individual Liberty and Class Solidarity.

Few workingmen are deceived by this hypocritical cant. The working class mind instinctively realizes that the worker is helpless alone and that only in the strength which springs from united action can he resist the oppression of organized capitalism. Therefore the army of labor unites in organization against the common foe. In the universal war between the working class and capitalist class the trade union is the economic army of the workers. Every workingman shares in the advantages which that army struggles for and every workingman belongs in that army. And just as any national government in the time of a great war forces its citizens to take up the fight against the enemy and punishes deserters and traitors, so the working class government, which is the trade union, must, to the best of its ability, draft every worker into its ranks. The individual has no rights which hold against the interests, the struggles, the aspirations and the higher rights of the whole class to which he belongs. Individual rights end where class interests begin. It is the class organization which protects the individual, fights for his interests, and gains his rights; to his class the individual owes allegiance and duty, and he has no rights which are greater than the rights and interests of his class. The man who aids the capitalist by going to work in time of strike stabs his fellows in the back and for such crawling vermin the working class has no name but traitor.

This is an age of organization, of collective, class action, and no one is more alive to that fact than the thoroughly organized capitalists who are posing as defenders of individual action.

How the Capitalists Respect Individual Liberty.

How much respect have these capitalists for "individual liberty" IN THE RANKS OF THEIR OWN CLASS? How willing are they to respect the "individual liberty" of the smaller capitalist? Everyone knows that they force their smaller competitors into the combination, force them to sell out to the corporation, or drive them out of business, and stop at no methods to do so. If any of the so-called "independent operators" dared to grant the demands of the strikers, the Coal Trust railroads would refuse to transport their coal and the Coal Trust would ruin them and drive them out of business. Again and again all the great trusts have used every conceivable method to force independent capitalists into their combine, and woe to the individual capitalist who holds out against them! So much for the capitalist cant about "protecting the liberty of the individual."

The Privilege of Working under Capitalism.

It is the capitalist class which denies mankind the right to work. It is the private ownership of the means of producing wealth which kills freedom and makes individual liberty impossible. Man does not have the right to work to-day. He has the right to look for a job. He has the right to work if he can get it—the right to work if the capitalist who owns the plants in which he must work, and the land on which he must work, and the great machinery which he must use, will allow him that privilege. All the means of producing wealth, the mines, the railroads, the machines, the factories, and all the other great industrial tools of to-day are the private property of capitalists. These great tools without which labor cannot work are privately owned, and the worker must go to the capitalist owner and ask for permission to work. If "times are good" he may get a job and OUT OF WHAT HE PRODUCES he will be given a small share in wages and the lion's share of his product will be kept as profits by "the Christian men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given control of the property interests of the country." Under capitalism, the man who will work for the lowest wages has the best "right to work." Under capitalism, the capitalist is willing to grant the "right to work" if you will work for his benefit and profit. This is what "freedom of contract" means for the workingman. He has the right to work if a capitalist will let him and the right to work at whatever wages the capitalist will offer and hunger drives him to accept.

And these capitalists who keep all men from working except with their consent and at the terms they dictate have the amusing audacity to say that they "are fighting the battle of freedom for the individual and his right to sell his labor on his own terms," as Baer stated in his reply to Quay and Penrose when these two birds of prey tried to settle the strike, because they feared the political power of the miners.

Divine Rights and Legal Rights.

Baer does not care very much about his divine rights to the coal mines. "Divine rights" are not worth much these days. But he has some rights a great deal more valuable than "divine rights," and those are his legal rights—the rights of private property in the coal mines which the government recognizes and defends. And in their demand that Roosevelt send troops to protect the "liberty" of a few stray scabs, the "operators" took a perfectly logical position, because it is the business of this government to defend private ownership in the means of production and the people have voted that this should be so. They have voted for this kind of "individual liberty," they have voted for this kind of "right to work," they have voted to uphold private ownership of the means of production which the working class created and now uses to produce wealth which it does not get. The government and the constitution, which the people have approved by their votes, stand for these things; these things they voted for and these things they are getting. In fact they have got about enough of them. The national government stands helpless in the presence of men who belong to the capitalist class into whose control the people have given the government by their votes for the continuance of the capitalist system of private ownership of the means of production.

The Right to Have Work under Socialism.

Capitalism denies the right of every man to have work; capitalism denies the right of the workers to the product of their toil. There is only one way to establish the right of all to HAVE work and to enjoy the full product of their work, and that is for the working class to unite on the political field to capture the governing power and use it to bring about the common ownership of all means of producing wealth—which is Socialism. When the means of production are owned by all the people in common they will be open to the use of all and with no capitalist to take profits out of the workers in return for the privilege to work, the people will enjoy the full fruit of their industry. And, as the capitalist will have to go to work for the simple reason that no one else will work for him, the class divisions and struggles which now rend society will be at an end.

Capitalism, or private ownership, stands for slavery; Socialism, or common ownership, stands for freedom. Throughout the country the Socialist Party is bearing the banner of the working class and growing in numbers and power every day.

Which Do You Choose?

The choice lies before the workers on Election Day. A vote for Socialism, in whatever state it is cast, is a vote against Baer and against Ryans, Hewitt, against Morgan and all the tribe of capitalist cannibals. A vote for Socialism is a vote against the Republican party which sends troops against strikers with orders to shoot to kill. A vote for Socialism is a vote against the Democratic party which tries to delude the workers with its New York platform, and is not only silent on the strike in its Pennsylvania platform, but has nominated for governor in that state ex-Governor Pattison, who sent the troops that massacred the steel-strikers at Homestead in 1892. A vote for Socialism is a vote against both the parties of capitalism and corruption. A vote for Democratic or Republican candidates is a vote for "business men," bankers, brokers, corporation lawyers, and capitalists; a vote for Socialist candidates is a vote for workingmen, a vote for freedom, for the right of all to have work, for the full product to the producers.

COURTENAY LEMON.

MUST SCAB OR BE EVICTED.

Predicament of Wage-Slaves in New Jersey Silk Mills—How Capitalism Protects Home and Fosters Liberty.

STIRLING, N. J.—The strike of the employees of the Stirling Silk Company shows the terrible power which the owners of the means of production have over those who operate these means of production and create the capitalists' profits.

A part of the employees had been out for some time, but now it has become necessary to call out the whole force in support of the weavers, warpers, finishers, and pickers immediately concerned in the struggle.

The United Silk Workers made every effort to avoid bringing the conflict to this extremity. The organization submitted to the bosses these very moderate demands:

1. That a shop committee shall be recognized to try to adjust all difficulties that may arise in the mill.

2. That no discrimination shall be shown against any of the employees because of the part taken by them in union matters.

3. That all former employees who are competent shall be taken back in the employ of the company in preference to any outside help.

The Company, however, refused to consider the proposition or even to grant a conference with the strikers' committee. The reply of Superintendent Hegg was terse and cold:

"Replying to your favor of yesterday, we are sorry to say that a previous engagement prevents us from seeing you to-day personally. However, the position of this company is the same that they took on Aug. 19, when our weavers went out on strike, that we cannot recognize your organization any further."

But the Company has not stopped at thus refusing all offers of conciliation. It has adopted retaliatory measures.

A large part of the employees are compelled to live in miserable houses owned by the Company and to pay exorbitant rent for that "privilege." Others, a little better paid, have been saving and scrimping for years to buy homes of their own, and hold them subject to mortgages held by the Company. Lack of employment has, of late, made it impossible for these to keep up their payments, and they are as much at the bosses' mercy as are the tenants of rented houses.

Under these conditions, and with winter right at hand, the Stirling Silk Company has already sent notice to forty families in rented houses that they must scab or be evicted. The notices read as follows:

"Dear Sir—The mills of the Stirling Silk Company were opened for work this morning with the expectation that you would return to your accustomed place and work.

"You did not report for work and the Company now has to say that you must appear at the Company Office and register on or before the 18th instant, thus signifying your desire to return to work. If you do not register as above you must vacate the premises now occupied by you on or before the 20th instant, otherwise the Company will be obliged to proceed according to law at once. Yours, etc.,

"STIRLING SILK MFG. CO."

The local papers say: "The Company will begin as soon as possible to evict those strikers who occupy company houses. Further than this, a representative of the company has stated that foreclosure proceedings will be begun just as soon as any striker whose house is mortgaged fails to meet his interest payments.

"This last measure is considered a very severe one, for several strikers occupy houses that they purchased from the company some time since and have almost entirely paid for. In several cases very small amounts remain to be paid, in one or two cases amounts of between $100 and $200."

Such is the workingman's liberty under capitalism. The only way out of it is for the workers to vote for Socialism—to vote that the mills and the houses in which the useful people of the country work and live shall belong to them, not to useless profit-grabbers.

—The Socialist movement depends on the working class for financial support. Don't forget that.

—If you want information about the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania, address J. Mahlon Barnes, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REGISTER ON OCT. 17 OR 18.

BENJAMIN HANFORD ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

His Letter of Acceptance a Clear Statement of Socialist Principles.

The Lessons of the Coal Strike—The Remedy, Government Ownership of the Means of Production and Working-Class Control of the Government.

Comrades of the Social Democratic Party and Workingmen of New York:

Every honest man is indebted to the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania. They have done more for the intelligent education of the great mass of the people than would have been accomplished had every man in the United States been given an additional year in school or college. They have brought clearly and squarely before the people the CAUSE of all labor troubles. They have also brought out in clear relief the difference in the character of workingmen and capitalists. They have shown that workingmen can be humane, orderly, upright, and brotherly under the greatest provocation to commit violence and every aggravation to foment discord.

On the other side, the strike has shown the coal capitalists as inciters of violence, bloodshed and disorder, aided by the coal and iron police, deputy sheriffs, militia, and all the judicial and executive powers of the state.

The lesson clearly to be seen from the coal strike is that the people who MINE coal (men who work with pick and shovel), and the people who USE coal are in the power and at mercy of the few capitalists who OWN coal mines and railroads. In ordinary times the average man honestly thinks that capitalists (in this case the coal mine owners or coal capitalists) perform some useful function in the production of wealth. Many honest people believe that the capitalist works hard and that he is a great factor in the production of commodities; it should be brought to the attention of these persons that the coal capitalists have worked harder since the coal strike began than ever before, and yet THERE IS NO COAL. If their work is useful, productive work, why do we not have coal when the coal capitalists are working now more than ever before?

The reason we have no coal is because the COAL MINERS AND LABORERS HAVE QUIT WORK. Could anything show more clearly to whom the people are indebted for coal.

We are to understand that this conflict between the MINERS of the coal and the OWNERS of the coal mines is absolutely in every respect the same conflict that from time to time is waged between the men who OPERATE railroads (that is, engineers, firemen, conductors, laborers, machinists, etc.), and the men who OWN railroads; it is the same battle that is waged between striking MACHINISTS and the men who OWN machine shops; between striking workingmen and employers anywhere, everywhere and at all times.

Men who think should understand that strikes in the future will not be fewer or less bitterly fought than those of the past and present; on the contrary, there will be more strikes and greater strikes and strikes that will last longer and entail even greater suffering to the strikers and to the consumers of commodities as well. Let any intelligent man think for one moment what would be the result of a general strike of railway employees in the United States which lasted, not five or six months, nor five or six weeks, but five or six days. And yet, if we are to continue the present system of private ownership of railways, we must unavoidably reap the fruits of private ownership—that is, strikes by poorly paid and overworked employees, general tie-up of the traffic, stoppage of the transportation, not only of coal, but of food supplies for the great cities; in short, INDUSTRIAL WAR, and the suffering and starvation that inevitably go with war. This will continue just as long as SOME men own the means of employment that OTHER men use, and on which ALL men are dependent.

We are to understand that sooner or later there will be a strike of the men who WORK in the sugar refineries, against men who OWN sugar refineries; sooner or later, strikes of the men who OPERATE street railways against the men who OWN them; sooner or later, strikes by the men who WORK in oil refineries against the men who OWN oil refineries, and so on all through the industrial field. It might easily come to pass, and that in the near future, that a strike might take place among all the workers in these and other fields of industry at one time.

Is there, then, no remedy for this state of affairs? And can nothing be done to prevent their constant recurrence in the future?

There is a remedy, and a very simple one. That remedy is government ownership of all the means of production of wealth—mines, mills, factories, workshops, and railways; but it must be a GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP WITH THE WORKING CLASS CONTROLLING ALL THE MEANS OF GOVERNMENT, law-making, law-judging, and law-administering (legislative, judicial and executive.) How much better it would be for the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania were one of their number governor of the state and another of their number president of the United States and others of their fellow workingmen members of Congress at Washington and of the legislature at Harrisburg, and still others sitting on the judicial bench. Under these conditions it is scarcely possible there could have been a strike, but had there been, it would speedily have been settled in the interests of the mine workers. The same is true of all other workmen; had there been a legislature of workingmen at Albany there would have been no militia called out and no dead to answer for in the trolleymen's strike at Troy and Albany. Were there now a legislature of workingmen at Albany and a workingman in the Governor's chair in this state, there would have been no strike of trolleymen at Glens Falls. When the workingmen of New York state shall capture the political powers of the state, that is, legislature, judges, sheriffs, and governor, there will be no further occasion for strikes, for the reason that the workingmen will make themselves the owners of all the means for the production of wealth, and they will not be compelled to strike against themselves.

This, workingmen, means Socialism. Whatever some may think of it, it is the ONE thing and the ONLY thing that will put an end to our present industrial warfare.

The comrades of the Social Democratic Party ask every man who believes in high wages, short hours and a sure job to vote and work for the success of the Social Democratic ticket. We ask that intelligent portion of the working class who have combined in trade unions to vote for our party and ticket—we ask them to vote against the people who lock them out; we ask them to vote against the people they strike against; we ask them to cease their petitions for favors from the Republican and Democratic parties and to build up their OWN political party just as they have built up their trade unions. We tell them it is as useless for them to vote for political officers that have been nominated by their employers as it would be for them to allow their employers to dictate the officers of their trade unions. The working people have the majority of the votes in every state in the United States and the very moment that they rely on their OWN efforts and unite at the ballot box, in that very moment the government will be theirs, and when the government is theirs it will be as good for them as it now is for their enemies.

In this campaign in the state of New York the Republican party on the issue of the day has said that the government should regulate the trusts. To this it might be replied without possibility of successful contradiction that so far from the Republican party regulating the trusts through the government, the trusts are and have been regulating the government through the Republican party. Nor does the Democratic party differ in any essential respect from the Republican party.

The Republican party of the state of New York is owned and controlled by Thomas C. Platt, president of the United States Express Company. The Democratic party in the state of New York is owned and controlled by David Bennett Hill, special attorney and counsel for more than a score of corporations.

No sane man can suppose for one moment that Mr. Hill will use the Democratic party to regulate or destroy the trusts with any greater effect than Thomas C. Platt has done with the Republican party. These parties are equally and alike owned and controlled by the trusts and the only way a man can tell which is worse than the other is by taking note of which party is in power—whichever party is in office, that is the worse.

The Democratic party's platform of the state of New York calls for government ownership of the anthracite coal mines; it is to be noted that there are no anthracite coal mines in the state of New York; the Democratic party of the state of Pennsylvania does not mention government ownership of the mines, and Pennsylvania is the state where nearly all the anthracite mines are situated. But the people who USE coal are no less dependent on coal mines than on railways, but neither the Republican nor the Democratic party has dared to call for the government ownership of the railways. This, notwithstanding that there has been, is now, and will continue to be one railway strike after another in this state so long as private corporations are allowed to OWN the railways.

Fellow workingmen and fellow union men, what reason have you to choose between the Republican and Democratic parties? Why should you expect more or better from them in the future than you have received at their hands in the past? Why not rely on your own efforts, build your own party, and be your own masters? So long as the world is made up of wage-earners and capitalists, there can never be more than an armed truce between them. As society is now constituted it faces an irrepressible conflict which cannot be much longer deferred.

There can be no doubt on which side will be the final victory. This world no longer has need of capitalists. They must go the way of useless things. The world cannot get along without workingmen. They are the only necessary class, and in the near future they will become the rulers of the class. In that hour the workers will become the owners of the capital and wealth produced by their labor, class wars and struggles will cease, and the world will for the first time be face to face with material conditions which will permit human brotherhood and bring out the best and noblest that there is in human kind. Workingmen, this is YOUR TASK—to free the world. Liberty will not be and cannot be conferred upon you from above. It must be won by your own efforts. You have the strong arms and you have the honest hearts and clear brain, and YOU HAVE THE VOTES. Relying on yourselves, you will win. Relying on others, you lose.

In this spirit, comrades of the Social Democratic Party, I accept your nomination for the office of Governor of the state of New York.

BEN HANFORD.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

State Committee Cannot Fill Demands Made Upon It.

Speakers Are Working to the Limit of Exhaustion—Where Speakers Cannot Be Had Literature Must Do Their Work—Up with the Arm and Torch.

The Worker no longer prints long reports of the meetings of the State Committee, because the members of that body are too busy to hold long sessions. They are doing things, these days, not discussing them—all working hard on subcommittees.

The Committee on Finance is making strenuous efforts to raise funds and the comrades and sympathizers are responding nobly. Returns were slow at first, but are now coming in well.

There are now four speakers in the field, outside the city, under the direction of the State Committee, and these are overworked. Both Spring and Hanford have been completely exhausted by their continuous efforts and have been absolutely obliged to cancel a few of their dates; but both are now hard at work again.

Requests—or, rather imperative demands—for Social Democratic speakers come to the State Committee daily, not only from the organized places, but from towns and villages where the party has had no footing in past years. It is out of the question to satisfy the demand and the State Committee is obliged to use its judgment in sending speakers where they will do the most good.

There is only one way to supply the lack of speakers—and of funds to maintain them—and that is to circulate party literature. Comrades should bend every effort to this task. The people are eager to read about Socialism and they should be abundantly supplied with pamphlets, leaflets, and papers. Every piece of literature given out in this state should bear the name of the Social Democratic Party; if literature not bearing this name is used at all, the lack can be supplied by the use of a rubber stamp. No opportunity should be missed to make the voters familiar with our party name and emblem and the names of our state and local candidates.

So far the State Committee has actually sent out nearly eight hundred thousand pieces of literature since the campaign begun, and five hundred thousand more are now ready or on the press—this, in addition to tens of thousands of papers and pamphlets circulated through other agencies.

The party members and sympathizers all over the state are already doing splendid work in the distribution of literature, and their efforts should be redoubled from now till Election Day. The workingmen of this state are thinking of Socialism as they never did before, and it is our duty to see that their sympathy is crystallized in a tremendous vote for Ben Hanford and the Arm and Torch.

HANFORD'S SECOND TOUR.

Benjamin Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, will speak at the following places:

Thursday, Oct. 16—Corning.
Friday, Oct. 17—Watertown.
Saturday, Oct. 18—Fort Edward.
Monday, Oct. 20—Peekskill.
Wednesday, Oct. 22—New Rochelle.
Thursday, Oct. 23—Mt. Vernon.

FROM HANFORD IN THE FIELD.

Comrade Hanford writes that he had to cancel his dates for Ilion and Herkimer, owing to a severe cold and cough. This he greatly regretted to do, but says he felt that unless he took a couple of days to rest he might be unable to last out the rest of the campaign. The Ilion comrades sent to Rome and Comrade A. L. Byron-Curtiss of that cit came up and gave a stirring address to an audience of seven hundred.

Comrade Hanford requests that so far as it is possible for the comrades to do so, they have indoor meetings for the rest of his present tour. He has been campaigning now for seventy-five days, almost entirely addressing open-air meetings, and must take some care of himself in order to last until election.

ON WITH THE STRIKE! STRIKE AT THE POLLS!

We believe that every class-conscious workingman in the United States will join us in the hope that the United Mine Workers will reject the offer for a "settlement" of the strike made this week by the mine owners.

Two weeks ago President Mitchell, in the name of his organization, offered terms of arbitration far more liberal than could justly have been demanded of the mine workers. The capitalists spurned that offer. They clamored for more troops. They got more troops. Still the miners would not scab. And now the capitalists come with their counter-proposition—a proposition whose acceptance would almost inevitably mean the defeat of the miners in their just demands.

What does this mean? It means—

First, That the strike is so solid that the mine owners have no hope of breaking it unless by trickery;

Second, That the mine owners realize that Election Day is at hand and think it wise to make some "concessions to public opinion"—but their foolish greed and pride will not let them make a REAL concession.

In connection with this we must mention a local affair—smaller, indeed, but still very important.

The New York Board of Aldermen met Tuesday. But it DID NOT TAKE UP THE PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE QUESTION. The public is informed that this will not be passed on TILL AFTER ELECTION.

After election the New York politicians think it will be safe to grant the franchise without the eight-hour and prevailing-rate clauses.

After election, the "operators" think, if they can deceive the public and cut off support for the strike, they can trick the strikers into any sort of "settlement."

The strikers have proved their power, so far. Let them hold out and THE STRIKE IS WON.

Let the workingmen of every trade make public protest against the mine owners' proposition, and BACK IT UP BY SENDING MORE MONEY TO THE STRIKE FUND.

Above all, to clinch the matter, to show the mine owners and the railroad owners—the Morgans and Baers and Cassatts—that the workers are at last awakened to a sense of their interests, let us double or triple or quadruple the Socialist vote throughout the country—the ONLY VOTE THAT THE CAPITALIST CLASS FEARS.

MOTHER JONES AT COOPER UNION.

On Saturday evening, Mother Jones will address a Coal Strike Mass Meeting arranged by Local New York of the Social Democratic Party in Cooper Union.

The workingmen of this city have had few opportunities to see or hear Mother Jones, but all have read of her as a dauntless champion and leader of the coal miners and a terror to the "operators." The value of the work she has done to organize the miners and inspire them with hope and courage—especially in the most difficult parts of the coal fields—can be estimated only by the love shown her by the workingmen in those fields and the mingling of hate and respect with which the mine owners treat her.

Workingmen, readers, pass the word along that MOTHER JONES IS HERE, and give her a reception that will show the Coal Kings what YOU think about the strike.

Frank A. Sieverman of Rochester, organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and one of the best speakers of the Social Democratic Party, will also address the meeting.

William Atkinson of Philadelphia and John Spargo of New York will also speak, and possibly Fred Long of Philadelphia.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

WE WIN!

Socialist Party Defeats Disruptionists' Plans in Pennsylvania.

(Special to The Worker.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 15.—The State Committee of the S. L. P. (anti-DeLeon faction) filed objections to our using the name "Socialist Party" on the state ballot. We win in court today.

J. MAHLON BARNES.

WEAVERS FOR SOCIALISM.

ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Weavers' Union at a special meeting held Saturday evening, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recently advised union men everywhere to make a political issue against government by injunction, the question thus arises, 'How shall workingmen vote?'

"Whereas, This union, Local No. 329, United Textile Workers of America, finds that the two representatives of the Socialist Party in the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, James F. Carey and Frederick O. MacCartney, were the only ones who earnestly fought for the Anti-Injunction Bill; and

"Whereas, Frank L. Ernst, the Secretary of our local union, is nominated by the Socialist Party for the office of Representative of this district; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we call the attention of weavers and other workingmen to the attitude of the Socialist Party and advise that all workingmen's votes be cast for the representative of the Socialist Party to advance the interests of the working class."

John C. Chase, Socialist candidate for Governor, spoke to a good audience here on Monday. Comrade Ernst presided and spoke briefly. The meeting had a good effect.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

THEY DISTRUST MORGAN'S PLAN.

Miscellaneous Section of C. F. U. Urges Miners to Adhere to Original Demands.

At the meeting of the Miscellaneous Trades Section of the Central Federated Union of New York last Tuesday evening, upon motion of Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, it was resolved to denounce J. Pierpont Morgan's propositions for the settlement of the coal strike and a resolution was adopted and ordered sent to President Mitchell urging the mine-workers to adhere strictly to their original demands and notifying him that the workingmen of New York have formed plans for greatly increased support to the anthracite strikers.

Upon motion of Delegate Bloch of the United Cloak and Suit Cutters' a resolution demanding that the government seize and work the coal mines was adopted.

REGISTER AND ENROLL.

Under the New York laws you must REGISTER EVERY YEAR in order to vote. Friday and Saturday, Oct. 17 and 18, are registration days. If you did not register last week, just must do so on one of these two days.

All who intend to vote the Social Democratic ticket should ENROLL when they register. You will be handed a slip bearing the names and emblems of the five parties. Take this into the booth, put a cross in the circle under the Arm and Torch, seal the slip in the accompanying envelope, and return it to the clerk who will put it in the box.

Unless you ENROLL you will have no right to participate in the party primaries next year. Every Social Democrat should show his colors by enrolling for his party.

TO ALL SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONISTS.

It is important that all trade unionists should be given an opportunity to learn what the Socialist Party—in New York the Social Democratic Party—stands for.

YOU can help—each one of you. For 75 cents you can get 100 copies of THE WORKER sent to your address; for $1.20 you can get 200 copies. Three hundred or more will be supplied to you at 50 cents a hundred.

Two or three times between now and election you should get enough copies of THE WORKER to supply all the members of your local union.

We want Socialism in our time.

—If you want information about the Social Democratic Party in New York State, address H. L. Slobodin, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	52c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address, and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.
Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.
Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.
Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.
Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.
Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.
Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

There is no miners' strike in New York, but there is a big trolley strike; and Republican Governor Odell has sent troops to break the trolley strike at Glens Falls just as his friend Stone has sent troops to break the miners' strike in Pennsylvania. Why did not the Democratic convention at Saratoga say something about this home question? Why did it not declare for public ownership of the trolley lines?

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

Comrade Langley of Spottsville, Ky., who describes himself as a native born Kentucky farmer, now eighty-three years old, writes:

"The President should have said to Mr. Mitchell, the railroad presidents, and the lawyers: 'Gentlemen, you forget the maxim which is recognized by all civilized nations—Salus populi suprema lex. The welfare of the people is the supreme law. If you do not open the mines by a given day, giving the workingmen just and generous pay, and supply the people with coal, I will order the Secretary of War, with sufficient force, to open the mines and supply the people. In giving this order, I will appeal to the whole people, and if not sustained by them I am willing to step down and out."

This is exactly what a Socialist president would have done—because he would have felt his responsibility to the wealth-producers of the nation alone. It is just what a Republican president (or a Democratic president, either) dare not do—because he feels his responsibility to the capitalists who actually put him in office.

Theodore Roosevelt had the greatest opportunity ever offered a president of the United States to prove himself a really great man. We are willing to give Roosevelt credit for a sincere desire—even aside from his political aspirations—to end the strike, to give him credit, as an individual, for a very considerable degree of fairness and kindness of heart. But as a man born and reared out of touch with the working class and raised to power by capitalist influence, it was morally impossible for him to grasp the opportunity and cut the Gordian knot of capitalist law and custom.

The maxim which our correspondent quotes sums up the Socialist position—with only a little qualification. The phrase "the people" includes two classes with irreconcilably antagonistic interests. The welfare of the capitalist is diametrically opposed to and inconsistent with the welfare of the workingman. This irreconcilable division of the people into classes develops from time to time in history, and when it develops it must be recognized and fought out.

Mr. Baer claims that "salus populi" means the welfare of the Coal Kings, that Almighty God has so ordained it that all the rest of the people must be dependent on them. So, Louis XIV. said, "The state? I am the state!" The useful classes of the French people afterwards proved, to the silencing if not the convincing of Louis XVI, that the king was not the state.

To-day the capitalist thinks—often he sincerely thinks: "I am the state. I am the people." And so the supreme law to-day is the welfare of the capitalists—business prosperity. And so it will continue until the working class becomes conscious of its separate interest—its interest opposed to that of the capitalists—and, uniting at the ballot box, says to the capitalists: "No, you are not the people. We are going to be the people. If you want to be recognized as part of the people, you must become useful workers like us. Meanwhile, the welfare of our class shall be the supreme law."

When they have done that, when they have substituted Socialism for capitalism, economic class-divisions will disappear. Then, once more, there will be an undivided "populus," a people with one common public interest. Till then, we must not be surprised if the political servants of our masters obey those masters' interest as the supreme law. We need not blame Roosevelt, but we must vote him and his sort out of office.

If we have any right to judge by present indications, the Socialist or Social Democratic vote this year is going to be a record-breaker—even in the city of New York, which is one of the most difficult fields for our work, because of the tremendous power of organized corruption and the cynical apathy which has grown up even among voters who are not corrupted. Never before have we had a campaign so uniformly satisfactory in all parts of the city. In quarters where, even up to last fall, our speakers were likely to be greeted with hoots and jeers that made it almost impossible to address even the few passers-by who were willing to listen, large crowds now stand, quiet and thoughtfully attentive, listening to the Social Democratic speakers, and eagerly accepting the literature that is offered for distribution; and when a drunk occasionally tries to disturb a meeting, it is hardly necessary to appeal to an officer, for the crowd soon hustles the disturber aside. The vote for Socialism in this city and state, as well as in Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in Colorado, and all over the country, will, we may now safely predict, astonish the trust magnates and disturb their peace of mind even more than has the splendidly solid and orderly strike of the mine workers.

"ARE THESE MEN MAD?"

The coal operators have refused to concede to political intimidation what they deuied to violence and outrage.

How is Senator Penorse fallen from his high estate that he appears here as the truculent accomplice of rioters and lawbreakers! Has the Governor of this sovereign state of New York lost his senses that he seeks to force the compounding of a felony which strikes not at property, not at the individual, but at the very vitals of government, the constitution itself?

In this there is involved no party, no jeopardy of some one's election to office, no question of coal to burn, but the welfare of the nation, the stability of the whole political and social structure.

Are Senators Quay and Penrose devoid of all sense of American patriotism? Can they see no further than the boundaries of their petty and despicable politics? Are they not aware that to succeed in their present endeavor is to court destruction, to pull the pillars out from under the temple and to involve themselves and the country in one vast and irremediable ruin?

It is no longer a question shall coal be mined? It is shall the law be defied and submerged utterly; shall riot and bloodshed prevail over it and shall we turn our backs upon the constitution of the United States?

The above appeared as a double-leaded editorial in the New York "Sun" last Saturday morning. It is the most remarkable utterance that has appeared for years in the columns of any of the great capitalist dailies, and it is generally so regarded by newspaper men. It is not the outburst of an excited editor nor a malicious attack upon the politicians who have dared to attempt to settle the coal strike. It is plain notice served by the supreme power back of everything controlled by the capitalist class to the puppets who have been permitted to masquerade as the rulers of the people that they may go only so far and that any over-stepping of the mark will be visited by instant annihilation. "Aside, ye miserable servants! I am master!" is written in every line of it. No capitalist newspaper editor would dare to write such an editorial, attacking as it does the leading senators of the two greatest states in the Union and the Governor of New York, without the permission of the Morgan interests, unless, as is the unquestionable fact, the editorial was written by Mr. Morgan's order, or, as is very probable, by his own pen.

As the "Sun" is directly controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan, and is the admitted champion of his interests, it is too much to believe that it would have dared to call the Governor of New York and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania "truculent accomplices of idlers and lawbreakers" unless this were the opinion of Mr. Morgan himself. Nothing ought more to encourage those who are working for class-consciousness among the workingmen of America than this bald admission of the class-consciousness of the capitalist.

Further than this, notice how willingly a capitalist newspaper drops its partisan mask and gnashes its teeth against the leaders of its own party when the interests of the capitalists are jeopardized. The "Sun" is a Republican paper. Odell, Platt, Penrose, and Quay are Republicans. But they are vigorously attacked by the "Sun" because it is J. Pierpont Morgan's paper first, last and all the time, and must whip the Republican politicians into line when they waver in his service.

Are these men mad? Yes, they are. They are mad with the insanity of power. Odell and Platt and Quay and Penrose are only a trifle less mad than Morgan and Baer.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." The day of the downfall of Morganism is at hand. We hail this "Sun" editorial as a happy omen. Onward, workingmen, to victory over a foe whose insane and violent arrogance shows the fear in which the labor movement is now held!

All the candidates on the Democratic state ticket in New York, like all those on the Republican state ticket (with the single exception in each case of State Engineer, are either bankers, brokers, railway or manufacturing capitalists, or lawyers.

Hill, who induced Odell to defeat the original Franchise Tax Law, is Coler's manager and Cleveland, who sent troops to break the Chicago strike, is actively supporting Coler. Between Coler and Odell no workingman can make an intelligent choice. The intelligent workingman will choose Hanford.

In New York, where there are no coal mines, the Democratic party expresses sympathy with the miners and puts in its platform a demand for government ownership of the mines. In Pennsylvania, where the coal mines are situated, the Democratic party says nothing of the strike question in its platform, but nominates for Governor the man who sent troops against the steel strikers in 1892 just as Republican Stone has sent them against the striking miners this year.

MONTANA'S CORRUPT POLITICS.

If it be possible to outdo the disgraceful history of Democratic ring-rule in this city and of Republican corruption in Philadelphia, that unenviable distinction has been won by the state of Montana, where the late Marcus Daly, alternately Republican or Democrat to suit his purpose, and the two living Copper Kings, W. A. Clark and F. Augustus Heinze, have reduced politics to the level of the lowest days of the dying Roman Empire, when the imperial office was bought and sold without the slightest concealment or pretense. Daly and Clark in former days, and now Clark and Heinze, charge each other with practising bribery at the primaries, bribery at the conventions, bribery in the state committee, bribery at the polls, bribery in the legislature, and bribery in the courts. And neither side cares or dares to deny the truth of the charges. The reply to all such charges is, in effect: "Well, you are as bad as I am, but I'll beat you at your own game." The deadly corrupting influence of wealth—and especially of quickly acquired capitalist wealth—upon free institutions was never better (or perhaps we should say, worse) illustrated than in the present contest between the two champions of Bryanism and "Jeffersonian Democracy" in Montana. There is but one political factor there able to withstand this poisonous influence. The Socialist Party has rejected the most tempting offers of fusion and division of spoils, has expelled from its ranks those who showed a desire to treat with the enemy, and stands absolutely alone—for the Republican party in Montana is alike helpless and corrupt—as the party of honest politics. The Socialist Party will not carry Montana—not this year. But it will cast a solid and increased working-class vote there that will at the same time alarm the wealth-perverted souls of the Clark and Heinze corruptionists and raise a standard round which the honest workingmen of the state can rally against the power of organized wealth.

Public ownership of the mines, with bankers, brokers, railway directors, manufacturers, and corporation lawyers in all public offices—this is what the Democratic party of New York asks us to vote for. The Socialists—in New York the Social Democratic Party—demand public ownership of the means of production, with tried and true members of the working class in public office to administer them.

The cry of "no politics in the union" is generally most vigorously raised by union leaders who are active in capitalist politics—"plugging," as the phrase is, for Republican and Democratic aspirants for office and themselves looking for nominations or appointments in return.

Roosevelt asks the miners to return to work and he will appoint a commission to investigate and use his influence. Why didn't he ask the operators to grant all the demands of the men, and tell them he would appoint a commission to investigate later and report, etc.? That would be from the other side exactly the proposition he made to John Mitchell.

APPRECIATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 7.—At a meeting of the local union at Brady yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 984 of Brady appreciate the helping hand which the Socialist Party of the entire country has extended to the striking miners, financially and otherwise;

"Resolved, That we hereby endorse the Socialist Party and ask the organizations of all other crafts to take up our cause and join us in endorsing the Socialist Party."

HELP FROM A NEW HAMPSHIRE BOY.

It is impossible for The Worker to print even brief extracts from the hundreds of letters that come to the office every week; but here is one that we cannot refrain from giving in full:

"Dear Sirs:—I am a boy thirteen years old and have earned $1.50. I have read some in the paper and heard my father talk and would like to help the miners or their children. If you will please forward the same to the mine strikers I would be very much obliged. Yours,

"GUSTAVE STAHL."

"Gorham, N. H., Oct. 8.

When boys in distant states are eager to help the miners in their battle, the time for the full emancipation of Labor cannot be far off.

FOR THE STRIKE FUND.

Up to Saturday, Oct. 11, the following amounts had been received at the office of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" for the miners' strike fund and forwarded to National Secretary Greenbaum:

Previously acknowledged, $1,398.95; John Carrara, Danbury, Conn., $1; R. Schwertner, Washington, D. C., $1; Printing Ink Workers, Newark, N. J., $10.50; Geo. Voss, Newark, N. J., $1; Old Timer, $5; Arbeiter Kinder St. Kasse, Br. 23, Bloomingdale, $10.00; Steinway & Sons piano shop organization, Astoria, L. I., N. Y., $114.45; G. Gohm, $2; Jul. Koelln, $1; Feuerbestattungs Verein, Br. 2, New York City, $25; H. Wolpman, $1; two New Yorkers and one Patersonian, $1; J. L. R., $1; Bohemian Workmen's Ed. Assn., New Bedford, Mass., $14; Karl Dworak, New Bedford, Mass., $1; Int. Bakers' and Conf. Union No. 7, $5; Trimmers of Brewster & Co., $5; J. Kastner, Flushing, L. I., N. Y., collection Flushing Maennerchor, $21.50; C. M., $1.25; U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, collected in organized cabinet shops, $252; "Hebe," $10; Gesunder Maennerchor, $10; employees of Doniger Bros., collected by S. Rosenblatt, $15; Allgemeiner Arbeiter Verein, Hudson Co., N. J., $10; Anton Schultheiss, 50 cents; Philip Schmit, Shady Side, N. J., $5; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Br. 44, Woodside, collection, $15.20; N. Kiesel, Brooklyn, 50 cents; The Hungarian Societies of New York, $10; United Brewery Workmen, Local 19, Union Hill, New Jersey, $25; Gustave Stahl, Gorham, N. H., $1.50; J. Schmidt, City, $1; A Socialist, 50 cents; Hoppe's Hall, 79 E. Fourth street, New York City, $2; J. W. B., $5; A. U. G. Wenz, $1. Total to Saturday, Oct. 11, $1,979.85.

FOR STEEL WORKERS TO THINK OF.

Hard times stare sheet and tin workers in the face this winter, according to a notice published in the official organ of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The notice sets forth the serious condition of the trade by reason of the threatened suspension of the tin men. It calls attention to the danger to sheet and steel mill men in case of the suspension of the tin workers. In this event the sheet and steel mills will be able to make a selection from an average of two applicants for every position. The official organ's warning concludes with this paragraph:

"In the face of these conditions every tin and sheet worker should husband his resources and make the most of whatever funds he has and economize in every possible way."

We would add: In the face of these conditions every tin and sheet worker should think carefully of the serious mistake he has made in the past in voting for the sort of "prosperity" that has brought him to this pass. He can remedy the mistake by voting for Socialism—work for all and to all workers the full value of their product, without any rakeoff for Morgan, Rockefeller, or Carnegie.

REGISTER ON OCT. 17 OR 18.

SECOND CIRCULAR FROM MILWAUKEE.

Federated Trades Council Further Explains Its Plan for Federation of Unions for Political Action.

In the issue of August 24, The Worker printed a circular sent out by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council to the central labor bodies, proposing the formation of a federation of such bodies for political action. A second circular has been issued, which is here presented for the information of the comrades:

"To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Central Bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

"The circular addressed to you some weeks ago by the undersigned body, proposing that the various local central bodies of organized labor come together through delegates in conference to devise plans for bringing about better municipal conditions for the working class, seems to need some further explanation, in order that certain misapprehensions as to our purpose may be set right. Especially does this seem necessary when so notable a personage as the president of the Federation has felt moved to issue a circular in opposition, voicing suspicions that are wholly unjust and which place us in a wrong light. Were we engaged in an effort, masked or open, to supplant or duplicate the American Federation of Labor, the central organization of Milwaukee would deserve only the contempt of all true union men. We are too loyal to the national body to even dream of such a thing.

"From other sources has come the suspicion that a new labor party was contemplated. On the contrary, the plan we propose would tend to strengthen the local efficiency of the party of the workers, the Social Democracy, which is the expression of trade unionism on the political field, thus helping to keep the workers from splitting up their valuable voting strength between the two parties of capitalism.

"There should be no misunderstanding as to what we propose. We propose that yearly national conferences be held by regularly selected delegates from the various central labor bodies, who shall meet at some previously determined place and discuss municipal conditions from the standpoint of the working population, from such interchange of information and opinion gaining a better knowledge of the problems that exist and of ways to bring about better conditions through united efforts of the toilers. There would be nothing obligatory in the conclusions of the conference, merely helpful suggestion. Various humanitarian and other bodies of the country hold such annual conferences and much good results from them, although such interests are in no way as important as those of the workers.

"The situation of the working class in the American cities to-day is one of the monster disgraces of the enlightened century we are living in. The class that produces all wealth is forced through poverty to live in back streets in the most unattractive districts which are neglected by the authorities because of the prevailing idea of the unimportance of the laboring class and its lack of power through being disunited. They must live in unhealthy houses because unable to pay high rents, do not have proper bathing facilities, must be contented with inferior transportation service because anything is considered good enough for the workingman, and must put up with poor school accommodations because of overcrowding in the poorer districts, and if their children are lucky enough to escape the factory and get a seat in school, they are subjected to discriminations in favor of the children of richer parents. The workers work amid unhealthy surroundings, they live amid unhealthy surroundings, they must eat adulterated food because obliged to buy cheaply, and altogether their lives are cheerless, because they do not stand together and demand better things. All this is proper matter for consideration in such a conference as we propose.

"And then there are the matters of boycott, the need of inter-city label agitation, uniformity in organizing work, and at all times a consciousness of the necessity for advocating measures tending to dignify toil, to raise the standard of living of the workers partly through educational means, and to agitate for the abolition of the present capitalist-breeding system and for the coming of a system of true democracy and brotherhood.

"In conclusion, we wish to make this further point: that the claim that these matters could be taken up at the annual conventions of the A. F. of L. is not valid. The time of such conventions is properly taken up with strictly trade union and craft matters and there is no time for going into municipal problems. Moreover, the system of voting now in vogue in the A. F. of L. conventions places the city delegates at a disadvantage as against men representing general crafts who have big voting strength and naturally dominate the proceedings.

"We therefore hold that the Milwaukee proposal is a worthy and a loyal one and urge your body to enter into correspondence with our board in order that a place and date may be set for an initial meeting."

The circular is signed by Wm. Arnold, Jacob Hunger, James Sheehan, Herman A. Heiu, Charles Dippel, August Dittmar, and Ed. J. Berner, the members of the Executive Board, for the Federated Trades Council, and communications in regard to the matter are to be addressed to that body at 518 State street, Milwaukee.

PUBLICATION DEFERRED.

It is rumored that Senator Hanna is so busy he has not been able to find time to begin work on his new historical novel to be entitled, "How I Settled the Coal Strike, or, Why Vote for Anybody Else?"—Chicago Journal.

—Every Socialist should belong to the party organization. His efforts will bring twice as great results in organized work.

A SHALLOW TRICK.

Coal Kings Issue a Fake Labor Paper.

"Coarse Work" That Will Not Deceive Any Intelligent Man—Attempt to Excite Suspicion Against Socialists—Shows that They Fear Socialist Party as Well as Union.

The workingmen of the coal-strike field are used to lies by this time and are on their guard, for they have had an abundant and varied supply dealt out to them by the "operators" and their agents during the last five months.

The latest attempt to deceive and divide the miners is worthy of a little attention. It is embodied in a fake paper, called the "International Reform Labor Leader," which was printed for the Coal Kings, in half a dozen languages, at the offices of the New York "Commercial"—a scab paper of the worst sort—and has been scattered broadcast in the strike field.

The intention of the perpetrators of this trick—which, however, is very clumsily carried out—was to make the readers believe that the paper was issued by workingmen. It attacks the "operators" and, at the same time attacks the union and slanders Mitchell and the other union officers.

The work, as we say, is "coarse" and clumsy. There is little danger of any intelligent workingman failing to guess the purpose and the origin of the dirty sheet. But there is one feature of it which makes it worthy of notice.

The only cleverness displayed in the whole job is in two or three paragraphs which are inserted for the purpose of making it seem that the paper emanates from the Socialists—nothing very definite, but a reference to "labor-socialism" and a general declaration that the wrongs of the workingmen are to be righted at the ballot-box.

The "operators" evidently hope that, even if their "International Reform Labear Leader" does not succeed in stirring up dissension within the union, it may check the progress of Socialism among the miners by making true union men believe that the Socialists are responsible for the scandalous attacks made upon the union.

It will hardly succeed even in this, however, despite the prejudice that has heretofore existed against Socialism and has been carefully fostered by politicians, press, and pulpit. The miners have read too many Socialist papers and heard too many Socialist speakers this summer to be fooled any longer into thinking that Socialists are the enemies of the trade union. They know that the Socialist Party has loyally stood by the United Mine Workers, both by stating the true facts and pleading the strikers' cause before the public all over the land and by giving direct financial aid to the union.

The fact that the "operators" have thought it worth while to spend much good money in issuing this fake paper for the double purpose of maligning the union and putting the blame of their malignity on the Socialists proves only that they hate and fear the unions and the Socialist Party alike.

It is only necessary to add: The Socialist Party never issues secret documents or uses indirect methods. If we have anything to say, we say it in the party press and from the party platform. We stand free to criticize the unions and union leaders when we think that they make mistakes and that criticism will help the labor movement. But we do it openly, and anyone who lends his aid to such tricks as this of the "International Reform Labor Leader" is to be branded as an enemy to Socialism, an enemy to the trade unions, and a traitor to the working class and to humanity.

HOW TO VOTE AGAINST PATTISON.

"Election day is drawing near. Let every union toiler in the state vote against Robert E. Pattison, Democratic candidate for Governor, who has, by more than one action, proved himself the enemy of labor."

So says the "Amalgamated Journal," the organ of the iron and steel workers, published at Pittsburg, Pa.

The particular black spot on Pattison's record is that, ten years ago as Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, in the strike of the iron and steel workers, he sent the militia and used the power of the state to break the strike and help Carnegie and his friends to maintain their profitable system of twelve-hour work, blacklisting, and violation of life-protection laws in the iron and steel mills.

Coal miners and other workers in Pennsylvania ought to stand by the iron and steel workers and vote against the bloody-handed capitalist tool.

It may be added that Republican Governor Stone is doing, just so far as he dares, in the matter of the miners' strike, exactly what Democratic Pattison did in the steel strike. His friend and partizan, Judge Pennypacker, has been selected as Republican candidate for Governor by the same boss, Matt Quay, who put Stone himself in office.

Iron and steel workers and all other toilers ought to stand by the coal miners and vote against the candidate supported by this servile tool of the Coal Trust.

The way to vote against Strikebreaker Pattison and his gang and Strikebreaker Stone and his gang is to vote for John W. Slayton, the nominee of the Socialist Party, who is a union workingman, as are J. Mahlon Barnes and Harry C. Gould, his associates on the Socialist ticket.

—You never can tell how much good a single Socialist leaflet or paper may accomplish. It may start a man who will develope into a better Socialist than you ever have been. Moral: Take all the chances and distribute all the party literature you can.

—Workingmen! you need not arbitrate at the polls. You go into the voting booth to express your will and there is your opportunity to dethrone your tyrants.

CHASE'S VIEWS ON THE COAL STRIKE.

Workers Should Accept Mine-Owners' Declaration—"Nothing to Arbitrate" between Robbers and Victims.

John C. Chase, Socialist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, being asked by a reporter of the Boston "Globe" to give his views on the coal strike, replied as follows:

"The situation in the coal fields is a very peculiar one. It has thrust upon the American people the acknowledgment of the great power in the hands of a few capitalists. The Socialists have long pointed out that the present situation would be the natural consequence of the development of industry.

"The Socialist was long laughed at for asserting that there was such a thing as a trust. To-day the general American public is compelled to acknowledge the presence of the trust. The result of the recent industrial conference called by the President only serves to show that there can be no compromise with capitalism. Through the working of natural economic laws a few capitalists have gained complete possession of the coal fields.

They have starved, ill-paid and otherwise ill-treated their thousands of employees until the latter have been compelled to strike for better conditions. The Coal Barons have assumed the usual attitude of capitalists during a strike, saying, 'There is nothing to arbitrate,' and peculiar as it may sound to say so there is nothing to arbitrate. We should not attempt to arbitrate right and wrong. There can be no terms made with the Coal Barons without compromising right and justice.

"It is absolutely wrong for a few individuals to have a monopoly of a commodity upon which all the people depend.

"There is but one solution of this condition of affairs, and that is the ownership of and operation by the people of the mines. There is a large and growing sentiment for the government ownership of mines as a solution of the present trouble, but I want to say that there is a great difference between government and collective ownership.

"The Socialists advocate collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. The present sentiment among the people is for government ownership, but the government ownership of the mines, under a capitalist administration, would be but a short step toward what is to be desired. The people should collectively own the government, enact and administer the laws if they are to govern any industry in this country.

"A great many seats in the United States Senate to-day are occupied by trust magnates or those who are willing servants of the trusts. Until such time as these people are turned out or control of the government we can expect nothing but legislation in favor of and not against the trusts.

"The present situation in the strike field has done more to show to the American people the truth of the Socialist position than anything else which could have possibly happened. It will mean thousands of votes for the Socialists in every state in the Union. In my travels during the last eight months among the trade unionists of the West I have found that they ardently favor the collective ownership of the mines as well as all other industries.

"The ownership of the mines by the people is absolutely inevitable. Just how or when this will take place is largely a matter of conjecture. It all depends on who is in control of the government when the mines are taken over. There is no doubt that if the mines were taken over under the present administration the mine owners would be paid extortionate prices as remuneration for the mines.

"My opinion is that the mines already belong to the people, and that to pay for something which they already own would be like paying the sneak thief who has stolen your watch for returning it.

"The coal mines of Pennsylvania should be taken possession of by the people. It can be done by laws already on the statute books of Pennsylvania, and would be done instantly if there was a Socialist government in Pennsylvania.

"If the Coal Barons keep up their present attitude of refusing to acknowledge that anybody else besides themselves has any interest in the coal mines of this country it will be but a brief time before the people will rise en masse and take unto themselves that property which by divine right belongs to all the people."

PARADE CONFERENCE.

The Parade Conference met Saturday night at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, with good attendance. Credentials for new delegates were received from 13th, 14th, 16th, 22d, and 34th A. D., S. D. P., Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 375, and German-American Typographical Union No. 7.

Donations were received as follows: Cigar Makers, No. 90, $5; Turnverein Vorwaerts, $2; Cigar Packers No. 251, $5.50; Carpenters and Joiners, 513, $2; 13th A. D., $2; 16th A. D., $2; Women's Social Democratic Verein, Br. II, $3; 18th-20th A. D., $2.

Reports from committees showed progress and promise a successful parade. A special committee, composed of Comrades Meyer and Bowerman, were elected to visit the Brewery Workers on Sunday. Weisner and Canter were chosen to see Carpenters and Joiners No. 309.

It was decided to construct three floats representing various phases of the industrial struggle, Comrade Lentz to do the work. The route of parade was left to the Organizer of Local New York.

Additional appeals were directed to be sent out in order to increase the number of delegates and bodies represented.

The conference will meet on the following dates: Oct. 17, 24, and 31.

JAMES N. WOOD.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Iowa Socialist.

About a week ago President Roosevelt invited the coal operators of Pennsylvania and the officers of the United Mine Workers to meet him at Washington with a view of settling the coal strike. There was to be no political considerations whatever in this movement. It was to be purely in the interest of the public welfare. The fact that an election was to be held in a few weeks which might change the political complexion of the next congress was of no importance at all. No, indeed! The fact that scores of Socialist speakers were being sent into the anthracite mine regions and were crystalizing the latent Socialist sentiment into a stupendous independent political movement had no weight whatever with the executive! Two years ago, in the midst of the presidential campaign, practically the same conditions existed, and Mark Hanna, fearful of the effect a prolonged strike would have on the election, successfully used his influence with the operators in ending it. The same motive prompts the president in his present spectacular play to the gallery.

Wilkes-Barre Courier-Herald.

Our brother unionists, the tin plate workers, are establishing a bad precedent. Cutting wages to obtain steady work is equally as detrimental as making excessive exertions to gain a bonus. Both result in a permanent reduction of wages.

Reading Labor Advocate.

While the Governor of the state is sending the militia into the coal regions, is it not time to pause and take into consideration the lawlessness of the coal-carrying railroads?

For twenty-five years they have openly defied the plain mandate of the constitution of this state, which distinctly provides that no railroad shall be directly or indirectly interested in mining or other manufacturing enterprise, with the exception that the owner or operator of a coal mine can build a railroad not to exceed fifty miles in length in order to carry the product of his mines to a main line of railway.

Why has the Governor of Pennsylvania stood pulseless and inert, when his attention has been called time and again to these flagrant violations of organic and constitutional law by the coal-carrying railroads? Is there one law for the over-capitalized corporations and the trusts and another for the poor miner?

While the Governor is sending the militia into the coal regions, would it not be a good thing for the sheriffs to serve writs upon the officers of the coal-carrying railroads for the purpose of forfeiting their charters, which they have misused to the injury and detriment of the state and nation?

Omaha Workers' Gazette.

The Omaha Street Railway Company this week threatened to discharge a motorman because he was talking against the company's candidate for congress. This is capitalism. Capitalism exists because there are not more men like this motorman or because the workingmen generally vote for capitalism—the monopolization of wealth and the consequent condition of more men than jobs.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

The People's Choral Union of New York announces that sixteen classes for the study of sight-singing and the practice of choral compositions will be opened this fall.

This work has been steadily carried on since Frank Damrosch opened the first class of its kind at Cooper Union in 1892. Mr. Damrosch exercises general musical supervision of the movement, and personally conducts the chorus of graduates composing the Choral Union on Sunday afternoons at the Cooper Institute, while the teachers who instruct the other classes are selected by him. The object of the movement is to promote the love and culture of good music among the people, particularly among those workingmen and women who, for want of means and leisure, cannot elsewhere pursue the serious study of music under qualified teachers. At the same time it is not a charitable movement in the sense of being endowed by wealthy patrons, but an independent and self-sustaining organization in which musicians co-operate with music-loving people. All expenses of management are defrayed from the members' dues, which, though extremely moderate, are sufficient to keep the movement alive.

Elementary and advanced classes, to meet on Sunday afternoons or on weekday evenings in various parts of the city are opened this month.

Application may be made at one of the Manhattan offices of the People's Singing Classes, 41 University Place and 2082 Lexington avenue, which are open every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, excepting Sundays.

The Choral Union under Mr. Damrosch will take up the study of Haydn's "Seasons" as part of this year's work at Cooper Union in October, and will perform it publicly early in 1903.

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

REGISTER AND ENROLL

PARTY NOTES.

Missouri Socialists are making another effort to have the candidates of our party go on the ballot under the new Socialist Party, with good chances of success. Through the efforts of the capitalist politicians and the S. L. P. the secretary of state had ruled that we could not use that name in Missouri. If finally denied the use of the name our candidates will run under the name, Working Class Party.

"The Iowa Socialist," a bright and well printed weekly, published at Dubuque, is the latest addition to the ever growing list of Socialist papers.

At the last meeting of the County Committee of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County, Pa., the monthly report of the chairman showed that fifty-two agitation meetings had been held and fourteen new locals organized during the month of September. Report of Treasurer showed receipts during September, $76.35; expenses, $43.81; balance on hand Oct. 1, $32.54. Room 78, Simon Long Building, Wilkes Barre, has been secured for headquarters and equipped with telephone. Judging from the encouraging reports of delegates, there is a probability of electing our whole county and legislative tickets. Comrade Quinn and Lavin presented written challenges to debate with their Republican and Democratic opponents. The following district chairmen were appointed to supervise the work of the party in their respective districts until such time as permanent district organizations are formed and chairmen elected: First District, J. F. McEnaney, 97 Grove street, Wilkes Barre; Second District, Thomas Hooper, Maltby; Third District, James Wylie, Plymouth; Fourth District, Wm. M. Evans, 522 Alter street, Hazleton; Fifth District, Anthony Lockwicki, Hudson; Sixth District, Oscar Rieger, Warrior Run. It was decided to hold the next meeting on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 7:30 p. m. Comrade N. Geiger of Cleveland, in a short address, gave the comrades some good advice as to the conduct of the work in the future.

Frederick G. Strickland will speak in Dayton at a rally of the Socialists to be held in the Palm Garden Hall on South Jefferson street on next Tuesday evening, Oct. 21. Comrade Strickland has just begun his return trip from the West. He will make it a point to deal with the coal strike question, and the meeting will be attended by many union organizations in a body on this account. The excitement here is intense and the Socialist principles and their candidates are the talk of the town everywhere. The action of the old parties in putting up two noted anti-labor people is understood by the workingmen as an endorsement of their actions and on every hand condemnations of both the old parties are heard. This is giving the Dayton comrades a good chance to push our propaganda and it is being done. The Publishers' Union donated $10 to Socialist propaganda, the Brewers $5, and the Machinists $5. Many more are to come as yet. Socialist sentiment in this city and congressional district is booming this fall. All comrades and friends should turn out to the Strickland-Hemler rally and help to make it a success. Father McGrady will be in Dayton before the election. Date will be announced in The Worker.

New Jersey State Committee met at 124 Market street, Newark, Sunday afternoon, with delegates present from all organized centers. Reports of delegates indicate determined effort to place full ticket in the field in the respective counties and earnest effort on the part of all comrades to increase membership and energetically push educational work. The numerous in and out-door meetings in progress and planned have severely taxed the state for speakers and it has been found necessary to withdraw the state organizer from unorganized territory and place him at the disposal of organized counties, where the lack of efficient speakers is greatest. Hudson County Campaign Committee submitted a resolution relative to recent action of of State Committee covering engagement of state organizer. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge its receipt in the kind fraternal spirit in which it was tendered. Secretary was instructed to issue a general call for nominations for state officers for election in December. Delegate from Passaic asked for a decision by the committe relative to pasters. On motion of delegate from Camden it was ordered that it be promulgated, that on principle the committee could not and would not sanction the use of pasters.

State Secretary Kearns of New Jersey requests the County Committees of the party in New Jersey to see that the branches promptly use the official forms furnished for nominations for the offices of national committeeman, state secretary, financial secretary, and state treasurer, which will be vacated by limitation on December 31, and to return same to the Secretary at an early date in order that the official ballot may be distributed in time for submission and return, so that duly elected officials may take office on Jan. 1.

During the month ending Oct. 5 there were organized in Hudson County, N. J., three new branches of the party.—Seventh Ward of Jersey City, Branch 3 of Hoboken, and Branch 2 of Harrison—with thirty-three members. Four new members were gained by the older branches. Branches will soon be formed in Bayonne and in the Fifth Ward of Jersey City. Active work is being done all over the county. The net proceeds of the excursion in August amounted to $337.45—of which sum $56 goes to the State Committee, $206.36 to the Local, and $235.80 to the branches. Ten dollars was voted to the miners' strike fund at the last meeting of the County Committee.

The National Secretary has issued a financial report on the Labor Lecture Bureau, covering the period from March 24 to Sept. 28, inclusive. Expenses are: Railroad fare, $411.44; hotel bills, $227.80; salary, John C. Chase, $480; printing, postage, mailing, $225.42; literature, $17.67; total, $1,371.33. Receipts are: From fifty-one party locals, $390; from seventy-nine trade unions, $687.25; from sale of literature, $25; total, $1,111.25. The actual net expense to the national organization was, therefore, $260.08, and the loss due to the premature ending of the tour is estimated at $56.34.

John N. Heldt, State Secretary of the Socialist Party for Montana, died suddenly on Sept. 25, within an hour after completing a report to the National Secretary.

Frederick O. MacCartney, Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature, spoke in the New Bedford city hall last week to an audience of four hundred persons. "Socialism and the Class Struggle" was the subject announced, and it was an able exposition of Socialist principles and purposes. That he made a deep impression upon his hearers was shown by the fact that fourteen men signified their desire to join and become active members of the Socialist Party. New Bedford workingmen will give many votes this year for John C. Chase and the Socialist ticket.

Worcester comrades took four hundred copies of The Worker last week for distribution and will probably do it again once or twice before election. Meetings are held every noon and evening and interest is increasing. H. A. Gibbs, candidate for Congress, and C. G. Marcy, candidate for State Senator, are working like beavers, as are many other comrades.

Comrade Harris of Edwardsdale, Pa., writes of the great need of Socialist speakers and literature for the Polish and Lithuanian strikers. We have only two Polish speakers and one Lithuanian, and these have been greatly overworked; we have but little literature in Polish and nothing in Lithuanian, and the lack of funds makes it impossible to fill the need. These people, says Comrade Harris, are pitifully eager to understand the message of Socialism which is giving hope and resolution to their English-speaking brothers. Many of them take copies of The Worker or other party papers home for their children to read and translate to them, as the children who have an opportunity to go to school are quick in learning and are able thus to help educate their overworked parents.—Comrade Harris tells that himself and three other comrades were invited to a party last week. "We accepted," he says, "and found ourselves in a Republican clubroom. We had some Socialist literature along, which we distributed, and then we 'spouted' our ideas. I think we spoiled their club for that night." He also says: "All who heard Ben Hanford say that he is a great speaker. He is the best I ever heard and I am proud to have been able to shake hands with him at Wilkes-Barre."

Utah will have a Socialist ticket for the first time this year. Warren Foster has been nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court and Matt. H. Wilson for Congressman-at-large. There are also county and legislative tickets in various localities. The comrades expect at least to win official standing and to "surprise the natives" this fall. The former factional troubles were amicably settled at a well attended convention held in Salt Lake City on Labor Day, and comrades of both former factions are reported to be loyally supporting the ticket. Madden has refused mail privileges to the "Utah Socialist," the new weekly, but the comrades propose to keep the paper up and force Madden to recognize it. The subscription price is 50 cents a year and the address is Box 882, Salt Lake City.

Comrade Mills is to deliver a series of addresses, beginning November 16, for twelve consecutive Sundays, in one of the largest halls in Kansas City.

"More and more, as I read your paper, do I admire it; and especially at the present time do I appreciate it for the news it gives from that center of our efforts, the strike region in Pennsylvania." So writes Comrade Brooks of Fargo, N. D. He adds: "We have a state ticket up here in the frozen North and we have ten locals in good standing. Walter Thomas Mills speaks here at Fargo on Oct. 12 and later at two or three other points in the state."

Comrade Hansen, who is acting as organizer for the Socialist Party in Latah County, Idaho, writes that the party will probably poll 500 votes in that county alone. He finds workingmen everywhere interested in the movement and glad to read our literature.

Comrade Moser of East Manch Chunk, in the strike field, writes: "At a meeting held here on Oct. 3, Comrade Geiger ripped our capitalist Judge Heydt up the back, to the great satisfaction of the audience. He had notified Judge Heydt in writing of his intentions and challenged him to appear and defend himself; but the Judge did not show up. Comrade Mayes of your city held a crowd of two hundred and fifty men in a drizzling rain for over an hour at a meeting in Manch Chunk. This shows the sentiment around here. This was after the City Commissioners had refused us permission to meet in the corridors of the Court House.

The Socialists of Dover, N. H., are alive and at work. A rally was held in the City Opera House past week, with Michael H. O'Neil, our candidate for Governor, and Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., as speakers, our veteran comrade, Benjamin Whitehouse, presiding. Comrade O'Neil discussed incidents of the state campaign and touched also on the coal strike and the child labor question. Comrade Gibbs followed with a forcible address, giving a clear exposition of the industrial question and the principles of Socialism. The speakers held the enthusiastic attention of the audience till a late hour.—Strafford County has a full county and legislative ticket in the field and there is every indication of a large vote.—The local comrades have raised over $30 for the strike fund.—The campaign will be closed with a big mass meeting to be addressed by Comrade Thomas J. Hagerty on October 31.

The Ohio State Secretary's report for September shows receipts of $151.97, expenditures of $138.02, and a cash balance of $17.44. During the month Wilshire addressed eight meetings in the state and Caldwell thirty-three. Critchlow addressed three agitation and one for organization. Two new locals resulted. F. G. Strickland will work in the state until election, and H. W. Baird of Cleveland will also make a tour of the state.

Among the new fields which the Socialist movement has recently invaded is the territory of Arizona. The comrades there have nominated Dr. William Neisal for Delegate to Congress, the only office voted for throughout the territory. Besides this, we have full county tickets in Yuma, Mohave, and Gila Counties. In Mohave County there is said to be a strong chance of electing both our legislative candidates, as well as the candidate for Sheriff, who is Secretary of the Miners' Union. In Gila County the Republicans and Democrats combined on legislative and judicial offices, to make sure of holding them at the service of the mine owners. The shut-down of the Old Dominion mine has driven many of the workingmen voters out of the county, but it has determined many others to vote for Socialism. The company officials gave as a reason for the shut-down the demands made by the Miners' Union and the agitation of the labor question by the Socialists. They propose to discipline the workers of the county; but the discipline may work the wrong way.

Essex County, N. J., makes an earnest appeal for volunteers to come over and help in agitation. The patient sowing of seed and careful cultivation of the ground, coupled with conditions favorable to growth, has resulted in a field of unusual richness and fully ripe for the harvest. Oswald, Firth, and Kearns, answering the complaint of dearth of speakers, have volunteered one evening each. More workers are needed. Who will answer the call? Address D. Rubinow, 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

Charles Ufert addressed open-air meetings every evening during the past week in Hartford, Conn., and W. E. White spoke in Derby and in Bridgeport. Owing to the extremely cold evenings the attendance was small. Comrade Ufert will go to Massachusetts during the coming week, but it is expected that he will return to Connecticut again before election. Howard H. Caldwell will speak several days each in Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford during the week previous to election.

Comrade Wm. M. Davis of Derby, Conn., takes a hand in a local newspaper discussion of the depression of business of which that city is complaining, clearly explaining why it is that the workingmen cannot buy back their product and why there is a constant tendency to "overproduction." It is a good idea for comrades, especially in the smaller cities and towns, to write brief letters to their local newspapers from time to time, commenting on live questions from the Socialist point of view.

The Workingmen's Educational Club of Newark, N. J., has arranged a smoker for Saturday evening, Oct. 18, and every comrade or sympathiser is invited to be present and enjoy a pleasant evening with congenial company. Tickets, 15 cents.

Comrades Frank P. and Kate Richards O'Hare spoke in the Opera House at Hazleton, Pa., last Sunday and, although the meeting had not been arranged for until Friday, the house was filled and besides several hundred miners admitted free, two hundred and fifty paid the admission fee of ten cents, and after expenses were paid money was left for the strikers' relief fund. This locality is so ripe for Socialism that Comrade O'Hare and his wife will probably spend most of their time before election here, speaking twice a day in near-by towns and in Hazleton Opera House on Sunday afternoons. Comrade Sam Levin returned to Philadelphia last week after doing good work in this region. Our correspondent, Comrade Wm. M. Evans, writes: "We are in great need of literature in Hazleton and hope the comrades will send us all the papers, etc., they can."

A Socialist rally under the auspices of the East Boston Socialist Club will be held at Lyceum Hall, Sumner and Maverick streets, East Boston, Mass., on Friday, Oct. 31, at 7:30 p. m. The speakers will be John C. Chase, candidate for Governor; John Quincy Adams, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Jas. J. McVey, candidate for congress.

In Indiana the S. L. P. has filed a petition against the acceptance of the petition filed by the Socialist Party in that state. A hearing will be had before the election commissioners at Indianapolis on Wednesday, Oct. 15, when the question will be decided. Our attorney, S. M. Reynolds, states that he does not think we can be deprived of our name, but should the S. L. P. be successful we will have to file under a new name, which will be made known to the locals of the party at the earliest date possible. The S. L. P. has practically no organization in this state except a small section at Indianapolis and some of their best men are resigning.

Comrade Little of New Hampshire writes: "We are doing some campaign work this fall and feel sure we shall increase our vote three hundred per cent. over that of two years ago. Our candidate for governor, M. H. O'Neil, is speaking nearly every night. We had a rousing rally in Dover on the 11th. Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester spoke and will speak in Manchester on the 24th. Our candidate for congress, Sumner P. Claflin, has challenged the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition candidates to meet him in joint debate, but I hardly think they will accept. The other parties in this state are all split up this fall over the question of license or no license and there are six candidates for governor in the field. We believe we shall succeed in getting on the official ballot this fall and then the good work will go on faster."

The Socialist Party in the Tenth Ward of Jersey City has nominated Frederick Gilliar for Alderman and Richard Mandel for Constable. On Saturday evening, Oct. 18, a meeting will be held at Carlton street and Montrose avenue.

The Socialist Fife and Drum Corps of Hudson County has resolved that every member must subscribe for The Worker.

New York State.

The Erie County Social Democrats (Buffalo and vicinity) have taken a thousand copies of the Campaign Book and a quantity of other campaign literature and are hard at work distributing it. Comrade Fliege writes that they will soon need a new supply. They have also ordered one hundred copies of The Worker and a like number of the "Appeal to Reason" for each of the four weeks before election, for free distribution in the mines and at the shops. The comrades are working hard and Buffalo will give a big vote for the state and local tickets of the Social Democratic Party.

On Tuesday, Oct. 7, the Johnstown comrades had a magnificent meeting, notwithstanding cold weather and rain, which let up just in time for the meeting to begin. It had been well advertised by Comrade Judge and others, and Comrade Zimmermann, our candidate for State Senator, acted as chairman and made an eloquent address in opening the meeting. Comrade Hanford followed with an address on the coal strike, and after the meeting over fifty persons went to the S. D. P. headquarters and a large number of new party members were acquired.

Through some misunderstanding the comrades in Herkimer expected Benjamin Hanford to speak there on Oct. 9 and a crowd of nearly five hundred men gathered to hear him. The local, organized two weeks ago by Comrade Spring, with five members, has now over thirty, and Socialism is talked of everywhere. Arrangements will be made to send a speaker and make up for the unfortunate mistake of last week.

The Syracuse comrades are working hard according to a report made by State Organizer Spring on the second day of the week he is giving to that city. They have opened headquarters and have a big sign out, showing the party name, candidates, and emblem. Jonas had a good meeting and an equally good one for Hanford seemed assured. Spring found arrangements all made for seven meetings for him to address in six consecutive days.

Hugh Judge, Organizer of Local Johnstown, N. Y., writes: "I got fifty copies of The Worker of Oct. 12 and put a boy on the street to sell them at two cents a copy, keeping half for himself. In a very short time he had disposed of the whole lot. I want fifty a week to use in the same way till further notice. It would be a good idea for every local in the country to try this plan. Fifty copies of the paper cost 50 cents, so the boy gets a cent on each copy sold and yet it costs the local nothing. In every city where we have an organization The Worker could be sold on the streets with good effect." We would add that if a local chooses to send in an order for fifty copies a week for a year—saving bookkeeping in this office—it will cost but $12.50, cash in advance, or less than half a cent a copy.

The great success of the mass meeting held by the comrades of the 30th A. D. in Kruettler's Hall, 1754 Second avenue, on Wednesday evening of last week has prompted them to hold a second meeting in the same place next Wednesday, Oct. 22. At the meeting last week the audience literally packed the hall and was composed chiefly of young workingmen. Comrade Lee was ill and could not attend, but Comrades Fieldman, Spargo, and Butscher held the close attention of the audience. Comrade Franz was one of the hardest workers for the success of the meeting. Algernon Lee, our candidate for Assembly in the Thirtieth, will be present next Wednesday, along with othe good speakers.

Next Monday evening the comrades of Passaic, N. J., will hold a mass meeting at 121 Second street, at which E. T. Neben of Essex County will speak.

Mother Jones will speak for the Socialist Party in Newark, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 27. The hall has not yet been decided upon, but it will be announced in The Worker next week as also in the "Volkszeitung" and the local dailies. Ten cents will be charged for admission to cover expenses.

Comrade Byron-Curtis of Rome, filling Comrade Hanford's place, addressed a meeting of over five hundred at Ilion last week. The comrades were well pleased with the success of the meeting.

New York City.

In response to fifteen hours' notice over twenty Socialist speakers of Brooklyn met at the Socialist Club, in spite of rain, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 5 to discuss the situation and perfect their work. It was voted at the close of a long meeting to come together for the same purpose two weeks later, Sunday, Oct. 19, at 3 p. m., in the same place.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee the special committee which was appointed to investigate the charges made against the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps Committee by some of the members reported, exonerating the committee. The Organizer was authorized to engage such assistance as he may need. The Financial Secretary reported that he was unable to get stamps from the State Committee, and action was taken to get the State Committee to do its duty in the matter. The Campaign Secretary reported all nominations filed. A vacancy having occurred in the Ninth Senatorial District, by the death of Comrade Franz, it was filled by the nomination of Comrade Skorsetz; also Leo Schmidt having declined the nomination for Congress, Comrade Held was chosen in his place. The Committee rose in honor of Comrade Franz. The Campaign Secretary will now take up the matter of getting watchers at all polling-places and every comrade is requested to aid in the work. Reports from assembly districts showed good work being done. The 6th A. D. reported a donation of $5 from the Bakers' Union. The 7th A. D. has formed a second branch. The 16th, 17th, and 18th A. D. will raise a party banner on Saturday. The 24th A. D. will hold a ratification meeting on Oct. 24 in the Turnhall. The 20th A. D., Bc. 1, will hold four meetings a week till election, and has hired a wagon to advertise the party in the streets.

The quarterly meeting of the Bronx comrades at 3309 Third avenue on Thursday of last week was poorly attended, not over one-third of the members being present. It is time for the others to wake up. The situation was exhaustively discussed and action taken in various matters. Reports given here and at the meeting of the Borough Committee on Tuesday showed that good meetings can be held if the speakers are on hand promptly and all arrangements properly made.

Comrade Elizabeth T. Martin died last Saturday morning at her residence, 887 Columbus avenue, New York. She, like her husband, Edward Martin, the Secretary of Local New York, was an earnest and tireless worker in the cause of Socialism. The interment will be in South Boston, where she was born thirty-three years ago. The members of the 21st A. D. of New York visited the bereaved household in a body, taking with them a beautiful floral wreath. The New York "Times" chapel of Typographical Union No. 6 also presented an elegant floral piece and extended condolences to Comrade Martin, who is employed on that newspaper.

Comrade L. D. Boudin will lecture on "The Mission of the S. D. P." on Sunday, Oct. 19, at W. E. A. clubhouse, at 3309 Third avenue, Bronx.

Comrade Corinne Brown of Chicago arrived in New York this week for a short stay.

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. will meet at Comrade A. Schoenberg's restaurant, 150 Spring street, Oct. 20, at 8 p. m. Important business to transact. All comrades who have lists for campaign fund will please bring in donations and make their reports, as money is needed at once.

The Workingmen's Educational and Aid Society has arranged a lecture course of two lectures a week, on Friday evenings and Sunday afternoons, at 98 Forsyth street. On Sunday, Oct. 19, at 3 p. m., M. Winchevsky will lecture on Emile Zola as man, author and Socialist. An admission fee of 5 cents will be charged for the benefit of the Russian exiles who are in need of financial aid.

Leonard D. Abbott will speak at the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, in Long Island Business College, South Eighth street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 19, at 3 p. m., on "Trusts or Socialism, Which?"

On Friday evening, Oct. 17, Miss Johanan Dahme will speak at Avenue C and Sixth street in the 16th A. D.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn decided at its last meeting that all members must subscribe to The Worker. Subscriptions should be given through Comrade Weigl. The Club is planning to hold a social evening at an early date.

On Oct. 14 an American branch of the 6th A. D. of Brooklyn was organized with a membership of fifteen, Comrade Heuer secretary. Following discussion as to how to agitate the upper part of the assembly district, Organizer Heuer was instructed to speak in a few place in the "silk-stocking district" and report if it is worth while agitating in that locality. All readers of The Worker and members of the 4th and 5th A. D. where there is no organization should join the American branch next meeting, Tuesday, Oct. 21, at Weber's Hall, Stockton, corner Throop avenue.

The German branch of the 6th A. D. of Brooklyn has arranged for five street meetings every week until election, which are being successfully managed by Comrade Brückner. A ratification meeting will be held at 30 Sumner avenue on Thursday Oct. 23. Ben Hanford, candidate for Governor; Wm. Thurston Brown, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; P. J. Cooney of Montana and others will speak. Bakers' Union No. 23 has donated $5 to the agitation of the assembly district and $3 was added to that through a hat collection.

Read the October Number of The Whim

a small 40-page monthly edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedict Prieth. In this number you will find a number of strong editorials and poems on the great coal strike, besides a large number of other articles which are likely to interest thinking men and women. The "Whim" is beautifully printed in two colors on deckel-edge paper and costs 5 cents a copy, or 50 cents by the year. Be sure to order the October number, or better still, send 10 cents for a three months' trial subscription (this will include the October number.)

Address all communications to "The Whim," P. O. Box 288, Newark, N. J.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902. Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.

Send stamp for particulars.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

R·I·PANS

I had severe stomach trouble and had to take pepsin in some form whenever I ate a mouthful of food. Ripans Tabules were recommende to me and I commenced using them and soon began to have less pain in my stomach and to gain in strength. I continued them for some time and can now say I have no stomach trouble whatever.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable houses in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, solid gold, 20 in. bogarette chain to ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write today.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 115, 167 to 171 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
L. X. L. LAUNDRY. GUSTAV LEIST. 324 Second Ave.

GRAND 20TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
CIGARMAKERS PROG. INT. UNION NO. 90
TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1902.

In Bohemian National Hall, E. 73d St., bet. First and Second Ave.

At this historical event the affair will be participated in by the Arb. Sanger-Bund (500 singers), Dramatic Workingmen's Society Zabog, Turn. Soc. Sokol and Norwaerts, the great opera singer, Mme. Elanora Gavina, Little Doty, etc.

The festival address will be delivered by Benjamin Hanford, candidate for Governor of the Social Democratic Party. Prologue by Geo. Biedenkapp, etc. Grand Ball. Doors open at 5 p. m. Performance to commence at 7 p. m. Admission, 10 cents a person. At the Box Office, 15 cents.

THE COMMITTEE.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } . . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." . . . . . }
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. . . . . 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft . . . . . 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION Registered

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" . . . . . 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth . . . . . $2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" . . . . . $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. B. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons . . . . . 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couch . . . . . $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford . . . . . 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady . . . . . 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New York, Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth . . . . . $2.00.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages . . . . . $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo . . . . . 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery . . . 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.

CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
113½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER. Subscription $1 per year, in advance. HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER.
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 933. 30 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 150 West 120th st., New York.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 321 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday, at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 242 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. F. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse der Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 130 local branches with 23,000 members and $4,000 reserve, belongs to rapidly increasing among workingmen who subscribe to the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership by any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $4.00 and $3.60 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 143 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J.; Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 259

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 173 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
69 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.

H FRAHME, Truss-Maker.
1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.
Trusses, Braces, Elastic Stocking, Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

IN THE OLD BAY STATE.

Unusually Active Socialist Campaign.

Many Speakers in the Field, but Cannot Fill All the Calls Made—Literature Also in Demand—Coal Strike Increases Interest in Socialism.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Socialist Party campaign of Massachusetts is progressing in a very gratifying manner. The real fight has just begun, and for the next three weeks the comrades will work as they have seldom worked before. Demands for speakers are coming in so fast that the state headquarters cannot begin to satisfy them. We could make use of twice as many speakers as we now have, and would still need more. Our facilities for furnishing literature are also too meagre to meet the occasion.

The demonstrations that have been held upon the coal strike continue to furnish opportunities for Socialists to reach working people such as never have been presented before. When an indignation meeting is held, the program is never considered complete unless some well known Socialist speaker is present. Of course, Carey and MacCartney are the favorites. During the past week Carey spoke at demonstrations in Brockton, Boston, and Lynn, and MacCartney was one of the speakers at Waltham. At each place the Socialist argument was greeted with enthusiasm.

John Mitchell could not attend the meeting in Boston last Sunday, but his colleagues, District Presidents Nichols and Fahy, were present instead. The weather was unfavorable, but over three thousand people attended. There were other speakers besides Nichols and Fahy, but Representative Carey received the greatest ovation, aside from the visitors. Carey severely criticised President Roosevelt, Odell, Stone, and Quay, and his arraignment of Governor Crane of Massachusetts for his attempt to repeat the teamsters' strike fiasco of last spring in the miners' case was received with shouts of approval.

At the Brockton meeting there was quite an exciting time. The affair was arranged by the Central Labor Union and was held on the last night the State Federation of Labor convention was in session. Other speakers besides Carey were ex-Alderman Meade, a Democrat, and Representative Bamford, a Republican, and Comrade Frank Sieverman. Resolutions introduced approved of the strike and congratulated the miners upon their stand for arbitration. Comrade Clark of North Adams, who was a delegate to the Federation convention, introduced an amendment declaring for the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution, and transportation of coal. This caused an animated discussion, which went on for some time. Carey, Meade, and Bamford had already spoken and Carey's Socialistic remarks had been criticised by the other two speakers, so that when the resolutions were considered a great deal of feeling had been stirred up. At last Comrade Coulter, who was chairman, ruled that the resolutions were not in order until after the other speaker had been heard. This other speaker was Comrade Sieverman and when he got the floor he proceeded to pay his respects to Meade and Bamford in his characteristic style. When he got through, the Socialist resolutions were adopted with a swoop and without even a dissenting vote.

The Waltham meeting, at which MacCartney and Mailly spoke, caused a sensation in the city. It was arranged by the Central Labor Union, and the mayor of the city, who is an attorney for the Waltham Watch Company, which practically owns the town, welcomed the speakers to the city. This did not deter the Socialists from speaking plainly. What they said was not at all to the liking of the mayor, who indignantly left the platform. The next day the local papers, which are controled by the Waltham Company, denounced the meeting as "an outrage in the name of labor." The audience didn't seem to feel outraged at what was said, for they applauded vigorously, and when a collection was taken up the miners $185 was realized. The speeches of the Socialists stirred up the town, and as Comrade Chase speaks in Waltham next Sunday evening, there will probably be something more to talk about.

Chase's meetings at Springfield, Warren, Worcester, and Webster were all very good and the comrades in each place are much encouraged by the increased size of the audiences. Next Sunday afternoon Chase is one of the speakers at the Mother Jones meeting at Roxbury, and his dates for the remainder of the campaign are as follows: Oct. 20, Cambridge; 21, Lynn; 22, Brockton; 23, Everett; 24, Newburyport; 25 to 27, Bristol County; 28, Rockland; 29, Quincy; 30, Haverhill; 31, East Boston; Nov. 1, Brighton; 2, Worcester; 3, Fitchburg.

Carey's meetings at Lawrence, Clinton, and Fitchburg were all successful. At Fitchburg, last night, the largest crowd that has ever attended a Socialist meeting there filled the City Hall, and the effect will be felt for a long time. Despite his hard work throughout the year, Carey is in splendid speaking trim, and is doing exceptionally fine work. From Fitchburg he goes to Leominster, Marlboro, Chicopee Falls, Springfield, and Holyoke, and on Sunday, Oct. 19, he returns to Boston to speak at the Mother Jones meeting. In the evening he will address a meeting of the Brighton Independent Club, along with Comrade Coyne. His dates for the remainder of the campaign are as follows: Oct. 22, 23, 24, 27, and Nov. 1, 2, and 3, Haverhill; Oct. 21, South Boston; 25, Gloucester; 26, Lowell; 28 to 30, the Rockland district; 31, Brockton.

MacCartney is also meeting with success, and his New Bedford, Waltham, Franklin, Walpole, Norwood, and Roxbury gatherings were well attended.

At New Bedford an English-speaking branch was started, and at Norwood last Sunday another club was put under way. He speaks this week at Somerville, Lawrence, Hampden, and Milford. His further dates until Election Day are: Oct. 18, Milford; 19, South Braintree; 20, Charlestown; 21, South Hanover; 22, Brighton; 23, Centre Hanover; 24 and 28, Rockland; 26, Quincy; 27, Hanover, 29, South Hanson; 30, Haverhill; 31, East Boston; Nov. 1, Natick; 3, Brockton.

During last week Comrade Gibbs of Worcester spoke in Clinton, Leicester, Southbridge, and Cambridge, and Dover, N. H. The meeting at Southbridge was the first time the Socialists had spoken there. Besides this, Gibbs is constantly speaking in different parts of his own district, assisted by Comrades Abbot, Bokelund, Marcy and others. The Worcester comrades are carrying their campaign into all the small towns, where they have never been before, and the meetings are so successful that they expect good results. On Wednesday of this week Gibbs is at Saugus, Thursday at Everett, and the remainder of the dates made so far, outside his own district, are: Oct. 19, Salem; 21, Malden; Nov. 3, Rockland.

Mother Jones' Tour.

As reported before, Mother Jones' dates are as follows: Oct. 19, Apollo Garden, Roxbury; 20, Haverhill; 21, Lynn; 22, Brockton; 23, Quincy; 24, Rockland; 25, Worcester; 26, Holyoke. At nearly all of these places the entire proceeds will go to the striking miners. At the Apollo Garden affair Chase and Carey will als ospeak, and the proceeds from the 10-cent admission will be sent to the strikers. The use of the Garden has been given free, and the German Workmen's Singing Society will also give its services.

At Haverhill the Socialists give way to the Central Labor Union, which is arranging a miners' demonstration, at which Mother Jones will speak, along with Carey. All along her route she will undoubtedly receive a great reception. On Tuesday afternoon, by special invitation, she will address the Equal Rights League of Lynn.

Father McGrady will speak next week as follows: Monday, Oct. 20, Adams; 21, Springfield; 22, Whitman; 23, Haverhill. Father Hagerty's dates are: Oct. 26, Leominster; 27, Everett; 28, Chelsea; 29, Brockton; 30, Brighton; Nov. 2, Lynn; 3, Rockland.

Frank Sieverman spoke in Holbrook on Saturday last, and in Beverly on Monday. The following dates have been made for him: Wednesday, Oct. 15, South Braintree; 18 and 21, Haverhill; 23, Somerville; 28, Brockton; Nov. 2, Salem; 3, Haverhill.

John W. Brown of Hartford, Conn., is at present in this state, and will speak on Oct. 19 at Lynn; 25, East Dedham; 26, Salem; 28, Ward Twenty, Boston; Nov. 2, Apollo Garden Roxbury.

John P. Weigel, formerly of Trenton, N. J., has consented to speak in German in several places, and will give one night a week and each Sunday, until Election Day. Dates are being arranged for Silvio Origo, an Italian speaker.

On Monday of this week, Squire E. Putney and D. A. White started out as organizers for the party during the campaign, the former working in the Eastern part of the state, and White going through the West. Tehy will visit unorganized places, distribute literature, and try to organize Socialist clubs wherever they can.

John Quincy Adams, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is willing to accept engagements, and can be reached this office.

Besides the foregoing, meetings are being addressed nightly in all parts of the state by local speakers, and among others who are filling engagements away from home are Comrades Coulter, Levi Turner, W. J. Coyne, Pat Mahoney, J. Spero, David Taylor, and Mrs. L. H. Merrifield. The writer spoke before the Dixon Club, Newburyport, Sunday morning, and by request addressed the congregation of the Phillips Church at Watertown, speaking upon the miners' strike. On Monday he was with Carey at Fitchburg.

The comrades in Boston are requested to put forth every effort to make Mother Jones' meeting on Sunday a success. If the weather is fine there should be a very large crowd, and it is hoped that every one will do his utmost to realize the expectations of the committee.

WILLIAM MAILLY.
907 Winthrop Bldg., Boston.

"LABOR POLITICS" IN ROCHESTER.

Some anti-Socialist trade unionists of Rochester are trying to get up a new organization known as the Trade Unionists' League, consisting of members of all unions. The purpose of the League is alleged to be "to bring the union men closer together, to advance the cause of unionism and to bring the individual members of the different unions under one head. The league will watch out for anything that interests union workmen."

One of the purposes more definitely set forth is interesting: "To take such political action as from time to time may be deemed necessary in the interests of trade unionists."

The men who are active in forming the League are prominent local unionists who have bitterly opposed the Social Democratic Party on the ground that "we must have no politics in the union." It will be worth while to watch the new organization to see what sort of politics it attempts to bring into the unions. The Socialist movement has progressed to such a point that no "independent labor party" in this state would have the ghost of a show of success, simply because the workingmen who honestly want real labor politics know that the S. D. P. honestly represents their beliefs and hopes. On the other hand, it is getting a little dangerous for labor leaders to mix up in politics of the Platt brand or the Hill brand. Their old cry, "No politics in the union," is likely to be remembered against them.

——If you want information about the Socialist Party, address Leon Greenbaum, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Platform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices of meeting, officially arranged by Local New York will regularly be published in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen and speakers should lose no occasion distinctly to call attention to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

11th A. D.—Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Butscher and Fieldman.

13th A. D.—Forty-first street and Ninth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

19th A. D.—Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue. Cassidy and Abrahams.

22d A. D.—Forty-second street and Third avenue. Phillips and Paulitsch.

Also, Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue. Mayes and Nicholson.

26th A. D.—Seventy-first street and First avenue. Miss Dahme and Goebel.

30th A. D.—Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Lee and Panken.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

8th A. D.—Rally—Orchard and Canal streets, Orchard and Broome, Eldridge and Canal, Eldridge and Grand, Eldridge and Broome. Miss Dahme, Havidon, Fieldman, Cassidy, Feigenbaum, Panken, Edlin, Epstein, Pugatsky, Lurie, Weinstein, Henry Cohn, Rosenzweig, and others. All speakers will report at Socialist Literary Society, 241 E. Broadway, at 7:30 p. m.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Butscher, Nicholson, and Neben.

Also, Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Neben, Butscher, and Nicholson.

10th A. D.—Seventh street and Avenue A. Sackin, Mayes, and Josephson.

16th A. D.—Fifth street and Avenue B. Goldstein, Roewer, and Reich.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Eighth avenue. One speaker.

28th A. D.—Eighty-third street and Avenue A. Lee, Goebel, and Searing.

30th A. D.—Eighty-fifth street and Second avenue. Searing, Lee, and Goebel.

35th A. D.—One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue. Phillips, Paulitsch, and Reichenthal.

35th A. D.—One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street and Courtlandt avenue. Reichenthal, Phillips, and Paulitsch.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

All speakers not otherwise assigned should report at Cooper Union at 7:30 p. m., prepared to speak at outside meetings.

MONDAY, OCT. 20.

9th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Eight avenue. Phillips and Paulitsch.

11th A. D.—Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Butscher and Goebel.

14th A. D.—Tenth street and Second avenue. Abrahams, Cassidy, and Wood.

Also, Twelfth street and Second avenue. Wood, Abrahams, and Cassidy.

15th A. D.—Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue. Fieldman and Praeger.

16th A. D.—Ninth street and Avenue C. Miss Dahme, Goldstein, and Reich.

Also, Second street and Avenue C. Reich, Henry Cohn, and Goldstein.

35th A. D.—One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Courtlandt avenue. Searing, Josephson, and Nicholson.

35th A. D.—Westchester and Third avenues. Nicholson, Searing, and Josephson.

26th A. D.—Seventy-second street and Third avenue. Young, Mayes, and Reichenthal.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21.

34th A. D.—One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Young and Searing.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Miss Dahme and Fieldman.

13th A. D.—Fortieth street and Tenth avenue. Goldstein and Paulitsch.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Nicholson and Mayes.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Eighth avenue. Cassidy, Abrahams, and Phillips.

24th A. D.—Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue. Josephson and Havidon.

23d A. D.—One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Amsterdam avenue. Butscher and Goebel.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.

24th A. D.—Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue. Goldstein and Cassidy.

31st A. D.—Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Searing and Mayes.

33d A. D.—One Hundred and Tenth street and First avenue. Dr. N. Gighotti (in Italian) and Abrahams.

22d A. D.—Forty-third street and Second avenue. Nicholson and Reichenthal.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Butscher and Fieldman.

14th A. D.—Eleventh street and Avenue A. Phillips and Paulitsch.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23.

14th A. D.—Tenth street and Second avenue. Mayes and Wood.

15th A. D.—Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue. Nicholson and Abrahams.

16th A. D.—Fifth street and Avenue C. Goldstein and Butscher.

20th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Second avenue. Cassidy, Wright, and Josephson.

19th A. D.—Sixtieth street and Amsterdam avenue. Searing and Reichenthal.

25th A. D.—Thirty-first street and Seventh avenue. Phillips and Paulitsch.

24th A. D.—Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. Miss Dahme and Goebel.

13th A. D.—Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Fieldman.

HALL MEETINGS.

Thursday, Oct. 16—26th A. D.—Bohemian National Hall. District Ratification Meeting. Spargo, Nowack, Wood, Engel, and Phillips.

Saturday, Oct. 18—Joint ratification meeting of the 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st A. D., in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

Tuesday, Oct. 21—Ratification Meeting of the 14th A. D., at Geo. Bub's Hall, 161 Avenue B. Vahlteich, Pattberg, Spargo, Abbott, and Wood.

Wednesday, Oct. 22—Mass Meeting of 30th A. D. at Kroetler's Hall, 1754 Second avenue. Spargo, Lee, and Butscher.

Saturday, Oct. 25—Ratification Meeting of the 24th A. D., Brevoort Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street. Speakers: Leonard D. Abbott, candidate for Secretary of State; Frederick Paulitsch, candidate for Congress, Twelfth District; John Nowack, candidate for State Senator; Harvey R. Wallace, candidate for Assembly; Spargo, Phillips, Karl Wesch, and Frederick Schaefer.

Friday, Oct. 31—Ratification meeting of the 23d A. D., James Forst's Hall, 84 Lawrence street.

JAS. N. WOOD,
Organizer.

KINGS COUNTY MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 17—At Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Burrowes, Droste, and Struempfler.

At Hamburgh avenue and Suydam street. Lackemacher, Held, and Dooley.

At Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue, Fraser and Mrs. Fraser.

At Rockaway avenue and Fulton street. Burrowes and other comrades will speak.

SATURDAY, Oct. 18—At Central and Flushing avenues. Well, Held, and Dooley.

At Fort Hamilton avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

MONDAY, Oct. 20—At Atlantic avenue and Hicks street. Lackemacher, Furman and Droste.

At Java street and Manhattan avenue. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, and Peiser.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21—At Knickerbocker avenue and Stanliope street. Droste, Peiser, and Lackemacher.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22—At Monroe avenue and Broadway. Peiser, Droste, and Lackemacher.

At Norman and Manhattan avenues. Furman, Globus, and Dooley.

THURSDAY, Oct. 23—At Washington and Johnson streets. Koenig, Passage, and Atkinson.

At Third avenue and Forty-first street.

FRIDAY, Oct. 24—At Saratoga avenue and Fulton street. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

SATURDAY, Oct. 25—At Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Burrowes and Droste.

At Hamburg avenue and George street. Well, Dooley, and Miss Emma Swinton.

At Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue. Atkinson and Struempfler.

At Bath avenue and Bay Nineteenth street.

At Central avenue and Himrod street. Held and Lackemacher.

MONDAY, Oct. 27—At Humboldt street and Nassau avenue. Koenig, Held, and Miss Swinton.

THURSDAY, Oct. 30—At India street and Manhattan avenue. Well, Peiser, and Held.

At Third avenue and Fifty-third street.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1—At Hamburg avenue and Troutman street. Well, Dooley, and Droste.

At Fort Hamilton avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

At Java street and Manhattan avenue. Burrowes and Struempfler.

MONDAY, Nov. 3—At Wyckoff avenue and Grove street. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Peiser.

At Noble street and Manhattan avenue. Globus, Lackemacher, and Droste.

All meetings are expected to begin at 8 p. m.

It is suggested to speakers that they take some pains to show that the present situation in the coal mining industry is the necessary and logical consequence of the development of our capitalist system in that branch of production—a result inseparable from it; that, while by arbitration and compromise the conflict may be postponed, it cannot be settled while our present business system prevails in the mining of coal.

Speakers are urged to miss no opportunity to make sharp and clear the distinction btween state socialism (more properly, state capitalism)—"municipal ownership of public utilities," "government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones," etc.—and the command of the machinery, resources, and organization for industry by the people who work, as advocated by the Social Democratic Party.

WARREN ATKINSON,
Organizer.

HUDSON COUNTY PROTESTS.

The Hudson County Committee at its last meeting adopted a protest against the action of the New York State Committee in accepting the offer of a certain comrade to pay the expenses of an organizer subject to the condition that he be allowed to name the person to be chosen for that position. The Committee disclaims any question of the sincerity of any comrades concerned in the matter, but believes that the precedent set is a dangerous one and at variance with Socialist principle.

The pressure of campaign and propaganda work does not allow of a discussion of this matter at the present time in the columns of The Worker; but it may be said that The Worker believes the protest of the Hudson County Committee well justified and will take occasion to discuss the principle involved after election.

——"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" should be in the hands of every trade unionist. Price, 3 cents; ten copies for a quarter.

ENROLL WHEN YOU REGISTER.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND

Comrades:

Your attention is called to the State Campaign Fund which is opened with the amounts attached hereto.

The campaign is now half over, and IT DEPENDS ON YOU whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and sympathetic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$865.06
Bub, Woodhaven, account List 571	1.00
Y. M. S. D. Club of Brooklyn	4.00
Success	.50
H. R. P. of Long Island	2.00
Brick Masons, Watertown, List 1,373	3.50
B. Merkert	1.00
A. Heintzen	.05
List 2,209, G. Trautman	13.00
Carl Sahm Club, List 1,553	5.00
A. Waehtler, List 1,630	2.45
30th A. D., F. S. Kessel, List 198, H. Von Berg, A. Milandheim, G. Neven	3.25
Pie Bakers' Union No. 112, List 1,093	5.00
Bo'som, List 112	1.70
6th-10th A. D., account List 32	3.00
Reinecke, account List 231	3.75
Gottlob Spath	1.00
Skermanek-Bohemian Br., List 236	3.45
Bertha De Goode	3.00
Brewers' Union No. 1	25.00
Brewers' Union No. 1, List 1,614	25.00
Solomon, Lists 32 and 43	4.05
P. H. Schmitt, List 33	2.95
F. Gundlach, List 38	6.20
M. A. and Ch., List 1,590	15.50
Hybel, 20th A. D., Brooklyn, List 600	5.55
Passberg, account of List No. 236	11.50
Levy, account List 207	1.25
Ar. Kranke, Br. 1, New York, List 1,641	10.00
R. Meyer, List 90	4.25
Ar. Kranken and Sterbe, Br. 85, on list 2,005	5.00
J. G. Dolan, account List 1,183	1.50
Volkszeitung, balance on hand	.34
F. Marchand, List 1,136	11.00
George D. Herron	100.00
J. B. L.	.50
E. Willvonseder	1.00
Pax, Bronx	1.00
Total	$1,164.50

SPRING AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Comrade Spring has just closed a most successful week's campaign in this county. Every meeting was well attended and more enthusiasm was shown than ever before. Local Watertown had arranged six meetings and had them well advertised. Comrade Spring arrived on Tuesday, Oct. 3, and spoke at Brownville that evening. Friday he went to Carthage, accompanied by Thomas Pendergast, where they addressed a large open-air meeting. Saturday he spoke on Public Square in this city to nearly eight hundred people, and on Sunday afternoon another large audience greeted him at the Machinists' Hall, where he spoke on "The Morals of Capitalism." On Monday, Cape Vincent was visited and a very good meeting was held. On Tuesday night he spoke in Dexter and about fifty members of Local Watertown chartered a car and attended the meeting, which was the largest that has been held in that village. On Wednesday, Comrade Spring again addressed a large gathering on Public Square. We are sorry that he could not stay longer, but he had to leave this morning for Syracuse, where he will remain a week. We believe the agitation that has been carried on here will more than double our vote this fall. We are arranging a large mass meeting for Comrade Hanford, who is to be with us on Oct. 17.

W. E. K.

NEBEN WOULD DEBATE WITH CLERICAL ENEMY OF LABOR.

Of all the numerous clergymen who have raged and ranted in defense of the "operators" and against the miners since the strike began, the most rabid that has come to our notice is the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop of the First Reformed church of East Orange, N. J. His sermon last Sunday, which was reported in the "Advertiser" on Monday, surpassed even the outeries of Baer and Markle.

Comrade Neben sent the Reverend Doctor, by registered letter, a challenge printed also in the "Advertiser" on Tuesday. So far it has not been accepted, nor is it likely that he will be. The defenders of capitalism have no desire to meet Socialists in debate.

MEN OF ENGLAND.

Men of England, wherefore plough
For the lords who lay ye low?
Wherefore weave with toil and care
The rich robes your tyrants wear?

Wherefore feed and clothe and save,
From the cradle to the grave,
Those ungrateful drones who would
Drain your sweat—nay, drink your blood?

Wherefore, bees of England, forge
Many a weapon, chain, and scourge,
That these stingless drones may spoil
The forced produce of your toil?

Have ye leisure, comfort, calm,
Shelter, food, love's gentle balm?
Or what is it ye buy so dear
With your pain and with your fear?

The seed ye sow another reaps;
The wealth ye find another keeps;
The robes ye weave another wears;
The arms ye forge another bears.

Sow seed—but let no tyrant reap;
Find wealth—let no imposter heap;
Weave robes—let not the idle wear;
Forge arms in your defense to bear.

—Shelley.

——Circulate party literature. The people are glad to read it these days.

——You can't do your friends a greater favor than to get him to subscribe for The Worker.

REGISTER THIS WEEK.

When writing to advertisers our readers are asked to mention The Worker.

PARTY LITERATURE FOR NEW YORK STATE.

It is reported from all over the city and state of New York that the working people are more ready to read Socialist literature than ever before. The Food Trust and the Coal Trust have set them to thinking.

Comrades and friends of the Social Democratic Party should not spare any effort in taking advantage of this state of the public mind. Literature explaining the purposes of the party and calling attention to our ticket and emblem should be distributed everywhere—from house to house, in the shops and factories, at meetings in the streets or in public halls, wherever the workers can be reached.

The State Committee has the following literature on hand. It is the duty of the comrades to see that it is used at once.

IN ENGLISH.

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," a leaflet by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor. Having named the author, it is not necessary to add that this leaflet is terse, clear, interesting, and convincing. Prices, postpaid: Two thousand, $2.75; one thousand, $1.50; five hundred, $1. Smaller quantities will be supplied at as near proportional prices as cost of sending will allow.

An effective throwaway card, bearing the party name and emblem, the ticket, with portraits of Hanford, Brown, Abbott, and a cartoon of "the man who will never be a Socialist." Price, postpaid, $1 a thousand; smaller quantities in proportion.

"Beef and Coal Prices," a clear and timely little leaflet by Henry Slobodin. Postpaid, 45 cents a thousand.

"What Socialism is," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 4 5cents a thousand.

Stickers bearing the name of our party and emblem and the name of our candidate for Governor. Price, 50 cents for five hundred, postpaid.

The Campaign Book is out this week. It is a 32-page booklet, containing the ticket and platform, portraits of the candidates, cartoons, several timely articles, and a variety of valuable information. It will be supplied at the rate of $5.50 a thousand, postpaid.

Posters, bearing the party name, emblem, and ticket, are now ready, and will be sent free to all who will attend to displaying them.

IN JEWISH.

"What Does the Social Democratic Party Want?"—a 32-page pamphlet by B. Feigenbaum. An excellent thing for propaganda among Jewish-speaking workingmen. Price, postpaid: Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, $2.25.

IN GERMAN.

A good leaflet by Alexander Jonas, including also the state platform, ticket, and emblem. Price, $1.50 a thousand.

"Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," a strong appeal to the minds of thinking workingmen. Single copy, 5 cents; ten or more, at 2½ cents each.

"Die Mission der Arbeiterden Klasse.," by Charles H. Vail. One of our best short pamphlets, by a well known Socialist writer and lecturer. Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, $2.

"Municipale Forderungen der Social Demokratie." This pamphlet shows the attitude of the Social Democratic Party on what are called "practical" questions, in harmony with the party's basic principles. Single copy, 5 cents; ten copies, 25 cents; fifty, $1; one hundred, $1.50.

Isolated readers of The Worker, who do not belong to the party organization, can help in the work. If you cannot use a thousand leaflets or cards, send for a quarter's worth and distribute them in your neighborhood.

Experience shows that wherever there is an active organization, these cheap pamphlets can readily be sold at meetings. It is well, also, for every comrade to carry a few in his pocket to give or lend to fellow workingmen with whom he may fall into conversation about Socialism. The leaflets and cards should be scattered broadcast.

For all campaign literature, send orders, with cash, to H. Reich, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, Literature Agent of the State Committee.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 33, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

Socialist meetings in the strike field continue to be numerous, large, and enthusiastic. Far from discouraging or confusing the miners, the recent developments in the conflict seem only to increase their resolution and thoughtfulness. More and more of them are coming to realize that on Nov. 4 they will have a chance to strike against the whole capitalist system, not merely for a slight improvement in their condition, but for the full product of their labor.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

PARTY BUTTONS.

We now manufacture three different sizes in one-half, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the one-half inch size simply with Arm and Torch Emblem.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

1 Button . .	5 Cents.
12 Buttons . .	25 Cents.
25 Buttons . .	50 Cents.
100 Buttons . .	$1.75

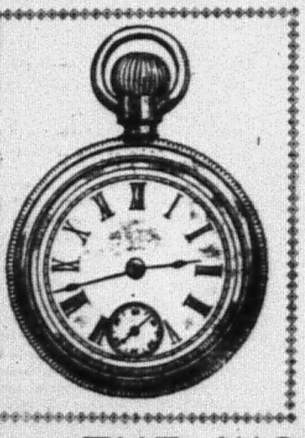
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY.
184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 1512.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and inaillaie work at the office.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

ENROLL WHEN YOU REGISTER.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $24.80 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I need one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues."

J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.
W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 30. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 26, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

"WHO PAYS THE PIPER MAY CALL THE TUNE."

(N. B.—This is NOT a call for money, though it is a discussion of campaign funds. You may peruse it, canny reader, with no fear of finding it ends in an appeal to your pocketbook.)

Both the old parties spend money galore in every campaign—to pay for literature, speakers, and halls, and more especially, to pay for fireworks, beer, and boodle. There is not an assembly district in which each of the old parties does not spend far more than the Social Democratic Party has for its whole state campaign.

YET NO ONE EVER HEARD OF EITHER OF THE OLD PARTIES APPEALING TO ITS RANK AND FILE FOR FUNDS.

Where do the funds come from?

WALL STREET BANKS AND FINANCIAL SYNDICATES. COULD TELL. THE GREAT FRANCHISE COMPANIES COULD TELL. THE TRUSTS COULD TELL.

Here are a few illustrations of capitalist interest in politics:

Jay Gould, at a time when he was chiefly interested in "bulling" the stock of the Erie Railway, was asked, "Are you a Republican or a Democrat?" He replied, "In a Republican state, I am a Republican; in a Democratic state, I am a Democrat; and I am for Erie all the time."

H. O. Havemeyer, of the Sugar Trust, a few years ago, testified that his company regularly made large and EQUAL contributions to the campaign funds of both the old parties, and that he believed this to be the general practise of such companies.

Bird S. Coler, banker and broker, is reported to have brought $200,000 into the state campaign fund of the Democratic party, and it is an open secret that the Democratic candidates for the Supreme Court in this district—trained corporation lawyers, all of them—have contributed $30,000 each. The Republican party keeps its secrets better (as it does most things more efficiently); but its nominations certainly did not go at a lower rate in any district where it had a hope of success.

Why are men willing to pay tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars for a nomination from either of the old parties? For principle? For public spirit? For fun? One smiles at such suggestions. They are willing to pay well for the offices because they know that they will be abundantly reimbursed after election.

And why are the great capitalists willing to spend enormous sums every year in the impartial support of both old parties, besides afterward reimbursing the elected officials for their liberal campaign contributions. Not for fun, but for sound business reasons.

"Who pays the piper, may call the tune."

THOSE WHO SUPPLY THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS OF A PARTY ARE SURE OF CHOOSING THE MEN WHOM THAT PARTY SHALL PUT IN OFFICE AND DICTATING THE POLICY THOSE OFFICIALS SHALL PURSUE.

The Social Democratic Party (known in other states as the Socialist Party) levies no contributions on its candidates and it gets nothing from the trusts, the banks, or the franchise companies. IT DERIVES ITS SLENDER CAMPAIGN FUNDS FROM THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF ITS RANK AND FILE, the vast majority of whom are poor workingmen who can afford to give only nickels and dimes and quarters and occasional dollars. Its candidates contribute on the same basis as other comrades—that is, in proportion to their means and to their liberality. The largest individual donation to the Social Democratic campaign fund in New York this year is only $100, and that is not from a candidate.

The campaign funds of the Democratic and Republican parties are supplied by the capitalist class; those of the Socialist or Social Democratic Party, by the working class.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand, any man in politics will be true to his real masters, to those who really gave him the nomination and paid for his campaign.

Granted, for the sake of argument, that the Socialist candidates are no honester and no wiser than those of the old parties; granted that on both sides they are men of ordinary common-sense and actuated by personal ambition—what follows?

It follows that the Republican or Democrat elected to office, knowing that he was actually chosen by the capitalists, that his campaign was paid for by them, that to them he owes his success, and that to them he must look for future advancement, will faithfully serve the interests of the capitalist class.

It follows, on the other hand, that the Socialist elected to office, knowing that he was chosen by workingmen, that his campaign was paid for by workingmen, and that to them he owes his success and that from them alone he can expect future advancement, will, from plain personal self-interest, if from no higher motive, faithfully serve the interests of the working class.

It is almost an insult to such men as Hanford and Chase and Slayton to put them, even for the sake of argument, on a level with Odell and Coler and Crane and Pennypacker and Pattison—to use, in connection with their names, the phrase, "from plain personal self-interest, if from no higher motive." We do it only for the sake of meeting our capitalist-minded critic on his own sordid ground, to show that even on that ground, the Socialist or Social Democratic Party alone can be trusted to serve the working class. And we repeat—

THOSE WHO SUPPLY THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS OF A PARTY ARE SURE OF CHOOSING THE MEN WHOM THAT PARTY SHALL PUT IN OFFICE AND DICTATING THE POLICY THOSE OFFICIALS SHALL PURSUE.

CHASE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

Socialist Candidate in Massachusetts Pledges His Faith to the Toilers.

Appeals to the Record of Carey and MacCartney in Legislature as Illustration of What Socialists Will Do in Office—The Issue Clearly Drawn.

Squire E. Putney, Secretary, and Comrades of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts:

I have your notification of my nomination as candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This nomination, coming to me as it did, entirely unlooked for, and at this particular time in the history of the Socialist Party, can but be esteemed by me as an honor of which any citizen of our Commonwealth might well feel proud. And this, the more so because I am confident that this year marks the real beginning of the Socialist Party as a political factor in this state.

Socialism is no longer a mere theory, promulgated by a few, but a living issue, which gathers force and power in propoption to the development of industry.

Like all the progressive movements of society in the past, Socialism will finally come into power and operation when the evils of that system which it aims to supplant become too oppressive for further toleration by the people.

Socialists have long pointed to the fact that the system of private ownership of the means of life must of necessity result, of its own natural evolution, in the concentration of industry into the hands of the few, and as a logical consequence giving this few an economic power which divides society into two distinct classes, the capitalist class and the producing or working class. The industrial development during the past decade has fully demonstrated to all thinking men that this position has been correct.

No intelligent man to-day will deny that the whole industrial structure is completely dominated and controlled by a few gigantic syndicates or trusts. In the light of this truth, the Socialists assert that there can be room for but two movements in the political life of this nation. One, seeking to perpetuate the individual or private ownership of the means of life—Capitalism; the other, making for collective or cooperative ownership—Socialism.

In the past, our industrial life was composed of three distinct classes: the capitalist class, the middle class, and the working class. Corresponding to these three industrial classes, we have had three phases of political activity. The Republican party representing the capitalistic class; the Democratic party representing the middle or small capitalist class, and Reform parties of various kind speaking ostensibly for the working class, but always representing some phase of middle class life.

Industrial development and concentration has abolished competition to such a degree that the middle class has been annihilated as a factor in industry and commerce, thus making necessary a new alignment of political forces or parties. It is being realized by all thinking people that this political alignment must shape itself to correspond with the industrial development.

The Democratic party, having no definite class interest to conserve distinct from that of the Republican party, naturally found it necessary to take a position in this state in the present campaign identical with the Republican party in the defense and continuation of the present capitalistic wage system. It would require a microscope a million times more powerful than any yet made to discern any difference between the position of the Republican and Democratic parties on the trust question, or the question of labor. Massachusetts could be searched from end to end and no two persons more fitted to serve the interests of the corporations and trusts than the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties could be found.

In the light of these facts, it at once becomes apparent that the only political party that represents the working class of Massachusetts is the Socialist Party. The people of this state and nation are confronted by the same question industrially that our forefathers faced politically a little over a century ago. Our forefathers decreed and declared that private ownership in government was wrong and should be abolished. When the rule of monarchy became intolerable enough, the people established a democratic form of government relegating to oblivion forever on the American continent the idea of monopoly of government and King Rule. To-day the task we have before us is that of establishing a democratic form of industry and of abolishing forever the private ownership of the means of life and with that the rule and reign of industrial kings.

The establishment of Socialism must be the work of the working class itself through the use of their ballots in their own political organization, and believing that the workers of Massachusetts are awakening to the fact that the Socialist Party is the one party entitled to their support, I accept your nomination and gladly enter into this campaign to help fight as best I can the battle for human freedom and industrial equality.

If elected to the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, I can assure you and the working class of Massachusetts that my official acts shall conform with the attitude of the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature, who, during the last four years, have by voice and vote endeavored to advance the interests of the working class in its struggle for emancipation from wage slavery.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN C. CHASE.

Miners of Pennsylvania, vote for Socialism on November 4th, at whatever cost, That vote will do more than a six months' strike.

CAMPAIGN IN PASSAIC CO., N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The campaign in Passaic County is well under way. The comrades have determined to work as they have never done before in order to get on the official ballot.

On Thursday, Oct. 23, Comrade Fred Krafft will speak in Koran's Hall, 121 Second street, Passaic.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 25, Comrade Krafft will speak in English and German at Geng's Cedar Cliff Hotel in Haledon. Wm. H. Wyatt of Rutherford, our candidate for Congress, will assist Comrade Krafft.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, there will be a grand mass meeting in Turn Hall, corner Cross and Ellison streets, Paterson. Comrades H. Gaylord Wilshire, Fred Krafft, and Wm. H. Wyatt will address the meeting. The comrades in the Sixth Congressional District, which embraces Passaic, Bergen, and Sussex counties, are requested to put forth every effort to make the meeting a grand success. If the weather is favorable there should be a very large attendance, and it is desired that every comrade do his utmost to realize the expectation of the County Committee.

The comrades and sympathizers in Passaic County, before casting their ballots on Election Day, should see that the following names are on their ballot: For Member of Congress, Sixth District—William H. Wyatt; for Members of the General Assembly—William Glanz, Paul Hueck, Ernst Reidel, Theodor Siccama, Arthur Bertheld. W. G.

—"Watch the Counting." Active comrades are requested to read the article under this heading on the editorial page.

Workingmen of Massachusetts, you know the record of Carey and MacCartney in the Legislature. Vote for Chase and the straight Socialist Ticket.

GAIN IN SWEDEN.

At the general election just completed in Sweden, the Social Democrats elected four members to the Riksdag or Parliament—Branting in Stockholm (re-elected), Larsson in Vesterås, Nelson in Malmo, and Thorson in Ystad. Branting was the only Socialist member of the former national legislature. The nucleus of a party delegation in the riksdag is thus formed. There was a noticeable increase in the number of Liberals elected, so that strong hopes may be entertained that general suffrage may finally be granted.

REGULATION AND PUBLICITY.

The Republican and Democratic parties propose to deal with the trusts by "regulation and publicity." Can a wound on your body be healed by measuring and circumscribing it? No. Regulation cannot do away with the wrongs daily inflicted upon the people by the monopolies and trusts. To heal the body politic and social, there can be but one remedy:—

LET THE PEOPLE
OWN THE TRUSTS!

And this is the only issue you workingmen can or ought to be interested in.—From campaign leaflet of the Socialist Party of Minnesota.

—The investigators of the future will wonder why we didn't see the beauties of co-operation or grasp the idea of its latent beneficence. They will wonder why we didn't VOTE ourselves better conditions when we had the power to do so, and had before our eyes the example of the non-producer waxing fat by the process while he yelled himself black in the face advising us to "keep out of politics."—Machinists' Journal.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS MINE PLANK.

A Demand Which Was Never Sincere and Is Now Quietly Dropped.

What the Pennsylvania Democrats Did Not Do—"Just Compensation and Public Administration by Bankers and Corporation Lawyers—What the Social Democratic Party Proposes.

On Wednesday of last week, when Bird S. Coler was notified of his nomination as Democratic candidate for Governor, the news had just come that the coal strike and the coal famine would probably be ended. Up to that day it had been intended to make the Democratic campaign in this state on its plank advocating public ownership of the coal mines. On short notice, Mr. Coler altered his typewritten address of acceptance before reading it at the Tilden Club. Instead of making the coal plank the principal point, he passed it over with the barest mention, and talked about—the tariff and the canal.

Of course it is evident that the Democratic party never meant what it said in that now historic coal plank.

Democratic Duplicity.

Consider: IN NEW YORK THERE ARE NO COAL MINES; in New York the Democratic party declares for public ownership of the coal mines—and then drops the issue twenty days before election.

In Pennsylvania there are coal mines; IN PENNSYLVANIA THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SAYS NOTHING ABOUT PUBLIC OWNERSHIP; instead, it tacitly endorses the action of Republican Governor Stone in sending militia against the striking miners by nominating for Governor Robert E. Pattison, who sent the militia against the striking steel workers at Homestead.

Consider further: In New York there are trolley lines, owned by a few dozen capitalists and operated by thousands of wage workers. EVERY TROLLEY COMPANY IN THE STATE DAILY VIOLATES THE TEN-HOUR LAW. Republican Governor Odell now has the militia in the field in and around Glens Falls to help the law-breaking Hudson River Valley Railway Company defeat the striking trolley workers—just as he sent them last year to break the trolley strike at Troy and Albany. This strike was on at Glens Falls, and the militia were there to do the dirty work of the lawless capitalists, when the Republican and Democratic conventions met at Saratoga, but twenty-five miles away. The Republican convention renominated Governor Odell. Did the Democratic convention demand public ownership of the trolley lines? Did it even condemn Odell for sending troops to break the trolley workers' strikes? Not a bit of it. The Democratic party was as silent as an oyster on the question of trolley lines and trolley strikes—because there are trolley lines and trolley strikes in this state, and the Democratic party (like the Republican party) GETS ITS CAMPAIGN FUNDS VERY LARGELY FROM THESE FRANCHISE COMPANIES, and it does not want to pledge itself to anything against capitalists interests on which it might be expected to make good.

Can We Trust These Men?

Consider yet again: The Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Coler, is A WALL STREET BROKER and a stockholder in many capitalist corporations; six of his seven associates on the Democratic state ticket are either bankers and brokers, or manufacturing or trolley capitalists, or wealthy corporation lawyers—and the same thing is true of the Republican candidates; the Democratic boss, DAVID B. HILL, is counsel for more than a score of trolley and other franchise companies; BURKE COCKRAN, corporation lawyer, is actively supporting the ticket; so is GROVER CLEVELAND, who sent federal troops to break the A. R. U. strike at Chicago in 1894. Does anyone suppose that such men as these intended the public-ownership plank for anything but political buncome?

Just one more evidence of the insincerity of Democratic public-ownership planks: In 1897 the Democratic party carried the city of New York on a platform declaring for public-ownership of the rapid transit tunnel which was then to be built. What did the Democratic city administration do? With the cheerful sanction of the Republican state administration, it decided to give August Belmont's syndicate $35,000,000 for building a tunnel that will cost only $28,000,000 and then, in addition, to give them the complete use and control and profits of the tunnel for seventy-five years—A CLEAR GIFT FROM THE CITY TO THE SYNDICATE OF $7,000,000 DOWN AND AT LEAST $8,000,000 A YEAR FOR THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY TO COME.

The same Democratic city administration turned over the control and the profits of the bridge cars to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and allowed that corporation to reduce the wages and increase the hours of labor of the men who run the cars.

So much for the sincerity of the Democratic party in New York in this matter of public ownership. Now a word on the plank itself.

"Just Compensation."

The Democratic party proposes that the government take the mines, "with JUST COMPENSATION to the owners"—the men whom Baer describes as "the Christian gentlemen to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given the control of the property interests of this country."

These Christian gentlemen have for years violated the Pennsylvania state constitution, which forbids railway companies to own the stock of mining companies.

These Christian gentlemen have systematically violated the state laws requiring proper ventilation of the mines. They find it cheaper to neglect ventilation; and through this profitable neglect, hundreds of miners have been killed in explosions and tens of thousands have died of asthma and consumption caused by the constant breathing of air laden with dust and permeated with poisonous gases.

These Christian gentlemen have forced the wage scale down to the lowest possible point, and then, by false weighing, have cheated the mine workers out of nearly 20 per cent. of what they earned even under that scale.

These Christian gentlemen have, in many instances, systematically violated the law requiring regular payment of wages in cash and have maintained the "company-store" and "company-house" system to keep their employees forever in debt.

These Christian gentlemen have, by thus reducing the mine workers to dire poverty, forced them to send their LITTLE BOYS down into the mines, and have thus violated another state law.

These Christian gentlemen have imported workmen, in violation of federal law, from every country of Europe, to cut down the wages of native workmen. And when the foreign miners learned to demand better wages, these Christian gentlemen have, through the subsidized press and pulpit, systematically striven to cultivate race hatred and religious prejudice to keep them divided.

These Christian gentlemen, finally, when the mine workers peacefully demanded a slight improvement in their condition, have scoured the slums of the great cities to gather together thousands of the most dangerous thugs and arm them to the teeth; and by the order of these Christian gentlemen, such things have, on repeated strikes, ruthlessly murdered unarmed men and women and children.

And the owners of the coal mines, be it remembered, have done no worse than the owners of the other mines, the railways and trolley lines, the cotton mills, the clothing factories, and other forms of capital. The "Christian gentlemen to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given the control of the property interests of this country" have all used the same general methods in the service of their one deity—Profit.

WHAT WOULD BE "JUST COMPENSATION" FOR THE CRIMES OF THESE EXPLOITERS? JUSTICE FALTERS AT THE QUESTION AND HUMAN MERCY DENIES AN ANSWER.

When the Democratic party talks of public ownership of the mines, "with just compensation to the owners," it means—even if we grant the sincerity of its professions—it means that THE GOVERNMENT, ADMINISTERED BY WALL STREET BROKERS AND CORPORATION LAWYERS, SHALL RELIEVE THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMEN OF ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE OPERATION OF THE MINES AND SHALL GUARANTEE THEM THEIR PROFITS, WRUNG FROM THE HARD AND DANGEROUS LABOR OF THE MINERS, IN THE FORM OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT BONDS.

What the S. D. P. Proposes.

The Social Democratic Party, on the other hand, when it proposes public ownership of the mines and other means by which the people work and live, means exactly what it says.

It does not propose to give "just compensation" to the exploiters of Labor nor to visit just retribution upon them. It is willing to forgive the past, and TO GIVE BAER AN EQUAL CHANCE WITH THE HUMBLEST OF HIS VICTIMS.

It proposes that the means of production which the working class has created and now operates shall be owned by all the people for the benefit of all that all shall work and get the full fruit of their labor.

And to guarantee this, it calls upon the wage-workers as a class to put in office men chosen by and from their class and responsible only to their class.

In a word, the Social Democratic Party proposes that THE GOVERNMENT SHALL OWN THE MEANS BY WHICH THE PEOPLE LIVE, and that THE WORKERS SHALL CONTROL THE GOVERNMENT.

—"Why Workingmen of New York Should Join the Social Democratic Party." Sixty cents a hundred; $2.50 for five hundred; $4 a thousand. Get them out before Election Day. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

—"Report the Vote." Active comrades are requested to read the article under this heading on the editorial page.

THE STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

At the moment when the columns of The Worker were closed last week the final terms of the mine owners' arbitration offer to the striking miners had not yet become public. We are not sure that, even with the mine owners' amended proposition before us, we should have spoken differently. Granting the most favorable construction to the proposition and putting all confidence that it is possible to put in the good faith of the chosen arbitrators and in the power of public opinion, still the settlement falls far short of what the miners had right and reason to demand. And had they seen fit to carry on the fight and force better terms, we are sure that the support given them by the working class at large would not have been relaxed in the least.

That the miners have accepted a proposal so far short of that which they had a right to insist upon and which a few more weeks of resistance might have secured proves one thing which ought never to be forgotten as the chief lesson of this strike. This is the thing it proves:

While the "operators" have not, at any period in the strike, shown the slightest regard for the hardships of the miners or of the outside public, while they have been perfectly willing to starve the miners and to freeze the other workers of the land, if they could thereby win their point, the only fault that can be found with the miners' conduct has been that they have been too generous to a foe driven to the verge of defeat and have been unwilling to demand of their fellow workers the further sacrifices that those fellow workers would cheerfully have made to secure for the miners a more definite victory. In a word, it is characteristic of the miners, and workingmen, that they have been willing to sacrifice much to the welfare of society; while it is characteristic of the "operators," as capitalists, that, so long as they had a hope of winning, they were willing to sacrifice every interest of society for their own profit.

The miners, in the consciousness of their right and of their own good faith, have voted to submit all their demands to arbitration by a board a majority of whose members are unquestionably prejudiced against their cause. They have voted to take up their tools once more and supply the people's need of fuel, while awaiting the decision of the arbitrators.

The whole responsibility, so far as concerns the questions immediately at issue, rests now upon these arbitrators and upon him who chose them.

If the result shall be satisfactory to the miners, the whole working class will rejoice with them—and none more than the Socialists, for the miners' victory will mean more leisure for thought, better conditions of life and therefore higher hopes and stronger resolution, for a hundred and fifty thousand of our fellows.

And if the result be unsatisfactory, if this settlement but repeat the shameful history of the settlement of the teamsters' strike at Boston—then, woe to the guilty! Not to the miners, but to the mine owners; not to the workers, but to the capitalists; not to Mitchell, but to Roosevelt.

It is possible to stop a strike, but it is not possible to destroy its results. The five months' conflict which has so forcibly exhibited the courage, the solidarity, the self-control of the workers in a great industry; which has shown in so glaring a light the arrogance, the cruel greed, and the perfidy of the capitalists; and which, above all, so clearly illustrated the social anarchy of the capitalist system—this conflict has had results that will go much farther and deeper than the issues now before the board of arbitration. As a miner wrote to us, two months ago: "Whatever the outcome, this strike cannot be lost. It has given us an education that we could have got in no other way."

There are serious dangers. There is the all too probable danger that the decision of the arbitrators will be but a miserable makeshift compromise between the insolent assumptions of the "operators" and the excessively moderate demands of the miners. There is the danger that, in the settlement of the questions in dispute at the several collieries, without formal recognition of the union, means may be provided by which the "operators" may defraud the miners of even what the arbitrators award them, and that opportunities for discrimination, persecution, and blacklisting may still be left open. There is the danger already obscurely threatened by two of the arbitrators themselves—that an attempt may be made to force upon the miners' union either incorporation or some other form of "financial responsibility," which would leave it at the mercy of capitalist spies and capitalist courts.

These are dangers against which the miners have to guard, and in guarding against which they may still count upon the vigorous support of an awakened working class. And the most effective way of guarding against such dangers will be to show the capitalists and their tools, on the fourth of next month, that we have not forgotten them, that we see no reason to love or trust them, that we propose to fight them to the finish. A doubled Socialist vote in Pennsylvania, in New York, and all over the country, will do more to secure a settlement favorable to the miners than could all the arguments of all the conciliators and mediators in Christendom.

Postscript.—Though the strike is suspended, the need of strike funds is not at an end. The Pennsylvania miners have come out the conflict, poor and in debt, with winter and all its needs before them; in the Virginias there are still some thousands of miners in actual distress, who must be given assistance. The strike fund is still open and the workingmen who have so splendidly supported the strike thus far should do yet a little more.

WHAT THE S. D. P. WOULD DO.

By Ben Hanford.

The question of wages and the unemployed will never be solved until the working class are in possession of the powers of government. Once they have those powers, all will be well with them.

Granted the government is in the hands of the working class, the unemployed will be given work by the city, state, or nation.

Granted the government is in the hands of the working class, the man who locks out his employees will find that a Social Democratic legislature will pass a law confiscating his factory and making it public property; a Social Democratic judge will declare the law constitutional; and a Social Democratic governor and sheriffs will carry the law into effect. That employer would never go into that factory again except to do productive work on the same basis as the other workers. Socialist officials would simply say that if the capitalist could not run industry without lockouts, society could.

If there was a strike, the Socialist government would pursue the same course—confiscate the employer's means of production. Socialist officials would simply say that if the capitalist could not carry on industry without strikes society could.

In the case of a shut-down—the employer ceases to be employer. He no longer employs men in production. And when he stops production society should step in and carry it on, and to do this it would abolish the capitalist's private property in the means of production, and make it social property.

There is no half-way measure which can deal with this matter. The only cure for the ills which afflict the working class is to change the private ownership of the means of production to social ownership.

That can only be done through the capture by the working class of the powers of government. To you workingmen, that is the supreme issue in this country to-day. It will require great effort on your part, heroic sacrifice on the part of many. But you have the strength to make the effort and the courage and virtue to make the sacrifices. You will do both. How soon? The time also rests with you. Your path to triumph leads to the ballot box. Now is the time to start. In this coming campaign, if a man tells you that the Republican party is your friend tell him the facts prove his words to be false. If a man tells you the Democratic party is your friend, tell him history proves the contrary. If either a Democrat or a Republican tells you he is your friend, tell him you are glad to hear it, and if he is indeed your friend he must VOTE YOUR TICKET, the ticket of the Social Democratic Party—for while God lives or time lasts you will never again vote his.

The working class, may it ever be right; right or wrong, the working class!

(You should read the whole of the leaflet from which this extract is taken—"What the Social Democratic Party Would Do," by Ben Hanford, our candidate for Governor of New York. If there is no S. D. P. organization in your locality, send a dime to this office and we will send you a bundle for yourself and your friends.

HANFORD, ODELL, OR COLER—WHICH?

Hanford, as a workingman, has gone through strikes and lockouts. Odell, as Governor, has sent troops to defeat strikes. Coler, as a capitalist, has profited by the defeat of strikes and the success of lockouts. Vote for Hanford under the Arm and Torch.

FATHER McGRADY TO SPEAK IN DAYTON, OHIO.

Father T. McGrady, the well-known advocate of Socialism, will speak in Dayton, Ohio, on next Thursday night, Oct. 30, in the Palm Garden Hall on South Jefferson street, just below Fifth street. No admission will be charged, and everyone should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear this eloquent speaker. Rev. McGrady is pastor of St. Anthony's Church of Bellevue, Ky., and is well known for his advocacy of the doctrines of Socialism and his many writings on this subject. This will be the first time that Father McGrady has ever spoken in Dayton, where admission was not charged, and as a very large audience is assured those desiring good seats should come as early as possible. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m.

BROOKLYN RALLY.

A mass meeting of the Social Democratic Party will be held at Turn Hall, 191 Sumpter street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Oct. 24. Ben Hanford, candidate for Governor; Alex. Fraser, candidate for Sheriff of Kings County; Mark Peiser, candidate for State Senator; Dr. G. Fish Clark, Chas. Frederic Adams, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. All party members and friends are invited to meet at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, at 8 o'clock sharp and march to the hall in a body.

PARADE CONFERENCE.

The Parade Conference will meet at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Friday evening, Oct. 24, to perfect arrangements for the parade on Saturday, Nov. 1. Every labor organization in the city should be represented in the conference and should take part in the demonstration to show the capitalists that the working class is awakening to a sense of its wrongs and of its power.

—The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CHALLENGE TO HEARST.

Fieldman Invites Him to Public Discussion of Issues.

Millionaire Democrat Called on to Defend the Record of Party Which Endorses Cleveland, Flower, Pattison, Steunenberg—Will He Accept?

Solomon Fieldman, the Social Democratic candidate in the Eleventh Congressional District of New York, has challenged his Republican and Democratic opponents to meet him in debate on the issues of the campaign as they effect the interest of the working class.

The Republican candidate cuts but little figure, as a Republican has absolutely no chance in the Eleventh, and it is to William R. Hearst, the Democratic candidate, that Fieldman devotes his attention. He challenges Hearst to defend the record of his party and of the men whom his party has repeatedly endorsed—Cleveland who sent troops against the Chicago strikers, Flower, who sent militia against the Buffalo strikers, Steunenberg, who established the Bull Pen, and Pattison, who used militia to break the Homestead strike.

He challenges him to defend the principles of the Democratic party, if anyone can find out what its principles are, since Hearst as editor and Hill as boss and Coler as candidate have hedged or contradicted.

Comrade Fieldman has, all through the campaign, been speaking to unusually large and enthusiastic meetings in the district and the old-party politicians know that hundreds or thousands of their former followers have, through Fieldman's efforts, got an understanding of Socialist principles. It remains to be seen whether Hearst will venture to meet his working-class opponent face to face before the voters of his district.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

at 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.
Bundle rates:	
Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.50
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.
Weekly Bundles:	
5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

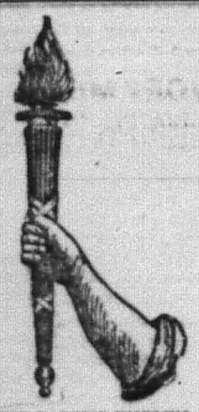
Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	(3,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.
Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.
Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYER.
Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.
Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.
Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.
Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The question of constitutionality of the Eight-Hour Law will be passed upon by the New York Court of Appeals within a month after election. A big vote for the Social Democratic Party will help to convince the judges that the law is constitutional.

Child slavery in the cotton mills of the Democratic South is exactly paralleled by child slavery in the glass works of Republican New Jersey. Socialists want to put the children in the schools and give men a chance to work. The fight that Carey and MacCartney have made against child labor should show the workers that Socialism is their only hope.

WATCH THE COUNTING.

It is the chief aim of the organized Socialist movement to make Socialists. Second only to this, it is our aim to make Socialist votes. And subsidiary only to these two things, it is important to see that every Socialist vote is counted and reported.

In nearly all, if not all, of the states in which the Socialist Party now has candidates in the field, the election laws guarantee us the right of having watchers at the polls from the time the voting begins till the count is completed.

It must not be forgotten that the election officials are, with few exceptions, active "practical" politicians of the two old parties, that they have every motive to suppress our vote, and that very many of them have no scruples about doing so. One way is to count our vote as "scattering" or to credit the vote of the Socialist Party (in New York, the Social Democratic Party) to the S. L. P., which the capitalist politicians no longer fear. Another method, and one often practised, where we have no watchers, is for the bi-partisan healers in charge to agree to count the Socialist ballots, as they are taken up, alternately for the Republican and for the Democratic party; by this means they maintain their own balance and suppress the Socialist vote which they both wish to suppress.

This can be prevented wherever we have comrades who are willing to take the necessary trouble. We must have watchers in as many polling-places as possible. Even at the expense of neglecting agitation in the last two or three days before November 4, if necessary, our party organizers should see that wachers are secured, that they are provided with whatever credentials or certificates the law of the state may require, and that they are instructed in their duties and their rights under the law.

We have undoubtedly been defrauded of thousands of votes in previous years, through not having an adequate force of watchers. Precaution against fraud becomes more needful as the growing strength of our party more alarms the capitalist politicians, and becomes also easier as the number of our active workers grows. Let no efforts be spared to have the full Socialist vote counted and reported. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

REPORT THE VOTE.

Comrades, you will desire to get the election news as fully and as promptly as possible after the Fourth of November. The Worker desires to give you that news better than ever before. To be able to do it we must depend on your voluntary assistance, for Socialist papers have at their command no such machinery of news-gathering associations and special correspondents as the great dailies have. You must send us the news from each city, town, or village, in order that we may send to each of you the news from the whole country.

We ask that the organizer of each local and the secretary of each county or state committee, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall either take the necessary steps to have the Socialist vote in his territory reported to this office as soon as it is known.

For the instruction of the comrades whom we ask to act thus as volunteer reporters, we give a few instructions:

1. Before Election Day, send us by mail, a statement of the Socialist vote (and also of the S. L. P. vote, if any) cast in the city, town, village, or county in 1900, and also, if available, that cast in 1901. We can then have these figures arranged, ready for reference.

2. The Worker will go to press one day late on the week after election—that is, on Thursday evening. As much news as possible should be got to this office by Thursday noon.

3. In most cases, fairly a good approximate report of our vote in each locality can be had by Wednesday noon; if it can be had earlier, all the better; but whether at noon or earlier or later, it should be sent (by special delivery letter, if at any considerable distance), without an hour's delay.

4. The reporter should state the source of his information—whether from newspaper, election officials, or party watchers, and whether complete or not.

5. The reporter should, in each case, state definitely the territory covered and the office and name of the candidate for whom the vote reported has been cast.

6. Where our vote is large, the total vote of all parties should also be given.

7. Where the S. L. P. has a ticket, it should be reported.

8. All letters containing news should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker.

If all our readers will take note of this matter and lend us their hearty assistance, we are sure that each of them will be gratified at the result.

A STATEMENT TO COMRADES.

In reply to inquiries from several comrades we would state that we had in type for last week's issue of The Worker a statement of facts in regard to the situation in California, together with a summary of the arguments on both sides of the important question involved. We had waited until that time, in order to be able to present a full and fair statement. But we found that the subject would require more space than could be spared from important campaign matter at this time, and have therefore decided to postpone it entirely, until immediately after election, when our columns will be less crowded and when the comrades will have more time to consider it.

The Worker is now carrying several thousand three-month and four-week trial subscriptions, gathered through the activity of our comrades in various parts of the country. To all the new acquaintances to whom we are thus introduced we would say: If you like The Worker, if you think it is helping a good cause, if you would like to see its influence extended and its quality improved, you should send on fifty cents or a quarter before your trial subscription expires, so that the paper will continue to come to you for another year or six months without interruption. You will find that it is worth the money to you; and on our side, the money will help us to introduce the paper to still other readers and to equip it, both mechanically and editorially, for more effective work.

TARIFF REVISION AND THE TRUSTS.

Some of the Democrats and some of the Republicans propose to "curb the power of the criminal trusts," as they say (they do not tell us which are the criminal and which the innocent trusts) by reducing the tariff on imports.

This is much as if one should propose to check the ravages of a ferocious wolf by burning the bones of the wolf's dead mother.

No one can intelligently and sincerely deny that the tariff has helped to foster the trusts. The Republican leaders did deny it—unintelligently or insincerely—until within the last year or two, when, the tariff having served its purpose for the great capitalists, some of the "liberal" Republicans propose to make a new campaign issue out of tariff revision.

The tariff helped to foster the trusts it is true. But the trusts are no longer infants. They have reached maturity. The young wolf feeds on its mother's milk like a harmless lamb. The grown wolf tears and devours the sheep and no longer needs to be nursed.

We have a Meat Trust—fostered by the protective tariff on meats. But that trust no longer depends upon the tariff for its power. Instead of being afraid of foreign competition here, it is conquering the markets of England and Continental Europe. America is the largest meat-exporting country in the world. We have the broad and fertile prairies, adapted for cattle-raising. We have the great stockyards and the wonderful packing houses and cold-storage plants for preparing meats. ("We," in this case, means the American capitalists, not the American people.) Neither Russia nor Australia nor even Argentina can compete with the United States in the production of meat—tariff or no tariff. Why, then, is meat dear? Because a small group of capitalists, closely connected with the Standard Oil Company, have secured the ownership of a large part of the cattle ranges and of nearly all the great stockyards and packing houses and cold-storage plants, and hold shares in all the railways which transport cattle and meat. The tariff has, in past years, helped these men to get this control of the means of production. But having got it, they no longer depend on the tariff. When the American Meat Trust can raise the price of meat in free-trade England, as it has done this summer, it is evident that a reduction of the tariff could have little or no effect on the price of meat in this country.

Another instance: We have a Tobacco Trust. Within the last two years this organization, also closely affiliated with the Standard Oil Company, has got control of all the great tobacco factories in the country, and also of all the great cigar and cigarette factories; it has acquired possession of the most valuable tobacco lands in the United States and in Cuba; and it is now, through its agency, the United Cigar Stores Company, taking possession of the retail trade. It has invaded Europe, and has forced the greatest tobacco companies of Germany and Austria to come to its terms. For a little while it carried on a sharp war with the rival English Tobacco Trust in the English market. A month ago came the news that these two trusts had pooled their interests in one gigantic international combine—and the price of tobacco in England went up, but not the wages of tobacco workers there or here. This trust also was fostered by the tariff in its early days. But now, when it has grown to international proportions and is on the point of controlling the raising of tobacco leaf and the manufacture and wholesale and retail selling of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes all over the world, it is idle to talk of "curbing" it by tariff revision.

Again, we have a Coal Trust, fostered, to some extent, we doubt, by the tariff. But so has Great Britain a Coal Trust, though Great Britain has no tariff on coal; and sixty-eight thousand British coal miners are now deliberating whether they should strike or submit to a reduction of wages. Can anyone imagine that a reduction of the tariff would "curb" Mr. Baer's power, or that it would have helped the Pennsylvania miners in their fight?

Yet, again, the Standard Oil Company, not so very long ago, made a treaty with the Russian Oil Trust, by which they divided the world between them. Not even the discovery of new oil fields in Texas "curbed" the power of this trust—though there is no tariff between Texas and New York. Within six months after their discovery, and in spite of the "anti-trust laws" of Democratic Texas, the Standard Oil Company had complete control of the new oil fields. This Company, as a body, and also its leading members, have invested a large part of their surplus in the stock and bonds of gas and electric companies. In nearly every city of the United States to-day, whether you use kerosene or gas or electricity to light your house, you pay tribute to Rockefeller and his associates. What could be more stupid than to propose to "curb" this international light and heat and power trust by reducing the tariff on oil?

One more instance: The members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers are to-day voting on the alternative presented to them by the Steel Trust: Either accept a reduction of wages so that we can get more foreign orders, or have a part of the mills (and those the strict union mills) shut down and a large part of your men thrown out of employment for months together. The Amalgamated Association knows that it must accept one or the other of the evil alternatives; it is between the devil and the deep sea; it dare not fight the Steel Trust. A reduction of the tariff on steel and iron would hardly affect this question at all. No other country can now compete with the United States in cheapness of iron and steel production. It is therefore the condition of the foreign market that regulates the American iron and steel industry; and the American workers, tariff or no tariff, have to come down to the European level or be laid off.

It is useless further to multiply instances. To sum up:

In years past, the tariff has helped to build up the trusts. But the trusts have outgrown the need of tariff protection, and tariff reduction would therefore not destroy or curb them. Their power now rests on their ownership of all the greatest and most efficient means of production and transportation, which enables them, at the same time, whether under protection or free trade, to crush competition and to defy the resistance of their employees.

The Socialist (or Social Democratic) Party does not propose to "smash" the trusts or to "curb" them; nor does it distinguish between "good" trusts and "bad" ones. It says that all trusts are potentially good in so far as they prevent waste of labor in a hundred ways, and that all trusts are bad in that, under private ownership, this economy redounds wholly to the benefit of the few capitalists and the injury of the many workers. It proposes to preserve the good and remove the evil by making them into public institutions, owned and operated for the public good.

Let the Nation Own the Trusts.

WORKMAN AND MASTER.

WORK.

The fires are out in the foundry; the wheels of the mills are dumb;
The engine has stopped in the factory, the belting has ceased to hum;
There is want and woe in the household, the mother is wasted and worn,
The children are pinched with hunger, their clothing is tattered and torn;
Heavy the heart of the father, worker and winner of bread——
How shall he save them from starving? How keep a roof overhead?

PLEASURE.

Bright is the summer palace. Blue are the wind swept seas;
Merry the mountain mansion; green are the forest trees;
Make room for the holiday coaches, clear course for the white winged yacht;
But why, while the rich man revels, shall the poor man perish and rot?
How long shall the millionaire masters and lords of the food giving soil
Make feast on the brain and the brawn, and the blood of the children of toil?

WARNING.

Can your daughters bedazzle in silk if the silkworm ceases to spin?
Can you warm them in garments of wool if your sheep die in pastures too thin?
When the fire in the foundry goes out the fire on the hearth does the same;
When the hearth in the hovel is cold, the palace may crumble in flame;
Take heed, O ye millionaire masters, who have seised all the gifts of the gods,
Or the slaves you have plundered and wasted may bind you and scourge you with rods.

—George Crouch, in New York Herald.

A MANUAL OF FACTS.

The Socialist Campaign Book published by Charles H. Kerr & Co. in the last general campaign is the most valuable manual of information for speakers that has yet been prepared. Although issued for the campaign of 1900, it is as useful now as ever. Every party speaker should have one, and there should be a copy in the headquarters of every Socialist local or club. We have a few copies left, which will be sold at 20 cents each, postpaid. Address, with cash, Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:

The campaign is now half over, and IT DEPENDS ON YOU whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and sympathetic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,164.50
M. Steinback	10.00
A. A. Heller	4.00
H. Judge, Johnstown	2.75
H. Ortland, List 1,648	4.50
Slobodin, on List 21	5.00
Local Schenectady	1.00
J. F. Clarke, List 1,580	5.00
A. F. Simmonds, Peekskill, N.Y.	4.25
F. Hacker	.25
G. H.	2.00
23d A. D.	.45
Carpenters and Joiners 309	50.00
18th-20th A. D., List 208	1.85
M. Princer	2.90
A. L.	1.00
L. Reinecke, on List 251	3.10
Collection at Cooper Union, Oct. 18	166.91
Typographical Union No. 7	25.00
S. Raines, 6th-10th A. D., List 590	1.00
L. G. D.	.10
Carpenters' Union 375	4.00
M. Korditscpke, List 35	2.75
Branne, List 29	2.00
Ertelt, List 208	5.25
24th A. D., Br. 1, List 201, collected by Dietze	8.50
Ar. Maennerchor	5.00
G. Brown, List 51	2.40
M. Linghamer, List 35	2.75
B. Mors, 18th-20th A. D., List 258	1.85
Ar. Kinder and Sterbe Kasse, Br. 158	2.00
Ar. Kr. and Sterbe Kasse, Br. 157, List 1,671	5.00
"Success," by "Volkszeitung"	1.00
L. L. M., collected by Slobodin on List 21	800.00
Kongman	1.75
George Mielenhausen	1.00
Total	$1,800.91

THE ART OF MAKING FOREIGNERS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

It makes a gentleman of the capitalistic persuasion shiver to think how many unprofitable generations of savages have left their bones in the jungles and forests of the world and never wrote a will; how they sweated out, in vain, what might have been profit-producing energy in the mere hunting of animals and pursuit of things for themselves alone. The altruistic felicity of sweating for others never being known to them, they were deprived of that sweetest of poverty's many sweet experiences, the knowledge that they were nourishing a class of people who were not such fools as themselves. They wasted their lives without ever having had revealed to them the knowledge of a foreign incentive, though it was then knocking benevolently at their seaboards for admission, to show them how to be more deeply happy. They knew not the joy of having their personal wants multiplied and their powers of satisfaction diminished, to keep them hustling. The constant stimulus of an artificial famine was not theirs; so they lived and died in a state of lamentable happiness.

It is our bounden duty to see that in this respect mistakes do not repeat themselves and that happiness be kept serious, sober and industrious. The average mob of persons must not be permitted to get happy as it likes; for there is a wrong old way and a right modern way to be happy; and no one but the man who has the experience of possessing large sums of money knows the modern way in which other people ought to be happy.

Just think of the improper state of happiness that prevailed in Africa before American christians began to buy slaves there! Before the missionaries of our strenuous life taught them the future they never knew that happiness is only a reminiscence, or, as Jefferson says, a pursuit.

They wasted centuries tatooing one another, making pictures on rocks, carving their beauty fancies on any sort of handy old surfaces, and doing all things for fun and frolic, never being in earnest but when they were amusing themselves, never laughing at any absurdity except when they were at work, and then laughing chiefly at the absurdity of being obliged to do a thing that they didn't want to.

Oh the wickedness and unprofitableness of those ages of fun and frolic, spent without capital by aboriginal man in the tropical forests. What a pity Mr. Moss and Mr. Hedge (the moral fungus and the property fence) were not there. Too long through their sniffling nonsense the children of the forests postponed the serious, solemn, solid happiness of Morganism, too long by their levity they deferred the luxury of working for, voting for, and then fighting for a full dinner pail. By feeling at home and giving way to happiness these primitive darkies postponed the proper development of their race through American slavery and lynching, and so they remained for several superfluous centuries strangers to the spiritual exaltation of having been emancipated. Strangers too long, were they, to that growth of grace known as political gratitude, especially to the Republican party, and to the consequent duty of scab working and crooked voting. Of all these blessings did they rob themselves by the African habit they had formed of getting prematurely happy the wrong way—that is, without work for wages.

The root of the evil of uncivilization is this very prematurity of people to feel themselves at home in their own country; it is an unwarrantable habit and has brought many a tear to the eye of civilization and kept many a dollar out of its pocket. But let us hope that the history of the American Indians and the speed with which this vast continent of ours has been put under the parchment of private right will prevent future generations from contracting any more facility of thinking themselves at home in countries, because they were permitted to be born in them and permitted to produce all the wealth of them. If past experience fails to warn the majority of mankind everywhere from this home delusion, surely recent economic developments cannot fail to convince that civilization is not patriotism, but an organization for taking care of private property alone; and that it cares incidentally only for the human body as it happens to be stuck to a bit of property during the soul's pilgrimage from earth to heaven. Now if the people everywhere are thus instructed, there need be no alarms of Socialism among us. Spoon-fed by capital, and guided by the clergy, they will cherish no hopes concerning this earth, they will modestly keep their places; and, instead of indulging in futile assertions of their rights, they shall look meekly and reverently to Mr. Baer and his divinely appointed successors, whose tender hearts alone will take sufficient care of them and these Christian gentlemen of property shall wisely consider whether such and such workers can be usefuly conceded the right to be alive at all or not, according to the requirements of the labor market.

This American democracy of ours has been a fearfully perilous experiment; all gentlemen now realize this, and all are determined to draw back from it while yet any civilization and property are left to us. Populations must henceforth be taken in hand sternly and taught better. The nonsense of equal rights must be publicly parted with by educated people and society restored to its ancient basis. We must have a perpetual supply of resident foreigners at work whom we can whip; or of alienated natives whom we can fool into whipping themselves; that is, we must have chattel slaves or proletarians. Ours must be a land of moveable men and unmoveable property as of yore. We must hasten to make slaves and foreigners of the populace and to put a stop forever to their impudence of citizen thinking. We, who are the wise, the good and the great alone shall rule; we only know how to be economically happy on a labor basis. Our happiness consists in knowing how to economize all our own exertions by promoting a healthy perspiration in the working classes. The illiterate, artless workers should be spared the agony of too many disappointments, and their peace of mind ought to be permanently secured. We should at once, and without hypocrisy, place them where we mean to keep them—outside the pale of property on the basis of a foreign population.

Americans are an easy mark; they will get used to this or anything else, so the sooner we begin to foreignize them the fewer strikes we shall witness in the future; and the sooner we shall discover that we are living in the midst of the most satisfiable people on earth. In fact, our population invites our teeth, they want to be chained up; or, let me say it, as the Israelites of old would have expressed it, "The Lord hath delivered them into our hands." It is over the lives of a foreignized population that the chariot wheels of a property civilization must forever roll and we must make foreigners of Americans.

Our gentlemen leaders, as a class, have become pretty well conscious of this foreignizing duty; but are not yet ready to denationalize the whole crowd that has been voting for us. It is deemed to be expedient at this time therefore that a preliminary effort to find the foreign material necessary for the foundation of our property empire be made in other lands. We are developing such a beautiful, ardent moral enthusiasm for the assimilation of foreigners as leaves no doubt of success. But it is in the nature of geography, sooner or later, to give out before an appetite like ours.

This patriot in view of that emergency bethinks him, in this essay, whether it is not possible for our benevolence to be artificially supplied with its human provender from within the borders of our own country after the ultra-American populations of the world have been economically digested.

Of course, the advice I here modestly offer to my fellow countrymen against the time of a famine in foreigners abroad is based upon the hope that the family makers of our beloved country will not go back on us, as they are doing on the capitalists of France, and that the priests of all denominations will still continue successfully to preach the gospel of large families to the poorest of the people, and that our workers will continue to appreciate the national good nature, which, while taking away from them the fruits of all their other labors, leaves them the fruits of their loins, at least until such time as they are grown big enough to compete with papa and mamma in the labor market of the world.

Granting then, that poor American parents will continue to be patriotically prolific, we have to advise how their successful family exertions may best be utilized for a continuous supply of native grown foreigners to the national table. First disarm the patient economically. Take away his tools from him, if he is a handworker, and so order it, that as an individual worker he is of no further use to his country at large, and still less to his diminished self.

This untooling of the population may be accomplished by putting all the tools up into very high lofts and placing armed sentinels on the stairways. But high priced tools, such as a hundred thousand dollar machine, will do just as well as the stairway and the sentry, if you can keep the workers from learning together how to use the whole tool or how to wholly take it away from you. Now as long as you divide the making of a thing into many parts with a machine of such impossible price to the worker, for each part you have done to the whole class, what you had previously done for each unit of it; that is, you have made the class a cipher until his hands have learned to come together as our interests and dollars have already done. Such a coming together is a long way off, but until it comes we may consider the working people as foreigners.

Do not allow workmen to take root anywhere; let them always be as flying seeds or let them be as foreign ships that abide between their voyages in our docks; Compel them to pay harbor dues and dock dues, call it rent, or anything you like; it is a levy made on a transient foreigner for standing still in our dominions.

Enter into no obligation with him to the effect that you shall give him work, or bread, or anything but what it suits you to give him; for any obligation of yours confers upon him that much of a locus standi, and reduces by that much his foreign character, since the state which alone enforces obligations must that much recognize him if you do. While everything else of any value is under the political law of the country let him remain subject to supply and demand. Then you can supply the demands and demand the supply.

If you find that he is not creeping down to a root diet quick enough see to it that you import genuine foreigners to speed him. Set the law of competition in motion and reduce him to the wages of abstinence. When he does not please you hit him with the foreigner and when the foreigner displeases you hit him with the American. After a time they will both be so badly hit as to feel but cowed and discouraged bipeds, whose only hope of bread is in your mercy. They are both in fact a very bad sort of foreigners. One is a man who has run away from his own country, the other is a man whose country has run away from him.

Keep them on the lowest possible plane of motive as workers, for a man who labors always for his own bread only can have no country; with the brutes' incentive solely he can never become much of a citizen, and he must remain in all countries a foreigner. Prevent their family instincts from getting too strong, or before you know where you are they will get farms and homes about them without your mortgage. Never let your workman get nearer to a state function than carrying a gun to shoot himself with when he gets too fresh about his rights. Deluge him with silly reading, if he has any time, and since you cannot keep him from speaking in our native language let us prevent him from thinking in it; therefore keep him supplied with idiotic literature and fool rogue newspapers.

Above all things cultivate in his manhood a childish faith in the reality of his citizenship. Never let him discover that neither the laborer nor the capitalist has any country, while one lives on profit forced from the defenseless and the other on private wages.

By all means let him use the ballot box; it will do you no harm and it will do him no good. So long as his world consists of a fedge of ice with a fire all around it you can afford to let him change his position frequently and shift him about between the Democratic Ice and the Republican Coal Trust wherever he moves. While he works for wages and the capitalist controls the government, be sure the workingman is a foreigner.

THE STRIKE IS DEAD. LONG LIVE THE STRIKE!

By Horace Traubel.

The coal strike is ended. The miners are victorious. The question is settled. "Forever," Mitchell hopes. That dead "forever." No, Mitchell. The essential question is not settled at all. You have won a truce. Perhaps a truce is victory. But the best truce is only a temporary triumph. Your strike came asking a question. The strike was a question. That question was not answered. You know it was not answered. Where, then, is the victory? Let us be precise. Let us talk of the truce. The victory is unwon.

What victory could you have won? If you had got ten cents more per diem. If you had cut one hour off the day's work. If you had got your honest weighers. If you had wiped out the company store. If you had even got your union recognized. What was your victory? The victory would have been a victory only in items, of outposts. The primitive villainy would still remain untouched.

You put up a noble fight. That was your victory. The fight alone was your victory. A little more food goes into your belly. A little more cloth goes on your back. A little more roof is put over your head. But that is not victory. That is food, cloth, roof. That is not victory. It may be a courier. It may be a foretaste. It may be a promise. But victory is something different and farther ahead.

I honor the fight. I honor Mitchell. Mitchell shamed his betters. Mitchell bettered his betters. Mitchell set an example. Mitchell alone. The United States had their president. But democracy had no president. Democracy knocked at the door of official America and was rejected. Democracy knocked at the door of the miner and not less than any one of the miners who loyally backed him. Every miner's name was Mitchell in that fight. To that Mitchell of the hosts I take off my pride. Before the august simplicity of that Mitchell I am humbled.

Do you think the magnates regard the strike as over? The masters are mastered. But it is only a momentary repulse. As soon as quiet is restored they will again commence to invade. Commence to invade? Their very existence is an invasion. The question of the strike will never be settled until there is only one party to the strike. When the private owner ceases to exist the strike will disappear. The real striker is the private owner. That striker the strike will destroy.

Do you not see, you gentlemen of trusts and incomes, that, though we adjourn, we adjourn to reassemble? We stop to get breath. We stop to recuperate. We will review our policies. We will perhaps resort to new devices. But you will meet us again and again. You will meet us on and off the road. You will meet us asleep and awake. You will find us in your office, in your club, in your home. And all our questions will resolve themselves into one question. And that one question capital can never answer except by resignation. And the conditions of resignation may be determined by capital. Capital may retire gracefully. Capital may retire with grudge and grumble. But it must get out of the way. Private capital, I mean. The human spirit will not be satisfied with compromises. It will not hedge or qualify or admit pros and cons. The spirit sees its pro written so large as to cover the earth.

I am hopeless? No one is more hopeful. No one is more confident. I do not say no to the strike. I say yes in the most indubitable way. You cannot make your strike too big for me. The strike will little by little cross the borders of trades and professions till a strike for one is a strike for all. But the strike must not lop off branches. It must cut to roots. It must not tear the clothes. It must reach the heart. Until it does that all its labor is but exercise. Until it does that it is only getting its weapons ready.

Will wages ever take you to heaven? Only principles will take you to heaven. Wages are personal. Principles are universal. The principles say: "It is dangerous to own. It is safe to use." The principles see that ownership is the fenced lot. The fenced lot is an armed enemy. The principles demand the whole earth. They leave no room for personal ownership. We will own nothing. We will use everything. This is what the strike must know. This is the nerve which the strike must reach. Get your muscles staunch. Get your heart true. There's work ahead. Work for men. Work for enduring lovers. I say lovers because only lovers can meet the issue. What can you do for man if your heart lacks love? The most daring striker is the man who most widely loves. For as this world goes a great love supposes the most sublime empiricism. For love disdains to know friend and enemy. Love knows only love.

The strike is past. The strike is resumed. The strike is dead. Long live the strike. The striker is learning love. The striker is trying his limbs, spreading out his chest, getting a clear eye, coming out of strikes sweet with life. I look over into Pennsylvania with eyes full of grateful tears. There have been armies. But was there ever an army like this? This was not an army of destroyers. This was an army of households and hearthstones. Take the bibles off your pulpits. The miner is talking of justice. Take the incense out of your churches. Smell the oil of the miner's lamp. Let the official spokesman of Jesus retire. They have reported falsely of Jesus. The obstructed Jesus. You see him emerge from the coal dump.

THE STRIKE FUND.

For the week ending Oct. 18, National Secretary Greenbaum reports receipts of $781.90, bringing the total up to $6,758.46. Of the week's receipts, $413.95 was collected through The Worker and "Volkszeitung" and $68.59 through the "Chicago Socialist." The Workmen's Circle sent $60.62. Party locals, branches of the Social Democratic Women's Society and of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Bohemian and Italian workingmen's societies, and individual comrades from Massachusetts to California contributed the rest.

Up to Saturday, Oct. 18, the following sums had been received at the office of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" for the strike fund: Previously acknowledged, $1,979.85; Yorkville Freiligrath K. U. V., $25; A. Droste, $1; Albricht Viohl, Geneva, O., $1; E. K. & Co., $18.50; employees Theo. E. Hergert & Co., $24; employees Adriance Machine Works, Brooklyn, collected by Henry Goat, $14.05; Brahm, Seesucus, N. J., $5; Pax, Bronx, $1; employees Manhattan Brass Co., $17.80; Chas. Habidon, F. Osterdahl, C. Mala, H. Glicker, K. P., $2; "Ein Schwietner," Otto Lepke, A. E., $4; Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Society, Br. 70, $25; United Knitters of America, Brooklyn, $21; Süddeutscher Schützenbund, L. I., $4; Success, 50c.; Otto Lepke, $1; Allgemeine A. K. u. St. K., W. Hoboken, collection by F. Gold, $4.25; collected by L. Rhome, $2.60; A. E., Bronx, $1; 18th-14th A. D., Brooklyn, $4; J. Wellings, Brooklyn, $1; Bergischer Quartette Club, $2.15; Cerny's Shoe Factory employees, $7.75; Pohle, $1; employees Standard Fur Dressing & Dyeing Works, Brooklyn, $10.75; F. Wunderlich, City, $5; F. Gundlach, König, Peterman, Mrs. Gundlach, $3.10; Mrs. L. Bauer, $1; collected by members of Progressive Lodge No. 335, I. A. M., R. Rassinger, $15.60; Lgs. Schnipp, $7.80; Eugene Wetzel, $3.90; Fromhold, $1.50; Hans Beck, $14.06; John Knoebel, $5; Paul Smith, $2.10; total, $90.55; W. O. Betz, City, 50c.; Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 44, Jersey City, $20; M. J. K., $3; Anna Hallparn, Cooper Bros., Englander Sons & Rambor, S. Ginsburg & Bro., I. Shapiro, Nicholas Hodes, Jack Heller, A. A. Heller, $1 each; Aaron Hallparn, $5; Morris Zimmerman, S. Heller, $2 each; Geo. J. K. and others, 90c.; James Rossen, Sydney Arnstein, Max Henken, H. Abel, May Fuller, S. H. H., Joe Rifkin, Z. Aronstein, Conrad Hallparn, 50c. each; M. F. and H. S., 50c.; A. F., Ph., J. Y., and E. W., $1; S. K., R. J. C. and W. F. B., 75c; E. B. and L. R., 50c.; Max Shusteroff, Fall River, 50c.; A. B. and N. C., 50c.; Walter F. Page, Bayonne, 50c.; employees Egler's Bakery, collection, $42.50; J. P. Morgan, $2; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Br. 9, Hoboken, $50; do, Br., 91, raffle, $11.20; Emil Neppel, $1; O. Rohland and F. M. Dietz, Newark, $2; A. Gräfe, Koechlin, C. Anders, $2.25; H. Lindners Knitting Shop, Newark, $10; Arbeiter Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. 22, Newark, $25; some employees of C. Weinberg & Co., $14.25; collection by A. F. Forthmiller, $5; Arbeiter Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. 6, Morrisania, $10; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Br. 44, Woodside, collection, $15.80; U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, collected in organized cabinet shops, $224; Theo. A., $1; total, $2,705.60.

TO BE USED BEFORE ELECTION.

We still have a few thousand copies of the leaflet, "What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?"—New York (Social Democratic Party) edition—which should be distributed before Election Day. They will be supplied at the rate of $1 a thousand—expressage extra, if sent out.

We also have on hand two or three thousand copies of the booklet, "Why Workingmen of New York Should Join the Social Democratic Party," which will be sold at 60 cents a hundred, $2.50 for five hundred, or $4 a thousand, postpaid.

Send orders, with cash, to the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

"THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE."

"I am much impressed with the effectiveness of the little pamphlet, 'Labor Politics and Socialist Politics.' It is so clear, concise, and convincing, and so up-to-date in every particular that I think it is the best piece of propaganda literature out at this time. It is just the thing to give out liberally to members of the trade unions and to workingmen generally." So writes Comrade Fliege of Buffalo. The Buffalo comrades got fifty copies two weeks ago; last week they got an additional hundred; now they want several hundred more. About twenty-three thousand copies of this pamphlet have been sold and a third edition will soon be needed. We have still two or three thousand on hand. Prices: Single copy, 3 cents; ten copies for 20 cents; fifty for 85 cents; one hundred for $1.50, postpaid. Cash must accompany all orders. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

—The factory child, denied the right to learn to play, is the progenitor of the man who can do no more than toy with the most serious affairs.—The Carpenter.

PARTY NOTES.

The "World," last Friday, had a "special" to this effect: "Winsted, Conn., Oct. 16.—The Republicans and the Socialists held rival rallies here tonight. The Republican meeting was addressed by United States Senator O. H. Platt and Congressman Dennis Flynn of Oklahoma, while George A. Sweetland of Bristol, candidate of the Socialists for Congressman-at-large, who was the leader of the Connecticut contingent in Coxey's army, espoused his party's doctrines. SWEETLAND DREW THE LARGEST AUDIENCE."

Bostonians will find The Worker for sale every week on the newsstand at Brigham's Hotel, 642 Washington street, and are invited to buy their papers or give their subscriptions there.

In Bridgeport and Derby, Conn., the city election is held on the same day with the state election and the Socialist Party will have a full ticket in the field in each of these places.—Charles Ufert finished his tour of Connecticut this week with meetings in Broad Brook, South Manchester, Stafford, Waterbury, and Torrington. At Broad Brook the local band, whose members are all Socialists, helped to draw a crowd which filled the hall with one of the largest meetings ever held in Broad Brook. It is expected that Ufert will return to Connecticut before election.—George A. Sweetland, candidate for Congress, is speaking in the northern part of the state. He reports good meetings in New Britain, Plainville, Thomaston, Torrington, and Winsted. On Saturday, Sweetland and Ufert addressed three meetings in Hartford. Meetings were also addressed by W. E. White in Union City, Waterbury, and Danbury.

A comrade in Vineland, N. J., writes: "We expect to push Socialism down here vigorously. We have nominated a ticket and held a mass-meeting at which Comrade Smith of Boston was the principal speaker. He was received enthusiastically and a large vote can be expected at the coming election."

Comrade S. A. Hall of Newport News was nominated for Congress from the Second Congressional District of Virginia and Comrade J. J. Quants of Richmond in the Third District.

The Socialist Party has county tickets in twelve of the twenty counties of Utah, as well as a state ticket.

A miner from the vicinity of Manch Chunk, Pa., writes: "The Republicans are going to try to claim the credit of settling the strike. But many of our men in the Panther Creek Valley say that if it had not been for the cheering words and enthusiasm of the Socialist agitators who come through here there would have been a serious break in the strike there some time ago. This and the financial aid given by the Socialist Party have contributed a great deal to the success that has been won."

Comrade Levenberg of Duluth, Minn., writes of a most successful meeting at West Superior, Wis., across the bay, addressed by H. G. Wilshire. "It looks good for Socialism there," he says. Wilshire had a good meeting at Ashland, too. A local of the Socialist Party will soon be formed in Duluth."

The concert and ball given by Local Philadelphia for the strike propaganda fund has netted over $300 according to present accounts, with many tickets still outstanding. Reports should be made promptly to J. De Bruyn, Secretary, 978 N. Fifth street.

Comrade Carnahan of Salina, Pa., writes of the first Socialist meeting ever held in Avonmore, at which Louis Goudon spoke last week. He says: "You can depend on Avonmore for Nov. 4."

An English-speaking local of the party has been formed at New Bedford, Mass., with John Hettinger as Recording Secretary, Ed. Smith as Financial Secretary, Wm. Cannane as Organizer, and Wm. Obnesorge as Literature Agent.

The first Socialist meeting ever held at Montvale, N. J., took place a few days ago, with Dr. DeYoe and W. L. Wyatt as the speakers. A local was formed at once.

Saturday evening, Oct. 25, the comrades of Manchester Township, Passaic County, N. J., hold a public meeting at Cedar Cliff Hotel, Haledon. Frederick Krafft and Wm. H. Wyatt, Socialist candidates in the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, will speak.

New Hampshire Socialists have filed about double the number of nominations that they did in 1900 and expect a large increase in the Socialist vote.

The Pennsylvania State Committee granted charters at its last meeting to twelve new locals in six counties—Tarentum, Spring City, Mt. Carmel, Centralia, Treverton, Gracedale, Stockton, Beaver Brook, Hazleton, Humboldt, Hughestown, and Scotch Hill. Among the speakers of the last days of this great campaign are Comrades Slayton, McGrady, Hayes, Gonzion, Caldwell, Geiger, White, Fischer, Buck, Mikolanis, Heydrick, the O'Hares, and splendid meetings are reported from every point. Large quantities of literature are being distributed and everything points to a tremendous vote. It is of the utmost importance that we have watchers at the polls everywhere and comrades should get watchers' certificates from the County Commissioners.

New York State.

William Thurston Brown of Rochester, N. Y., will speak at Memorial Hall, Toledo, O., Saturday evening, Nov. 1. All readers of The Worker are requested to bring their friends to hear our eloquent comrade from New York. F. G. Strickland will speak in Toledo on Nov. 2 and 3.

Comrade Wm. Thurston Brown spoke before a large gathering of people in front of Music Hall, New Rochelle on Sunday, Oct. 7. He was preceded by Comrade Wm. Wood, of Mt. Vernon, our candidate for Congress, who made a good impression on those present. We are well supplied with literature and New Rochelle is being brought to know what we stand for. New Rochelle will line up strong at the polls election day.

Yonkers is pushing ahead. Over 15,000 pieces of literature have been distributed so far and about 10,000 more will follow. Prospects are bright and new members are taken in at every meeting. Comrade Krafft will speak on Getty Square on Oct. 25 at 3 p. m. and Comrade Lovejoy at 8 p. m. of the same day, at corner Dock street and North Broadway.

Sol Fieldman spoke at Peekskill last week in place of Comrade Hanford, and held the close attention of an audience of three hundred for almost three hours. His speech made a fine impression. Literature was sold and leaflets distributed. The S. L. P. tried to hold a meeting two blocks away, but met with so little success that they gave it up and came over to hear Comrade Fieldman.

New York City.

At the last meeting of the 32d-33d A. D. it was decided to hold meetings every Thursday till election, and all members are requested to attend. The Yorkville Agitation Committee was requested to arrange at least two or three street meetings every week until election. Postals will be sent to all S. D. P. voters to act as watchers at the polls on Election Day. Let every member in the district come forward and help. Especially the "parade Socialists" are reminded that something else besides the wearing of a party button and the payment of dues is now needed.

The comrades of the 18th and 20th A. D., New York, should remember that business meetings are held every Thursday evening until election. Comrades are urged to turn in all campaign lists as soon as possible. Steps will be taken to arrange some agitation meetings in this district.

John Spargo will lecture on "Socialism and the Problems of Trade Unionism" on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, and Leonard D. Abbott will complete this course with a lecture on "What Socialism Would Do for New York" on Nov. 2. Immediately after election a new lecture course, to continue throughout the winter, will be arranged.

J. C. Holzer, Financial Secretary of Local Kings County, acknowledges receipts of $72.70 for the campaign fund in the week ending Oct. 20, bringing the total up to $137.25. List will be printed later.

Algernon Lee, Social Democratic candidate for Assembly in the 30th A. D., has challenged his Republican and Democratic opponents to debate, and hopes that they will accept.

A lecture will be given at the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, by W. M. Atkinson of Pennsylvania, on Sunday, Oct. 26, at 3 p. m., at which the coal strike will be discussed from the workingman's standpoint.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Platform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices of meeting, officially arranged by Local New York will regularly be published in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen and speakers should lose no occasion distinctly to call attention to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23.

14th A. D.—Tenth street and Second avenue. Wilshire, Mayes, and Wood.

15th A. D.—Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue. Nicholson and Abrahams.

16th A. D.—Fifth street and Avenue C. Goldstein and Butscher.

20th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Second avenue. Cassidy, Wright, and Josephson.

19th A. D.—Sixtieth street and Amsterdam avenue. Searing and Reichenthal.

25th A. D.—Thirty-first street and Seventh avenue. Phillips and Paultisch.

24th A. D.—Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. Miss Dahme and Goebel.

13th A. D.—Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Havidon and Kirchner.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

9th A. D.—Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue.

10th A. D.—E. Houston street and Second avenue, N. W. corner. Miss Dahme and Havidon.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Young, Wright, and Cassidy.

13th A. D.—Forty-first street and Ninth avenue. Reichenthal, Abrahams, and Prager.

16th A. D.—Ninth street and Avenue C. Goldstein, Lee, and Reich.

Also, Stanton and Columbia streets. Weinstein, Reich, and Goldstein.

20th A. D.—Thirty-ninth street and Second avenue. Paultisch and Butscher.

24th A. D.—Fifty-second street and Third avenue. Mayes and Phillips.

25th A. D.—Thirty-first street and Seventh avenue. Knappen and Goebel.

26th A. D.—Seventy-first street and First avenue. Roewer and Kirchner.

32d A. D.—One Hundred and Seventh street and Third avenue. Sackin and Searing.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25.

9th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Prager and another.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Searing, Young, and Knappen.

14th A. D.—Ninth street and Avenue B. Wilshire, Nicholson, and Cassidy.

20th A. D.—Seventy-third street and First avenue. Roewer, Sackin, and Butscher.

28th A. D.—Seventy-eighth street and First avenue. Miss Dahme, Lee, and Kirchner.

Also, Eighty-third street and First avenue. Kirchner, DeYoe, and Phillips.

30th A. D.—Eighty-eighth street and First avenue. Butscher, Lee, and Samuelson.

Bronx—One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue. Wright, Abrahams, and Mayes.

Also, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street and Courtlandt avenue. Mayes, Abrahams, and Fox.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Kirchner, Nicholson, and Harris.

11th A. D.—Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Mayes, Phillips, and Goebel.

13th A. D.—Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue. Goebel, Mayes, and Phillips.

16th A. D.—Third street and Avenue D. Wilshire, Goldstein, Cassidy, and Reich.

Also, Fifth street and Avenue B. Reich, Wilshire, and Goldstein.

20th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Second avenue. Frederick Paultisch, candidate for member of Congress from the Twelfth District; Butscher and Abrahams.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Eighth avenue. Jos. Wright, Searing, and Young.

28th A. D.—Circuit of district. Panken and Bowerman. Speakers report at 1497 Avenue A at 8 o'clock.

30th A. D.—Circuit of district. Lee and Havidon. Speakers report at Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street promptly at 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

1st A. D.—Beach and Varick streets, S. E. corner. Paultisch and Nicholson.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Miss Dahme, Phillips, and Searing

MOTHER JONES' MASS MEETING IN COOPER UNION

The Social Democratic Party of New York Scores an Unprecedented Success in Coal Strike Meeting.

Thousands Cheer Socialist Speeches by Hilquit, Sieverman, Mother Jones, and Spargo—"Hanford and the S. D. P." the Cry at the Largest Meeting Ever Held in That Hall.

If the Social Democrats of New York were abundantly satisfied with the Cooper Union ratification meeting—the best, up to that time, in the history of the party—their enthusiasm knew no bounds last Saturday, when the success of Sept. 28 was quite thrown into the shade by the great coal-strike mass meeting. Police officers who have been on duty in Cooper Union at meetings of all sorts for many years past, said that they had never seen the hall fill so quickly and that they had never seen so many people crowded within its walls. Within three minutes after the doors were opened every seat was taken, and in another five minutes no standing room was left. Nearly two thousand men and women, unable to enter the hall, stood around the two stands from which Comrades Closson, Simonson, Abbott, Sackin, Searing, Fox, Halpern, and others spoke in the open air; and hundreds more went away regretting only that they had not come earlier.

It was, by a great majority, a crowd of strangers and very largely of young workingmen and women. Throughout the evening the thousands of hearers alternated between the most rapt attention to the speakers' words and the heartiest applause at every telling point. Though some left the hall at the end of Mother Jones' address, every seat was still occupied when, at half past eleven, John Spargo left the platform and Chairman Hillquit declared the meeting adjourned. Cheers such as have seldom rung even in that hall were given, again and again—cheers for Mother Jones, for the miners, for Benjamin Hanford, and for the Social Democratic Party. Socialist literature was eagerly bought and a collection of over $165 showed that the enthusiasm was not a matter of mere noise.

Promptly at eight o'clock, Organizer Wood called the meeting to order in the name of Local New York of the Social Democratic Party and introduced Morris Hillquit as the chairman of the evening.

Hillquit's Address.

Hillquit's opening address was a masterly summing up of the history of the strike and its lessons. In logical and convincing order he told how, through unecounted ages, the forces of nature had prepared the coal deposits, storing up the light and heat of the sun in these great mineral masses; how human genius and the united skill and labor of hundreds of thousands of workingmen had rendered the coal accessible and applied it to the service of mankind. But now, between the hundred and fifty thousand men who dig the coal and the seventy-five millions of people who need it, stands a little group of eight or ten men, who do nothing in the production of coal, but who say, to the miners and to the rest of the people: "These mines exist only for our profit and shall be used only by our consent. You miners shall not have the privilege of working in them, unless you will submit to our absolute dictation. The people shall not have fuel to carry on industry and to protect them from the cold, unless they will come to our terms. It matters not to us what you need or what you suffer. That is not our concern. We will have our profits."

This conflict, said the speaker, had shown more forcibly than it had ever been shown before, that the private ownership of the means of production by which the people work and live, makes the people virtual slaves to the owning class. In this case it was the anthracite coal mines; in another case it might be the bituminous mines or the railroads or the factories where cloth and clothing is made or the flour mills and meat-packing houses. In any case, the principle was the same, and the Social Democratic Party alone offered a way out of this economic slavery by going direct to the cause of the evil and declaring that the means of production, created and operated by the social labor of the working class must be socially owned by the workers.

Turning to other aspects of the strike, the chairman pointed out that, all through the long conflict, the Social Democratic Party had alone given its support to the miners. The Republican party, which was in power at Washington and in the state of Pennsylvania, had given the strikers nothing but injunctions and bayonets and bullets until the strikers had, by inspiring their masters with fear, forced the President to a tardy and doubtful interference. The Democratic party had sought to make political capital of the strike in New York, where there are no mines; in Pennsylvania, where the battle was being fought, it had endorsed the Republican policy by choosing Gov. Stone's prototype, Ex-Gov. Pattison, of Homestead fame, to head their ticket. The Social Democratic Party alone had, in Pennsylvania and in New York and everywhere, given its moral and its financial aid to the miners in the time of their need. And reports from the strike field showed for the miners, as this magnificent meeting showed for the workingmen of New York, that the working class was rapidly learning the lesson of the strike, learning that in public ownership of the means of production and working-class control of the government lay the only solution of the labor question, and that the Social Democratic Party—the Socialist Party of other states—stood as the sole political representative of the working class.

As the first speaker of the evening, the Chairman introduced Frank A. Sieverman of Rochester.

Sieverman on the Arbitration Plan

Sieverman spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the strikers and of their officers. He discussed in detail the actions of the old parties and the proceedings which had led up to the mine-owners' latest offer.

In commenting upon President Roosevelt's intervention, the Washington conference, and the subsequent events, he reminded his hearers of the teamsters' strike in Boston last winter and the way in which it was "settled." So long as these teamsters stood alone and had little prospect of winning, the capitalists and the authorities had been content to stand by and see them starved into submission. But the workers of other trades resolved to help them win, sympathetic strikes were declared, and within a few days traffic and industry were at a standstill in Boston. Then, when profits were cut off and when the strikers' victory was assured, the eminent gentlemen and politicians of Massachusetts suddenly discovered that arbitration would be a good thing. It was Republican Governor Crane who came to the rescue of the capitalists in this extremity. He persuaded the workmen to call off their strike and to go back to work, on his solemn promise that he would use his great influence—and, as he assured them, with perfect confidence that he would succeed—to secure an amicable redress of their grievances. They trusted him and went back to work; industry revived and profits again flowed into the capitalists' coffers; but to this day not one of the grievances against which those thousands of workingmen struck has been redressed.

In this coal strike the working class had shown its power as never before. The mine owners saw defeat near at hand. The capitalist politicians, moreover, saw the danger of allowing the strike to go on till Election Day. They were in office to serve the capitalists; but in order to get in for another term, they needed the workingmen's votes.

At this juncture the man to whom President Roosevelt turned for advice was, of all men, Governor Crane of Massachusetts. He called him to Washington and asked him, "Crane, how did you do that trick with the teamsters?" Crane explained it to him, and he made his famous offer that, if the miners would go back to work at the old terms, he would ask Congress to investigate their grievances. "But," said the speaker, "you may sell a farmer a gold brick; but you can't sell him the same gold brick twice." The miners refused to be fooled as the teamsters had been, and the operators had now been forced to accept the offer of arbitration. How this would turn out, we had yet to see. But if it turned out well the credit would be due to the wisdom and courage of the miners and their working-class supporters, and not to Theodore Roosevelt.

"Why don't we impeach Roosevelt?" cried a voice from the audience. "We are going to do that," replied Sieverman quickly, "on the first Tuesday in November of 1904"—and the hall rang with cheers. Sieverman closed with an earnest appeal for support for the workingmen's candidates in the now impending election, Benjamin Hanford and the whole ticket of the Social Democratic Party.

Splendid Greeting to Mother Jones.

As the applause finally died away, the Chairman said, "The next speaker needs no introduction to any audience of working people. I need only name Mother Jones." It was several minutes before the gentle and modest but indomitable woman who has earned that proud title of "mother" from the lips of multitudes of toilers could make her voice heard. Her first words were: "It seems to me you are doing a great deal of cheering for nothing. If you will only do that cheering at the ballot-box it will be of some consequence."

"Mr. Chairman and fellow toilers," she continued, "first permit me to thank you for this magnificent greeting. I really do not deserve it. No one does who does his duty to the people when the crisis is on.

"I am not going into the discussion of the economic question. The people of New York have that discussed very often. I am only going in, my friends, to the battle we have just fought. It is not the leaders who deserve the credit. It is the hundred and fifty thousand heroic souls who said, 'We'll starve and fight and win.' It is the wives and children who have said, 'We will go down into our graves hungry and suffering before we will submit to tyranny and oppression.' They said to the President of the United States, 'Your Coal Barons are deceiving you.' They said to the President, 'Send your troops; send all the United States army, but we won't work.' And the dear public got a little bit cold, and they said, 'Mr. President, you have got to settle this strike.' The dear public never moved, you know, till it touched them. They don't seem to be very deeply interested in the great questions that confront this nation to-day. It is the toilers who know so well that the conflict is on and that they must meet it."

Story of Persecution.

Every head was held in an attitude of the closest attention, and often there were tears in many eyes, as Mother Jones, in homely and straightforward phrases, told the story of the strike in West Virginia, in which she has been chiefly engaged. She told how the miners and their wives and babies were evicted from their wretched homes, to live or die as they might; how the union organized a system of strike relief and how the railway companies held up the provisions shipped over their lines in the hope of starving the strikers into submission; how the newspapers of both old parties slandered the miners, representing them as lazy, drunken, and riotous, in order to divert public sympathy; how after the sheriffs and deputies came the militia, and after the militia the marshals with injunctions from United States courts—injunctions forbidding the miners to hold meetings on their own rented land or to walk on the public road near the mines.

"They put twelve of us behind the bars. I was the only guilty one in the lot—the only fellow that said anything, the only fellow that had disrespect for the judge of the court. He said I had contempt for the court. Well, I didn't know what contempt of court meant before I went into it; but as soon as we got before the judge I said to the boys, 'We don't have to go to trial here. We might just as well hold up our hands. We are already convicted. This is a capitalistic judge, a capitalistic court, a capitalistic combination.' But I happened to be the only Socialist in the crowd, and they didn't understand it till they got hit. After they got hit, then they realized it. The result was that we made Socialists out of the whole gang but one, and he couldn't understand English.

"The prosecuting attorney said, in the windup of the affair, 'Judge, notwithstanding that this old woman is such a dangerous old woman; the most dangerous old woman the country has—she comes into the state and disturbs the miners'—think of an old woman of sixty scaring thirty-five thousand miners!—'I would recommend to the court to have mercy on her, because she is a woman. If she will promise to go out of the state and never again return to disturb the miners of West Virginia, I would recommend to the court that he let her go.' " Her account of her blunt refusal to accept such "mercy," and the final decision of the court to let her go unconditionally, brought renewed cheering.

In closing Mother Jones made a strong appeal to the young workingmen to think for their class, to help in this and all other strikes and, above all, to help build up the Socialist movement.

John Spargo was the last speaker of the evening. In eloquent words he voiced the aspirations and the enthusiasm of the Social Democratic Party.

Miss Cook of Brooklyn and the Wright brothers enlivened the meeting with the "Marseillaise" and other Socialist songs.

ANOTHER HISS FROM THE REPTILE PRESS.

How the Capitalist Press Construes the Phrase, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

In the course of her speech at Cooper Union, Mother Jones told how, at one point in West Virginia, when she announced a meeting for the organization of the miners, the coal company put up seven barrels of beer and invited the men to a "blowout" to keep them away from her meeting—in spite of which most of the miners came to hear her and joined the union.

In introducing this incident, she addressed the reporters directly and asked them to take pains to report it correctly, and there was absolutely no possibility of their misunderstanding.

Nevertheless, when we looked at the New York "Times" next morning—the paper which boasts of printing "all the news that's fit to print"—we read in the headlines—

"Says She Made Miners Intoxicated in Order to Organize Them."

And under this headline we read:

"One statement which her hearers were not inclined to applaud as freely as they had her previous remarks was one wherein she told of having given beer to the men in order to induce them to attend her meetings.

"'I had been served with another injunction,' she said, 'and told that I must not work among the miners or I would be in contempt, and the men were afraid to come to hear me on that account and because some of the others had been arrested. But I knew the miners and I sent a wagon for seven barrels of beer and I let it be known around everywhere that the beer was on tap, and then (here Mother Jones swung her arms vigorously) I got those miners drunk. But I had to do it. But I organized them. They had to be organized. It was their only salvation, and I knew it. Their wives and children were hungry and half clothed and organization meant food and clothes for them, and I new they were better organized drunk than unorganized sober."

It will not do to excuse this outrage by laying the blame on a guttersnipe reporter. The reporter, of course, was the immediately guilty person. But no reporter of three days' experience would dare give such a lie to his paper unless he knew his editor would approve.

Such incidents as this only prove the need of a daily newspaper in this city owned and controlled by workingmen. With such a paper in existence, the "Times" and its fellows in iniquity would not dare go to such lengths of impudent falsehood. The capitalist editors, of course, are only doing their duty to their employers when they suppress the true facts and print malignant misrepresentations about the labor movement. We need expect nothing else of them. A plan is on foot for a Socialist and trade-union daily in this city, to be owned and operated without profit by a co-operative association of workingmen. Several thousands dollars have already been contributed toward establishing such a paper. Immediately after election, The Worker will again bring the matter to the attention of its readers. We must have our own daily to help the trade unions in the next great strike and to serve the party in the next campaign.

If you get two copies of The Worker, give the extra one to some friend.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

The New York State Committee announces that a new supply of 700,000 pieces of campaign literature is now ready—including three new leaflets, as elsewhere announced. There remains only a little more than a week in which to get this into the voters' hands and no time should be lost.

The State Committee has, during the last week, sent out literature to Amsterdam, Auburn, Cohoes, Congers, Coxsackie, Central Park, Geneva, Glens Falls, Hudson, Herkimer, Haverstraw, Hornellsville, Hilsdale, Ilion, Kingston, Lockport, Mt. Vernon, Monticello, New Rochelle, Nyack, Oneonta, Port Jarvis, Plattsburg, Poughkeepsie, Ravenna, Rensellaer, Sparkill, Sea Cliff, Seneca Falls, Saugerties, Syracuse, Schnectady, Troy, Utica, Union Springs, Yonkers.

Hanford at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Fitzhugh Hall, holding 2,300 persons, was crowded on the fourteenth, when Ben Hanford talked on the political situation and the coal strike. Comrade F. H. Van Auken presided and in a short speech said that the plain facts of interest to workingmen would be told in a straightforward way by a workingman. W. Thadd Lyon, a mining engineer, who had just returned from the scene of the coal strike, gave a very good description of the conditions of the miners. At this juncture a collection was taken up for the miners' bread fund, which netted the sum of forty-seven dollars.

Ben Hanford addressed a large assemblage of the Machinists' Union while Lyon spoke, and as he entered the hall in company with Organizer Joel Moses, he was given a rousing and very enthusiastic reception, the people standing up in their seats and shouting "Hanford," "Hanford," and clapping hands.

Hanford announced that inasmuch as the conditions obtaining at the mines had been so well stated by the preceding speaker, he would not repeat what they had already heard, but he told of the conditions and circumstances which led up to the strike and said:

"The miners' cause is your cause; if they lose, you lose; for if Morgan can whip the miners to-day, he can whip the shoemakers, the machinists, and other workers to-morrow.

"I recently spent seven days at the coal mines, studying their conditions and listening to their stories of oppression and cruelty, and I saw more exhibition of broad humanity, brotherly love, and sympathy in those seven days than I ever witnessed in any place, at any time, or in any body of men. I saw a poor Polish workingman bring home a small sack of corn meal and through the backyard tripped a barefooted neighbor's boy, who came for two portions, one for his own immediate family, and the other for another family, and this poor Polish miner divided this small sack containing about twelve pounds into thirds, keeping one-third for himself and family. As the boy stalked away there came another miner, and this Polish man divided up his meagre third with him.

"We cannot get an accurate idea of the conditions at the mines from the newspaper accounts published from day to day. We read of great disorder, and are led to believe that it comes from the side of the miners, when in reality the disorder is caused by the coal and iron police and the state militia."

At this point he told of the great newspaper canard which stated that three militia men had been chased five miles by a mob of miners. He stated that these men were intoxicated and failed to answer to the roll call, and, in order to escape the guard house, telephoned this story to the headquarters. They had been out with some lewd women and forgot to return.

Continuing, the speaker told how the agents of the operators secured ten Italians under false pretenses, stating to them that they were wanted for the purpose of building a trolley line near Wilkes Barre, but the car shunted and they found themselves in a mine. When the Italians discovered their mistake they wanted to get out. But they were barricaded and could not. The operators offered $2, $3, $4, and even $5 per day if they would work, but they unanimously cried out: "We worka da railroad, but no mina da coal." They had to sneak out in the middle of the night and run the gauntlet of being shot by the coal and iron police.

Cause of the Strike.

As to the causes of the strike, the speaker said that they were the same as in every other strike, the man who worked on a railroad or coal mine being pitted against the man who owns it.

"What would cure or prevent strikes? The industrial system under which we work is called the competitive system, which is at best but an armed truce, war being either in prospect or in progress at all times. This condition will last as long as the private ownership of the means of production lasts. If private ownership is the cause of war, we can get peace by abolishing private ownership, and that is what the Social Democratic Party proposes to do."

He next told how the Democrats of New York State have advocated government ownership of the coal mines. "This looks well on the face of it, but there is not a coal mine in New York state; they could not even get the coal here, even though they owned the mines. Transportation thereof is controlled by the same people who now own the mines. In Pennsylvania the question is ignored by the same party.

"I am glad that there are so many young men in this audience; they are the hope of the future," said Hanford in conclusion, "although there are some white-haired men here who are no doubt doing their duty, still they have fought the battle of their youth which strife is witnessed by the little brown button in their lapels. Be somebody, do something, enlist in the greatest battle of the world, the industrial emancipation of your own class. We are going to get Socialism anyhow, but you can hasten its arrival. What do you call a man who works next to you in your shop, the man who does not join your union, but who is always going to later, simply because he has to pay union dues? You call him a shirk, don't you? Don't be shirks. Enlist, enlist, I say, in the cause, your own cause, your own cause for the emancipation of your own class, and eventually abolish all classes and inaugurate a system where we can be brothers in fact, not theory."

The Labor Lyceum of Rochester is holding a series of lectures and discussions in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Following are the lectures arranged for the near future:

Oct. 26—Frank A. Sieverman: "Lessons Contained in the Late Coal Strike."

Nov. 2—Rev. Algernon Crapsey: "Child Labor in the South."

Nov. 9—J. M. Campbell: "That Favorable Balance of Trade."

Nov. 16—Rev. Murray Bartlett: "Socialism and Evolution."

Nov. 23—Rev. Rob Roy Converse: Subject not yet announced.

Nov. 30—Prof. Franklin H. Briggs: "Co-operation."

G. W. M.

At Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16—Hanford's meeting in Buffalo was not as well attended as it had been hoped it would be, but new faces were seen in the audience which shows that interest has been awakened in new directions, and every word that Hanford spoke counted. Robert Steiner made a brief and effective address to the Germans. After the meeting Hanford was given an informal reception by a large number of comrades from the Musical Protective Association, composed of the orchestra of the various theatres, who, by reason of their occupation, cannot attend meetings in the evening.

E. C. F.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Alexander Jonas was here on Oct. 11 and 12. On the first day he addressed the German Socialists, with the result that a strong German branch was formed. On the following day he addressed a large meeting in International Hall, and made a profound impression on his hearers. Robert Steiner also spoke.

The comrades are busy distributing literature and the Social Democratic Party is commanding a good deal of attention in the local dailies. The "Review" published our resolutions denouncing the "operators" for their conduct at the Washington conference and managed to twist it into an endorsement of Roosevelt! In spite of such tricks, though, the people are learning what Socialism means.

L. S.

Spring's Work Up the State.

Organizer Spring held five meetings in Syracuse during the week before last. In Rochester last Friday his speech at a meeting of the Brewer's Union, at which about three hundred and fifty were present, was well received and there was a pronounced expression in favor of Hanford and the S. D. P. He spoke to the Shoe Workers' Union on Monday evening, and in Eisenberg Hall on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday evening he was billed to speak at Batavia and from there he will go to Buffalo for one week. On Oct. 29 he will speak at Niagara. Comrade Spring is well pleased with the outlook for our movement in New York state, and says that, judging from the interest manifested throughout the state, the S. D. P. will roll up a good vote.

Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The meeting addressed by William Thurston Brown, Social Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, night before last was very well attended, considering the heavy rain. If it had been fair weather the hall would have been packed. We hope to get another first-class speaker before election, and want one every month after that. The comrades here are working well.

F. M. D.

FACTS ABOUT CHILD LABOR.

A representative of the "Dry Goods Economist" (New York), who has been making a personal investigation of child labor in the South, and has written several articles for his journal on the topic, sums up his findings as follows:

"First, that from one-tenth to one-fifth of the total number of cotton operatives are mere children.

"Second, that they work from eleven to twelve hours a day.

"Third, that they are paid from 10 to 50 cents per day.

"Fourth, that boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen make from 50 to 75 cents a day.

"Fifth, that adults rarely make over a dollar a day, and that on piece work.

"Sixth, that the children's work, though not heavy, is grinding and nerve racking.

"Seventh, that the constant buzz of whirring wheels, the high temperature and vitiated air—conditions inseparable from cotton mills—wear down the stoutest frame and strongest nerves, and the children so employed are long lose the bright eye, healthy glow and elastic step which is the common heritage of youth.

"Eighth, that in many cases these urchins are held in hopeless bondage to their illiterate, heartless and avaricious parents.

"That the normal order of things is, alas, too often inverted, and the saddening spectacle of weak children supporting able-bodied parents, in lieu of parents supporting their offspring.

"Tenth, that one out of twenty of such toilers can read or write."

—If you get this paper without having ordered it, you may know that some good friend of yours has had it sent at his expense. You owe him the courtesy and yourself the justice of giving it a candid reading.

—"What Do You Think of the Beef Trust?" New York (Social Democratic Party) edition: $1 a thousand. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

—Active comrades are requested to read the editorial columns of The Worker this week with especial care. There is matter of urgent importance there.

PARTY NAME SAFE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Attempts of Democrats and DeLeonites to Confuse the Workers at the Polls Are Defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The candidates of the Socialist Party will appear under the right party name in Pennsylvania, despite the efforts of the S. L. P. disruptionists to compel us to use some other name and so confuse the minds of the voters.

The Pennsylvania organization of the S. L. P., as readers of The Worker probably know, was "suspended" by DeLeon's national organization. Their state organization, nevertheless, protested against our state nomination papers, attempting to prevent us from using the word "Socialist" to designate our party.

We defended the use of our name before the Dauphin County Court, and on Wednesday decision was rendered in our favor.

We made no protest against the ticket of the S. L. P. There will therefore appear on the ballot the candidates of both the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party. Readers of The Worker will bear in mind that the Socialist Party (the same which is known in New York as the Social Democratic Party) is the organization supported by this paper, with John W. Slayton, J. Mahlon Barnes, and Harry C. Gould as its state candidates; while the Socialist Labor Party is the rival organization, which spends all its efforts in cultivating discord in the Socialist movement and in fighting the trade unions.

In Schuylkill and Carbon Counties the Democrats objected to our nomination papers for legislative and judicial offices. We defended these cases before the courts and won on Tuesday.

The field is thus clear. Citizens of Pennsylvania who wish to vote against capitalism and for public ownership under working-class control will cast their ballots for the straight ticket of the Socialist Party—and the number of those who do so will probably surprise the Coal Kings as much as it will please us.

J. M. B.

WE WIN IN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—The DeLeonites laughed too soon. At Jefferson City yesterday the Supreme Court made peremptory the mandamus obtained by G. H. Turner, of this city, Chairman of the State Committee of the Socialist Party, compelling the election officers to put our ticket on the ballot under the name "Socialist Party." We thus definitely defeat the scheme of the S. L. P. to steal our votes. Missouri comrades are jubilant and those of Kansas City are proud.

P.

WE WIN IN INDIANA, TOO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The S. L. P. attempted by appealing to the courts in this state to prevent our candidates from going on the ballot under the name of Socialist Party. The case has been decided in our favor and we hold the name.

Comrades throughout the state should emphasize the party emblem—the Hands Clasped across the Globe, typifying the solidarity of the workers of the world—and to the name, "Socialist Party," in order that the party which attempted to keep us off the ballot may not reap the fruit of our work.

J. O.

IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—The protest of the S. L. P. against our use of the name "Socialist Party" on the official ballot has been sustained by the courts.

This will do the S. L. P. but little good. They have only one candidate on the state ticket—for Governor. We have four—Nash for Governor, Brattland for Lieutenant-Governor, Morledge for Secretary of State, and Carlson for Auditor. The decision against us applies only to the candidate for Governor. The S. L. P. candidate will appear under the name of his party and ours without a party name; but the other three candidates on our ticket will appear under our proper party name.

We immediately issued 225,000 sample ballots and leaflets explaining the situation and will have them all distributed in a few days.

As the average vote is what counts in this state for official standing, we are not much disturbed by the adverse decision. Indications are that we will not only win official standing, assuring us the use of our party name in the future, but that we will take our place after this election as the third party.

Nash, Lockwood, Putnam, and Leonard are kept busy speaking in the Twin Cities and in the country. Mills' meeting at Century Hall was the best ever held—collection of $46.68. He is a valuable propaganda speaker. Tuesday morning he addressed the University students briefly at chapel and this morning he spoke to a large crowd of them under the auspices of the Liberal League. His St. Paul meeting was also a success. Reports from all parts of the state are encouraging.

L.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

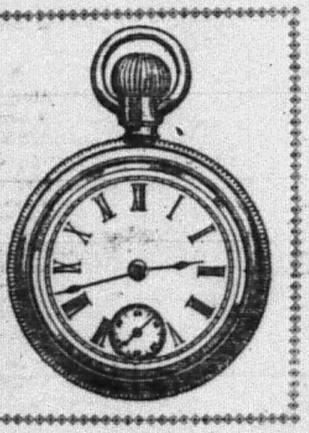
But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,

184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.

P. O. BOX 1512.

PARTY BUTTONS.

We now manufacture three different sizes in one-half, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the one-half inch size simply with Arm and Torch Emblem:

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

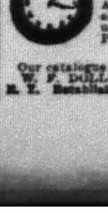
1 Button . . 5 Cents.
12 Buttons . . 25 Cents.
25 Buttons . . 50 Cents.
100 Buttons . . $1.75

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

—The New York Democrats adopted a resolution favoring government ownership of the mines. This is the first hook with Socialist bait. The bait is all right, but the line and pole are too rotten to hold an intelligent vote.—Iowa Socialist.

—Read this and pass it on to some fellow workingman.



MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $24.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I need one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues."

J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.

W. F. DELL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 31. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 2, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CLOSING WORDS ABOUT VOTING.

Fellow workingmen, each of you has a precious, an inestimable right—the right of helping to decide, next Tuesday, whether we shall continue to be robbed or exploited or whether we shall rise to the dignity of free men.

You can throw your vote away, if you will, through apathy or cowardice or slavish deference to tradition. You can throw it away by voting for our masters, for the capitalists who exploit us and the two old parties that support their privilege of explanation.

If you do that, you will yet be sorry for it. You will come to feel that you are to blame for your poverty, for the sufferings of your wives and children, for the degradation of your class, for the shame and demoralization of humanity.

You can do this, if you will. We shall not ask you, no Socialist candidate would ask you, for your votes. We do not want a solitary vote that is not a vote for principle. We would not lift a finger to get your vote unless that vote meant that you honestly believed that in casting it for Socialism you were casting it for the working class and for humanity.

Many of you will vote again for those who have oppressed and insulted us, for those who have claimed divine right to rule us; for those who have brought clubs and bayonets and rifles to enforce their divine right.

Many, even of those who know that Socialism is right and necessary, will vote against it for fear of being in the minority. If all who feel thus could be inspired next Tuesday with the courage befitting citizens of a republic, befitting manly men, the news of the Socialist vote would ring through the world, sounding the death-knell of class rule and the beginning of free society.

Some of you will vote as men. More of you, many more, than ever before. Of that we are sure and that is all we need to know.

For the rest—well, you will learn. The capitalists will teach you, if Socialists cannot. And the time will come when you will be proud to say that you voted for Socialism while the movement was yet weak, or ashamed to admit that you waited till it grew popular before you cast in your first ballot for freedom.

We ask but one thing. And this, indeed, we do not ask. We demand it, and we have a right to demand it, because each vote you cast affects the interest of every other man or woman or little child in the land.

We demand of you that you think before you vote, that you think as a workingman, that you realize that you are not voting for or against yourself alone, but for or against all of us.

And we confidently await the result. We have done our part.

BROOKLYN WORKINGMEN, TURN OUT!

Brooklyn workingmen who have not yet had an opportunity to hear Benjamin Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for Governor, in this campaign, and those who got no chance to hear Mother Jones at the great meeting in Cooper Union will have another chance on Friday evening, Oct. 31.

In the Criterion Theater, corner of Fulton street and Grand avenue, there will be held that evening a great rally of the Social Democratic Party, to be addressed by Benjamin Hanford, Mother Jones, and John Spargo, three of the ablest speakers in the cause of Labor's emancipation.

The platform seats and two hundred others have been reserved for members of trade unions, and the rest will be open to the first comers. The meeting will be called to order at eight o'clock sharp. Good music will be provided.

Brooklyn workingmen, Turn Out!

IN THE TRUSTS.

Democrats and Republicans United by Business Interests.

A Partial List of Prominent Democrats Sitting with Equally Prominent Republicans as Directors of Great Corporations.

The trust affiliations of the Republican party are pretty generally recognized, even by those who still vote the ticket of that party. But it is worth while to give a list of some of the prominent Democratic politicians who are in the trusts, and to show how closely the leaders of the two old parties are allied by their business interests.

DANIEL S. LAMONT is a Democrat most closely connected with Grover Cleveland, who seems to be rising once more to the leadership of the Democratic party. Lamont is a director of the Brick Trust, a $15,000,000 corporation and also of the American Surety Company. In the board of directors of the latter corporation he sits along with Frederick R. Coudert, another prominent Democrat, and with such typical Republicans as Secretary of War Elihu Root, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, J. E. Searles, H. H. Vreeland, W. L. Elkins, Robert T. Lincoln, and James Stillman.

Lamont is also a director of the National Union Bank, and has for fellow directors James D. Crimmins and William C. Whitney, Democrats, and H. H. Rogers and H. McK. Twombley, Republican.

Lamont is a director also of the Northern Pacific Express Company, of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and of the Pacific Company—the capitalization of which four allied companies exceeds $290,000,000.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York last year, who manages to be a friend of Bryan and a friend of Cleveland at the same time, is a director of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railway Company, of the Sombrete Mining Company, of the Mexican Mineral Railway Company, of the Mexican Northern Railway Company, of the Potosi and Rio Verde Railroad Company, and of many other corporations.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, most "respectable" of Democrats, is a director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, one of the constituents of the Coal Trust which drove the miners of Pennsylvania out on strike this year. As such, he felt qualified to give utterance to his impartial opinions on the strike and on trade unionism in general, whenever an opportunity offered.

But this is not his only directorship. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Erie Railroad, and with him in that board sits D. O. Mills, Republican.

Hewitt is also a director of the Morton Trust Company, with such Republicans as Levi P. Morton, John Jacob Astor, Henry M. Flagler, and D. O. Mills, and such Democrats as W. C. Whitney and Joseph C. Hendrix. Among the other corporations in which Hewitt is a director are the Shelby Iron Company, the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, and the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

ANTHONY N. BRADY, Democrat, is a director of the Tobacco Trust, along with Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, and J. B. Duke.

He is a director of the Consolidated Gas Company, along with Whitney and Ryan, both Democrats, and Stillman and Sloan, both Republicans.

He is a director of the National Surety Company, along with Coudert, J. D. Crimmins, W. B. Hornblower, Richard Olney, and Perry Belmont, Democrats, and Depew, George Gould, Edwin Gould, and J. E. Simmons, Republicans.

He sits also in the boards of directors of the Corn Exchange Bank, the Central Realty and Trust Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the New Amsterdam Gas Company, and the New York Gas and Electric Company, with such associates as August Belmont, Hugh J. Grant, Crimmins, and H. O. Havemeyer, Democrats, and equally prominent Republicans.

ANSON R. FLOWER, Democrat, brother of the late Democratic Governor Roswell P. Flower, who sent the militia to Buffalo to shoot strikers, is an intimate friend and associate of Brady. He is a director of the Federal Steel Company and a prominent member of the Steeel Trust.

He is on the boards of directors, also, of at least ten other great manufacturing, railway, mining, and financial companies, in close association with Havemeyer, Perry Belmont, Cord Meyer, Ashbel P. Fitch, and Brady, Democrats, and with D. O. Mills, H. M. Flagler, and F. J. Gould, Republicans.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Democrat, is a director of the Consolidated Gas Company, of the State Trust Company, of the Central and Crosstown Railway Company, of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, of the Morton Trust Company, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of National Union Bank, of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, and others. Among his present or very recent associates on these boards of directors are such Republicans as Root, Widener, Vreeland, Mills, Depew.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Democrat, is a director of the National City Bank, the Standard Oil Company's financial agency and the pet of Republican and Democratic national administrations alike. H. O. Havemeyer, Democrat, is one of his fellow directors, and others are Stillman, William Rockefeller, Sam Sloan, and E. H. Harriman, Republicans.

SIEVERMAN IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 28.—Frank A. Sieverman spoke at the Labor Lyceum, Sunday afternoon, on "The Lessons of the Coal Strike." The audience packed the City Hall, and the lessons were impressed upon the minds of all present with all the force of Sieverman's wonderful logic.

Saturday evening, Nov. 1, Sieverman will speak again at Fitzhugh Hall, and a good meeting is expected.

Monday evening, Nov. 3, there will be a big Social Democratic meeting in the Seventeenth Ward, with Chas. R. Bach, Michael Sheehan, F. H. Van Auken, and others as speakers.

No "general apathy" among Social Democrats here—to the great vexation of the old-party leaders.

IN THE LATE STRIKE FIELD.

Charles Heydrick Tells of the Socialist Campaign There.

Republicans Make Beer as Free as Water in the Hope of Keeping Men from Socialist Meetings—Our Speakers Are Heard, Nevertheless, and the Votes Will Be Ours.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Oct. 26.—I have now been in Carbon County for nine days, and am gratified beyond expression at the result of our State Committee's noble work, as it has come under my observation. Never has better propaganda for Socialism been made, and never has the investment of comrades' money insured greater or more speedy returns; for in the great strike territory the seed has been planted in fertile soil, and increasing fruits will come every year.

As a class, the miners lately on strike are a splendid set of manly, intelligent men, quick to grasp the Socialist philosophy and loyal to class interest to a degree unsurpassed by any other craftsmen, as witness their splendid exhibition af solidarity in the strike. Their spirit animates the workers on railroad, in factory and shop, and the vote is going to shake capitalism to its very center.

Among these slaves of toil I have met a number of coming men. Some of them are officials of the United Mine Workers; others, "common" slaves of the mines; still others, railroaders and laborers; but they are all men of splendid mental qualities, and the flashing eye, the upright, bearing, the frank, open face, and the firm, hearty handgrasp, betoken the MAN. These men, leaders of their comrades, are expounding the Socialist philosophy as clearly and as succinctly as any "intellectual" who ever graced a platform, and the wage workers drink it in as the parched earth absorbs a morning's shower. Never before have I been so pleased with the situation, and never has an executive committee of the party so completely merited the approbation of the membership as has the Pennsylvmania State Committee for the manner in which it has measured up to the occasion here.

You have been told of the delegates who walked ten and twenty miles to the Carbon County convention of our party. It was no fairy tale. Now, I have to relate an incident which happened last night and which prompts this letter. County Chairman Elmer Smoyer billed a meeting at Weatherly, an industrial town about fifteen miles from the county seat. He had been told that we would not get one vote of the six hundred there, and that it would be difficult to get an audience, as the workers were all contented and happy. The bills were posted on Friday; the meeting scheduled for Saturday night. Comrades Wm. H. Bond, our candidate for Register, and Ferdinand Knaake, one of the stalwarts of Local East Mauch Chunk, reached the town at 6 p. m. Comrade Jerry N. Weller and I arrived at 8:40, the train being late. There was no meeting in progress, no crowd waiting. The Republican county chairman, who lives in the town, had made beer free as water at every bar in the town but one—one run by a Democratic county official.

However, we gathered a baker's dozen from the hotel and street and opened the meeting. Comrade Bond made a brief but pointed and effective address, in which he arraigned the system that made it possible for politicians to live off the workers by such actions as had just been witnessed, and showed to the wage-earners present that the road to their industrial liberty led to the ballot-box. Comrade Weller was ft home in Weatherly. He made one of his characteristic speeches, which, like the preceding one, was frequently applauded. By this time nearly a hundred men were congregated—one-sixth of the voting population—in spite of the free-flowing booze. The writer pointed out the class character of society and showed the imperative necessity of working-class unity on the political field, exposed the hypocrisy of the Democratic charge that we were in the service of Matt Quay, in the light of the action of Quay's petty local lieutenant, and was proceeding to develope the Socialist philosophy when a whistle up the valley told us the last chance to reach home was at hand. A rush was made for the train and a lot of literature left for distribution, which was eagerly taken.

It is to be hoped that another meeting may be held in Weatherly before Election Day, for the attention paid by the wage-workers and their generous applause of telling points give the lie to the claims that they are happy and contented and that we will not get a vote in the borough.

A tireless campaign has been waged in Carbon County; the workers are true as steel; no money can buy them, no booze can betray them; a surprise is in store for the parties of capitalism, and a conservative estimate of the vote forecasts the triumphant election of the entire Socialist senatorial, legislative, judicial, and county ticket, with bright promises for the Congressional candidate, Comrade James Hughes, President of the U. M. W. of Summit Hill, who is the peer of any man who ever sat in the United States Congress.

One thing I would impress upon the comrades of the country is that, though the miners' great strike is settled to their honor, if not to their entire satisfaction, there is still need of financial assistance and of Socialist propaganda. Though their organization has withstood a fearful strain and proved their mettle true, the trying time is still before them. They need our aid and they deserve it; let it not be withheld. Let the grand work of our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, J. Mahlon Barnes, who raised $16,000 for their bread fund, be duplicated again and again. And let the agitation fund be increased until every shack and hovel of the millionaire makers shall be permeated with the doctrine of economic equality and the class-consciousness that makes for freedom. Let not the field so splendidly sown be neglected in the growing, but let the cultivation be carefully continued until a mine workers' union shall be synonymous with a local of the Socialist Party. It is almost that now. Another year will make it so, and when the men who have shown the wage-slaves of the land how to strike shall show them how to vote, the doom of capitalism has struck. Continue your contributions. The fight is well begun. The day is ours.

As an evidence of progress it is said that in one mining town the miners' union will meet on election morning and march by twos to the polls to strike for freedom as an organization—a straight Socialist ballot—no 'scabbing.

Can your money be better spent for the cause than in cultivating this spirit of class-consciousness so thoroughly aroused? Fraternally, for Socialism,

CHARLES HEYDRICK.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

See That the Socialist Vote Is Counted.

Important Instructions to Those Wishing to Vote for Socialism and to Watchers at the Polls—Campaign Vigorous to the Last.

An excellent campaign in Pennsylvania is nearing its close. That thousands of workingmen will vote the Socialist ticket there can be no doubt. But it is pertinent to remark that a vote not counted is no vote at all.

Each watcher should go into the polling place when the polls close, show his certificate to the judge of election and remain there till the count is concluded and the ballot-box is sealed. At each polling place there are four sheets in the possession of the election officers, known as return sheets. See that each one of these is made out in ink and signed by the election officers, and that a statement showing the vote is posted on the door of the election house. Then mail o postal with the Socialist vote stated thereon to J. Mahlon Barnes, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia. If any of the instructions are ignored, it is possible that a number of votes will be lost to the Socialist Party.

Where candidates are elected, wire at once to J. Mahlon Barnes, 931 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

How to Vote.

The ticket of the Socialist Party will appear in the fifth column on the official ballot. Look for the name of J. W. Slayton. Mark a cross within the circle above that name, and that will be a vote for the entire ticket—state, congressional, legislative, and county.

Propaganda Fund.

Contributions for the propaganda fund, up to Oct. 20, were: Previously acknowleged, $1,706.36; Eighth Ward Branch, S. P., Chicago, $38; F. Swartz, Allegheny, $2; W. C. Green, Orlando, Fla., $3; E. P. Wood, Milwaukee, $2.50; A. M. Brooks, Fargo, N. D., $2; F. W. Miller, Goldfields, Colo., $1; Wilmington Labor Lyceum and Arbeiter Saengerbund, $10; J. G. Chatfield, Waterbury, $2; W. Kiesel, Brooklyn, 50c.; M. C. Ginnis, Oakland, Cal., $1; Rachel's painters, N. Y., $2.30; J. E. Bennet, Philadelphia, $1; Concert and Ball, Philadelphia, $310; Old Timer, N. Y., $5; Special Committee, Philadelphia, $87.90; W. J. Stone, N. Y., $3; J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kas., $25; G. B. Leonard, Minneapolis, $10; W. E. Boyle, Ashtabula, O., $1; E. L. Cook, Fitchburg, Mass., $1; F. Cook, Hyndman, Pa., $1; by "Volkszeitung," $8; Cash, $5; 13th and 14th A. D., Kings Co., N. Y., $2; Christoph, Buffalo, $1; T. H. Heinz, Philadelphia, 50c.; Osborne, Davenport, Ia., $1.75; G. W. J., N. Y., $5; Coopers' Union, Philadelphia, $5; total, $2,243.81.

Send contributions to J. Edelman, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

Pressure of work in the office of the State Secretary and in the office of The Worker make it impossible to give detailed news of the campaign now being carried on. Suffice it to say that good work is being done all through the state and that large and enthusiastic audiences everywhere greet our speakers.

(Later.—There have been received further, $50 from Eugene Dietzen and and $31.60, collection in Local Chicago, per John Collins, bringing the total up to $2,325.40.—Charters have been granted this week to locals at Scranton in Lackawanna County and Port Griffith in Luzerne County.—Comrades Long, Moore, Philip Montis, Parker, and Barnes spend the week in the coal field—two days at Hazleton, two at Wilkes Barre, and two at Mauch Chunk.

—In Pennsylvania, where the coal mines are, the Democratic party does not advocate public ownership of the mines, but nominates for Governor the man who sent militia to break the Homestead strike. Vote for Slayton.

Comrade Hanford will speak on Sunday, Nov. 2, 8 p. m., at Wunler's Hall, 315 Washington street, near the post office.

MASSACHUSETTS.

An Unprecedented Campaign Nearing the Close.

Old Parties Complain of Apathy, While Socialists Cannot Meet the Demand for Speakers — Comrades All Are Confident.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The situation in the last week of the Massachusetts campaign reveals several reasons why the Socialist should be confident of a good gain next Tuesday. First, an increase is conceded by old-party leaders, who are seriously puzzled to guess just how many votes the Socialists are going to poll. This has caused papers of both parties to attempt to turn away the voters from Socialism back to their old ideas. While the Republican press ridicules the Socialists, the Democratic "Post" pitifully appeals to the voters "not to throw their votes away on a third party," insisting that the fight is between the Democratic and Republican parties and the Socialist Party should not be supported.

In addition to this are our well attended meetings. While the Democratic and Republican spellbinders have bene doing their turn to slim audiences, the Socialists have been in many places turning people away. Senator Lodge and Lieutenant-Governor Bates and Gaston, the old-party candidates for Governor, have met with a frost in every place where they have spoken, while Chase, Carey, MacCartney, Gibbs, and others of our speakers have been greeted by large audiences.

The Lively Campaign

Mother Jones' tour has been a great factor in rousing the working people. Her meeting in Boston was attended by thousands, and was the largest and most enthusiastic of the kind ever held in the state. Her receptions in Haverhill, Lynn, Brockton, Rockland, Quincy, Worcester, and Holyoke were highly creditable to the party and worthy of "Mother" herself. She left here stronger than ever in the hearts of fellow Socialists and leaving an indelible impression upon the minds of all who heard her.

Father Hagerty has had splendid meetings at Leominster and Whitman and equal success is promised at Chelsea, Rockland, Brighton, and Lynn. He will be at Lynn on Sunday and at Rockland Monday.

Chase, Carey, and MacCartney have been speaking nightly to large and unusually friendly audiences, and Dr. Gibbs, George E. Littlefield, Levi Turner, Father McGrady, Frank Sieverman, John W. Brown, Charles Ufert, Mrs. S. H. Merrifield, J. P. Weigel, and others have done yeoman service. Among the dates made for the closing days are:

Chase—Friday, East Boston; Saturday, Brighton; Sunday, Worcester; Monday, Fitchburg.

Carey—Friday, Rockland; Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, Haverhill.

Gibbs—Saturday, Plymouth; Monday, Rockland.

Sieverman — Saturday, Norwood; Sunday, Salem and Lynn; Monday, Haverhill.

Brown—Saturday, Norwood; Sunday, Apollo Garden, Roxbury.

Mrs. Merrifield—Friday, Cohasset; Saturday, South Duxbury; Monday, Brockton.

Littlefield—Monday, Amesbury.

Turner—Friday, Brockton.

On Sunday afternoon, J. P. Weigel will speak in German at Fall River and Mrs. Konikow at Arbeiter Hall, Roxbury, and Silvio Origo in Italian at Haverhill; Origo speaks in Boston Sunday evening.

New Clubs Formed.

In addition to the foregoing is the work of Squire Putney and Dan A. White as organizers. Putney had to quit the field on Saturday, but will speak at Cliftondale, Brockton, and Amesbury before Election Day. He visited some twenty-three cities and towns, distributing literature, holding meetings at several places, organized clubs at Saugus and Gloucester, and prepared the way in other places. White stirred things up wherever he went. He has organized clubs at Hanson, Leicester, North Grafton, Westboro, and Norwood, and has more coming.

Clubs have also been organized recently at New Bedford, Highlandville, Pittsfield, and Newton, showing that all that is necessary is a little work to get the state thoroughly organized.

All this work will bring results. Carey's re-election is practically assured; although the Democrats and Republicans are covertly working together against MacCartney in Rockland, he will go back, probably with a larger vote than ever; and comrades in Brighton, Quincy, Roxbury, Campello, and the Natick district have strong hopes of electing men to help Carey and MacCartney at the State House.

We have more local speakers than ever before, wherever we are organized agitation meetings are held nightly, we have sent out a great deal of literature, and the party was never so generally known throughout the state.

Challenge Opponents.

Last week Comrade Chase challenged the Democratic and Republican candidates for governor to debate the trust question, but neither has been heard from. He also contributed an article to a symposium published in the "Globe" last Sunday, entitled "Has Socialism Any Chance in America?" The other articles were as painfully weak as Chase's was clear and strong. His letter of acceptance was published in full by three leading Boston papers.

Frederic J. Stimson, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, attacked Socialism at a meeting in Franklin, charging that "Socialism would be slavery." The Executive Committee has invited Mr. Stimson to meet a representative of the Socialist Party in a public meeting upon the question before Nov. 2.

The extent to which the Socialist Party has become a factor in Massachusetts can be understood from the number of our nominations. Besides the full state ticket, we have nominated thirteen candidates for Congress (every district but one), eight for the Council, thirty-four for the Senate, one hundred and two for Representative, and five for County Commissioners.

There has been so much confusion caused among voters through there being two sets of candidates running under the name of Socialist that Secretary Putney of the State Committee protested to the Board of Election Commissioners against the S. L. P. appearing on the ballot without the designation of "nom. papers." The commissioner recognized the protest and the S. L. P. candidates will now appear as follows: "Socialist Labor Nom. Papers," while our candidates will be followed by the simple word "Socialist." We believe this will be effective in preventing the destructionists from polling votes intended for our party.

The comrades must get out all the literature they can, and send in all the money they can to state headquarters. We have only a few more days left, and we must take the fullest advantage of them. There should be no let up until the votes are counted.

We make no predictions as to what our vote will be. That there will be an increase, we are sure. We have worked hard and now we will let Election Day tell the rest of the story. Comrades should see that returns are sent in promptly to the undersigned.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
907 Winthrop Building, Boston.

The Social Democratic Party of the State of New York is officially a part of the Socialist Party of the United States. The difference in name is solely on account of capitalist election laws.

SAYS COLER MAKES VOTES FOR HANFORD.

The New York "Times," which is trying hard to give its editorial support to Mr. Coler and the Democratic party, was nevertheless compelled to print a Syracuse dispatch on the political situation in that city, which contains matter of great interest to Social Democratic readers. The dispatch says:

"Democratic leaders here say that Mr. Coler's repudiation of the plank of the Democratic platform advocating the government ownership of anthracite coal mines will cost him in the neighborhood of 1,000 votes. These votes, it is said, will now go to the Socialistic candidate for Governor."

Democratic ex-Mayor McGuire is further quoted as saying that he "finds himself handicapped by Mr. Coler's refusal to stand on the mine plank." Mr. McGuire is "telling his audiences that in respect to the coal plank the party platform counts for more than the utterances of its leading candidate."

Mr. McGuire is in a hard position indeed. He has a job on his hands to explain what good it will do to vote for a platform which the candidates have already repudiated. The Socialists, meanwhile, are pointing out that the voters do not have to take any such chances in the matter. The Social Democratic Party has always declared for public ownership, and every one of the Social Democratic candidates, from Hanford down, stands squarely and firmly for the platform.

Mr. McGuire is undoubtedly right in saying that Mr. Coler has made votes for Hanford. His only mistake is that he underestimates the number of them.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

VOTE THE TICKET STRAIGHT.

Workingmen of New York State Put a Cross under the Arm and Torch.

Workingmen of New York, if you wish to put the government of the state again into the hands of bankers and corporation lawyers and trolley magnates, do not vote the Social Democratic ticket.

If you wish to have militia sent out again to break strikes, if you want more injunctions against your unions and more decisions that labor laws are unconstitutional, do not vote for Ben Hanford or the other Social Democratic candidates, for they will refuse to do these things.

If you are satisfied to be poor while the idlers and gamblers grow rich upon your labor and the labor of your wives and children, do not vote for the Arm and Torch.

If you like the sort of prosperity you have had under Democratic and Republican rule in this city and state, if you want more of the same, throw dice to decide which old-party ticket you will vote. It will save you the trouble of thinking and the result will be the same.

But if you do this, don't grumble when you get the clubs, bayonets, and injunctions you voted for.

Workingmen of New York, each of you has the same power at the polls as J. Pierpont Morgan.

The only way to throw a vote away is to use it wrong.

If you wish the legislative, judicial, and executive powers of city, state, and nation used to help you in your struggle for better conditions; if you desire to put an end to the poverty of the workers and the power of the idlers; if you hope to secure a better life for your children than you have had; if, in a word, you believe in the principles advocated, the year 'round, in the columns of this paper, put your cross within the circle under the Arm and Torch, next Tuesday.

Be careful. There will be on the ballot a ticket called "Socialist Labor." That ticket does not stand for Socialism nor for Labor, but for "union-smashing," as its leaders openly avow. We don't ask you not to vote it. We only warn you against voting it by mistake. A cross under the Hammer will mean that you approve of boss-rule and union-smashing. A cross under the Torch will mean that you want Socialism as advocated by Benjamin Hanford and by The Worker. Take your choice.

WORKINGMEN, BE ON YOUR GUARD.

The Republican and Democratic politicians know that the present rapid growth of the Socialist Party (in New York the Social Democratic Party) threatens their power and the profitable rule of their capitalist masters.

In order to prevent workingmen from registering their vote for Socialism these politicians will stoop to any measures and deceit. They have proven, again and again, that honor and conscience are to them unknown quantities in politics.

They know that the party of the working class has a vigorous and well circulated weekly press, but that it has no daily papers in the English language. They will be careful, therefore, to bring out their lies in the last three or four days before election, too late for us to reply.

Be on your guard, workingmen.

If you read that some Socialist candidate has withdrawn in favor of the Democratic or of the Republican; if you read that the Socialist (Social Democratic) Party has arranged a deal or fusion with either of the old parties; if you read in the Republican press that the Democrats are giving aid to the Socialist movement or in the Democratic press that the Republicans are doing so—if you read any such story, set it down as a campaign lie that they did not dare to spring upon you until it was too late for the Socialists to reply.

The Socialist candidates everywhere stand square on the party platform, without evasion or qualification.

The Socialist candidates will not and cannot, withdraw; they are the servants, not the masters, of the party.

The Socialist Party is fighting both the twin capitalist parties alike; it has no choice to make between them; Socialists would not spend a cent nor say a word nor lift a finger to help either old party against the other; what we want is Socialism in our time, not a merely to "turn the rascals out" nor to patch up a fundamentally bad social and economic system.

If you are of this mind, reader, cast your vote for Socialism (in the state of New York, under the Arm and Torch), and do not be disturbed by any sensational reports that may come out a few days before election.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

NEW YORK PARADE

Social Democrats March Saturday Evening

Great Demonstration Expected—Mass Meeting on Madison Square—Order and Route of March.

The parade of the Social Democratic Party and sympathetic organizations of New York City on Saturday evening, Nov. 1, will undoubtedly be the best ever held.

Franz Niedermaier will be marshal and H. E. Kintlein vice-marshall.

The formation of the parade will be as follows:

First Division, Comrade Esch, marshal—On Fourth street between Bowery and Second avenue—Socialist Band, Turnverein Vorwaerts, Local New York of the Social Democratic Party, Social Democratic Women's Society, branches of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Educational Association, Arbeiter Gesangverein. Float: The Coal Miners' Life.

Second Division, J. Schuffley, marshal.—On Fifth street between Bowery and Second avenue.—Band, Brewers' Union No. 1, Beer Drivers No. 23, Ale and Porter Brewers No. 31, Brewery Firemen No. 30, United Engineers, Typographia No. 7, all Butchers' Unions, Waiters' and Bartenders' Unions. Float: The Coal Barons' Life.

Third Division, Adolph Rohr, marshal.—On Second avenue, between Second and Houston streets.—Band, United Hebrew Trades.

Fourth Division, C. Braun, marshal.—On Second avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets.—Cigarmakers No. 90, No. 144, Cigar Packers No. 251, all Bakers' Unions, Pie Salesmen, Upholsterers No. 44, Piano and Organ Workers, Jewelry Workers. Float: The Goddess of Victory and the Arm and Torch.

Fifth Division, Aug. Weber, marshal.—On Sixth street, between First and Second avenues.—Carpenters and Joiners No. 309, No. 476, No. 513, Mobiliar Arbeiter Maennerchor, all Bricklayers' and Masons' Unions, all Laborers' Unions and others of the building trades, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Brotherhood of Painters, Architectural Iron Workers, International Association of Machinists No. 335.

The march is to begin at 7:30 p. m., sharp, and the route will be: Fourth street to Second avenue, to Second street, to Avenue A, to Sixth street, to Second avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Irving Place, to Eighth avenue, to Twenty-seventh street, to Madison avenue, to Madison Square, where a great mass meeting will be held, with Benjamin Hanford and a number of other good speakers.

The Parade Conference meets Friday, Oct. 31, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, and delegates of organizations not included in the list given, but intending to take part, should be there to inform the Secretary.

TROLLEY STRIKERS HEAR BEN HANFORD.

Social Democratic Candidate for Governor Attends Large Meetings at Glen Falls, Sandy Hill, Fort Edward

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Benjamin Hanford held three highly successful meetings in this vicinity. The trolley strike, the presence of Republican Governor Odell's soldiers, and the fact that the Democratic party of the state, while pretending warm sympathy with the miners in Pennsylvania, had nothing to say on behalf of the poor trolley workers at home—these facts made Hanford's presentation of Socialism especially timely and welcome here.

Saturday evening, in spite of a hard rain, we had a hundred and fifty people out in Fort Edward.

Sunday afternoon, Hanford and your correspondent walked seven miles (no scabs cars for Social Democrats) to Glens Falls where we had a large audience, who showed the utmost satisfaction with Hanford's speech.

Leaving there at five o'clock, we walked to Sandy Hill. Again it rained, but again the speaker had a hundred and fifty interested listeners.

A year ago there were only fifty Socialist voters in the three towns, but this time we expect the number who vote under the Arm and Torch to run into the hundreds. The effect of Hanford's words was worth the ten miles' walk.

C. H. C.

—If you want Wall Street brokers and corporation lawyers to govern the state of New York, throw dice to decide between the old parties. If you want workingmen to govern the state, vote for Socialism under the Arm and Torch.

—The class that supplies the campaign funds of a party dictates the party policy. The old parties get their funds from the rich. The Socialist (Social Democratic) Party gets its funds from the working class.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.
P. O. BOX 1512.
Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.
Bundle rates:	
Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.
Weekly Bundles:	
5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

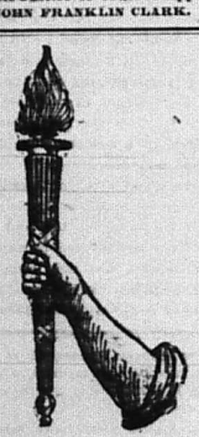
Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor—
BENJAMIN HANFORD.
Lieutenant-Governor—
WM. THURSTON BROWN.
Secretary of State—
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
Attorney-General—
LORENZO D. MAYES.
Comptroller—
WARREN ATKINSON.
Treasurer—
JOEL MOSES.
Engineer and Surveyor—
EVERITT L. HOLMES.
Associate Justice of Court of Appeals—
JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The board of arbitration appointed by the President and Mr. Morgan is to inspect the homes of the miners in its investigation of their condition. After the board has done this let it inspect the home of Baer and the Fifth avenue homes of the holders of coal trust stock, and it may have a faint idea of the difference in the condition of the man who works and the man who robs.

W. R. HEARST AND HIS PAPERS.

William Randolph Hearst, proprietor of the New York "Evening Journal," the New York "American" (formerly the "Morning Journal"), the Chicago "American," and the San Francisco "Examiner," claims to be a friend of labor and his papers profess to champion the cause of the "common people" against the trusts.

Many people think the editorials written by Arthur Brisbane and Arthur McEwen and appearing under the name of W. R. Hearst are Socialistic. The editorials of the "Journal" have doubtless aroused a great deal of rather aimless radical feeling and prepared the minds of many people for the reception of Socialist ideas. But the real principles of working class Socialism cannot be found in the columns of the Hearst organs.

The Hearst newspapers have always supported the Democratic ticket and Hearst is now running for Congress as the candidate of the Democratic party in the Eleventh Congressional District of New York.

In Democratic convention assembled, his nomination was seconded by WILLIAM S. DEVERY, the frankest and most bare-faced corruptionist and "grafter" who ever sat in the shameful councils of Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall lives to levy blackmail upon gamblers, dive-keepers and prostitutes and plunder the public funds. TAMMANY SUPPORTS W. R. HEARST AND W. R. HEARST SUPPORTS TAMMANY. The corruptionists and blackmailers of Tammany Hall are his political comrades and co-workers.

Hearst is the candidate of the Democratic party. Democratic judges have issued infamous injunctions to break strikes and Democratic officials have repeatedly sent troops to shoot strikers. The crimes of the Democratic party against the working class are too numerous for enumeration here. The funds of the Democratic party are supplied by capitalists and its candidates are capitalists and corporation lawyers.

Hearst's paper, the New York "American," in an editorial supporting the Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, says: "Robert E. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for governor, has twice served in that office and SERVED WELL." Pattison was the governor who sent the troops who massacred the steel strikers at Homestead in 1892. Do the miners and steel workers of Pennsylvania think he "served well?"

The Socialist shows that there is an irrepressible struggle between the working class and the capitalist class and that in this struggle the Republican and Democratic parties are the servants of the capitalist class and use the powers of government to crush the working class and maintain the private ownership of the means of production by which the workers are robbed of their product. The Hearst papers talk about reconciling Labor and Capital, talk of harmony between them, and ask the workers to vote for the Democratic party which injunctions them and shoots them, like its Republican twin, in time of strike.

Hearst says "Destroy the criminal trusts," implying that some trusts are all right and that the bad ones should be smashed in order to protect the small business man by going back to the wastes of competition. The Socialist says: Let the people take possession of all the trusts and all means of production that they may have the full product of their toil and enjoy the benefits of co-operation which now swells the profit of the capitalists.

The Hearst newspapers call for the public ownership of some "public utilities" to be managed by the capitalists and corporation lawyers who are the candidates of the Democratic party and the owners to reap the profits through "just compensation" and interest on bonds. The Socialists call upon the working class to capture the powers of government at the ballot-box and inaugurate public ownership of all these things under working class administration and without profits to idle parasites.

The Hearst papers try to please at one and the same time the small capitalists who are being crushed out by the trusts, and the workers who are exploited by all trusts and all capitalists alike. The Socialist Party (in New York the Social Democratic Party) TRIES TO PLEASE NO CAPITALIST. It declares that the interests of all workingmen are opposed to the interests of all capitalists and stands solely for the interest of those who work for wages against those who live on the product of other men's labor.

Does Hearst SINCERELY desire to fight the battles of the working class? IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHETHER HE IS SINCERE OR NOT. If he is in the Democratic party and owes his election to the Democratic party he will be controlled by that party and must serve that party and do its will; and that party, like its Republican twin, is a capitalistic party and an enemy of the working class.

The working class does not need flattery and the working class does not need the aid of "friends of labor." THE WORKING CLASS NEEDS TO RELY UPON ITSELF.

WE DO NOT WANT "FRIENDS OF LABOR" IN OFFICE: WE WANT LABOR ITSELF IN OFFICE. The Socialist (Social Democratic) Party is a party of workingmen; its funds are supplied by workingmen; it is completely controlled by its working class membership, and its candidates are workingmen. It is in this party that every workingman belongs and outside of its ranks the workingman can have no political "friends."

Hearst's hired man, Brisbane, has said many a true thing in his editorial column and said it powerfully. All the truths that he has voiced have been taken from Socialist philosophy and Socialist literature, but they have been used merely as bait to catch the workingmen, to increase the popularity and serve the political ambition of W. R. Hearst, and catch votes for the Democratic party. And every true and good thing which has appeared in the editorials of Hearst's paper has been qualified or nullified by something else calculated to mislead the working class, which is usually mixed in in the same editorial.

If Hearst is an honest and fearless man ready to fight for the truth as he sees it, why did he attack not only McKinley's public acts, but his personal character while he lived and after his assassination, in a fit of panic-stricken cowardice, glorify not only his personal character but his public policy which he had formerly condemned in the bitterest possible words? Why did he support Bryan's anti-imperialism until election and come out for imperialism the day after Bryan's defeat? Why did he support Tammany in the last municipal campaign and editorially term Tammany's defeat a "well merited rebuke" in the "Evening Journal" the day after the election? Are these acts the acts of a man or the acts of a jumping-jack? Are they the acts of a man of principle or the acts of a demagogue who thinks of nothing but his own personal popularity, his own secret political ambition, and the circulation list of his newspaper?

On the eve of both this and the previous state campaign Hearst tried to get the Democratic nomination for governor. It seems probable that he is wise enough to see that there will be a great political uprising of the masses against their oppressors within the next few years and foolish enough to think that under such circumstances he could gain the presidency as the candidate of a radical and rejuvenated Democratic party. That he dreams of the White House is the most plausible supposition as to the motives which actuate him. And his past record and present position justifies the belief that he is ready to subordinate all principle to that end, and that if he has at the same time any desire to serve the people it is secondary to the gratification of personal ambition and desire for notoriety and power and the spoils thereof.

But the question of Hearst's motives and character is secondary to that of his public position. No matter what sort of a man he may be, no man can politically serve the working class except in the political party of the working class.

Let workingmen remember this when reading the "Socialistic editorials" of the "Journal" and let the working class remember this when Hearst calls upon them to support the corrupt, capitalistic and impotent Democratic party through which he hopes to rise to political power. C. L.

Odell sent militia to break the trolley workers' strike at Albany last year and at Glens Falls this year. Will you vote him the power to repeat the trick for two years more?

There is no coal strike in New York, so the New York Democrats can safely talk of public ownership of the coal mines. There is a big trolley strike in New York, so the New York Democrats do not advocate public ownership of the trolley lines.

ELECTION HOPES AND FEARS.

It is significant that, as the campaign draws to a close, the Socialists alone, among the political parties, are not spending any time or trouble in making estimates of the vote that will be cast next Tuesday. To an old-party politician immediate success, the election of his candidate to office, is an absolute necessity; the Democratic party out of office is nothing, and the Republican party out of office is no more. To get votes is naturally the one thought of their leaders—by fair means if convenient, by foul means if need be, but by all means to get votes. And one of their principal methods of getting votes in the last week of the campaign is to make confident claims, backing them up by all sorts of specially manufactured "canvasses" and by unlimited and senseless clamor and display, for the purpose of catching those who are too lazy or too stupid to think for themselves and who care only to be on the winning side.

On the other hand, we see the Socialists carrying on their same calm and earnest campaign of argument, up to the last moment, with no change except a little steadier application to the work and an increase, if that be possible, of the cheerful sacrifices made by the rank and file for the great cause.

We make no estimates. We do not know whether the Socialist vote is going to be doubled or tripled or what will be the ratio of its increase. We do not know how many more offices we are going to carry this year than we carried in the last election. We know two things:

First, that our vote is going to show an increase that will carry encouragement to tens of thousands of weaker brethren, who are now coming our way but have not yet reached the point where they can break old ties and traditions; an increase, moreover, which will be noted by the capitalists and their old-party tools and will make them more careful how they abuse their power hereafter.

Second, we know that the increase of our vote, however great it may be, will not be at all an adequate measure of the real results of our work; that, for every man whom we have fully convinced and whose vote will be cast for Socialism this year, we have sown the seeds of thought in the minds of several or of many who will vote wrong or not vote at all this time, but who will go on reading and thinking and will be with us in the end.

The Socialist is never discouraged nor weak-hearted in times of trouble and of slow progress, such as we have often had in the past; nor is he carried off his feet with enthusiasm in the time of greatest success. He knows that Socialism is coming, with him or without him, and he is glad to feel that he is helping to bring it in. That is enough for him. When the good news comes that is sure to come next week—the only question being, How good?—the Socialist will take a day off for jubilation, maybe, and then he will buckle down to work again, to complete the task so well begun. Among all the frantic hopes and fears of Election Day, the Socialists alone will go with cool heads and strong hearts, sure of victory in the great battle of which this campaign is but one little skirmish.

SEND IN THE NEWS.

We would remind our readers that The Worker will go to press one day late next week, in order to have more time to get election news. The paper will go to press Thursday evening and will be in the mails on Friday.

We have asked our comrades everywhere to help us by acting as volunteer reporters to give the news of election. For a number of the larger cities and of the places from which especially interesting news is to be expected we shall make special arrangements for telegraphic reports. For the rest, we would ask the comrades in each city, town, or village to help us to the best of their ability.

If you get any trustworyth reports on election night, send them at once. If additional or more accurate news is to be had by Wednesday noon or evening, send it then. In any case, send as early as possible.

For reports sent by letter, use special delivery. Address the Editor of The Worker. And remember that reports should be in this office by Thursday noon—or as much earlier than that as may be.

Give separately and distinctly the vote of the Socialist (or Social Democratic) Party and that of the S. L. P. (where it is in the field.) Give the vote cast for each party in 1900. And make it clear just what territory is covered and for what candidate the vote reported has been cast.

The organ of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is appealing to the workingmen of Pennsylvania to vote down Democratic Pattison, who sent the troops to Homestead. The members of the United Mine Workers are justly inclined to vote down Pennsypacker, the friend and co-partizan of Stone, who sent the troops to the coal fields. A vote for Pennypacker is a vote against the miners; a vote for Pattison is a vote against the steel workers; either one. If cast by a workingman, is a scab vote. Let the mine owners and steel-mill owners vote for these strike-breakers. Let the workingmen vote for Slayton, a union workingman, against both.

Grover Cleveland says Bird S. Coler is the right man for Governor of New York. Grover Cleveland, as President, sent federal troops to break the Chicago strike.

When Coler failed to get a nomination for Mayor last year he said: "I'm tired of politics. I want to get back among the honest men of Wall Street." Why not send him back there again?

AID FROM GERMANY.

German Miners Send Five Thousand Marks to Their Brothers in America.

The President of the German Miners' Union, Comrade H. Sachse, Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, has sent to the editor of the "Volkszeitung" the sum of five thousand marks ($1,186.23) to be transmitted to the United Mine Workers of America. The letter enclosing the draft left Berlin a few days before the strike was ended, but the German miners know by experience how sorely money is needed even after the close of such a struggle, especially with winter right at hand.

Bad as is the condition of the American miners, that of the miners of Germany is far worse, and the gift of five thousand marks to their brother workers in a distant land represents a great sacrifice and a keen feeling of the solidarity of labor in all lands.

FOR THE MINERS.

National Secretary Greenbaum reports receipts of $1,049.89 for the miners' strike relief fund during the week ending Oct. 26, bringing the total collected through the national organization of the Socialist Party to $7,768.35. Of the week's receipts, $725.75 was forwarded through the office of the "Volkszeitung" and The Worker, $85 through "Robotnik," $23.10 through the Workmen's Circle and the rest from party locals, unions, workingmen's societies, and individual comrades all over the country.

LABOR'S CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE.

The Central Labor Union of Middletown, N. Y., adopted a resolution last week endorsing John Franklin Clark, Social Democratic candidate for Justice of the Court of Appeals. The unionists of Middletown remember that the Court of Appeals wiped out two labor laws last year and that the Eight-Hour Law is coming before the same court within a month after election. They rightly consider that the most forcible argument to convince the judges that the law is constitutional will be a large vote for the Social Democratic Party.

THE TWO IDEALS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Never was there a cause so efficient to the using of a thorough manhood, in its entirety and at its best tension, as is the cause of Socialism. We have seen some big brains and vigorous moral natures agitating themselves inside of other small cagey questions not big enough to admit of more expansive effort than a barking. We know today, in our country, some splendid people worthy to stand upon moral mountains who are extinguishing themselves as public forces under a beer glass. They have belittled the cause of the common people's poverty and suffering to a mere question of so much alcohol, and so have they set that diminutive beer glass circle around their own otherwise spacious lives; thus limited, they fuss and fume through the world as temperance agitators, mere reform manikins, though nature had made them giants and surrounding facts really invite them to fields titanic.

Socialism, through historic research, having revealed that, howsoever varied the sins may be which society is heir to, the cause is always one, thereby made sublime simplicity and splendid ampleness possible to the work of every agitator. Socialism thus steps out among the reformers as the economizer of their public genius and activities. And by simplifying and bringing to a point the multitude of distracting issues which heretofore divided and wasted them, she multiplies immensely the potency of every public spirited man who has the intellect and courage to become an industrial revolutionist.

The integration of the property class-interests in every land has been accompanied, if not accomplished, by the disintegration of the social mind. A bewildering diversity of phenomena has cropped up everywhere; so that mind, confused and overwhelmed, yields to impotent cobbling despair as to social matters. With this final dirge on their lips "it is a world of differences," our born redeemers fall into Spencerism, or ego soul-saving, or tariff nipping or any straw chopping of practical politics.

Men of national genius are wasted in petty property disputes; they are consumed and absorbed by the insatiable and forever thirsty litigations of meum and tuum.

So in the governmental archives of the Foreign Office here and abroad may be found whole cemeteries of official reports representing years of precious human intellect enslaved, exploited and buried in the commercial interest as mere watch dogs for capitalism.

War, whose victims we are accustomed to count only on the battlefields, numbers the vast majority of its slain in the colleges and institutions where it is studied as a science, and in the armories, garrisons, forts, and fleets during times of peace where it is practised as a science of earth and prepared for as a thing veritable and to be thought of outside of awful hell. And when at last this professional blood-brooding ends, where it must, in another armed clash of nations, the crime is followed by a depraved public taste for false rough riding, bowling heroes bedraggled in blood, for heroes whose only claim upon the public attention should be for pity to persons just come out of a high fever of national madness—some of whom have caused and decreed things to be done which should never meet the human eye in print, and have done with their own hands, and willed and looked upon things which no consenting mind could ever come away from worthy of honor.

Then comes another sacrifice. The peaceful minds, the antiseptic thoughts, the willing self-devoting more geniuses, the social phagocytes, as in the physiology of the human body, fly to the wounded place and sacrifice themselves at the gates of violence. With labor and law and philanthropy they, after the smoke of battle is over, lay down their precious lives undoing that which but for the sword of private property would never have been done. How cruel is all this physical waste, this tragedy of the better mind forever halted on its way to Socialism by the incessant calls of locally afflicted persons with endless varieties of indubitable but little wrongs. Thus has wisdom been too long arrested by love and pity, thus has the healing thought of the world, age after age, been cast wastefully into the moving sands. Thus brain and soul are thrown to that which is more dissolute than water, the little wrongs, the sand that never stays the moving dust, that only carries away but never holds that which has been committed to it, thus have been dissipated the social minds of men.

The ideal cause at last has come to us. Socialism takes hold of everything in society; it is the social soul of democracy illuminant; it is the mind of democracy unfractured; it is the science of society comprehensive; it is the all including executive; it is the broad shoulders of democracy; the strong providential generous hand of labor. With all of this inspiring and upholding greatness Socialism stands behind the weakest man at the street corner who lifts his voice and delivers, though yet in crude sentences, the economic wisdom of the world.

Behind the rude speech of the workman who has become a Socialist stands, almightily, the sub-conscious will of all history, the world movement of men out of the singular to the common life. Big indeed is the power that wields him. It is the ideal cause, being at once a scientific statement of social law and that law itself the true final policy of all politics, the end of panaceas; the root of radicalism, the law of social gravitation, the ideal cause. Now for such a cause where shall we find the man, the propagandist? The man for whom earth is too good, or too bad; who has therefore transported all his better hope to heaven for the harvesting, is not he.

The man for whom the earth is too good, or he too bad for any more of it than a dinner pail will hold is not he.

The man for whom a few walled acres with an inheritance of slaves thereon are all sufficient is not he.

Neither is the threadbare Democrat, the ragged Republican who loves his country so well as to be content to accept its traditions as his share of it.

Nor he, the worker with the capitalist mind, who slowly starves, waiting to take his chance in a thieves' scramble, who sees no harm in the Morganization of labor's products because he also would steal morganically if he could; the frankly unsuccessful poverty stricken rogue who lays, Jacob like, his empty head upon a stony pillow to dream admiringly of his country's future thefts, though he be a man with an idea is not the ideal man. Hard indeed it is, after a century of shameless prodigacy in the use of the nation's labor to find among our masters that man, and hard is it to find him among the wage slaves who have withered away, eyeing the master's hand, the movements of which beckoned them to work or to starvation. But out of the whole mass of complex wrong there is growing up a coherent resentment, a mind that repudiates, a will that reveals, an intellect that scrutinizes and indicts the robber class.

Slowly, like a frail tissue at first is the Socialist mind formed. With utmost timidity it takes its early steps in reform, a faint petition for electoral franchise here and there; for a little remission in the hours of labor, for a few more penny mercies to the poor, and with this art of beggarly articulation the knowledge of its utter disinheritance grows upon it until at last it becomes revealed to itself the robbed of all. Then takes root class-consciousness. Powerfully convinced of its own sacrificial doom to feed capital, it is seized with the idea of self-deliverance. With this idea in fifty years a hundred years undoing seems already done. He who feeds can move the world. Gradually this great self-helping mind of the class-conscious proletariat had spread over it such an arch of hope as never widened in the world's history before any band of self-deliverers. The nation was sleeping, the state like a derelict ship was drifting in the hands of a few successful pirates. All were sleeping but the slaves below, a few whose sorrows and hunger had kept them watchful, the laboring men, must save satisfied America from a villainous disaster.

At once for themselves, and all, labor receives commission from the world's greatest crisis to save the remnant of civilization from the capitalist class. The workingmen, the untaught, undrilled, unsophisticated toilers of the world have suddenly the banner of deliverance thrust into their keeping. By a strange revolution of events the man from nowhere, whom no one knows, is called upon to fight out through his own pitiful cause the redemption of the whole people. With so much thrust upon his cause, so much that was never his own, the ideal man is now in preparation. Chastened by the charge of a whole world's fortunes committed to him, this strong patient elder brother of the race is up and doing. He strikes at first for more money and more time that he may learn better how to deliver; he stays in his unions as points of economic defense that he may the better sally forth from them for political attack. On behalf of the world's permanent peace labor must henceforth be the single cause and interest of all states. This self-saving man perceives the vastly greater good beyond himself for which he is called upon to fight. He rises to the glory of his great commission, and in the heat of battle forgets only himself, the fighting altruist is he, the political workman cutting his way to the Capitol—the ideal cause has created the ideal man.

WOULD USE BAYONETS.

General of United States Army Advocates This Method of Settling the Labor Question.

The New York "American and Journal" of Oct. 22 reports (in its New Jersey edition—singularly enough, the matter was left out of the New York edition) that General Horatio C. King, speaking against public ownership of the coal mines in the Bulletin Club, a debating society attached to Plymouth Church, opened his speech with these words:

"This question of the right of men to work without the dictation of labor unions will be settled, if necessary, by the bayonet."

The report continues:

"Then he made the statement that in the anthracite coal fields 17,000 men had worked courageously to uphold the principles of individual freedom. When the walking delegates 'of the worst trust on earth' interfered with this 'God-given right,' it struck at every principle of liberty, said the General."

A hundred and thirty years ago, George the Third maintained that the question of the God-given right of a British king and parliament to govern and tax the American colonists would be settled, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet. It was settled—disastrously to King George.

The Socialist (Social Democratic) Party wants to settle the labor question at the ballot-box. If the workingmen delay too long in using this means of peaceful settlement, the capitalists will force the bayonet-and-bullet method upon us. The more workingmen vote for Socialism this year, the less likelihood there will be of strikers having to face bayonets next year.

IN CONNECTICUT.

To the Branches of the Socialist Party of Connecticut.

The business of Comrade John W. Brown, our candidate for Governor, makes it necessary for him to be absent from Connecticut for several months, and he has therefore deemed it best to withdraw his name as candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor.

The State Committee has nominated Francis E. Wheeler of Unionville to fill the vacancy. Comrade Wheeler has signified his willingness to stand as the candidate of the party.

State Executive Committee.
W. E. WHITE,
Secretary.

New Haven, Oct. 26.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

CALIFORNIA.

Governor—George S. Brower.
Lieutenant-Governor — Frank R. Whitney.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—H. G. Walker.
Associate Justice — Wayland O. Shewhard.
Attorney-General — Cameron H. King, Sr.
Secretary of State—Frederick C. Wheeler.
Controller—S. Edgar.
Treasurer—Oswald Seifert.
Surveyor General—Wallace Stevenson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Anna F. Smith.
State Printer—S. H. Laverty.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Scott Anderson.

COLORADO.

Governor—John C. Provost.
Lieutenant-Governor — Royal A. Southworth.
Congress (at large)—Ida C. Hazlett.
Attorney-General—Carl Whitehead.
Secretary of State—C. E. Norris.
State Treasurer—George R. Arnold.
State Auditor—William N. Ash.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Anna C. Parrott.
Regents of State University—Hans Hansen and Rezin A. Maynard.

CONNECTICUT.

Governor—Francis E. Wheeler.
Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank.
Secretary—W. E. White.
Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield.
Comptroller—Charles T. Peach.
Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy.
Congressman-at-Large — George A. Sweetland.

IDAHO.

Governor—A. M. Slatery.
Lieutenant-Governor—L. N. B. Anderson.
Secretary of State—Will D. Candee.
Auditor—George W. Herrington.
Treasurer—John E. Miller.
Attorney-General—D. W. Smith.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. George P. Hall.
Inspector of Mines—O. C. Smith.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. C. Elder.
Congressman-at-Large — John A. Davis.

ILLINOIS.

Treasurer—A. W. Nelson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jas. B. Smiley
Clerk of the Supreme Court—David Roberts.
University Trustees—Gertrude B. Hunt, Lydia Swanson, and J. W. Saunders.

INDIANA.

Secretary of State—Edward H. Meyer.
Auditor—James Hutchison.
Treasurer—Samuel D. Straw.
Attorney-General—William W. McGregor.
Clerk Supreme Court—Thomas H. Shouh.
State Statistician—George B. Sturm.
State Geologist—John H. Adams.
Judge Fifth District—De Witt Moyer.
Judges of the Appellate Court—William Rauch, David Young, Israel Gregg, William Z. Hillis, H. R. Kepler, Chas. N. Huddleston.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Martha A. Biegler.

IOWA.

Secretary of State—W. A. Jacobs.
State Auditor—J. J. Grant.
State Treasurer—S. R. McDowell.
Attorney-General—S. McCrillis.
Judge of Supreme Court—A. D. Pugh.
Clerk of Supreme Court—A. M. Larson.
Railroad Commissioner—J. S. Lorimer.

KANSAS.

Governor—S. McAllister.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. M. Parr.
Secretary of State—J. T. Barnes.
Treasurer—J. E. Taylor.
Auditor—W. J. McMillan.
Attorney-General—G. C. Clemens.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Luella R. Kraybill.
Insurance Commissioner—C. G. Warrington.
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Chas. Gorsuch, H. H. Benson, F. L. McDermott, C. R. Mitchell, and F. J. Arnold.
Congress (at large)—Louis Matignon.

MAINE.

Governor—Charles L. Fox.
Congress: First District—Fred. E. Irish; Second—S. B. Martin; Third—Fred. A. Manter; Fourth—George W. Saunders.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor—John C. Chase.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Quincy Adams.
Secretary of State—Edward A. Buckland.
State Treasurer—David Taylor.
State Auditor—S. Fremont Packard.
Attorney-General—Charles E. Fenner.

MINNESOTA.

Governor—J. E. Nash.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. A. Brattland.
Secretary of State—B. F. Moriedge.
Auditor—J. Ed. Carlson.
Treasurer—J. N. Jennings.
Attorney-General—C. D. Bassett.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—A. C. Bradshaw.

MICHIGAN.

Governor—William E. Walters.
Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse.
Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jeannerett.
State Treasurer—William Kraser.
Auditor General—Fred G. Barnes.
Land Commissioner—John D. Hunt.
Attorney General—James H. McFarlan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—William H. Smith.
Member of State Board of Education—Samuel R. Hoobler.

MISSOURI.

Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. A. H. Hull.
Judge of the Court of Appeals Eastern District—H. N. Smith.

MONTANA.

For Congress—George B. Sproule, Helena.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—W. D. Cameron, Chico.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neil.
Congress, First District—Sumner F. Claflin.
Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

NEW YORK.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "Social Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and emblem on the official ballot.
Governor—Benjamin Hanford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown.
Secretary of State—Leonard D Abbott.
Att'y-General—Lorenzo D. Mayes.
Comptroller—Warren Atkinson.
Treasurer—Joel Moses.
Engineer and Surveyor—Everitt L. Holmes.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

OHIO.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flummerfelt.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards.

OKLAHOMA.

Delegate to Congress—T. S. Smith.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor—John W. Slayton.
Lieutenant-Governor — J. Mahlon Barnes.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Harry C. Gould.

TEXAS.

Governor—W. W. Freeman.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. F. Martin.
Controller—A. O. Langworthy.
Treasurer—M. T. Bruce.
Land Commissioner—J. W. Kuykendall.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. E. Gibson.
Railway Commissioner—R. C. Clear.
Attorney-General—W. P. McBride.

UTAH.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Warren Foster.
Congressman-at-large—Matthew H. Wilson.

WASHINGTON.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas Neill.
Congressmen-at-Large — George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

WISCONSIN.

Governor—Emil Seidel.
Lieutenant-Governor—Robert Saltiel.
Secretary of State—Edward Ziegler.
State Treasurer—H. J. Ammann.
Attorney-General—Richard Elsner.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin R. Evans.
Railway Commissioner—Oscar S. Lowry.
Insurance Commissioner — Arnold Zander.

ENGLISH UNIONS ARE IN DANGER.

Eminent Student of Labor Question Points Out Their Peril—A Warning for American Toilers.

John A. Hobson of Oxford University, an eminent sociologist and student of the labor question, is visiting in Boston. In an interview the other day, he said:

"In England the organization of labor, from the nature of things, is far less firm than capital. Still, the organization is going on rapidly, especially where machinery is greatly used and skill is required. The trade unions object to the employment of non-union men, in order to protect their organizations. The employers of England are about to try to break down the labor unions and to break down the principle of collective bargaining. They have turned to the two weapons of law and politics. The House of Lords HAS DECIDED THAT UNIONS CAN BE SUED. This will pave the way for litigation, in which because of weaker resources, the unions may be ruined.

"English workmen WILL TURN TO POLITICS IF THEY HAVE THE BRAINS. In the meantime, as trade declines, we will see a series of big strikes and lockouts."

American workingmen may well bear these statements in mind, as a warning of what is coming in this country as well. The plan of ruining trade unions by bringing damage suits against them has been tentatively adopted for more than a year past, especially by the National Metal Trades Association against the machinists. It will undoubtedly be carried further.

There are indications, as shown elsewhere in this paper, that the most important development in the arbitration of the coal strike may be an attempt to force the unions to incorporate, thus making it easy for bosses to sue them for damages in case of strike or lockout or, through the employment of a few spies, to demand a receivership or something of the sort at the most critical moment, tying up all the funds in the hands of an appointee of the court.

As Mr. Hobson says, "the workingmen will turn to politics, if they have the brains." That is what the Socialist (Social Democratic) Party is in the field for. With judges and other officials chosen by and for the capitalist class, grave dangers confront the labor organizations; with judges and officials chosen by and for the working-class majority, we would have nothing to fear.

—Platt says the Democratic mine plank is dangerous. It would be dangerous—to his class (and Hill's)—if the Democratic party meant to carry it out.

PARTY NOTES.

Among the many union miners evicted this week by the Markles, "independent operators" in Pennsylvania, is John Jaquish, Socialist candidate for County Commissioner. He is evicted because he is faithful to his brother workingmen. The miners can give the Markles a lesson next Tuesday by voting for Jaquish and the whole Socialist ticket.

The Seattle "Socialist" has issued in neat leflet form the introductory article to its series, "The A B C of Socialism." It is a very good thing for elementary propaganda. The price is $2 a thousand or 25 cents a hundred. Address, "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash.

The Toledo comrades are doing things well. We noted a few weeks ago the admirable booklet issued by Dr. J. S. Pyle, Socialist candidate for Congress in that district. There now comes to our desk another booklet by Dr. C. H. Reed entitled, "The Essential Difference between the Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist, and Socialist Parties." We expect good news from Toledo on Nov. 5.

Comrade Edkins of Greensburg, Ind., writes that he has begun hustling for subscriptions for The Worker in his vicinity. For the first time, the Socialist Party has an almost complete legislative and county ticket there, and a lively movement is expected from now on.

Comrade Gallagher of Bay Side, Mich., writes of the organization of a new local there on Oct. 10, with seventeen charter members and sends in an order for two thousand leaflets and seventy copies of Hanford's and Lee's pamphlets to start the education of the working people of that place. That is a good omen.

A. Frank Hayward is the candidate of the Socialist Party in the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, embracing Norfolk County.

Father McGrady spoke for the Socialist Party at Adams, Mass., last week with good effect. All who were present were impressed and many others will crowd to hear him the next time he comes.

This is a busy week in Connecticut. Charles Ufert, Howard H. Caldwell, and George A. Sweetland speak in all the larger cities during the week and up to Election Day. Comrade Sweetland, our candidate for Congressman-at-large, addressed two street meetings on Sunday, Oct. 19, in Hartford, and during the following week spoke in Southington, Plantsville, Meriden, Wallingford, New Haven, and Bridgeport, with a meeting last Sunday in Rockville. This week he speaks in Stafford, Willimantic, Putnam, Norwich, New London, and Meriden, and on Sunday, Nov. 2, in Hartford. Comrade Sweetland has developed into an excellent speaker and all who hear him are pleased. Comrade Caldwell spoke on Monday in New Haven, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in Bridgeport; Friday he speaks in New Haven again, and Sunday and Monday in Hartford. Charles Ufert will speak Saturday, Nov. 1, in Waterbury, and Monday in Bridgeport. Silvio Origo of Springfield will address an Italian meeting in New Haven on Saturday, probably at St. Patrick's Hall. A number of Italian Socialists have recently joined Local New Haven and an Italian branch may be organized soon.

Comrade Sam L. Smith of Bellevue, O., writes: "The cause is certainly advancing here. The Worker of Sept. 28 containing Thirteenth Congressional District matter is doing much good. We delight to compare the clear-cut ideas and style of our comrades with the buncombe twaddle of the capitalistic pie-eaters."

The Socialist Club of Ridgefield Park, Bergen County, N. J., held a well attended meeting in Colin's Hotel on Oct. 23, and all present were well pleased with the lecture given by Comrade Dr. C. P. De Yoe of Ramsey. Comrade Graft read an interesting criticism of the present system. Another mass meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Nov. 1, which will be addressed by three good speakers.

The mass meeting in Newark, Monday night, proved to be the greatest ever held in Essex County by the Socialist Party. The new Auditorium was crowded with an audience that greeted with applause time and time again the appeals of Mother Jones and John Spargo. Geo. H. Goebel presided. The returns on tickets already made show that all expenses were met and perhaps a surplus left for new work. The meeting was remarkable for the number of trade unionists present.

The Socialists of Philadelphia will have a grand re-union next Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum to celebrate the assured good results at the polls on Tuesday. Frank and Kate O'Hare, John Collins, and others will be there to speak. Bring your friends along.

New York State.

Comrade Hulse of Port Jervis, N. Y., says that the success of Social Democratic meetings held there shows a wonderful growth of Socialist thought and feeling. We never had more than ten votes in the township before, but Comrade Hulse says two hundred would not surprise him next week.

Comrade Sol Fieldman spoke at Woodside, L. I., last Thursday, with the result that a new local of the party was organized, with fifteen charter members.

Comrade Hunt of Schenectady is keeping the Trades Assembly Halls flooded with copies of The Worker.

Mother Jones will speak on Getty Square in Yonkers, Saturday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Comrade Fieldman will also speak. The whole population of Yonkers is expected to turn out.

New York City.

Last Thursday's meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville was rather poorly attended, but a good deal of work was done. Two new members were taken in. In response to a call from the Yorkville Agitation Committee for comrades to act as chairmen at open-air meetings during the week, Comrades Paul, C. Oerter, O. Oerter, Sprotte, Willvonseder, Lenz, and Strompf volunteered. It was resolved that the Club join in the parade of Nov. 1 in a body and a transparency was ordered for the occasion; $2 was contributed toward parade expenses. A committee was elected to make arrangements for the formation of a fife and drum corps. Next week the subject for discussion will be the common objection to Socialism, that if no one were in fear of poverty no one would work. All young people interested in the Socialist movement are invited to join the Club, which meets at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street every Thursday evening. Dues are 10 cents a month.

Financial Secretary Holzer of Local Kings County acknowledges receipts for the campaign fund during the week ending Oct. 20 as follows: Cigarmakers' Union No. 149, $10; Do., List 822, by Schaefer, $5.50; 19th A. D., List 562, by Franz Albert, 50c.; Do., List 570, by Edward Martin, $5; Do., List 571, by John Rausch, $1; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 135, List 697, by H. Studt, $9; Do., Br. 89, List 695, by Isaacson, $16.55; Karl Marx Branch, $10; 20th A. D., Br. 2, List 497, by Kiesel, $1.75; Do., List 591, by M. F. Jurnick, $1.50; List 1,473, Mrs. N. Kiesel, $1; Coopers' Union No. 7,698, List 827, by L. Gundel, $2.90; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 68, by Weir, $5; total, $137.25.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville is going to organize a fife and drum corps among its members to assist in party work. Any comrade or sympathizer who is willing to act as instructor is requested to communicate with Emil Paul, of the committee, who may be addressed at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

One of the remarkable features of the campaign in New York City is the number of boys and young men who come to headquarters at the Labor Lyceum, asking to be set to work for the party in their leisure hours. Some address envelopes and send out circulars, others distribute leaflets, others go on errands or help get out the platforms for speakers, and all are glad to feel that they are doing service in the great cause.

The enthusiasm for the Social Democratic movement on the East Side has reached a higher point this week than ever before. The crowds at our outdoor meetings actually block the streets and the people clamor for more hall meetings. If the answer is given that funds are running low, a collection of pennies and nickels and dimes is immediately taken up, and so the work goes on.

The lower West Side, which is a good field for Socialist propaganda, nearly all the people being wage-workers, but which has never been properly cultivated before, is evidently going to yield a great harvest of votes for the Arm and Torch of the Social Democratic Party this year. Fieldman's meetings along Eighth avenue and many others arranged by the party have been well attended and many strangers gave in their names as being interested in the movement and desiring further information. Last Saturday evening a meeting was held at Utah Hall, Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, to which these inquirers were invited by circular. The hall was crowded. Comrades Hanford, Lissauer, and Atkinson spoke and had the closest attention. When Organizer Wood announced that a West Side Social Democratic Club was to be organized and called for those who wished to join, thirty young men at once responded. Steady work will henceforth be carried on the year round on the West Side and this year's vote will be only the beginning.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee the Organizer reported that the Criterion Theater, corner of Fulton street and Grand avenue, Brooklyn, had been secured for Friday, Oct. 31. Mother Jones, Ben Hanford, and John Spargo are engaged to speak. Two hundred seats on the platform and two hundred in front are to be reserved and tickets will be sent to the trade unions. The meeting will be advertised in three of the daily papers. Comrade Snyder will be asked to supply the music. Comrade Burrowes drew up a set of resolutions paying loving tribute to the memory of Comrade J. L. Franz, who died recently. The resolutions are incorporated in the minutes and will be published generally. Several requests for speakers have been received from trad unions. Seventeen applicans were admitted to membership in the party.

The American Branch of the 35th A. D. appeal to comrades and sympathizers to act as watchers in the election districts of the Bronx. Those able to do so should call at the club-house, 3309 Third avenue. One comrade will be in the club-house every night to give instructions.

The Bronx Borough Agitation Committee reports that the financial condition is satisfactory, as branches 179-180, W. S. & D. B. have promptly responded; Bakers' Union did its share, the Child S. & D. Benefit also contributed $10 and a good collection was taken up at branch, $6, and we still have a committee that will try to get some money from their general funds. The Worker and other literature is being sent to all registered S. L. P. and S. D. P. voters. About 10,000 pasters and 200 posters have been used. Our emblem has been well advertised and some remote places covered with literature, only about 10,000 pieces being left out of the 60,000 provided. Comrades should be at the club-house every night to assist in distributing literature and obtaining watchers for polling places. One hundred and eleven watchers are needed and we hope our sympathizers will help us to secure all votes cast for our candidates. Considerable literature has been sold and 125 copies of The Worker are made use of every week; $5 has been donated to the State Committee and $5 to parade. All comrades and sympathizers in the Bronx are requested to remember the parade and turn out in a body to make a good showing for the Bronx. The meetings of branches were poorly attended and the old veterans living in the 34th have badly neglected the lower part of that district. They should atone for it by coming to 3309 Third avenue every night and distributing literature. We do not intend to rest after the campaign, but wish to prepare the field for contesting some aldermanic and assembly seats and need money for propaganda. So we hope all comrades having subscription lists will turn them in promptly so that we need not waste time in looking after them.

Our agitation in Brooklyn, as elsewhere, has never met with such great success as at present. Many trade union organizations are asking for more speakers than we can supply. Almost all the branches of the Brotherhood of Carpenters are calling at once for speakers, and the machinists invite our representative to occupy their platform. The union of the tailors also calls on us for speakers. And our hall meetings have an unprecedented attendance.

Brooklyn comrades who are appointed to do committee work at the meeting in the Criterion Theater, Friday evening, are requested to report in the committee room promptly at 7 o'clock. All Brooklyn speakers are also requested to report at the committee room, as they will be needed for outdoor meetings.

The 30th A. D. is carrying on a good campaign. The second meeting in Kroether's Hall, which was held on Wednesday of last week, with Butscher, Sackin, and Lee as speakers, was a complete success. Another meeting was held on Monday in Frank's. The street meetings have been numerous and well attended. This week the comrades have had a wagon out every evening, with Comrade Lee, our candidate for Assembly, and other speakers. A great quantity of literature has been distributed. The 28th A. D. is also making a good campaign on similar lines, and everything points to a marked advance in the Social Democratic vote in the Yorkville districts.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn is having well attended meetings, enlivened by discussions on Socialist principles. The Club requires that all its members shall be active—no deadheads. On Nov. 22 the Club will hold a social evening at Kreuscher's Hall, corner of Cypress and Myrtle avenues, and the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkvile is invited to attend in a body.

The Socialist Educational League will hold a festival at its club rooms, 953 Second avenue, Sunday evening, Nov. 2. Mother Jones and others will speak. A good literary and musical program will be given, followed by dancing. Admission, 10 cents.

Comrades from all districts in Manhattan and Bronx will please call at the office of the Organizer and get additional envelopes and leaflets for distribution in their election districts.

A business meeting of the 7th, 9th, and 25th A. D. in connection with the West Side Socialist Propaganda Club will be held at Clark's Hall, corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, Friday, Oct. 31.

NOTICES FOR NEW YORK.

The State Committee desires that on the evening of Election Day the organizer or some other officer of each local in the state shall, immediately on receiving news of the vote for Benjamin Hanford and for Daniel DeLeon, telegraph the same to Henry L. Slobodin, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

If watchers in New York City find on Election Day that they are interfered with in the performance of their duties, they should telephone the Organizer at the Labor Lyceum. Call: 2850 Spring.

WHO WILL WIN IT?

We have received the following letter to call to the attention of comrades in New York City:

"Editor of The Worker:

"Dear Comrade:—Some testimonial should be given to the district showing the largest proportionate gain. The undersigned hereby offers five dollars to be given to the assembly district organization in Greater New York which shall show the highest percentage of increase in the Social Democratic vote this year over that of last year, the matter to be decided by the State Committee.

"Fraternally,
"EDWARD W. SEARING."

"Counsellor-at-law,
"309 Broadway, New York."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Social Democrats of New Rochelle are certainly wide awake and are making the old-party leaders uncomfortable. On Oct. 21, Comrade Owen R. Lovejoy of Mt. Vernon spoke in Music Hall, at the invitation of Carpenters' Union No. 42. His subject was, "Conditions as I Found Them in the Strike Field of Pennsylvania," and the hall was packed with eager listeners.

On the Wednesday following, Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor, addressed a large open-air meeting at Port Chester, which was arranged by Comrade Dixon of the Westchester County Committee. Comrade O'Conners of New Rochelle, formerly a miner in the Schuylkill district, gave an account of the miners' life, and Hanford followed with an impressive discussion of the principles involved in the strike. The way he roused his audience to the necessity of political action by the working class was enough to gladden the hearts of every Socialist, and the result will be seen at the polls.

On Thursday evening, Hanford addressed a large and enthusiastic audience on the streets of New Rochelle. The crowd would stand for no interruption, and one drunken disturber was unceremoniously hustled out. The local papers are expressing alarm and surprise at the impression made here by Hanford's speech and by the activity of the local comrades.

It may be added that the Social Democratic Party is the only party that has a banner up in this place. So far we have distributed about eight thousand leaflets, and will keep it up till Election Day. J. G.

FIELDMAN AT SYRACUSE.

Comrade Sol Fieldman, whose work has contributed so much to the effectiveness of the Social Democratic campaign in New York City this year, will speak in Syracuse on Sunday, Nov. 2. It is to be hoped that the comrades there will have the meeting well advertised so as to have a large attendance, for Fieldman can be counted on to put some new thoughts into the minds of al his hearers.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades:

The campaign is now nearing at an end, and IT DEPENDS ON YOU whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never better for us than at present and we must close the campaign with more thorough work than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,800.91
Kollmer, Buffalo	2.25
Local Peekskill	5.00
Charles Alter	1.00
Charles Behncke	1.00
Socialist Literary Society	3.25
Tetwoch No. 208	5.25
C. J. Jermon, Kingston	5.00
Nugent, Troy	5.00
Merrill, Schenectady	5.00
Judge, Johnstown	5.00
Sorenson, Utica	5.00
Rochester	5.00
Fliege, Buffalo	5.00
Arland, Corning	6.00
Yonkers	5.00
Charles Kaltberger, List 106	7.60
L. D. Mayes, List 1	2.75
Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. 25	5.00
Kranken Kasse, Br. 91	10.00
John Ourstorf, Rochester, List 863	1.00
C. Anders, 18th-20th A. D., List 203, on account	4.25
30th A. D., List 188	2.15
Comrade Wilkins	2.00
30th A. D., Lists 195, 196, 2,046, 2,047	21.55
Kranken Kasse, Br. 158	5.00
Kranken Kasse, Br. 44, Woodside, Lists 1,543, 1,544, 1,545, 1,546, 1,547	17.55
G. Dressler	3.00
Workmen's Educational Ass'n.	50.00
Comrade Lissauer	2.00
Kranken Kasse, Br. 153, List 1,669	2.10
H. G. Wilshire	25.00
McCullough	1.60
Local Woodside	2.50
13th A. D., Chas. Wilke, List 77	2.95
13th A. D., List 78	6.15
28th A. D., J. Obrist, List 256	4.50
28th A. D., Kelnecke, List 249	6.05
28th A. D., Wm. Ehret, on account List 250	9.00
Kranken Kasse, Woodhaven, Lists 2,130 to 2,134	3.00
Angus McDonald	1.00
Local Yonkers, Lists 303, 301, 310	5.90
Bakers' Union No. 93	5.00
Machinists' Union No. 335	3.50
West Side Agitation Committee, List 23	5.50
Do List 22	3.75
Hugo Albert, List 86	6.60
Socialist Liedertafel	15.00
4th A. D., List 11, J. Epstein	6.85
Kranken Kasse, Winfield, Br. 62	5.00
Bronx Agitation Committee	5.00
Cigarmakers' No. 90, Third Dist.	8.00
26th A. D., Bohemian Br., Lists 268 to 270	6.65
Woman's Social Democratic Society, Br. 2, List 1,591	2.10
Hanauer Socialist Club	10.00
G. H.	2.00
W. A. Smith	.50
Cash	.25
L. Goldberg, List 34	1.00
M. L. Klauber	1.00
Wm. Rithe, List 702	1.50
Groelinger, List 700	3.60
Turn Verein Vorwarts, List 1,596	8.00
S. J. Topolsky, List 6,275	3.50
Kranken Kasse, List 1,643	4.35
V. Hunacek, List 270	6.65
Hartroy	.80
John Herderick, Syracuse	5.00
Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn	2.00
Paul Kern	1.00
Success	.50
H. T. J.	2.00
Kranken Kasse, Br. 158, List 1,643	9.35
Total	$2,198.61

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } . . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." . . . . . }
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. . . . . 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft. . . . . 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

WILL THEY ACCEPT?

Socialist Candidate Sweetland of Connecticut Challenges His Old-Party Opponents.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—George A. Sweetland of Bristol, the candidate of the Socialist Party for Congressman-at-large, has given the old parties an unwelcome invitation to prove their claim on the workingmen's votes by methods of argument, instead of their customary methods of brass bands, beer, and boodle. Comrade Sweetland has sent to his Republican and Democratic opponents, Messrs. George L. Lilley and Homer S. Cummings, the following challenge to debate:

"Gentlemen:—You have been selected by your respective political parties as candidate for Representative-at-large in Congress, and are now conducting a campaign in their interests and are soliciting the votes of the people of Connecticut. It is but fair and just to the citizens of this commonwealth that they should know just what you stand for and the policies and interests you represent.

"As the candidate of the party of the working class, the Socialist Party of Connecticut, I challenge you to meet me in public debate on the subject: 'Are the Policies of the Republican and Democratic Parties for the Interests of the People?' at whatever time and place you may see fit to designate, before Election Day, Nov. 4, 1902—preferably in Hartford or New Haven, the two largest centers of population in the state.

"I sincerely hope you will accept this challenge. If you ignore it, the people of Connecticut may have reason to doubt the sincerity of your purpose in accepting the nomination. If we are wrong, you should not hesitate to expose and crush our alleged political and economic heresies. If you are right, you should not fear to meet a representative of the working class. Yours truly,

"GEO. A. SWEETLAND."

"Bristol, Conn.

It is not to be expected that either of the eminent gentlemen will take the risk involved in accepting the challenge; but should they do so, the Socialists of the state would be highly delighted and the workingmen in general would have an unusually good opportunity for comparing the arguments of the capitalist twins with those of the Socialist Party.

ATTENTION! BROOKLYN SOCIALISTS.

The territory of Kings County is so large that it is impossible for the members of the party alone to cover every election district in the county. We therefore appeal to all sympathizers to act as watchers at the polls and see that the vote cast for our party is credited to us.

In the following places comrades will be present the whole day on Election Day where every one willing to act as watcher may call and get his credentials and instructions, and where he will be assigned to an election district:

For the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 10th A. D., at the office of Dr. C. L. Furman, 121 Schermerhorn street.

Fourth, 5th, and 6th A. D., at the headquarters of the 6th A. D., 80 Sumner avenue.

Seventh A. D., upper part, at the residence of Comrade Ward, 45th street and Twelfth avenue.

Seventh A. D., lower part, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th A. D., at Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue.

13th-14th A. D., at Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Colyer streets.

15th A. D., at Miller's Hall, 187 Montrose avenue.

16th, 17th, and 18th A. D., at the Socialist Club, corner Ralph avenue and Fulton street.

19th A. D., at the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., at Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D., at Keystone Garden, corner Pennsylvania and Glenmore avenues.

The headquarters of the party on Election Day will be the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, where the campaign secretary will be present the whole day, and comrades may call for information, and where all returns of the vote must be made. Watchers must report first to their headquarters, whence the vote is to be reported to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, where all returns will be tabulated and returns received from all parts of the state and country.

Sympathizers who are willing to act as watchers may also communicate with the Campaign Secretary, J. Gerber, 888 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, who will assign them to an election district.

—A good man elected by a bad party can do no good. Even a bad man elected by a good party can do little harm. Moreover, good parties do not nominate bad men.

STANDARD SOCIALIST SERIES.

Volumes of uniform size, handsomely bound in cloth and mailed to any address for fifty cents each.

1. Karl Marx: Biographical Memoirs by Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by Ernest Untermann.
2. COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Emile Vandervelde. Translated by Charles H. Kerr.
3. THE AMERICAN FARMER. By A. M. Simons.
4. THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUSKIN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. By Isaac Broome.
5. THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Ernest Untermann.
6. THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. Simons. (In press.)

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,
56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 5) in. longuette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers. Dept. 118, 307 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

R·I·P·A·N·S
I had been suffering with indigestion and dizziness for over ten years. I read an advertisement of Ripans Tabules. I decided to try them, and had only used ten Tabules when I found great relief. My appetite has increased and food is digested without any pain.
At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 477 Second Ave

DISRUPTERS BEATEN IN HUDSON COUNTY.

The S. L. P. disruptionists in Hudson County, N. J., tried to keep the candidates of the Socialist Party off the ballot, but the Socialist Party won official standing in last year's election, and the protest of the disruptionists was denied by the election officials.

Besides our candidates for Congress, A. B. Hopkins and Frederick Krafft, Wm. H. Morton for Sheriff and Henry Kuhn for Coroner, we have twelve candidates for Assembly, nine for Freeholders on the county ticket, a city ticket in Hoboken, four aldermanic candidates in Jersey City, and one for Councilman in Bayonne. Unless all signs fail, the Socialist Party will make a large gain.

McDERMOTT WON'T DEBATE.

Frederick Krafft, Socialist candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of New Jersey, comprising a part of Hudson County, sent to Allan L. McDermott, the present incumbent and candidate for re-election, a registered letter inviting him to debate the issues of the campaign as they affect the interests of the working class. So far not a word in reply has been heard from Mr. McDermott, who evidently thinks it wisest to talk only when his opponent has no chance of getting the floor. Considering that Mr. McDermott has the undivided support of the Trolley Trust of Northern New Jersey, there is certainly no good reason to expect him to attempt to justify his position by argument before the workingmen.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.
"Adventures of John McCue" . . . . . 10c.
"American Farmer," By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth . . . . . $2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" . . . . . $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons . . . . . 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth . . . . . $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford . . . . . 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady . . . . . 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork, Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth . . . . . $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 920 pages . . . . . $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo . . . . . 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery . . . 10c.
A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW,
Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.
CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
116½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER. Subscription $1 per year, in advance. HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD, 231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1351 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse der Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruptions. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $3.00 and $2.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1.75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 143 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 6 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 229

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
69 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUFACT

WHY NEW YORK WORKINGMEN SHOULD VOTE FOR HANFORD.

Because he is a workingman and an active and faithful trade unionist since his boyhood.

Because, with all his associates on the ticket he stands firm and square on the Social Democratic platform.

Because he and the other candidates of the Social Democratic Party were nominated by workingmen and their campaign is conducted and paid for by workingmen.

Because the capitalists don't want him—as shown by the fact that the papers which have lied about the coal strike have tried to suppress all news about the Social Democratic Party.

Because the triumph of Socialism would mean work for all and to all workers the full product of their labor.

Because Hanford's election would mean that the power of the state would be used to help workingmen win better conditions, not to break their strikes.

Because a big vote for the Social Democratic ticket, even if Hanford is not elected, will frighten the capitalists and their political tools and inspire them with respect for the working class.

Put a cross under the Arm and Torch.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention declares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be while one class in society owns the means of production and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work become the owners of the land on which and the raw material and means with which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party therefore holds that the capture of the powers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour.

Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that laws should be passed, judged and enforced in their interest. And that social or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such measures; and a Socialist Governor and Socialists in all other executive positions would enforce such laws.

Many if not all of our great corporations and captains of industry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be confiscated and the property they hold should revert to the government.

Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in furtherance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legislatures, prosecuting and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop production as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society cannot save itself from the abuses, extortions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership, operation and control.

The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists. So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Democrats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legislative favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass laws ostensibly in the interest of the Working Class, and laws so passed will be found inefficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced.

Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state. Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to be of you do or can know what laws are needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workingmen of New York, we call upon you, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workingmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of New York to join the unions of their respective callings, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

As measures of immediate relief and as steps toward our ultimate end, we pledge ourselves to the following measures:

1. More stringent legislation for the guarding of dangerous machinery and for the sanitation of factories and workshops; absolute responsibility of employees at their work.—So long as the capitalists receive profits from other men's labor they must be held to strict accountability for accidents occurring in their service.

2. Reorganization of the system of factory inspection; inspectors to be elected by the workingmen in the various trades, and to have ample powers to enforce the law.—So long as inspectors are appointed by political favor there is danger that they will cater to capitalist interests. They should be responsible only to the class for whose service they exist.

3. Absolute prohibition of child labor and prohibition of female labor in dangerous and unhealthful occupations.

4. A compulsory maximum working day of eight hours for all wage workers.—The reduction of working hours will increase the chances of employment, and will thus reduce the competition for work and make it easier for workingmen to secure increased wages.

5. Pensions for superannuated workers.—We deem that those who have spent their lives in useful labor are far more deserving of public care than those who have been employed in the destruction of life and property, and that it is not charity, but simple justice for the state to assure them of comfort in their old age.

6. Public ownership of all industries that shall take the form of monopolies.

7. Work to be provided for the unemployed; the state and the municipalities to undertake whatever sort of industry shall be necessary or proper for this purpose; all public work to be done on public account, without the intervention of contractors; union wages and conditions to prevail on all public work.

8. The resources of the public treasury to be available for the assistance of striking or locked-out workingmen struggling for a better share of the product of their labor.—At present the powers of the state are used to help capitalists in their controversies with Labor. We propose to turn their own weapons against them.

9. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituencies, and equal civil and political rights for men and women."

—Workingmen of New York, if you want the power of the state used to help you in your daily conflict with the capitalist class, vote under the Arm and Torch. See Planks 5, 7, and 8 of the state platform of the Social Democratic Party, printed in this paper.

—Workingmen of New York, if you want your wives and children protected from the cruel greed of the capitalists, vote under the Arm and Torch. See Plank 3 of the state platform of the Social Democratic Party, printed in this paper.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Platform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices of meeting, officially arranged by Local New York will regularly be published in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen and speakers should lose no occasion distinctly to call attention to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Knappen and Phillips.

10th A. D.—E. Houston and Second avenue. Wilshire, Searing, and Reichenthal.

14th A. D.—Eighth street and Avenue C. Wood, Wilshire, and Searing.

24th A. D.—Fifty-second street and Third avenue, N. E. corner. Miss Dahme and Goebel.

26th A. D.—Seventy-third street and First avenue. Abrahams and Paultsch.

28th A. D.—Circuit of district. Bowerman and Kirchner. Report at 1497 Avenue A at 8 o'clock.

30th A. D.—Circuit of district. Lee and Nicholson. Report at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

31st A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Mayes, Prager, and Cassidy.

32d A. D.—One Hundred and Twelfth street and Third avenue. Butscher, Wright, and Young.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, N. W. corner. Goebel, Reichenthal, Phillips.

14th A. D.—Thirteenth street and Avenue A, S. W. corner. Hanford, Wood, Reichenthal.

16th A. D.—Fifth street and Avenue C, S. W. corner. Hanford, Wood, Goldstein.

20th A. D.—Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue, N. W. corner. Paultsch, Butscher, Mayes.

21st A. D.—Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, N. E. corner. Cassidy, Knappen, and Abrahams.

24th A. D.—Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, S. E. corner. Butscher, Searing.

25th A. D.—Thirty-first street and Eighth avenue, N. W. corner. Goebel, Paultsch, Phillips.

28th A. D.—Circuit of district. Havidon and Bowerman.

30th A. D.—Circuit of district. Lee and Nicholson.

32d A. D.—One Hundred and Sixth street between Third and Lexington avenues. Goebel and Sackin.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

Parade leaves East Fourth street and Second avenue at 7:30 p. m. Mass meeting in Madison Square after parade. Speakers: Ben Hanford, W. W. Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Algernon Lee, Geo. H. Goebel, Jacob Panken, E. D. Knappen, I. Phillips, Thos. Nicholson, F. Havidon, Frederick E. Kirchner, and William Butscher.

MONDAY, NOV. 3.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, N. W. corner. Hanford, Nicholson, Searing.

13th A. D.—Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, N. W. corner. Hanford, Nicholson, Searing.

14th A. D.—Tenth street and Second avenue, S. W. corner. Miss Dahme, Wood, Paultsch.

14th A. D.—Eighth street and Avenue A, S. W. corner. Miss Dahme, Wood, Paultsch.

34th A. D.—Wendover and Third avenue, N. W. corner. Phillips, Havidon, Young, Abrahams.

34th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Lexington and Third avenue, N. E. corner. Phillips, Havidon, Young, Abrahams.

23d A. D.—One Hundred and Thirty-second street and Amsterdam avenue, N. W. corner. Butscher, Mayes, and Roewer.

30th A. D.—Circuit of district. Lee and Goebel.

HALL MEETINGS.

Thursday, Oct. 30—Wendell's Assembly Rooms, 334-344 West Forty-fourth street. Mother Jones, Ben Hanford, Sol Fieldman, Jas. N. Wood, and others.

Thursday, Oct. 30—Progress Hall, 28 Avenue A, between Second and Third avenues. Mother Jones, Ben Hanford, H. Gaylord Wilshire, and Edward W. Searing.

Thursday, Oct. 30—New Irving Hall, 214 Broome street. Mother Jones, Ben Hanford, Jacob Panken, Jos. Barondess, Rosenzweig, and others.

Friday, Oct. 31—Ratification meeting of the 23d A. D., James Forst's Hall, 4 Lawrence street. Leonard Abbott, Daniel K. Young, and another.

Friday, Oct. 31—Eureka Lodge, International Association of Machinists, 101 Grand street. Frederick Schaefer.

Saturday, Nov. 1—Brevoort Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street. Mother Jones, Abbott, Lovejoy, and Paulitsch.

Sunday, Nov. 2—Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 375, Bohemian Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, 10 a. m. Hanford and Modest.

Sunday, Nov. 2—Clubhouse, 3309 Third avenue, 2:30 p. m. Phillips and Mother Jones.

Sunday, Nov. 2—W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, 2:30 p. m. Hanford, Lee, and Atkinson.

Monday, Nov. 3—Yorkville (hall given later in "Volkszeitung.") Mother Jones, Abbott, Lee, and Spargo.

JAS. N. WOOD, Organizer.

KINGS COUNTY MEETINGS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 30—At India street and Manhattan avenue. Well, Peiser, and Heid.

At Third avenue and Fifty-third street.

At Boerum street and Broadway. Droste, Aberle, and Passage.

Noon meeting for street-car men, at Third avenue and Fifty-eighth street. Cuno will speak.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1—At Hamburg avenue and Troutman street. Well, Dooley, and Droste.

At Fort Hamilton avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

At Java street and Manhattan avenue. Burrowes and Struempfler.

At Knickerbocker avenue and Star street. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Held, and Dawson.

MONDAY, Nov. 3—At Wyckoff avenue and Grove street. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Peiser.

At Noble street and Manhattan avenue. Globus, Lackenmacher, and Droste.

At Rodney and Grand streets. Dawson and others.

At Irving avenue and Harmon street. Furman, Held, and Aberle.

All meetings are expected to begin at 8 p. m.

Speakers are urged to miss no opportunity to make sharp and clear the distinction between state socialism (more properly, state capitalism)—"municipal ownership of public utilities," "government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones," etc.—and the command of the machinery, resources, and organization for industry by the people who work, as advocated by the Social Democratic Party.

WARREN ATKINSON, Organizer.

WHY NEW YORK WORKINGMEN SHOULD NOT VOTE FOR COLER.

Because Coler is a Wall Street broker and all but one of his associates on the Democratic state ticket are either bankers or corporation lawyers.

Because the present Democratic boss, Hill, as Governor, twice vetoed the Secret-Ballot Law; as United States Senator, argued against the Income-Tax Bill; and as counsel for a score of franchise companies successfully opposed the Franchise Tax Bill.

Because the Democratic party, when in power in this city, state, or nation, has never enforced labor laws.

Because Coler is supported by Grover Cleveland who, as President, sent federal troops to break the A. R. U. strike.

Because Flower, Pattison, and Steunenberg, Democratic governors in New York, Pennsylvania, and Idaho, have sent militia to break strikes.

Because, as soon as the coal strike was ended, Coler disavowed the public ownership of mines plank in his platform.

Because Coler's campaign fund is supplied by the capitalist class and he will have to be true to capitalist interests.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

The circulation of The Worker has increased in the last four months more than it ever did in a year before. Yet we are not satisfied. We ask each reader to act as an agent in getting new subscribers.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The neat little watch, the premium The Worker gives away FREE to its readers?

There is no doubt that every reader can get one.

Undoubtedly every one of you has six friends or neighbors, who have not subscribed to The Worker. Get them to subscribe and pay for one year in advance. Send us the money with 14 cents for postage and get the watch free delivered to your address.

When writing to advertisers our readers are asked to mention The Worker.

JUST AS WITH US.

Canadian Machinists Tell a Story of the "Right to Work" as Interpreted by Capitalist Judges.

Electric Lodge No. 313, I. A. of M., of this city requests The Worker to publish a statement of facts from a sister lodge in Ontario.

More than a year ago, President Harty of the Canadian Locomotive Company requested the Union to present an agreement embodying the provisions of its constitution providing for the annual adjustment of grievances. This agreement was presented to the Company on Nov. 23, 1901. The Union heard nothing further, and on Feb. 23 reminded the Company of the matter. In reply came a document entitled, "The Declaration of Principles of the National Metal Trades Association."

The Company followed this up by beginning to discharge union machinists, filling their places with "handy men" and boys. After trying hard to effect an amicable settlement, the men were forced to strike, on April 30, last.

On Aug. 6 the Company began suit for $30,000 damages and, at the same time asked for injunctions to restrain the strikers from interviewing applicants for positions in the strike shop.

Three union men were arrested for approaching a man about to enter the shop—presumably a scab—and on Sept. 15 these men were sentenced to a fine of $50 and costs, with the alternative of going to jail for a month. The magistrate lectured the men and told them that if they would decide within ten days to go back to work at the Company's terms he would suspend execution of the sentence.

The machinists wish to bring before all their fellow workingmen this outrageous abuse of power in the interest of the bosses by a magistrate sworn to administer impartial justice. Such things happen, not only in Canada, but in the United States as well. As Secretary Tremborg of Lodge 313 remarks in transmitting the matter: "Nothing else can be expected of judges and other officials nominated by capitalist influence and elected on a loose and equivocal platform. If the workingmen continue to build their house upon the sand, whose fault is it when the tempest tumbles it about their ears?"

EQUALITY TRIUMPHANT.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

Equality triumphant! Aye, once to us she came,
We answered to her summons, we gave her loud acclaim;
The patient, plodding people looked upward from the sod
To hail no tawdry tyrant betwixt them and their God.
No crimson robes were trailing atween them and the sun,
No dizzened crowns and coronets by dripping sabers won.
She spake, the nations trembled: "The earth was made for man!
Himself alone the master, with none to blight, or ban!"

We love thee not, Equality, with that keen love of old,
When spurned were prince's favors, and scorned their beaten gold;
When o'er the startled waters the bells of freedom rang,
And valor clanged her cymbals and faith her peans sang.
The dying moon of monarchy betwixt us and thy face
Eclipses our fair scutcheons and handicaps our race;
We grope in gruesome shadows where once our lines were thrown,
To knit the world-republics in one encircling zone.

In what fair land, Equality, hast thou a home to-day?
Where are thine altars kindled, where are thy foes at bay?
Will kingdom set to kingdom afford thee resting place?
Will master matched to master extol thine ancient race?
Art thou in galleys sailing across the sullen sea,
Or in the mines a-whispering that men may yet be free?
Or in the mills, where, elbow touching elbow, in array,
The galley slaves of commerce work their weary lives away?

They wait for thee, Equality, to plead the rights of man,
Who hold thy name in reverence in God's eternal plan;
They pine in lonely places, they starve in crowded street,
Adown the dusty highways you hear their sodden feet;
In sweatshop and in factory, their helpless children cry,
The beggar's crust their portion, their privilege to die;
They beat upon the billows of life's unending sea,
With none to man their life-boat, Equality, but thee.

Equality triumphant! Again shall we behold
The sons of freedom rally around thee as of old;
Again the patient people shall hail thy beauteous dawn,
And tawdry tyrants tremble to see thee marching on.
No foreign land shall hold thee from coming to thine own;
No truckling power invest thee with garments long outgrown;
The people, all the people, shall till and toil and share,
And love shall chant of heaven, and faith of answered prayer.

Equality triumphant! Our fathers dimly saw
That justice is eternal and love the higher law;
That in the Social Commonwealth there is no great or small,
But love's unstinted portion is meted out to all.
As they with eyes ecstatic beheld thy face sublime
We wait in expectation the fullness of thy time,
The promise and fulfillment of God's eternal plan,
The crowning of Equality—the Brotherhood of Man.

—Kate Brownlee Sherwood, in Toledo Courier-Journal.

WHY NEW YORK WORKINGMEN SHOULD NOT VOTE FOR ODELL.

Because Odell is a corporation lobbyist by profession, and a stockholder in many franchise corporations.

Because, with one exception, all Odell's associates on the Republican state ticket are either bankers or corporation lawyers.

Because Odell has twice sent militia to break strikes of trolley workers.

Because the Republican boss, Platt, is the representative of the Goulds, as his colleague, Depew, is the representative of the Vanderbilts.

Because the Republican party, when in power in this city, state, or nation, has never enforced labor laws.

Because Odell's friend and partizan, Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, sent militia to try to break the miners' strike, and because many other Republican officials — such as President McKinley, Governor Roosevelt, Judge Jackson—have used the power of their office to persecute striking workingmen.

Because the Republican platform, on which Odell stands, offers nothing in the interest of the working class.

Because Odell's campaign fund is supplied by the capitalist class and he will have to be true to capitalist interests.

PARTY BUTTONS.

We now manufacture three different sizes in one-half, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the one-half inch size simply with Arm and Torch Emblem:

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

1 Button . .	5 Cents.
12 Buttons . .	25 Cents.
25 Buttons . .	50 Cents.
100 Buttons . .	$1.75

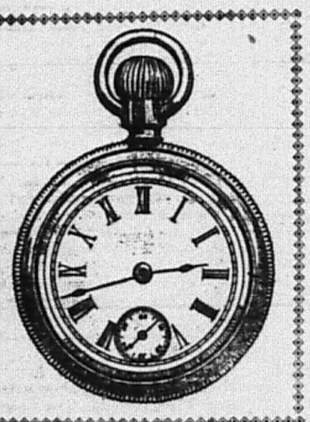
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 1512.

GLASS SILVERERS ORGANIZE.

A new acquisition to the labor movement of New York is the Glass Silverers' and Platers' Union, organized through the efforts of Comrade Gustave Theimer of Richmond, a silverer in the employ of the Pittsburg Glass Company. The new union was formed a few days ago with sixty charter members and many more are expected to join its ranks in the immediate future. Comrade Theimer was elected First Chairman, with Ch. Ronkaly as Second Chairman, Geo. Schehr as Treasurer, Ernest Bonnet as Financial Secretary, Fred. Curottis as Recording Secretary, and Henry Vallee as Sergeant-at-arms.

Meetings are to be held on the first and third Monday evenings of each month at 85 W. Third street and all workingmen in this trade are invited to come and join. Until the end of November the initiation fee will be $1; after that time it will be $5. Dues are 25 cents a month. If the men of this trade will join and take an active interest in their organization there is no doubt that their conditions can be greatly improved.

—Workingmen of New York, if you want laws enacted and enforced to protect you in life and limb at your work, vote under the Arm and Torch. See Planks 1 and 2 of the state platform of the Social Democratic Party, printed in this paper.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory-to Pocket catalogues."

J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.
W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 32. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 9, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR UNIONISTS TO THINK OF.

Significant Capitalist Utterances on Strike Settlement.

Attitude Taken by Capitalist Papers Indicates that the Arbitration May Serve Only to Bring the Questions to a Clearer Issue.

In connection with the strike settlement proposition made by the "operators" and accepted by the United Mine Workers, several very interesting and suggestive utterances on the subject have apeared in the capitalist press.

The following, which appeared in the "Engineering and Mining Journal," of which E. W. Parker, a member of the Arbitration Commission, is editor, may be taken as expressing Mr. Parker's own views:

"The board of arbitrators appointed by President Roosevelt to take up all the issues in controversy between the striking anthracite miners and their employers is not likely to be altogether satisfactory to the latter, though organized labor will certainly get a fair show from it. We have no wish to criticize the President, since his choice is doubtless as good a one as would be made by any man in his position in the middle of all the political wire pulling that has been the feature of this strike for several weeks.

"It is our belief that the board will act fearlessly, showing favor to neither operators nor to the United Mine Workers. Issues far greater than the rate to be paid for mining a particular coal seam are involved—issues that are of national importance, and are bound to call for legislation within a few years. The whole question of the rights of labor organizations, their duties and responsibilities, have been involved in the present strike, and we believe that the board by acting fearlessly, and insisting that its report be not edited to suit political exigencies, can do a permanent service to the nation—a service that will insure to its members lasting fame."

What are these "issues of national importance," what is the capitalist view of the "rights, duties, and responsibilities of labor organizations," is more definitely indicated in some other extracts which we shall make from newspapers which are always recognized as speaking for the capitalist class.

The New York "Commercial" is a paper circulating chiefly among Wall Street men. In both editorial and business policy it is bitterly hostile to the labor movement. Its office, by the way, was "ratted" last year, and in that office was printed, a few weeks ago, the fake labor paper issued by the "operators" in the hope of causing dissension among the miners, to which we made some reference at the time. One is not surprised, therefore, to find that on the morning when the miners' convention began, the "Commercial" contained the following editorial:

"President Mitchell and his United Mine Workers are between the upper and the nether mill-stone. When the delegates meet in convention to-day, it is not going to be all smooth sailing in their deliberations. They are by no means a unit on accepting the operators' proposition. Some of them at least see clearly the full significance of the negotiations so far and do not look upon the thing as a 'strikers' victory' by any means.

"If they decline the operators' proposition for arbitration, popular opinion from one end of the country to the other will condemn them, and with a discredited leader and the loss of popular sympathy the union would be powerless to keep its miners from going back to work.

"Should they accept the offer, they would win well-deserved popular applause—but what would become of their organization then? Mitchell might go back to his men and boast to them that, while he failed to get 'recognition' for the union, he did force the operators to arbitrate—but would that be the fact? Would the organized miners who have been fighting for 'recognition' take that view of it? Would they not not be confronted with the fact that the latest and the accepted proposition to arbitrate came from the operators—not from Mitchell? And could they hold their organization together in the anthracite region for sixty days after they had resumed work? To us it looks extremely doubtful.

"Commissioner Wright's forecast of separate organizations—one of the bituminous, the other of the anthracite miners—seems a not unlikely outcome of this strike in any event."

It will be remembered that Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, who has been appointed as Recorder to the Arbitration Commission, made a special investigation of the strike in September, the results of which are embodied in the October Bulletin of the Department of Labor. Among the alleged "reasonable suggestions" which he there offered for the permanent adjustment of the relations of mine owners and mine workers, were: First, separation of the anthracite miners from those of the bituminous fields; Second, some method (not specified) of holding the union to "financial responsibility" for its acts.

This latter suggestion becomes much more intelligible in the light of the statement of John Hobson, which we printed last week, in regard to the attack which is being made on the British unions. It has been decided there that a union, even though unincorporated, can be sued for damages. A beginning has been made in the same direction in this country, especially in the great general strike of the machinists; but the legal principle has not yet been established.

With the courts so completely under capitalist influence as they now are in this country, it is easy to imagine what would be the result of making the unions financially responsible before the law. It would mean that whenever the the workingmen, through their union, engage in a struggle against their employers—whether strike, lockout, or boycott—the employers could bring suit against the union for damages on account of the injury done to their business; and even though such suits might not always be successful, the courts would have power to issue orders tying up the union funds pending trial and thus to paralyze the unions.

The courts of this country will probably follow the example set by those of England in this matter and establish the principle that employers can collect damages for injury done to their business by the activity of the unions in strike, lockout, or boycott. But the capitalists do not intend to stop with this. They evidently intend, if it be possible—and the arbitration of the coal strike will be made the occasion for driving in an entering wedge—to force incorporation upon the unions. This would mean that it would be in the power of the employers, with the assistance of a few hired traitors within the unions, at any time to sue for a receivership or for the dissolution of the incorporated union or to regulate the disposition of the union funds. And with trained corporation lawyers on the bench, such as the Republican and Democratic parties choose, there could be no question of the effectiveness of such measures against the unions at the most critical times.

That this plan is seriously contemplated is proven by recent news dispatches from Massachusetts and from Illinois. On the Massachusetts bill the "Evening Post," a most distinctly capitalist paper, comments as follows:

"It is in keeping with the solid traditions of Massachusetts law-making that a bill for the incorporation of labor unions is to be discussed in the state legislature. There is an especial appropriateness, too, in the fact that the first serious attempt to fix the legal responsibility upon these powerful organizations should be made in a state which strictly regulates the incorporation of capital. If the trade union bill should become a law, it would simply show that the state of Massachusetts is determined to control all great combinations which affect the common weal, whether composed of capitalists and investors or of laborers. * * * The discussion of this bill cannot but be salutary, and we trust that many other legislatures will follow the example of Massachusetts in this matter."

To sum all up, the trade union movement is undoubtedly confronted with greater dangers to-day than ever before and stands more in need of alert and aggressive spirit to resist the insidious attacks that will be made.

The miners will have to meet this new attack first. But it is not only a thing for the miners to think of. It concerns all trade unionists. It will be "up to" the American Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans to take measures, if it can, for protecting the labor organizations.

Still more, it is something for all workingmen to think of, not only as trade unionists, but especially as voters.

If the capitalists propose to get laws through the legislatures to cripple the labor organizations, the workingmen must send men to the legislatures to fight such laws. In Massachusetts there are now three such men. The records of Carey and MacCartney give assurance that they will make a brave fight; and the fact that Ramsden is also elected on the Socialist ticket is sufficient guarantee that he will do his full part.

If the capitalists propose to make the courts their agents for interfering in the internal affairs of the trade unions and so rendering them impotent, the workingmen must see that the corporation lawyers chosen by the capitalists as judicial candidates are voted down and that men tried and proven true to the working class are put on the bench in their place.

John Hobson, after telling of the attacks upon the British unions through the courts, said: "The British workingmen will turn to politics, if they have the brains." We believe that the American workingmen have the brains and the Socialist (in New York, the Social Democratic) Party is in the field as their political agency for this purpose.

LABOR CANDIDATES ON CAPITALIST TICKETS.

Of the two hundred and fifty-eight candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties appearing on the official ballot in Greater New York last Tuesday, ninety-nine were lawyers and sixty-six were capitalists (bankers, brokers, manufacturers, merchants, or agents), according to the classification made by the "Evening Post." Of the others, fifty-two are included under the headings of artizans and mechanics, clerks, engineers, and architects, and telegraph or railway employees; but of these, apparently all workingmen, the greater part might be described as only honorary members of the working class, being actually understrappers for the capitalists—either as professional "heelers" or as shop foremen, superintendents, and the like; and the few genuine workingmen on either of the old-party tickets were, in almost every case, nominated for unimportant offices in districts where the party in question had no chance of success.

—Read this paper and pass it on to your friend.

SPLENDID GAINS IN EAST AND WEST.

Incomplete Returns of Socialist Vote Give Assurance of Speedy Victory for the Working Class.

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Treble Their Vote—New York Gains Fifty Per Cent.—Ohio Doubles and So Does Chicago—Minnesota's Vote Probably Quadrupled—Good News from Montana.—Third Socialist in Massachusetts Legislature.

The returns of Tuesday's vote so far as the Socialist (Social Democratic) Party is concerned, are as yet very meager. The capitalist press and news agencies, with some notable exceptions, systematically suppress information on the subject and it is a difficult task for the Socialist press to gather the information.

We know enough, however, to show us that the vote cast for our presidential ticket, Debs and Harriman, two years ago, is at least trebled in the state and congressional elections just held.

Of the West we are able to give but little definite information.

The New York "World" states that a very heavy Socialist vote was polled in Indiana.

The "Sun" refers to a surprisingly large Socialist vote in Colorado.

The "Post" notes that the Social Democrats or Socialists of Milwaukee County, Wis., cast 12,000 votes. Montana, too, sends us good news.

Speaking of Utah, the "Post" says that "one feature was the heavy Socialist vote in Salt Lake City."

Our returns show that the vote in Chicago and in the state of Ohio is doubled and that of Minnesota is quadrupled.

In the East our returns are fuller and give ground for the utmost enthusiasm.

Massachusetts more than trebles the vote of last year and takes the lead, apparently, of all other states.

New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Jersey, so far as reported, show gains that, in an ordinary year, would be considered exceptionally good.

In New York the Social Democratic Party, in spite of the ineubus of De Leon's S. L. P., gains 50 per cent. or more; the only unsatisfactory feature of the returns is that the S. L. P. probably remains on the ballot, apparently keeping about the same vote it had in 1900.

Pennsylvania, the state to which all eyes are first turned this year, makes a proportional increase equal to that of Massachusetts—that is, the vote is at least trebled.

While the Republicans are lamenting over their reduced majorities and the Democrats over their failure to capture the offices they hoped for, and while each is accusing the other of fraud and chicanery, the Socialist Party alone comes out of the campaign clear, triumphant, and full of courage.

"The world is ours."

On with the fight.

NEW YORK CITY.

Incomplete Returns Show Large Gains for Social Democratic Party and Small Increase for S. L. P.

The returns of the city vote were waited for by large crowds at the Labor Lyceum in Fourth street, at the West Side Labor Lyceum, and the W. E. A. Clubhouse, and at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and as the news came in the enthusiasm grew and the comrades felt well rewarded for all their hard work.

Manhattan and Bronx.

The following tables show the vote of the Social Democratic Party and the S. L. P. for Governor this year in Manhattan and Bronx, as reported by the Social Democratic watchers. Comparison is made with the vote cast for Mayor a year ago as officially reported. This year's report is, of course, incomplete and subject to revision.

These figures show a total of 10,440 for Hanford, S. D. P., and 5,503 for DeLeon, S. L. P., in these two boroughs.

Last year Manhattan and Bronx gave the Social Democratic Party 6,409 and gave the S. L. P. 4,323.

In the state election of 1900 the two boroughs gave 6,387 for the Social Democratic Party and 5,395 for the S. L. P.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Assembly Districts.	1901.	1902.
First	4	23
Second	58	83
Third	38	61
Fourth	529	717
Fifth	42	61
Sixth	127	241
Seventh	41	80
Eighth	257	467
Ninth	56	94
Tenth	415	666
Eleventh	96	122
Twelfth	300	534
Thirteenth	113	181
Fourteenth	317	450
Fifteenth	103	159
Sixteenth	252	454
Seventeenth	83	117
Eighteenth	109	181
Nineteenth	62	77
Twentieth	74	124
Twenty-first	130	184
Twenty-second	93	158
Twenty-third	178	350
Twenty-fourth	234	373
Twenty-fifth	25	16
Twenty-seventh	307	587
Twenty-seventh	22	34
Twenty-eighth	454	627
Twenty-ninth	33	57
Thirtieth	521	912
Thirty-first	114	177
Thirty-second	245	443
Thirty-third	90	167
Thirty-fourth	266	447
Thirty-fifth	571	935
Annexed	50	91
Total	6,409	10,440

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Assembly Districts.	1901.	1902.
First	17	23
Second	23	33
Third	42	78
Fourth	185	170
Fifth	44	48
Sixth	94	131
Seventh	50	59
Eighth	158	131
Ninth	56	63
Tenth	223	282
Eleventh	51	75
Twelfth	287	351
Thirteenth	75	99
Fourteenth	262	294
Fifteenth	69	91
Sixteenth	583	609
Seventeenth	93	80
Eighteenth	117	133
Nineteenth	65	56
Twentieth	73	101
Twenty-first	84	129
Twenty-second	75	93
Twenty-third	118	166
Twenty-fourth	89	118
Twenty-fifth	22	6
Twenty-sixth	144	224
Twenty-seventh	22	74
Twenty-eighth	129	184
Twenty-ninth	30	37
Thirtieth	157	224
Thirty-first	84	155
Thirty-second	155	233
Thirty-third	96	130
Thirty-fourth	250	350
Thirty-fifth	263	387
Annexed	38	26
Total	4,323	5,503

The "Sun" gives Hanford 9,872 and 5,214 for DeLeon in Manhattan and Bronx.

DeLeon's paper gives a statement of his vote, as furnished by S. L. P. watchers, in nineteen of the assembly districts of Manhattan and Bronx. In these districts they claim 12 votes more votes than are conceded them in the foregoing table.

Brooklyn.

In twelve assembly districts reported for Brooklyn the DeLeonites claim 282 more than are conceded them in the foregoing table.

The figures for the Borough of Brookly nare still farther from being complete. As will be seen from the table, the Social Democratic vote is reported in eighteen and the S. L. P. in seventeen of the twenty-one assembly districts, in most of which, however, some election districts are missing.

These incomplete returns show a gain over last year's vote of 842 for the Social Democratic Party and of 234 for the S. L. P.

In 1900 the Social Democratic Party cast 2,575 in Brooklyn and the S. L. P. had 1,925.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Assembly Districts.	1901.	1902.
First	51	29
Second	20	11
Third	35	74
Fourth	36	17
Fifth	116	55
Sixth	170	252
Seventh	91	72
Eighth	26	3
Ninth	36	94
Tenth	29	..
Eleventh	40	..
Twelfth	75	..
Thirteenth	296	316
Fourteenth	65	44
Fifteenth	272	321
Sixteenth	85	180
Seventeenth	43	42
Eighteenth	81	76
Nineteenth	201	362
Twentieth	695	1,029
Twenty-first	315	557
Total	2,602	3,534

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Assembly Districts.	1901.	1902.
First	29	28
Second	40	10
Third	16	41
Fourth	35	11
Fifth	92	33
Sixth	102	176
Seventh	112	43
Eighth	26	..
Ninth	52	61
Tenth	42	..
Eleventh	48	..
Twelfth	111	..
Thirteenth	107	213
Fourteenth	84	45
Fifteenth	149	228
Sixteenth	61	97
Seventeenth	15	24
Eighteenth	56	74
Nineteenth	114	171
Twentieth	146	257
Twenty-first	201	360
Total	1,638	1,872

Queens.

Incomplete returns for Queens—thirteen districts missing—give 931 votes for Hanford. Two years ago we had 668. The returns are so incomplete that it is impossible to say how the S. L. P. has come out, but it has probably made a small gain.

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Partial and Scattering Returns of Socialist Vote Outside the City.

In the state election two years ago the Social Democratic Party of New York (identical with the Socialist Party of other states) polled 13,493 votes for Governor and the S. L. P. (DeLeonites) polled 13,762.

This year the vote for Hanford on the Social Democratic ticket certainly exceeds 20,000 and may go considerably over that figure. The S. L. P. apparently made some gains.

The vote of New York City, so far as reported, is given under another head. Scattering and generally incomplete returns from outside are here given:

Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 4.—This city gives Hanford, on the Social Democratic ticket, 2,048 votes. DeLeon, on the ticket of the S. L. P., has 775. This is incomplete. G. W. M.

Two years ago the whole of Monroe County, including Rochester, gives us 1,019, while the S. L. P. had 442.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 5.—Two more districts heard from raise the vote of the Social Democratic Party to 2,103. Five districts are still missing. Great enthusiasm prevails. Fifty dollars raised for state campaign fund on election night. G. W. M.

Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 4.—Onondaga County, incomplete, gives 350 for Hanford and 400 for DeLeon. H.

In 1900 the Social Democratic Party had 352 votes by the complete and official count in Onondaga County, and the S. L. P. had 1,135.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Fifty-three city districts give 302 for Hanford and 297 for DeLeon. Two districts outside the city give Hanford 28 and DeLeon 25.

These fifty-five idstricts in 1900 gave us 313 votes, with 907 for the S. L. P.

Twelve city districts and sixty-eight outside, which are yet to be heard from, gave 29 for us two years ago and 228 for the S. L. P.

It appears that Onondaga County will show a loss of over 700 for the S. L. P., with a probable slight gain for the Social Democratic Party. E. B. S.

Buffalo

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—Districts which last year gave the Social Democratic Party 125 votes give us 229 this year. The same districts gave the S. L. P. 190 last year and now give 390 for that party. W. W. A.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—Forty of the hundred and eight election districts of the city of Buffalo give 252 for the Social Democratic Party and 376 for the S. L. P.

In 1900 the whole city gave 376 for the Social Democratic Party and 877 for the S. L. P.

Erie County, outside the city, in 1900, gave 25 for us and 70 for the S. L. P. E. C. F.

The S. L. P. paper prints a Buffalo dispatch to the effect that eighty-seven election districts, which gave the S. L. P. 575 votes last year, now give 904 for that party, and that the total S. L. P. vote there will reach a thousand.

Westchester County.

PEEKSKILL, Nov. 4.—In five of the eight districts we have 85 straight Social Democratic votes in Peekskill and 30 for Hanford on split tickets—total, 115. DeLeon has 32 straight and 17 on splits—total, 49.

In 1900 Westchester County gave 258 votes for the Social Democratic candidate for Governor and 416 for the S. L. P. candidate. Returns from some points in the county show a large gain for the Social Democratic Party.

NEW ROCHELLE, Nov. 4.—Hanford has 227 votes here; DeLeon, 27. Two years ago, we had 63. Last year we had 37 and the S. L. P. had 10.

YONKERS, Nov. 4.—With eight districts missing, Hanford has 82 votes here. Last year we had 51.

MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 4.—This place gives 105 for Hanford and 55 for DeLeon. Last year the Social Democratic Party had 40 and the S. L. P. 15. J. B.

TROY, Nov. 4.—Thirty-nine out of the fifty-four election districts in Troy give Hanford 178 votes, with 266 for DeLeon. W. N.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Green Island gives us 28 votes and the S. L. P. 35; Watervliet, 20 for the Social Democratic Party and 37 for the S. L. P.

Two years ago the whole of Rensselaer County, including Troy, gave 103 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 229 for the S. L. P.

FORT EDWARD, Nov. 5.—Fort Edward and Sandy Hill give 108 votes for Hanford and 37 for DeLeon.

In 1900 the whole of Washington County gave 24 for the Social Democratic Party and 21 for the S. L. P. H. C.

JOHNSTOWN, Nov. 4.—Hanford has 268 votes here, as against 78 in 1900. DeLeon has 65, as against 61 in 1900. The whole county (Fulton) gave us 111 two years ago. H. J.

PORT CHESTER, Nov. 5.—Hanford has 49, DeLeon 16.

SPARKILL, Nov. 5.—Hanford has 4; DeLeon, 2; last year, S. D. P. one.

WOODSIDE, L. I., Nov. 5.—Hanford has 48 here and DeLeon has 5.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 4.—We have 59 votes for Hanford and DeLeon has 95. H. H.

MIDDLETOWN, Nov. 4.—Hanford has 24 here; DeLeon has 20.

In 1900 the whole of Orange County, in which Port Jervis and Middletown are situated, gave 28 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 77 for the S. L. P.

ONEIDA, Nov. 4.—Hanford has 47; DeLeon, 9.

In 1900 Madison County gave 69 for the Social Democratic Party and 49 for the S. L. P.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 4.—The Social Democratic Party gets 131 votes here and the S. L. P. gets 237.

In 1900, Schenectady County gave 30 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 247 for the S. L. P.

TICONDEROGA, Nov. 4.—Hanford's vote here is 60 and DeLeon's is 15.

In 1900, Essex County gave 44 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 12 for the S. L. P.

GLOVERSVILLE, Nov. 4.—In Gloversville Hanford has 156 votes; De Leon has 82.

Two years ago the Social Democratic Party had 111 votes in Fulton County and the S. L. P. had 186.

HORNELLSVILLE, Nov. 4.—Hanford has 28; DeLeon, 12.

Steuben County, two years ago, gave 47 for the Social Democratic Party and 51 for the S. L. P.

CATSKILL, Nov. 5.—Incomplete returns for Catskill, Kiskaton, Leeds, and Coxsackie show 68 for Hanford and 12 for DeLeon. Two years ago Greene County gave 27 for the Social Democratic Party and 82 for the S. L. P.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 5.—Two of the three districts give 72 for Hanford and 04 for DeLeon.

GLOVERSVILLE, Nov. 5.—Hanford has 176 straight to 82 for DeLeon. In 1900 Fulton County gave us 111 and 186 for the S. L. P. L. R. G.

CORNING, Nov. 5.—Hanford, Social Democrat, has 123; DeLeon, S. L. P., 40. Two years ago we had 11 and the S. L. P. 6.

Painted Post gives 27 for Hanford and 10 for DeLeon.

In 1900 the whole of Steuben County gave 47 for the Social Democratic Party and 59 for the S. L. P. W. W. A.

LINDENHURST, L. I., Nov. 4.—Hanford has 16 and DeLeon 2.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—This place gives 14 for Hanford and 2 for DeLeon.

ILION, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Last year the two Socialist parties together had 37 votes. To-day the Social Democratic Party polls 88 and the S. L. P. 39.

MASSACHUSETTS' VOTE.

Report of Progress in the State Where We Won Our First Victories.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Incomplete returns indicate that the Socialist Party may poll 35,000 votes for Chase for Governor. Last year we had 10,551. The increase is general all over the state, the vote in some places being four times that of last year.

Carey and MacCartney are re-elected and Ramsden is sent from the Campello district in Brockton to join them in the Legislature.

Twenty-two towns and eleven cities outside of Boston, which, in 1901, gave 4,074 votes for Wrenn, our candidate for Governor, give Chase 11,955 this year.

Thirty-one precincts of Boston which gave us 281 last year give 1,807 this time. One hundred and sixteen precincts are yet to be heard from.

Brockton gives over 2,000, against 887 last year.

Haverhill gains 500.

Lynn increases from 272 to 970.

Chelsea advances from 117 to 633.

Fitchburg rises from 328 to 853.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Comment on the Socialist vote is unnecessary. It would almost be impertinent. The figures tell their own story. Baer and Quay and Platt and and Crane will understand it, perhaps, as well as the miners of Pennsylvania, the teamsters of Boston, the trolley workers of New York.

The results of the election as regards the two old parties, however, will bear some comment.

The Democratic politicians and editors—and even some of the "independents" and the weak-kneed Republicans—are talking of the result as a rebuke and a qualified defeat for the Republican party at the hands of a "regenerated" Democracy.

It is nothing of the sort.

It would, indeed, have been surprising had the Republicans lost less or the Democrats gained less—whether in the country at large or in New York City.

Look over the election records of the last thirty years and you will find that the victory of either party in a presidential election is almost invariably followed by a reaction in favor of the other party at the next congressional election. The reasons of this are not far to seek. But it is not necessary to recount them here. We merely refer to the indisputable fact.

It might reasonably have been expected that the Democrats, simply through the force of this ordinary reaction, would carry several important Republican states and would nearly if not entirely wipe out the Republican majority in Congress.

That they did not succeed in doing this constitutes a defeat for the Democrats. It is quite proper that Grover Cleveland's letter should sound more like a dirge than a rallying-cry.

As for this city: Look over the election records from time immemorial and you will find that a "reform" administration never gets a second term, that one year of such an administration almost invariably results in restoring the old Tammany majority. This is the natural consequence of the impotence and insincerity of capitalist reform—as dishonest as Tammany and far less efficient, because less in touch with the masses of the people.

That Coler carried the city by so large a majority is the normal result of the fact that Low is Mayor, that Jerome is District Attorney, and that Partridge is Police Commissioner. That Coler failed to carry the state is another defeat for the Democratic party.

The defeat of Tom L. Johnson is yet another distinct defeat for the Democratic party. Of Johnson it may be said, as of Roosevelt; but with even greater truth, that he is not brave or wise enough to succeed in honest politics and not mean enough to succeed in dishonest politics. He was too manly to avoid making enemies of the Hills and Crokers of his party in Ohio; but he was incapable of adopting an attitude that would command the respect and confidence of the workingmen of the state.

The simple fact is that the Democratic party is making the hopeless attempt to ride two horses, to serve God and the Mammon of Unrighteousness at once, to be at the same time on both sides of the now unbridgeable and widening chasm between the working class and the capitalist class. That chasm yawns for all compromisers—for sincere harmonists as well as for cowardly equivocaters; it has swallowed little men like Coler and big men like Johnson; it has swallowed Bryan and it will swallow Hearst far more easily.

In a word, the Democratic party is played out. It has no principles, no program, no conception of the issues of the day, no reason for existence. It cannot regain its vitality except by ceasing to be the Democratic party—by breaking with Bryanism as well as with Clevelandism—and this it cannot do.

Mark Hanna rightly said, almost two years ago, that Socialism, not Democracy, is the enemy the Republican party has to fight and to fear.

The question is: Are you for Mark Hanna or for Socialism?

If you are for Socialism, take note that there is much to be done between now and 1904. There are city elections in nearly all states this December and next spring and many state and legislative elections next fall and then more city elections. If we have a quarter of a million votes now, we have a year and a half in which to raise the figure to at least half a million, before we enter the national campaign.

This means work for YOU.

The day of the final battle draws near.

Are YOU doing YOUR part?

THE LATEST FROM PENNSYLVANIA

As we go to the press comes this news:

Five mining counties that gave Debs 699 give Slayton 7758, incomplete.

Sixteen counties that gave Debs 2908 give Slayton 15,816.

Socialist Party vote will reach 20,000.

Rockland gave 155 a year ago and now gives 483.

Plymouth had 42 and now has 216.

Springfield gives 1,167 instead of 522.

Chicopee raises its last year's poll of 161 to 412.

Everett, heretofore an S. L. P. stronghold, increases its Socialist Party vote from 45 to 273.

The S. L. P. disruptionists pretty nearly disappear. Their candidate, Berry, polls but 50 votes in Haverhill, as against 159 a year ago. W. M.

Brockton.

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—Wallace C. Ransden is elected to the Legislature on the ticket of the Socialist Party from the Ninth Plymouth District (Campello.) Chase's vote here is about 2,000; last year we had 885. T. C. S.

Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 4.—This city gives Bates, Republican candidate for Governor, 2,865 votes; Chase, Socialist, 1,630; Gaston, Democrat, 1,258; Berry, S. L. P., 50.

Last year the Republicans had 2,972; we had 1,149; the Democrats, 860; the S. L. P., 159.

For Congress, this year, the Republican candidate wins with 2,674; the Democrat got 1,659; the Socialist, Littlefield, 1,276.

For Legislature, Third Essex District, the vote stands: Republican, 1,057; Keene, Socialist, 418; Democrat, 324.

The Fourth gives: Republican, 762; Democrat, 348; Strayton, Socialist, 276.

The Fifth: Carey, Socialist, 811; Republican, 714; Democrat, 85.

The Ninth: Republican, 924; Democrat, 540; Spofford, Socialist, 207.

For Senator in the Fourth Essex District, the Republican candidate has 2,694; Bellefeuille, Socialist, 1,470; the Democrat, 991. G. A. K.

Rockland.

ROCKLAND, Mass., Nov. 4.—MacCartney is re-elected to the Legislature in the Fourth Plymouth District, with 974 votes; Bradbury, Republican, has 493; Mansfield, Democrat, 84.

Rockland gives Chase 543, with 717 for Bates and 282 for Gaston. J. A. B.

Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 4.—Complete returns here give Chase, Socialist candidate for Governor, 859 votes; Berry, S. L. P., has 216. Last year we had 200 and the S. L. P. had 310. C. E. F.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Returns from two hundred and ninety-one cities and towns show 32,105 votes for Chase, Socialist candidate for Governor. The S. L. P. has 5,241 in the same places.

Our senatorial candidates in the Brockton and Rockland districts carried those cities and needed only a little more in the rural parts of the districts to elect them.

Boston gives Chase 8,142, as against 1,281 last year. Berry lost 200 votes in Boston.

Capitalist politicians are staggered. Indeed, the large vote of the Socialist Party has caused a sensation all over the state. W. M.

The Boston "Globe" is full of expressions of surprise at the size of the Socialist party vote. We condense some of the reports given:

Brockton—Ransden elected to legislature by plurality of 210 in a previously strong Republican district; Beals, for Senator, carried the city, though not the whole district; Chase polled 2,105 out of the 6,654 votes for Governor; Skinner, for Congress, polled 2,221; McKendrick, Sullivan, and Brodeur, legislative candidates, polled heavy votes.

Lynn—Chase got 1,031, against 250 last year; Turner, for Congress, polled 914.

Chelsea—"A surprising feature was the large vote which the Socialist candidate for Governor received, 633."

Everett—"Socialist gains were enormous. Chase has 10 per cent. of the vote."

Quincy—"One of the surprising features was the high vote cast for Levi H. Turner, Socialist candidate for Representative. Mr. Turner had a total of 853—a gain of 606 over the highest Socialist representative vote of last year."

Boston's Gain.

Chase ran well in every ward of Boston, his vote ranging from 92 in the Eleventh to 611 in the Fourteenth, and his total for the city reaching 8,442.

In an interview given to the Boston papers on election night Chase said, in part:

"At this time it is safe to say that our vote for Governor will reach close to 40,000, as against 8,860 last year. At the beginning of this campaign I predicted a vote of 30,000, later in the campaign I increased my estimate to 40,000. This gain is something that all Socialists may well feel proud over.

"We have been at a great disadvantage in our campaign in not having any newspapers to give publicity to our meetings, which in every instance nearly have been large and enthusiastic. If our meetings had received the same publicity as did the meetings of

(Continued on page 4.)

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	1c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.40
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

It was worth working for, wasn't it?

It is the irony of fate that Coler should have come so near carrying the state on the strength of the one plank he so pusillanimously disavowed.

This campaign is over. Another is coming. Let us have our daily paper in the field before the active campaign opens. We shall need it.

AS TO OUR FUTURE WORK.

Elsewhere in this paper we print the reports of John C. Chase, until recently Lecturer for the Labor Lecture Bureau of the National Committee, and Fred. J. Spring, who has just resigned his position as State Organizer for the Social Democratic Party of New York. We commend these two reports to the attention of all party members, for they deal with questions of the utmost importance.

The Worker is heartily in accord with Comrade Chase in believing that the work of the Labor Lecture Bureau should be continued and that it should be extended as fast as possible.

We can see but one reason for desiring to suspend this work, and that is a motive which we should not like to attribute to any comrade—namely, a desire to weaken the national organization of the party by depriving it of its most useful functions.

On the other hand, we can see many reasons for continuing the work.

The trade unions are becoming permeated with vaguely socialistic sentiment, tending toward independent labor politics and public ownership. But many dangers lie in their road. The knowledge and experience of the Socialist Party can be of immense service in clarifying their ideas, avoiding the dangers, and directing their forces into the easiest and surest paths to the attainment of our common end. The experience of Chase's tour in the West, and with as much other experience in all parts of the country, prove that the unions are becoming ready and eager to hear our speakers. It will therefore be our own fault if they err for lack of our fraternal counsel.

In the strongly organized states the local forces of the party may suffice to meet this demand for Socialist propaganda within the unions. In the states where the party organization is new and weak, where the comrades themselves are lacking in experience, it is absolutely necessary that aid should be given by the national organization. As it happens, it is in these very states that the most rapid growth of Socialist sentiment is taking place and therefore it is here that the opportunity and the danger and our responsibility is greatest.

Whatever may be the opinion of the comrades about the authority to be vested in the National Committee, it seems to us that there should be no question as to the continuance and the extension of the work of the Labor Lecture Bureau. We should have, not one, but at least three or four men constantly in the field addressing meetings arranged by the unions, speaking from the Socialist standpoint on matters of immediate interest to the unionists. In no way can the national committee do better service for the cause, and the comrade who is afraid to trust it with this function can surely have but little faith in the stability or the intelligence of the movement.

Turning to Comrade Spring's report, we need only say that the recommendations which he makes are of the most practicable sort, that they involve comparatively small expense, and that they promise great and lasting results.

It is important that we have a vigorous campaign for three months before each election. But in order that such a campaign shall be really effective, it is absolutely necessary that we carry on a systematic campaign of education all through the year.

It is significant that the "American" (late the "Journal") is now singing the praises of Murphy, the man who so exactly fills Croker's shoes. It is also significant that this same alleged workingmen's newspaper, in printing, the night before election, a partial facsimile of the ballot, for the instruction of voters, included the ticket of the "union-smashing" S. L. P. and drew the line there, omitting the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, the only one headed by a union workingman.

The experience of the miners' strike proved the need of a Socialist daily. The Socialist papers were the only ones that told the truth in their news columns and advocated the cause of the miners editorially. But a few Socialist weekly papers are no match for the capitalist dailies. More strikes are coming. The sooner our daily is started, the better for the working class.

The "respectable" papers say that Coler and Tom L. Johnson were defeated because of their leanings toward Socialism. They do not try to reconcile this claim with the fact that the real Socialist vote is enormously increased; it is easier to suppress that fact. The real explanation of the failure of Democratic politicians to win on semi-socialistic planks is that the workingmen are learning to distrust the sincerity of capitalist politicians posing as "friends of labor."

THE CALIFORNIA SITUATION.

We print in this issue of The Worker, a statement of the main facts in the California affair, with arguments on both sides by Comrades Appel and Harriman of that state.

There are undoubtedly many supplementary facts to be brought out, and we shall, so far as space will allow, welcome brief and pointed communications on the subject.

Writing on the day before election, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion, the opinion we have held from the first, that the California comrades have made a very grave mistake. Nor do we think that any election news from that state, however favorable it may be, will alter our opinion.

Granting to the utmost that the Union Labor Party of California is a genuine labor party, inspired and controlled wholly by working-class thought and feeling (which seems to us far from sure) still we are opposed to fusion.

If the union men are Socialists, the Socialist Party welcomes them to its ranks with open arms. It offers them the fullest opportunity to participate in all its councils, to take an equal part with the older comrades in choosing its candidates and in directing its campaigns. What more can a Socialist workingman desire?

If they are not Socialists, but are acting only under the influence of vague and unenlightened discontent, then why shall we give up our place in the field to them?

We agree in hoping and believing that these unionists will become Socialists. We wish to help them on in that direction. But the way to do that is not for us to go over to their lines, but for us to hold high the standard of Socialism and advance it by the most strenuous efforts, making it a rallying center around which the very force of circumstances will surely force them to align themselves.

Granting even that no harm has been done in this single case, it must be remembered that this sets up a precedent and that precedents are notoriously elastic. If in California, why not in Connecticut or in New Jersey or elsewhere? Will anyone tell us where we are to stop?

Had The Worker had any intimation of what was likely to happen before the decision was made, we should have raised a warning at once—regardless whether or not the California comrades were in the mood to hear it. We had no such intimation. It therefore seemed best to leave the whole discussion to a time when, the campaign being over, the comrades of the whole country would have time to consider the matter. We now invite a most careful consideration of the question involved. We are confident that the Socialists of California will learn by experience that their present course is a mistake. But experience is a hard teacher; if forethought can take its place, much time and trouble will be saved to the movement.

The amount of important matter of all sorts that has got crowded out of the columns of The Worker during this campaign convinces the editors that we simply must have that daily before the next campaign begins.

It will be remembered that, a few weeks ago, when Secretary of the Treasury Shaw took such extraordinary measures to "relieve the money market," it was quite openly and unblushingly admitted that advance information of his intention was given out to certain favored bankers, who were able to guide their speculations accordingly and were loud in his praise when the public announcement of his plans was made. Now comes an apparently well-founded report that the decision to be rendered by Vice-Chancellor Emery in the Steel Trust stock-conversion suit was known a fortnight in advance to some of the parties in the cause. These are examples of the business integrity, and public honor, and judicial impartiality on the ground of which the capitalists claim the respect of the working class.

How soon we shall have our daily depends on how soon we can raise the necessary funds. Hurry up with the fifty thousand dollars.

The good old respectable "Evening Post" is shocked at the action of the Plasterers' Union in demanding that the foreman of a job shall be "responsible, not to his employer and paymaster, but to the body which has made him a foreman"—the "Post," of course, forgets to add, "and whose labor creates the employer's profits." It is too bad, indeed. Maybe Mayor Low, who is said to own stock in the New York Evening Post Company, will lend the kind-hearted employers and paymasters his aid in the shape of policemen's clubs, to teach these presumptuous plasterers to "know their place," just as Mayor Van Wyck did for the cigar manufacturers.

From the press dispatches describing the visit of the Arbitration Commissioners to the Manville mine, owned by the D. & H. and the D., L. & W. companies, we take this suggestive bit:

"The commissioners inspected three breasts and were in the mine two hours and a half. The first breast was 2,200 feet from the foot of the shaft, and the commissioners had to walk along in a stooping position, owing to the low roof. It was extremely tiresome for those unaccustomed to the mine.

"At the face of the breast a miner and his helper were found. Some of the commissioners plied the two men with all sorts of questions. The miner said he was able to get out four or five cars a day; told how much he made, and gave other information to the commissioners.

"Judge Gray was so fatigued by walking in a bent-over position for an hour that he decided to go to the surface. He was hoisted to the top with Bishop Spalding."

"It was extremely tiresome for those unaccustomed to the mine." The miners are used to that sort of thing and presumably they find it refreshing to work there ten hours a day. But it was really cruel to require such well-paid gentlemen as Judge Gray and Bishop Spalding to stand there for two hours, tormented by visions of their own comfortable homes and offices. Wicked Mr. Mitchell, to require such sacrifices of the eminent gentlemen.

LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURE.

Locomotive building is one of the few branches of manufacture in which average wages increased during the ten years from 1890 to 1900. Nor was the increase even here a very large one, notwithstanding the great amount of skill required in such work.

According to Census Bulletin No. 243, the number of wage-workers in the establishments devoted exclusively to locomotive-building increased from 15,670 in 1890 to 19,039 in 1900—a gain of 21.4 per cent. Their total yearly wages increased from $8,697,488 to $10,899,614—a gain of 25.3 per cent. In other words, in 1890 the average yearly wage was $554.75, and in 1900 it had risen to $572.50.

The number of salaried officials, clerks, etc.—including proprietors and firm members on the payroll—rose from 317 to 763 and the total of salaries from $381,654 to $902,196; so that the average salary of these employees rose from $1,204 to $1,226.

In 1900 there were only 27 children employed in these shops; but in 1900 the number of children in the 28 shops had risen to 214.

—You can't spend a dollar better than by sending it to this office along with the names and addresses of ten non-Socialist workingmen. Three months reading of The Worker will probably convert all of them.

OUR OPPORTUNITY AND OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

(Part of a speech at a mass meeting of the Socialist Party, Handel Hall, Chicago, Friday, Oct. 21.)

"The present," says Leibnitz, "is the child of the past—the parent of the future."

All we have to-day is the product of yesterday; and in the seed which we plant to-day lies enfolded the blossom of to-morrow.

Life is progress; and to arrest progress is to die.

"To let well enough alone"—that is the philosophy of death, for unless to-day is better than yesterday, to-morrow will be worse than to-day.

Whenever in any epoch, the energies of the people are expended in preserving the present, the worm of decay has already eaten out the heart of that epoch, and progress must then spring from a new tap-root.

The present social epoch is dying.

All the powerful forces of the church and state, all the established organs of public education and opinion are to-day at work trying to perpetuate a social system that is rotten to the core.

Instead of laying a foundation broad and deep, the foundation of a structure that shall shelter the millions of the future, the great forces of society are to-day frantically propping an outworn temple that must in a few years fall crashing into hopeless ruin.

The rarest virtue ever given to man is the ability to judge his own epoch; the ability to see in the midst of the splendor of social and industrial achievement that true progress may have been arrested, and that the beginning of the end may have come. To recognize and understand the great social forces and their import, one must have a social faith; a point of vantage at which, as in the shadow of a wall, he may stand out of the heat and dust for an instant, and observe the tides of humanity, free from the domination of their ebb and flow.

The Socialist has this point of vantage; he has a standard of judgment; he reads history with a purpose, as it should be read—merely to throw light upon the problems of the present.

Those who are in authority in the American nation to-day are the helpless creatures of an environment they cannot read, of social forces they do not understand. Like a rudderless ship, the great republic is drifting, the plaything of every wind and tide. Fear is in every heart; and it is the fear of the unknown, an unreasoning fear, like the fear of the animal before the rumblings of a gathering storm.

We see the Secretary of the Treasury in an unreasoning panic rushing to the relief of the stock gamblers and exploiters of the people, with the people's money, taken from their pockets by taxation.

We see a nation of eighty millions standing helpless in the insolent presence of a dozen men who deny it the privilege of keeping warm with its own coal.

We see a president lauded with abject and fulsome praise—for doing what? What is this act of mighty courage that challenges the admiration of the nation?

The President has asked the miners to go back to work!

Ah, brave hero! Rival of Spartacus, of the Gracchi, of all the mighty ones of history!

Where are our standards of judgment that we shriek a maudlin praise of such a puny act? Courage? Heroism? If such an act be heroism, then I ask you, What is cowardice?

Where is the initiative, where is the constructive statesmanship that is to build the nation's future?

Is it statesmanship to avert for to-day a tempest that must break to-morrow? Is it statesmanship that patches up a petty truce over the pitfall of a crying wrong?

In the vaporings of futile joy that to-day declare the coal strike ended, I make the counter declaration that it is not ended, that it is just beginning. The great world-giant Labor is but testing his muscle. The coal strike was but a trial of strength, full of portent for the future. The real battle has not yet begun. To-day's struggle for a pittance is to pave the way for to-morrow's struggle for a portion; and to-morrow's struggle, once begun, will never cease until the toilers of the world shall gain their own.

Deep down in the heart of things a new life is growing; a life virile and purposeful; a life that shall rend our rotten civilization as the oak-root splits the rock, and blossom into beauty.

Will this growth be arrested because the creatures of the present are too gross and dull to detect it?

Stories have come to us of the luxury of Newport; of the reckless gambling at Saratoga; of social debauchery of a lower type than ever degraded any court of Europe.

The same careless and profligate waste of the sources of the common life, the same fool feeling of "after us the deluge," which marked a certain celebrated period of France, sits grinning above the social boilers to-day.

But the strong hand of Labor is slowly reaching upward from the mire; its fingers are closing about the controlling lever; it has learned the hidden secrets of forced draught, and the great social engines are throbbing a dithyrambic hymn of freedom.

No longer shall youth be stunted and starved. No longer shall little children be denied the joy and innocence of life's morning. The day of the united peoples is dawning.

We who are not blinded by the sophistries of the present must build the highroad to the future. It is a task for manhood. It is a task for the pure in heart.

We must keep the Socialist movement clean and united and above all reproach, to do this mighty work. Our thoughts must be high; our hearts must be pure; our lives as open as the day.

Upon the Socialist movement hangs the sole present hope of human liberty. And everywhere the cause is growing. It is no longer confined to one nation alone. It is as wide as the world. In far-off Japan it is lifting up the hearts of men; in darkest Russia it is sustaining the serf in his dungeon; throughout continental Europe everywhere the peasant reads with glad, hopeful eyes the message of the dawn. At last, at last the brotherhood of man! In the hovels and huts of the poor you will find to-day the writings of Marx and Engels and Tolstoy and Kropotkin. The peasant begins to think; the man with the hoe is lifting up his head; he hears the voices of to-morrow, and "a thinking peasant makes a quaking throne."

As the movement grows, so will grow the responsibilities of its leaders. The movement can never be crushed by enemies without. We need not fear the aimless, purposeless, futile warfare of dying capitalism. No one can destroy us but ourselves. Then let us watch and ward. Let us develop individual characters that shall shine through the social night, for it is not what we profess that will win the peoples to our standard; it is what we are. Let us aim so to live that the word Socialist shall stand for all that is noble, all that is pure, all that is virtuous and righteous in our present life.

Thus alone shall we earn the right to mold the future.

THE BUILDER SINGS.

BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

Do not denounce the enemy. Explain the enemy. Do not admit you have any enemies. State yourself. State yourself again. And still state yourself. Finally the deafest ear will hear. You do not need to use vituperation. Vituperation is a weapon that kicks. What you must use is plain talk. You must convince even the man who imagines he is your enemy that what you propose doing is as much for his good as yours. Any other confession avould be anti-social.

We should be so busy loving we have no time for hate. We are going to take man at his best. We will not consider man at his worst. And man at his best is capable of any sacrifice and any achievement. Do you think I believe that man delights in doing mean things? Man does mean things because he is forced to do them. Let man alone, give man but half a chance, and he will dazzle you with the magnificence of his success. But if you have a dirt opinion of a man he will do all he can to justify it.

The most potent war is peace. No; apology. Not weakness. But that generic confidence which dares to be just. For it is out of the stubbornest opposition that order will finally emerge. And justice is order. You know how little less than chaotic is a social situation which leaves so many to the chance episodes of the seasons. This chaos cannot be perpetuated. We will get rid of it. The soul demands order. Order. Order. Always order. Thievery is not order. Only integrity is order. And we to-day largely subsist by thievery. And a state supported largely by thievery cannot last. Nor can an income half bond and half free be fixed. And yet, though we will twist the crooked back to the straight, we do not propose to hate that incident of history which has warped the general will. We will sing at our work. We will repair that which was broken. We will rebuild that which was thrown down. But we will not hate the destroyer. We will sing as we build.

And build we will. The children cry to us, and we build. The old men and women cry to us, and we build. And the middle-aged cry to us and we build. We take all incomes away in the interest of income. We see all private fortune lapse into a general fund. That is because we build. For out of the imperfect we will build the perfect. And out of a race of men and women and children maimed and half done we will build a race of men and women and children unmarred and complete.

But we will always sing. For the workman who sings can work as no other workman can work. And, though the hand of the tyrant is heavy, we will not admit that it crushes our soul. And no blow given us will be returned. We will only love and build. And even the lash of the master will be used in the interest of the fairer world of our sacrifice. For we are builders who build not alone of good but also of evil. For we who build will not concede that there is any material too stubborn to be turned to the uses of our ideal.

I am assailed and bleeding. And yet I do not resent assault and am willing to give my blood. For I am so intent on the big achievement ahead that I am not worried by the little deterrents around. The beautiful prospect allures me. The rehabilitated bodies allures me. The happier faces allure me. The good earth cleansed allures me.

I see no man now hurrying to do his own work. I see every man hurrying to do some other man service. I see a world in which the only errands are those of succor. I see a world in which the lips of man have ceased to speak of property. I see a world in which the farcical economics now celebrated in the orthodoxies of culture have given place to the simple doctrine of universal ownership.

And this consummation is so surely to be expected I can afford to wait to have it come and can afford to sing as I wait. It is not the man with the ideal who needs to rant and swear and suspect. It is the man who sees only the alien present who may rant and swear and suspect. For we live in a world in which we cannot be at home. But we are to make this empty world full. For a world full of homeless people is of all worlds emptiest. But when we have accomplished our miracle earth will be home enough for all. And that miracle we will effect. For the builder is building his home. And the builder sings as he builds.

—Try Lee's "Labor Politics" on your fellow unionists. Three cents a copy; ten for 20 cents. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

LEAVES FROM A READER'S NOTEBOOK.

I. Webster's Tragedy and Its Lesson for Socialists.

I have been reading Henry Cabot Lodge's little life of Daniel Webster—and wishing, incidentally, that Mr. Lodge, who knows something about history and can write very clearly and judiciously on such subjects, had kept to the strait and narrow path of literature, instead of becoming a sycophantic politician and illustrating in his own person some of the very public vices that he can so well discern in the subjects of his biographical studies. But this by the way. It is the tragedy of Webster's life, not of Lodge's, that I had in mind in beginning this note.

Doubtless there has not been in American history one figure more heroic, at first sight, than that of Daniel Webster. Endowed by birth with every physical and intellectual quality needful to the orator and man of high public affairs, cast by fortune into such circumstances as called into action all his great abilities, his friends and enemies alike, as Lodge remarks, constantly and spontaneously applied to him the name of "giant," as the only one that fitted his massive and overpowering genius. Admittedly pre-eminent as an orator, whether before bench or jury or senate or public assembly, whether dealing with strictly political or with strictly legal or, best of all, with large constitutional questions, worshipped rather than loved by his followers and regarded with a wondering admiration that stifled even justifiable animosity in his opponents, had Webster died but three years earlier, he would, notwithstanding the disappointment of his presidential aspirations in 1848, have been counted forever among the most fortunate and successful and perhaps as the most distinguished of the public men of the century in this republic.

Yet this man's biographers, even those whose political opinions and practises most incline them to be lenient to him, have now to write of him in a tone of apology. This man lived to hear that New England whose very life had once lived in him re-echo Whittier's terrible dirge—

So fallen! so lost! the light withdrawn
Which once he wore!
The glory from his gray hairs gone
Forevermore!

Revile him not—the Tempter hath
A snare for all;
And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath,
Befit his fall!
Oh, dumb be passion's stormy rage,
When he who might
Have lighted up and led his age
Falls back in night.

Let not the land once proud of him
Insult him now,
Nor brand with deeper shame his dim
Dishonored brow.

Of all we loved and honored, naught
Save power remains,—
A fallen angel's pride of thought,
Still strong in chains.
All else is gone; from those great eyes
The soul is fled:
When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead!

Pitying tears from those whose voices, not much given to loud praise, had through long years applauded him as almost more than human—to no man could such an end have been more bitter than to Daniel Webster.

It seems to me that this tragedy has in it a great lesson, not for public men so much as for the public that makes and follows these men.

The secret of Webster's moral degeneration, from petty personal jealousies and from a laxity in money affairs that left him open to the charge (no doubt an unjust one) of actual bribery, on to that final treason to his followers, himself, and the very cause he had so far supported—the explanation of it all must, I think, be found, not in any weakness peculiar to the man, but in the extreme, unreasoning, blind, fanatical worship paid to him by his political followers. Truly, the land once proud of him had no right to indulge itself in scorn and wrath when he betrayed its cause.

New England had made him its spokesman. It had gone on and made him its leader and its hero. It had forgotten that he was its servant. Its pride in his power had left no room for doubt of his fidelity or of his infallible wisdom. It had ceased to give him a mandate and had given him instead a blank commission. What wonder if, when New England failed to remember that he was its creature and its chosen servant, he should come all unconsciously to dream that he was its appointed master?

Webster is not the only, though, perhaps, he is the most striking example to be found in our American history, of this moral decay, this growth of arrogance, this utter forgetfulness of earlier ideals, arising from the possession of irresponsible power of whatever sort. The students of mental disease have explained to us what they call "the insanity of power," and two of our keenest observers of human nature—Nathaniel Hawthorne and Dr. Holmes—have shown us how fearfully dangerous a thing it is for any man to be withdrawn from and especially to be lifted above the current of the common thought.

For Socialists, especially, there is a grave lesson to be drawn from the contemplation of such magnificent lives reduced to ruin—for Socialist leaders, now and in the future, and still more emphatically for us of the rank and file.

We owe a duty to our leaders. If one rises among us gifted with eloquence of tongue or pen, with keenness of insight, personal magnetism, and power of persuasion above the ordinary, we are tempted, far more than those of other parties, to give him implicit faith and excessive adulation. I do not say that we are more likely to yield to the temptation; we are not, because our philosophy and the very instinct of our class go far to guard us against it. Yet the temptation is with us especially strong, in that it wears a mask of reason and of duty. We know that the Socialist movement has no pecuniary rewards nor even—for the present, at least—any popular honors to offer to its great men at all comparable to those by which the enemy will seek to seduce them; we have a right, therefore, to assume perfect sincerity in any man of high ability who gives his allegiance to our cause. The temptation to worship our leaders, then, is a strong one, and it will grow stronger with the growth of the movement.

It is of this subtle temptation that we ought always, consciously to beware. We owe this duty to our leaders, to ourselves, and to the cause that is greater than they, greater than any or all of us—that we remember that they are but spokesmen and chosen leaders, that we watch them, not suspiciously, but with fraternal solicitude, that we neither forget nor let them forget that they are our comrades, raised up by our glad recognition of their merits, raised up to lead us, but by no means freed from the responsibility of leading us aright.

RAIN: A FABLE FROM THE CHINESE.

Reprinted from The Era.

The Son of Heaven, may his name outlast the universe! the Emperor, Li-O-A, stood by the window of his porcelain palace.

The rain fell. It poured in torrents. The heaven wept, the trees and flowers shed tears for it.

The Emperor's heart was very sad and he exclaimed:

"How bad for that man who has not even a hat in this rain!"

And turning to his chamberlain he said: "I should like to know how many such unfortunates there are in my Pekin?"

"Light of the Sun!" answered Tsung-He-Tsang, falling on his knees and bowing his head, "is anything impossible to the Sovereign of Sovereigns? By sunset, you will know, oh Father of the Dawn, what you wish!"

The Emperor smiled kindly and Tsung-He-Tsang hurried away as fast as he could to the Prime Minister, San-Che-San.

He came running up, scarcely drawing his breath, and in his hurry he did not have time to show all the honors which are due to the Prime Minister.

"The Universal Joy, our most gracious Emperor," he said breathlessly, "is greatly disturbed. Those people who go about without hats in our Pekin disturb him and he wants to know to-day how many there are!"

"There are such rascals!" answered San-Che-San, "and besides——"

He ordered Pi-He-Vo, the commander of the town, to be summoned.

"Bad news from the palace!" he said, when Pi-He-Vo bowed his head to the ground as a mark of attention—"the Master of our lives has noticed disorder!"

"What?" exclaimed Pi-He-Vo, with horror. "Is there not a beautiful shady garden which hides the palace from Pekin?"

"I don't know how it happened," answered San-Che-San, "but His Majesty is dreadfully disturbed over the scoundrels who are walking in the rain without hats. He wishes to know today how many such people there are in Pekin. Arrange this."

"Call that old dog, Jur-Sung, to me at once!" cried Pi-He-Vo, in a minute, to his subalterns.

And when the chief sentinel of the town, pale with horror and trembling, threw himself at his feet, the mandarin threw a perfect avalanche of curses at his head.

"Scoundrel, miscreant, base traitor! You want us all to be sawed in pieces along with you!"

"Explain the cause of your anger," said Jur-Sang, in a perfect shudder, at the mandarin's feet, "so that I may understand the comforting words you say to me. Otherwise I am afraid I do not understand the language of your wisdom."

"Old dog, who ought to look after a herd of swine, and not after the largest city in the world! The Sovereign of China himself noticed that there is disorder in the city—on the streets scoundrels are wandering about who, even in the rain, have not hats to put on. I give you till evening to let me know how many of them there are in Pekin!"

"Everything will be performed with exactitude," answered Jur-Sang, striking his forehead on the floor three times, and in the twinkling of an eye he had cried out and stamped with his feet for the sentinels, who were called together by the deafening sounds of a gong.

"Scoundrels, half of whom I shall hang so that the other half may roast upon live embers! How do you look after the city? People are going about in the rain without hats! See that in an hour all are caught who have not hats, even of reeds!"

The sentinels rushed off to fulfill the order, and in the course of an hour there was an actual hunt on the streets of Pekin.

"Hold! Seize him!" cried the sentinels, hunting the people who had no hats.

They dragged them from under the fences, from the gateways, from the houses, where they had taken refuge like rats, whom the cook pursues to make ragout of. And in one minute less than an hour all those who had no hats in Pekin stood in the courtyard of the prison.

"How many are there?" Jur-Sang asked.

"Twenty thousand eight hundred and seventy-one," the sentinels answered, bowing to the ground.

"Execute them!" Jur-Sang answered. And in half an hour 20,871 headless Chinamen lay in the courtyard of the prison.

And 20,871 heads were thrust on spears and carried through the town for the edification of the populace.

Jur-Sang went with his report to Pi-He-Vo. Pi-He-Vo went to San-Che-San. San-Che-San informed Tsung-He-Tsang.

The evening approached. The rain came to an end. A wind, springing up, shook the trees, and a shower of diamonds was scattered from the trees to the fragrant flowers which sparkled and glowed in the rays of the setting sun.

The whole garden was filled with brilliancy and fragrance and the Son of Heaven, Li-O-A, stood by the window of his porcelain palace admiring the wonderful picture. But, good and young as he was, he did not forget the unfortunate at that moment.

"By the way!" he said, turning to Tsung-He-Tsang, "you were to find out for me how many of the people of Pekin had not even hats to protect themselves in the time of rain?"

"The desire of the Master of the Universe has been carried out by his servants!" answered Tsung-He-Tsang with a low bow.

"How many are there? Be sure to tell me only the truth!"

"In all Pekin there is not one Chinaman who has not a hat to put on in time of rain. I swear that I am telling you the absolute truth!" And Tsung-He-Tsang raised his hands and bowed his head as a sign of a sacred oath.

The face of the kind Emperor was illumined by a happy, joyful smile.

"Happy city! Happy country!" he exclaimed, "and how happy am I that the nation thrives so under my sovereignty."

All in the palace were happy at the sight of the happy Emperor.

And San-Che-San, Pi-He-Vo and Jur-Sung received the Order of the Golden Dragon for their paternal care of the people.

PARTY NOTES.

The Socialists of New Bedford, Mass., meet every Sunday in the hall of the Weavers' Union, 112 William street. All who are in sympathy with the movement are invited to attend and join the party organization.

John Spargo will speak on "Socialism and the Trust" at the Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, November 9.

F. J. Spring, after seven months' hard work as State Organizer of the Social Democratic Party, has returned to his home in Los Angeles. The good wishes of all New York comrades will follow him, and it is to be hoped that an able man can soon be found to carry on the work he has so well started here.

The Socialist caucuses in Boston will be held at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, and the city convention at 724 Washington street at 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 15.

The Mills meeting at St. Louis was held in the North Side Social Turner Hall. All the space in the aisles, on the platform and the stairway was packed with people standing. He is to put in a week in St. Louis in the largest hall in the city as soon as this term of the Training School is over.—Prof. Geo. D. Herron writes that he will reach this country in December, and will visit the school. He and Mrs. Herron send fifty dollars each toward furnishing the school building. He will speak several times at the Training School.—The Kansas City dailies are giving liberal notices of the Training School. The idea has occurred to the newspapers that this work is too big to be ignored.

The Kings County Committee meets at the Socialist Club, Franklin street and Ralph avenue, Saturday, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. sharp.

All New York comrades who still have campaign subscription lists should return them at the earliest opportunity to the Financial Secretary of the State Committee, Jas. N. Wood, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. It is hoped that none will be returned blank.

The 23d A. D. will meet henceforth on the second and fourth Friday evenings of every month at Beekmann's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

The Daily Globe Conference of delegates from trade unions and other labor organizations will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock sharp. All delegates are urged to attend as work for the coming daily will now be carried on most vigorously until the paper is established. The Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will meet at the Labor Lyceuf on Monday, Nov. 10, at 9 p. m. sharp. All members are urged to be present to take up the work afresh.

THE POND AND FISHES: A FABLE.

Having introduced a Big Fish into his Pond, the Owner on his next visit was surprised to find most of the Little Fishes were gone.

"How's this?" he said to the Big Fish. "I guess you've eaten them."

"I have," was the reply, "but why do you Object? They were of excellent Flavor."

"You rascal," shouted the Man. "I'll take you out of this and put you in a Pond by yourself where you can do no harm."

At this the Big Fish made a great Outcry: "How dare you think of such a thing and what Compensation do you intend to give Me if you carry out your wicked Threat?"

"Compensation!" gasped the astonished Owner. "Why you've eaten most of the Little Fishes already."

"I was not speaking of them," said the Big Fish, "they are gone and cannot be recalled. Moreover I have already borne witness to their excellent Quality. I was thinking of Those I have not yet eaten."

Moral: It takes a good many Suckers to fatten One Millionaire.

JOHN T. BAKER, Oak, Cal.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

"Twenty-five per cent. of all the manufacturing industry of the United States is now in the hands of the trusts" is the startling conclusion of Dr. I. M. Rubinow in an article on "How Much Have the Trusts Accomplished?" in the October number of the "International Socialist Review." He arrives at this conclusion after a most thorough analysis and careful compilation of the facts shown by the last census, and the whole article is one of the most valuable studies yet published on the trust question. The census facts on agriculture are analyzed by A. M. Simons with special reference to tenantry and agriculture, with a discussion of the actual methods of exploitation in agriculture. Geo. B. Leonard writes ably on "Government by Injunction," and "Marxist" replies to Julian's criticism under the head of "Mr. Hennessey's Philosophy." A poem by Isabel N. Wilder, "The Tenement Mother;" "A Correction," by Thomas J. Hagerty; a review of Kautsky's recent conclusions of the "Trade Crisis," by Austin Lewis, and "The Semi-Annual Report of the National Committee of the Socialist Party," make up the body of the "Review."

The departments of the World of Labor and Socialism Abroad give a survey of the political and economic movement of the workers in every land. The present favorable outlook for Socialism in the United States is summed up editorially, together with some criticisms of the report of the local quorum of the Socialist Party.

Ernest Howard Crosby, author of the popular novel "Captain Jenks, Hero," has written, in a very different strain, a song in defense of the striking coal miners, entitled "The Land of the Noonday Night." The first stanza is as follows:

We have eyes to see like yours
Way down in the deep, deep mine,
But there's nothing to mark but the dreadful dark
Where the sun can never shine.
On the banks of the clammy coal
Our lamps cast a flickering light
At the bottom drear of the moist black hole
In the land of the noonday night.

The song has been set to music by Eleanor Smith and is published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., in regular sheet-music style at 30 cents, by mail or at the music stores.

The "Comrade" for November presents a brief note in memory of Emile Zola, by Leonard D. Abbott; "An Eavesdropper of Nature," by J. William Lloyd, in his usual charming, if not very satisfactory manner; "The Singer," a Russian revolutionary story, by Simon O. Pollock; a short article on the Belgian Socialist co-operative societies, by Emile Vinck; "How I Became a Socialist," by May Wood Simons; "The Daughter of a Revolutionist" (of John Brown), by W. A. Corey; besides poems by Ernest McGaffey, William R. Fox, F. Reile, and W. W. Atkinson, and other matter. Portraits of Zola and Vinck, and of Mrs. Simons, William T. Brown, and other "Socialist wothies," as well as a number of cartoons, are among the other attractions.

The November number of "Wilshire's Magazine" is, as usual, bright and up to date. Its leading features are some highly interesting interviews with three of the day's most talked of men—John Mitchell, Mark Hanna, and Tom Johnson. "Current Events" and the editor's experience as "An International Office Seeker" are written up with that combination of wit and philosophy which distinguishes Wilshire's writings. There is a "Study of the Trusts," by Joel Benton, and a discussion of "The Death and Renascence of the Democratic Party," by Charles Ferguson. J. Stitt Wilson gives "An Economic Exposition," and Daniel B. Strong writes convincingly on the "Effect of Competition in Wages." Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtis, in "Society and Religion," holds that society should be founded on the basis of the new commandment "that ye love one another." Literature and the drama receive attention in a criticism of Pinero's new play, "Iris," and a study of Walt Whitman by Louville H. Dyer, and "Art as Affected by Economics" is discussed ably by A. M. Simons. And to complete the round, Bernarr Macfadden describes some "Exercises for Physical Strength."

CLASS AND NATION.

The working class is the only class which is not a class. It is the nation. It represents, so to speak, the body as a whole, of which the other classes only represent special organs. These organs, no doubt, have great and indispensible functions, but for most purposes of government the state consists of the vast laboring majority. Its welfare depends upon what their lives are like.—Frederic Harrison.

Frederic Harrison was not far from the truth, yet his statement, which we see quoted in many exchanges, may be misleading. In the first place, the capitalist class, or its divisions, cannot be considered any longer as useful organs of the social body; they once had functions to perform, but now they have become mere parasitic appendages. Secondly, while it is true that the working class is the whole useful body of the nation, yet it must be remembered that the capitalist class still has the power through its ownership of the means of life and is in control of the state, and that, until our social system is changed, the workers remain a subordinate class.

AN OLD POSER SOLVED.

College Professor—"Now, Mr. Skimmitt, if an irresistible force should meet an immovable body, what would happen?"

Mr. Skimmitt—"Why—er—probably Bishop Potter and Mark Hanna would volunteer their services in the interests of arbitration!"—Puck.

THE SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Relations of the Socialist Party and the Union Labor Party in San Francisco and Los Angeles—Important News for the Consideration of Party Members.

The Worker remarked, a few weeks ago, that as soon as the pressure of campaign work was over a number of internal party affairs would call for the attention of party members. Among these one of the most important is the situation in California.

Our readers in California have so far departed from the established policy of the party that they have entered into a virtual fusion with the Union Labor Party in that state. We present herewith a brief statement of the facts, together with a letter by Comrade Appel of San Francisco, first printed in the "Socialist" of Seattle, in opposition to the course adopted, and the greater part of an article by Comrade Harriman of Los Angeles, printed in the Los Angeles "Socialist," in advocacy of that course.

It will be remarked that in the San Francisco city election of 1901 a Union Labor Party appeared, which carried the city, electing as Mayor one Eugene Schmitz, a capitalist now, but formerly a workingman and still an honorary member of his union.

This success led to a pretty widespread desire among trade unionists that the U. L. P. should enter the present state campaign. But there seems to have been cosiderable divergence of opinion as to the exact course to be pursued—some desiring an independent Union Labor ticket, others believing that the unions should support the Socialist Party, and others leaning toward fusion with one or the other of the old parties.

The state convention or conference of unions to decide those matters was held at the same time and place with the state convention of the Socialist Party and a number of men were delegates in both bodies.

The result of the conference was a decision not to nominate an independent ticket, not to endorse Republican or Democratic candidates, but to support the ticket which the Socialist Party convention had, in the mean time, put up.

What followed, and what gives rise to this discussion, is that the Socialist Party, in San Francisco and Los Angeles, decided not to nominate local candidates, btu to give its support to the local tickets of the U. L. P.

Appel's Letter in Opposition.

So much for the barest statement of the facts. Against this action Comrade Appel wrote as follows:

"Dear Sir and Comrade:—The San Francisco Local Convention of the S. P., composed of delegates elected under the new primary law, met on Sunday, Sept. 21, at the Turk Street Temple. A motion was made 'that we now proceed to nominate a local ticket for assembly, state legislature, judiciary, etc.,' which was defeated by the opportunist element with a 21 to 19 vote.

"The burden of the argument that won the day was that the S. P. should not nominate a ticket in opposition to the Union Labor Party. That this party (with its capitalist or private ownership principle) should be aided by the S. P. in electing its local ticket and that it would in turn aid us in electing our state ticket. (They also tried this fusion game in the state convention regarding the Fourth and Fifth Congressional ticket, but we nominated our candidates in spite of them.)

"The opportunists, compromisers, and fusionists gained their point. This was the consummation of their political trade. The class-conscious comrades are up in arms against such high-handed action and treasonable conduct and as a result there is a strong sentiment of reaction setting in.

"Many of the comrades are beginning to realize that they were the dupes of the political traders ('cow-traders), as William Liebknecht called them in Germany). The opposition are quarreling among themselves and flying at each other's throats. And on the heels of this complaints are coming from the country throughout the state. The 'Advance' is rapidly losing ground. Notices are coming in to stop the paper and members are sending in their resignations from the party.

"The Union Labor Party has adopted a fusion policy by leaving vacancies on its ticket in favor of the Democratic party and by accepting endorsements at the hands of that party and by nominating certain men proposed by that party. It is simply the tail of the Democratic kite.

"A Democratic politician, upon being interviewed, spoke as follows: 'The Democrats realized that they were not strong enough to win out against the Republicans, so they proposed to the leaders of the Union Labor Party that if they would nominate certain men named by us, among which was one Livernash (a non-unionist and Democratic lawyer) for Congress in the Fourth District, the Democratic party would endorse those candidates.' (This program was subsequently carried out.) He continued further: 'With the help of the Union Labor Party the Democratic party will sweep the state.'

"Our movement in San Francisco has been completely demoralized since the advent of Walter Thomas Mills, who is a disintegrator of the most dangerous type. While it is true that he talks of the historical class struggle, he ignores the raging class struggle of to-day as the central point of Socialist propaganda by arguing that the proletariat must look to the plutocratic and middle class saviours for leaders. That the working class cannot free itself without the aid of the brains of the middle class and that the superior minds of the bourgeoisie are more to be trusted than proletarian leaders.

"To which the scientific Socialist replies that capitalists should not be allowed to shape the policy of a working class organization, whether they are members or not. The S. P. is the party of the working class, which must be governed by and in the interests of that class, and when it ceases to be so governed it ceases to be a working class party.

"So long as the wrokers let capitalists control their movement they will be led like sheep to the shambles; so long as the proletarians look to the 'middle class saviors' for guidance they will be offered upon the altar of capitalism like cattle on the slaughter bench.

"As a result of the Mills propaganda we have our local controlled by a combination of aspirant capitalists, bankrupt speculators, indebted labor skinners and designing politicians, who would ride to wealth and power upon the shoulders of the proletariat, leaving it forever in wage slavery. This bourgeois element has been running things with a high hand. At our state convention on Sept. 10 they disenfranchised 68 dues-paying proletarian comrades by preventing the seating of the three delegates elected by District No. 1 with the names of said 68 members attached to their credentials.

"With the opportunists, principles, like shoddy commodities, are made to palm off on others, not for home use. Thus in the name of revolution these political schemers serve the cause of opportunism and reaction, in the name of ethics and morality they commit the most immoral acts; in the name of liberty they trample under foot the interests of the proletariat.

"Fraternally,

"ALVIN APPEL."

"286 Stevenson street, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 25, 1902."

Harriman's Justification.

Comrade Harriman's article in defense of the course adopted appeared in the Los Angeles "Socialist." We give the greater part of it, omitting, we believe, nothing essential:

"* * * When these unions enter the political field, it will be because they have learned that the strike and the boycott are not the only weapons of warfare within their reach. And we may be sure that the same class interest and the same class-consciousness which begets the unions and preserve them from the influence of the capitalists, will become the controlling power and preserving factor of their political party. Doubtless they will make many mistakes in their political experience as they have made and still do make in their economic organizations; but their class interest, to which they are inseparably bound, will always guide them and determine their actions.

"It is this class interest, developed, not theoretically, but by the economic struggle, and personified by the trade union movement, that must dominate the Socialist movement before we will become a living and potential factor in American affairs.

"Not only is this true, but the Socialist movement will never be safe from middle class tendencies until it is absolutely dominated and controlled by the interests of the organized portion of the working class.

"Why should it not be thus? To whom does the militant Socialist movement belong if not to the working class? Have they not the right to it? Have the unions not the power to take it when they wish? Have they not already begun to take it in various cities of the land? What is the Socialist movement without the working class? What is it without even the organized portion of the working class—or what can it become? Are not the principles of Socialism the logical deductions from the labor movement and the present economic development? Is not political action on the part of the working class, and especially of the organized portion of the working class, the very thing that Socialists have, by reason of their deductions, so long foreseen and hoped for?

"And now shall we fight the unions when they are just beginning to separate themseles from all capitalist parties? Shall we fight them now, when they are refusing to indorse even union men who are nominated by capitalist parties, and are indorsing all union men nominated by the Socialist Party?

"If it is true that the principles of Socialism would further the interests of the working class, and if it is true, as we have so long taught, that every class will do whatever is to its interest so far as it sees and can, and since it is a fact that labor parties are rejecting all capitalist political parties and are accepting the Socialist Party, and are moreover asking us wherein the principles of Socialism will further the interests of the working class, would it be for the interests of that class for the Socialists to decline their invitations and to fight them on the political field?

"If the principles of Socialism are correct, will not the interests of the working class cause a strictly labor party, in time, to develop into a Socialist party, whether we accept or reject their invitations? Shall we block their efforts?

"Since the unions are guarded by their interests, what more can we ask of them than an opportunity to fight for their interests and at the same time do propaganda work among the only class where there is any hope of success?

"Shall we join them or fight them? Arouse their enmity or gain their friendship?

"Fusion? Well, do not fear it. It is either fusion or benevolent assimilation. Fusion is perfectly safe for Socialists if that fusion is made with a class-conscious workingman's party, even though that party may not be posted on economics or see their political class interests with our clearness of vision.

"The independent, Socialist Party, in my judgment, has but two years' lease of life on this coast. The trade unions will put up tickets in all the important cities in the state two years hence. In that case where will our vote be found? It will be found with the working class uarty—where it should be. It will be a repetition of the same story that is now being told in San Francisco, only we will have less votes and they more, because the hope of the working class success will be livelier and the interest greater.

"Let us not fear such fusion. Let us consider the People's party fusion and see the difference.

"The Populists proposed middle class, capitalist, measures and their party was dominated by middle class capitalist interests. Their tendencies were determined by their interests, and therefore they naturally aligned themselves with one of the stronger capitalist parties.

"But both the Socialist and the Union Labor parties are dominated by working class interests—their tendencies are away from all capitalist parties—and therefore they will be safe in joining their forces in combat with the capitalist parties.

"No Socialist will assert that the Populists could have carried out their proposed measures, even had they not fused with the Democrats. Neither will it be held that there were other than capitalist measures proposed by the Populists, and therefore the logical place for them was in company with one or the other of the capitalist parties, and union became an irresistable mandate for them.

"The very same fact, namely, that the interests of the Union Labor Party and the Socialist Party are identical and the measures proposed are for the interest of the working class, will, in time, force the two organizations to work together for their common end—even though maintaining separate organizations.

"Joint action between the Socialist and the Union Labor party is therefore not dangerous to either party, and is the only safe course for both of them to pursue.

"The class interest dominating the Union Labor movement will hold the Socialist Party strictly to the economic struggle and save it from middle class tendencies and ethical sophisms, while the Socialists, by reason of their economic knowledge, will save the Union Labor Party from political mistakes, which would require years to rectify. Far better to have the principles of Socialism incorporated in a platform of a party which is dominated entirely by working class interests and by organized workingmen, who are fighting for their interests on both the economic and political field, than to have those principles incorporated in a platform under the correct name, but partially dominated by middle class interests and tendencies.

"This does not mean that the farmers are refused admittance into the Socialist ranks. It only means that the immediate interests of the farmers are not and cannot be supported by working class or Socialist legislation.

"It is to the farmers' immediate interest to preserve his farm, free from mortgages and thereby keep himself in comfort. This he cannot do. Economic development will eventually force the small farmer to the wall.

"The small farmer is therefore interested immediately in his own self-preservation, but he is also interested in ultimately establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"Individuals may be moved by their ultimate interests, but as a class men only act in accordance with immediate interest.

"But the immediate interests of the working class, as well as their remote interests, are in perfect accord with Socialist legislation, and for this reason the working class interest will logically dominate the Socialist movement and all others who come to the Socialist movement must forsake their immediate interest for the ultimate purposes of Socialism.

"The men in the trade union movement, who against all odds, persistently fight for their own interests and the interests of their class, are the timber out of which a class conscious, political movement must be built. Those workingmen who will not join with their fellow workmen in the economic struggle will not stand to the guns in the political struggle. There may be a few exceptions, but this is the rule.

"It would undoubtedly be a calamity to lose our name—which is far from probable—but a stroke of palsy, such as the S. L. P. is suffering from, would be infinitely worse. Let us make no mistake, for it is the same fight in a little different form. If we turn our back to the working class when they are in a struggle, whether economic or political, we will be justly considered as their enemy; hatred for and prejudice against our movement will be engendered with more or less justification; the now open doors and welcome hands will be closed against us and the tide in the affairs of our movement, which if now taken at the flood, will lead on to fortune, will if ignored, result in misfortune to the working class and our movement will be delayed for years to come; that is until the working class without our organized aid can work out their own salvation. * * *

"In this discussion I beg of the comrades not to resort to that bitter and unreasonable method of discussion made so offensive by the S. L. P. Let us keep our organization intact and whichever side is in the majority abide by the decision. Let us also grant to the minority the perpetual right to agitate for their views and remember that this is not the only knotty problem that will develop in the Socialist movement. Let the columns of our papers be opened to a free, full, and manly discussion."

CARPENTERS' BALL.

Local No. 478 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will hold its third annual concert and ball Saturday evening, Nov. 8, at Zeltner's Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth street and Third avenue. Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies (and including wardrobe), 50 cents.

—"The full dinner pail," "prosperity," "national honor." These are Republican phrases. The Meat Trust, the Coal Trust, militia sent against strikers. These are facts under Republican rule.

When writing to advertisers our readers are asked to mention The Worker.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." .....
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. ..... 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft ..... 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

SPRING'S REPORT.

New York State Organizer Gives an Account of His Work and Makes Suggestions for the Future.

Comrades:—In tendering my resignation as State Organizer, I desire to submit the following report of my work, covering a period of seven months.

During that time I held one hundred and thirty-two public meetings, twenty business meetings of locals, and addressed eighteen trade-union meetings on the subject of Socialism. I organized twelve locals and three branches. I arranged twenty-three meetings for Chas. H. Vail, ten meetings for Wm. T. Brown, and forty-four meetings for Benjamin Hanford. I secured one hundred three-month and about thirty yearly and six-month subscriptions for The Worker, and distributed a large quantity of literature. I also visited personally many comrades and sympathizers. My official correspondence during that time amounted to some six hundred and fifty letters and postals in all.

Many of the places which I visited had for the first time been invaded by a Socialist agitator, and in such places I had to arrange my meetings unassisted.

This, in brief, sums up my entire work; and though the immediate result of my efforts appear slight, yet I am satisfied that the work accomplished will, in the near future, bear much fruit for the Socialist movement in New York state.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the State Committee and the comrades throughout the state for their very earnest co-operation and the valuable assistance which they rendered me in performing my duties as their Organizer. I also wish to thank my brothers of the trade unions for their kindness in extending to me the privilege of addressing them upon the subject of Socialism, and hope that the seed I have sown among them may blossom into a class-conscious conviction and bear fruit at the ballot-box for the Socialist Republic.

I will close with a few suggestions:

First, That an organizer be kept in the field and that he take up each county in consecutive order, and endeavor to organize the principal town in each.

Second, That the locals co-operate with the State Committee in sending a speaker through the state each month. This is, in my opinion, one of the best means of keeping young locals alive and growing and will stimulate the older locals and will be fruitful of good results from every standpoint.

Third, That the State Committee issue at cost to the locals, each month, leaflets applying our philosophy to some important current event; and that each local, through its officers, should see that such leaflets are ordered and systematically distributed.

Fourth, That a systematic effort be made by each local to increase the circulation of The Worker and a special effort be made to place it in the hands of trade unionists.

I am confident that, with the proper organizer and speakers in the field and a liberal distribution of the proper literature, nearly every town in the state can be organized and in good working order for the campaign of 1904.

Fraternally,
E. J. SPRING.

DEI GRATIA REX.

If God be guilty of that heinous crime
Which is ascribed to Him by wicked men—
If He doth make one child a king, and then
Another child a slave, throughout all time
Doom that poor innocent to want and grime—
If He make rich and poor, this world a den
Of thieves and hogs within a filthy pen;—
If God do that—then haste to stop the chime,
And curse His name, for He's a fiend from Hell.
No. God did never make men rich or poor,
He gives enough for all: 'Tis men who steal
By law, more than their share, then lying tell
"To one God opes, to other shuts the door"
Of plenty, hope and Nature's ample weal.

DANIEL K. YOUNG.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The neat little watch, the premium The Worker gives away FREE to its readers?

There is no doubt that every reader can get one!

Undoubtedly every one of you has six friends or neighbors, who have not subscribed to The Worker. Get them to subscribe and pay for one year in advance. Send us the money with 14 cents for postage and get the watch free delivered to your address.

STANDARD SOCIALIST SERIES.

Volumes of uniform size, handsomely bound in cloth and mailed to any address for fifty cents each.

1. Karl Marx: Biographical Memoirs by Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by Ernest Untermann.
2. COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Emile Vanderveide. Translated by Charles H. Kerr.
3. THE AMERICAN FARMER. By A. M. Simons.
4. THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUSKIN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. By Isaac Broome.
5. THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Ernest Untermann.
6. THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. Simons. (In press.)

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,
56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel ed movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 5) in. longsette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 307 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

R·I·P·A·N·S
My skin was getting yellow, and liver spots were getting all over me. I had often heard of Ripans Tabules and a friend told me to try them. I started to take the Tabules, and I can never praise them enough. I am feeling better than I have for three years. They are indeed a wonderful medicine. They keep my bowels regular, and my skin is much clearer than it was.
At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 477 Second Ave

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L SHIRT WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" .....10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth .....$2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue ....10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton.10c
"Tales from Gorky" .....$1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons .....5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller Couth .....$1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berford .....15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady .....10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth .....$2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 629 pages .....$4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo .....5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery...10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW,
Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.
CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
116½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903, 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
206 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District 1, (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II, (German), at 50 E. First street; meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is daily increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 6 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lazerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 220

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.
F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
69 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.
Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave.
357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

H FRAHME, Truss-Maker.
1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.
Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, El. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.
ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

A PERSONAL WORD TO OUR READERS.

The circulation of The Worker has increased more rapidly in the last six months than ever before in its history. We take this to mean that the comrades fully realize the value of The Worker as an advocate of true Socialism.

The increase which we have made only makes us desire a still more rapid growth in the future. We wish to double our circulation every six months until we reach the whole working class of the country.

Of the value of the Socialist press as a means of propaganda it is not necessary to say much. When a man subscribes for a Socialist paper, it means that he will receive every week the equivalent of several good propaganda leaflets, and that the constant comment upon current events will fix his attention and ensure his reading it.

We believe that as a Socialist propaganda paper The Worker is not inferior to any other in the land—and that is enough to say in our own praise.

Another function of the Socialist press is, perhaps, still more important than this. The party is daily taking in new members. They are seldom well grounded in Socialist principles at the time when they join, nor have they the experience to guide them safely among the many difficulties of party work with which they have to meet. A Socialist paper, coming to them weekly, is the most effective means of keeping up their interest, of completing their education in Socialist principles, and of equipping them with the practical knowledge necessary to make them effective workers for the cause.

We believe that in this respect, also, The Worker takes a creditable place among Socialist papers.

The season for open-air meetings is now at an end. In many places our public hall meetings will be few and far between for some months to come. The comrades, therefore, have leisure and energy to spare to increase the circulation of their party papers. We would suggest:

1. That each local subscribe for a weekly bundle to be sent to the Literature Agent and distributed in meetings or in shops or elsewhere, both for propaganda and as samples to be used in getting subscriptions.

Five copies a week for a year will be supplied for $1.75; ten copies a week for $3.25; twenty-five copies a week for $7.50; fifty copies a week for $12.50. As these rates barely cover cash cost of printing and mailing, payment must be made in advance.

2. That each local instruct its Literature Agent, or some other chosen comrade or comrades, to work systematically and vigorously to get subscriptions, and that reports on their work be heard at every business meeting.

A commission of 20 per cent. is allowed on all new subscriptions.

The most convenient way is to use the paid subscription postals. Let the local buy a supply of yearly and half-yearly postals, at the rate of 40 and 20 cents, respectively. When the agent gets a subscription, he fills in the blanks for name and address and mails the card, and this office does the rest. This plan saves considerable cost in postage and work in keeping accounts.

Comrades, bring this matter before your locals and help us to double the usefulness of The Worker within the next six months.

Among the features of The Worker in the coming months will be:

A series of articles especially adapted for those who are just beginning to get acquainted with our movement—taking up various objections commonly urged against Socialism and treating in an elementary manner of various phases of Socialism and of its relation to various special matters now in the minds of the working people.

A series of articles by the leading Socialist writers of the country, men whose names have become well known through their advocacy of Socialist principles and whose words will therefore command attention.

A number of articles dealing especially with the immediately pressing problems now confronting the trade-union movement, which is undoubtedly about to be subjected to more vigorous open assaults and dangerous insidious attacks than ever before.

A discussion—and we think our past record will assure the comrades that it will be carried on in a fair and dignified manner—of some important questions of Socialist party tactics, to which it is especially important that our newer comrades should give careful study.

A more systematic condensed statement of and running comment on current news than has heretofore been given, with the object of supplying our agitators every week with a few rounds of fresh ammunition to use in their skirmishes on the platform and their individual sharpshooting.

In a word, The Worker will be a better paper than it has ever been before—good for making converts, for enlisting them as active comrades, for training and educating them, and for supplying old comrades and new with valuable information. We ask you to increase its service to the cause by increasing its circulation.

SPLENDID GAINS

(Continued from page 1.)

the old parties our vote would have been much larger.

"This vote, however, establishes the socialistic party as a party of standing in Massachusetts. The increase of the vote in Brockton, Fitchburg, Chelsea, Lynn, and cities of similar size is especially gratifying.

"The most gratifying gain made by our party, perhaps, is that made in Boston. We have made remarkable advances among the working classes in Boston and contiguous cities. This increase is largely due to the fact that the records of Carey and MacCartney in the legislature have at last aroused the working class of Boston to a realization of the fact that the Socialist is their only true representative.

"There is nothing now that can stay this movement in Massachusetts. The Socialist Party with its vote of this year is a party to which the voters will rally in the future. In the past we have been so few in numbers that the average workingman felt that he was throwing his vote away if he cast it for us, but with our present standing this objection is removed, and I can confidently predict to-night as I have predicted during this campaign, that next year the Socialist Party of Massachusetts will poll in the neighborhood of 100,000 votes and will elect a Governor in two years time or three at the outside."

MILFORD, Mass., Nov. 4.—Milford gives 114 for Chase, a gain of 33. Hopedale gives 18, a gain of 8. J. W.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 5.—Chase gets 206 votes and Berry, 178. Our other state candidates ran from 330 to 468 and those of the S. L. P. from 166 to 220. Last year we had 110 for Governor and the S. L. P. had 243.

Massachusetts Cities.

From the "Globe" we take the following table, showing Chase's vote in thirty-three cities as compared with that for Wrenn, our candidate in 1901:

	1902.	1901.
Boston	8,142	1,281
Beverly	147	66
Brockton	2,105	887
Cambridge	912	174
Chelsea	633	117
Chicopee	401	161
Everett	283	29
Fall River	255	154
Fitchburg	853	228
Gloucester	97	32
Haverhill	1,529	1,149
Holyoke	373	201
Lawrence	661	258
Lowell	477	163
Lynn	1,031	272
Malden	424	70
Marlboro	189	37
Medford	157	23
Melrose	89	13
New Bedford	296	110
Newburyport	315	162
Newton	227	34
North Adams	172	77
Northampton	121	51
Pittsfield	76	35
Quincy	360	188
Salem	818	114
Somerville	481	57
Springfield	1,167	521
Taunton	187	68
Waltham	339	58
Woburn	69	29
Worcester	865	295
Totals	23,651	7,114

Western Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Socialist vote for Governor in cities and towns of Western Massachusetts is more than double that of last year. Here are figures so far obtained:

Cities.	1901.	1902.
Williamsburg	11	48
Greenfield	31	56
North Adams	77	172
Pittsfield	35	58
Chicopee	161	401
Monson	7	18
Palmer	45	163
Easthampton	8	32
Northampton	51	121
South Hadley	16	27
Montague	25	76
Orange	17	133
Athol	15	42
North Brookfield	90	11
Warren	55	65

(Note.—We omit the figures for Springfield, West Springfield, Westfield, Holyoke, Adams, and Ware, which are given in other dispatches.)

These twenty-one cities and towns give a total of 3,640, as against 1,618 a year ago.

The decrease in North Brookfield was due to the closing of the Batchelder shoe factory, which drove many workers to other places.

Wrenn, our candidate for Congress in the Second District, got 1,333 votes in Springfield alone. R. S. B.

ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 4.—Chase has 195 and Barry has 65. This is a gain of 100 for the Socialist Party and a gain of 7 for the S. L. P. S. K.

WOBURN, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party here polls 69 votes for Chase. Two years ago we had 58. W. E. P.

WARREN, Mass., Nov. 5.—Chase has 65 votes here and Berry 5.

City Elections Coming.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The municipal elections occur a month from now and the campaign begins immediately. The increase in Brockton assures the re-election of a Socialist mayor, and the election of a Socialist mayor again in Haverhill is also practicaly assured. The effect will also be felt in Lynn, Cambridge, and other cities where comrades have carried on an active campaign. Next Saturday a meeting to celebrate the advance of the Socialist Party will be held in Faneuil Hall at which John C. Chase, Representatives Carey and MacCartney, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, Representative-elect Wallace C. Ransden, Ex-Mayor Charles C. Coulter, and others will speak. The Brockton band is expected to be present and a parade will probably be held. W. M.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4.—Springfield gives 1,267 for Chase, the other candidates on the Socialist Party state ticket ranging from 1,066 to 1,379. Berry, S. L. P., has 175.

West Springfield gives 81 for Chase, the rest of the ticket polling from 68 to 100.

Westfield gives 118 for Chase. Ware gives 280.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 4.—Chase, Socialist, has 373; Berry, S. L. P., 193. Buckland for Secretary of State, runs highest on our ticket, getting 583 votes. Last year we had 201 for Governor and the S. L. P. had 248.

READING, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 56 votes here, as against 14 last year and 12 in 1900. Our other candidates run from 64 to 74. The S. L. P. has 6, as against 14 last year and 10 in 1900. We have 6 per cent. of the vote. H. E. S.

CONNECTICUT GAINS.

New Haven Makes a Good Showing for the Socialist Party — Small Gains Elsewhere.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—New Haven raises its vote for the Socialist Party from 437 in 1900 to 806. The S. L. P. grows from 253 to 317.

STONINGTON, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 43 votes here and the S. L. P. 11. Two years ago we had 18 and the S. L. P. had the same 11.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party gets 337 votes in Hartford. The S. L. P. gets 94. In 1900 the Socialist Party had 339 and the S. L. P. had 99.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 100 votes here. The S. L. P. has 4.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 5.—In 1900 our vote in thirty-six towns was 1,741. Nineteen of these towns which have thus far reported on yesterday's election show 2,538 votes.

The largest Socialist vote ever recorded in Connecticut was in 1898, before the split, when the S. L. P. polled 2,836 in fifty-one towns. It appears that the Socialist Party alone has now passed that mark.

A feature of the returns is the vote of 141 in Naugatuck. We have a young and vigorous organization there and the Naugatuck valley promises to become a Socialist stronghold. W. E. W.

PUTNAM, Conn., Nov. 5.—The Socialist Party has 9 votes here and the S. L. P. 3.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 5.—We are given about 50 votes here, but many more were cast and counted out by the Democrats. H. D.

DERBY, Conn., Nov. 5.—The Socialist Party polls 75 votes in its first campaign here. The S. L. P. has one. We shall do better next time. W. M. D.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 5.—The figures given us by Town Clerk for yesterday's vote are as follows: Socialist Party, 244; S. L. P., 81. Our watchers claim 256, with one district lacking.

In 1900 we had 86 and the S. L. P. had 156.

VERNON, Conn., Nov. 5.—The Socialist Party state ticket gets 166 votes; the S. L. P., 31. Our legislative ticket runs from 202 to 213; that of the S. L. P., 23. We have 11 per cent. of the vote, straight. H. K.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 5.—For Governor, the Socialist Party has 259, a gain of 85; the S. L. P. has 102, a loss of 3. A. E. B.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Nov. 5.—We have 141 and the S. L. P. nothing. A. B. C.

DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 5.—Danbury gives 73 for the Socialist Party.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Nov. 4.—We have 77 votes here, as against 25 last year. The two S. L. P. votes of last year are no longer on record. J. F. C.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 5.—Socialist Party, 2; S. L. P., 9.

NEW JERSEY RETURNS.

Reports Are Scanty, but Show General Increase of Our Vote.

HARRISON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 77 votes have as against 60 last year.

NEWARK, Nov. 4.—In ninety-three election districts we have 743 votes for the Socialist Party. This indicates that we shall have a thousand in Essex County, a gain of one-third.

These districts give the S. L. P. 390 votes, indicating that the DeLeonites will have about 500 in the county, a loss of about 200.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 43 votes here to 12 for the S. L. P.

PEETZBURG, N. J., Nov. 4.—A year ago the Socialist Party had 4 votes in Peetzburg and Oradell. To-day we polled 39.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Third Election District gives the Socialist Party 16 votes with 6 for the S. L. P. The Fourth gives us 7 and the S. L. P. 2.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Nov. 5.—We polled here 45 straight Socialist Party votes; John Bearman, our candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, got 47. Two years ago we had 9 straight votes. The S. L. P. gets 8 votes.

The comrades worked hard and have succeeded in surprising this old town. The total vote of the town is about 750. C. Z.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Nov. 5.—This place gives 10 straight votes for the Socialist Party and 3 on splits for Wyatt, our candidate for Congress. The S. L. P. has one.

MANCHESTER, N. J., Nov. 4.—W. H. Wyatt, Socialist Party candidate for Congress, gets 34 votes and our legislative candidates range from 45 to 49. The S. L. P. candidate for Congress gets 14 and their legislative candidates 16.

In North Haledon we have 24 straight (25 for Wyatt) and the S. L. P. has 3.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 5.—The city gives the Socialist Party 283 votes and the S. L. P. 147. The whole of Union County gives us 352 and 166 for the S. L. P.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov. 5.—This place (in Ocean County) gives 35 for the Socialist Party—a gain of 30 in one year. H. H.

VINELAND, N J.,. Nov. 5.—Vineland and Landis Township give 88 for the Socialist Party.

NEWARK, Nov. 6.—The city of Newark, with fifteen districts lacking, gives the Socialist Party 767 votes. Last year the whole city gave us 583. The S. L. P. has 402.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, Nov. 5.—We have 31 and the S. L. P. 5. Last year the two parties had but 15.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 5.—Returns are not complete, but show gains. West Hoboken reports 260, a gain of 62. Union, 140, a gain of 27. Eleventh Ward, Jersey City, 203, a gain of 18; Twelfth Ward, 301, a gain of 45. Kearney and Arlington, 210, a gain of 149. Guttenberg, 43. The S. L. P. makes smaller gains.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Some of the Results of the Coal Kings' Arrogance and the Socialists' Devotion.

It is impossible to tell as yet how far the experience gained by the miners in the great strike has crystallized in a Socialist vote at the polls. The polls close late in Pennsylvania, the ballot is so arranged that the counting is slow, the Socialist vote is mostly in small and scattered towns, many of our watchers were inexperienced and the old-party politicians in charge of the elections are loath to give out information about the political awakening of the working class.

So far as the dispatches go, they are very pleasing.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 4.—Forty-one out of the three hundred and two election districts of Luzerne County give Slayton, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, 1,216 votes, with 993 for Quinn, our candidate for Congress.

Fourteen of the fifty-one election districts in the Third Legislative District give our candidate, Jenkins, 534 votes. Jenkins is ahead and may be elected. The race is close.

Last year the whole county gave but 114 Socialist Party votes out of a total of 35,320.

We carry Nanticoke, Edwardsvile, Exeter, Durgea, and Maltby. J. G. R.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Philadelphia doubles the Socialist vote of the presidential election in 1900.

Shamokin, in the strike field, gives 699 for the Socialist Party and 1,944 for the two old parties. We carry three wards. Two years ago the whole of Northumberland County gave us but 48 votes, with 41 for the S. L. P.

Carbon County is claimed by Republicans, Democrats, and Socialists.

Berks County gave us 243 votes in 1900. Yesterday the city of Reading alone gave us 1,080 straight.

Lawrence County, which gave 287 for Debs two years ago, now polls 800 for Slayton. J. M. B.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Incomplete returns from twelve counties which, two years ago, gave us 2,800 votes, now give us 8,500. That is, at the very least, the vote is more than trebled. Our total vote in the state two years ago, was 4,831. J. M. B.

READING, Pa., Nov. 5.—In 1900 this city gave us 197 votes; in 1901 this rose to 246; yesterday we polled 1,086. Our legislative ticket runs over 1,200. J. A. A.

Comrade Stokes of Reading lives in the same precinct with George F. Baer, special representative of Almighty God. This precinct gave 16 Socialist votes two years ago and now Comrade Stokes reports the existence of 96 rebels against divine right there.

COALDALE, Pa., Nov. 5.—In 1900 we had one lone Socialist vote here. Yesterday 227 votes were cast for Slayton, Socialist candidate for Governor, against 54 for Pattison, Democrat, and 51 for Pennypacker, Republican. The vote for our county ticket runs from 208 to 246. C. G.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 4.—The capitalist press conceded us 140 in the city and 60 in three towns of this county. This is below the real facts. The county will give us 300, as against 204 last year. H. W. S.

SALINA, Pa., Nov. 5.—Bell Township, Westmoreland County, gives us 12 out of a total of 123. Two years ago we had 6. H. C.

DUQUESNE, Pa., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 30 votes here, a gain of 27; the S. L. P. has 6, a gain of one. T. D.

CHARLEROI, Pa., Nov. 5.—Two years ago we had 2 votes here; a year ago, 11; now, 28. The S. L. P. has 4. L. G.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 6.—Two years ago Erie County gave 293 votes for the Socialist Party and 154 for the S. L. P. Unofficial returns give us 1,750 for Slayton this year, with other candidates on our ticket running up to 2,000. The S. L. P. has 150. A. W. G.

FOREST CITY, Pa., Nov. 5.—Last year the Republicans had 108 votes here and we had none. Now they have 42 and we have 38.

COKEVILLE, Pa., Nov. 4.—Slayton carries this place. He has 38 votes to 31 for the Republican, 20 for the Democrat, and 4 for the S. L. P. S. E. K.

SUNBURY, Pa., Nov. 5.—Northumberland County gives 2,058 for the Socialist Party; last year we had 10. Teh S. L. P. has 293, a gain of 229. The total vote in the county is 15,200.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., Nov. 5.—The Socialist Party has 18 votes; last year none. The S. L. P. has 12. C. G.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 5.—Michael H. O'Neil, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, has 193 votes in Dover. Other candidates on our ticket range from 173 to 182. Of these 126 are straight.

In 1900 we had 22 votes. In 1901 we had 52 straight and 84 in all for our candidate for mayor. D. E. D.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5.—This city, incomplete, gives us 96 for Governor, 95 for Mayor, 105 for Congress. We are not very well satisfied. J. S. M.

CHICAGO DOUBLES.

Socialism Is Evidently on the Forward March in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The vote of the Socialist Party in the city of Chicago is about 15,000. This is an increase of 100 per cent.

The Socialist vote in the city election last spring was virtually the same as in that of 1901, something over 7,000. This year's increase makes a pleasant contrast with the apparent (but only apparent) lack of progress for some time in the past. We may expect Chicago to go rapidly forward from this time.

Two years ago the whole state of Illinois gave but 9,687 votes for the Socialist Party—then called the Social Democratic Party, as it still is in New York.

OHIO ALSO DOUBLES.

State Will Cast Fifteen Thousand, Adding Ten Thousand to the Figures of 1900.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 5.—Eight counties in Ohio give the Socialist Party over 10,000 votes and assure official standing. The average gain is over one hundred per cent. Ohio will surely run over 15,000. W. G. C.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 5.—Our vote in Lucas County two years ago was 636. Now we get 1,592 for Hayes on the state ticket and 1,716 for Pyle for Congress. C. R. M.

In the presidential election Ohio gives us 4,867 votes. A year ago our vote in the state election rose to 7,359.

XENIA, O., Nov. 4.—Five of the seven wards give us 117 votes, a gain of 77. R. R.

CONNEAUT, O., Nov. 5.—In spite of the efforts of Rev. H. S. Bigelow, Single Taxer, pseudo-socialist, and Democrat, the Socialist Party gets 4,000 votes in Ashtabula Count, a gain of 800, with sixty precincts to be heard from. E. H. V.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Nov. 4.—Incomplete returns show 225 votes, a gain of 35 over last year. W. C. E.

The S. L. P. paper prints a report from Cleveland stating that Cuyahoga County gives 2,063 for the Socialist Party and 607 for the S. L. P. as against 710 for the Socialist Party last year and 681 for the S. L. P.

MINNESOTA'S BIG GAIN.

State Keeps Up the Record of Progress Begun in 1896.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—Partial returns indicate that the Socialist Party has 2,000 votes in this city and 1,500 in St. Paul, and that our vote in the state will be from twelve to fifteen thousand. We shall be the third party henceforth. G. B. L.

In 1896, the first time a Socialist ticket appeared in the state, the S. L. P., then the only Socialist party, cast 1,125 votes for Governor and 867 for President. In the state election of 1898 this rose to over 1,700. In 1900, after the split, the Social Democratic Party (now Socialist Party) cast 3,065 and the S. L. P. kept 1,329.

MONTANA'S BIG GAIN.

Socialist Vote Leaps from Seven Hundred to Five Thousand.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 5.—On the least estimate, the state of Montana will give 5,000 votes for the Socialist Party. This county (Silver Bow) will give not less than 1,500. The gain is 500 per cent. J. F. F.

In 1900 Montana entered the Socialist ranks for the first time, polling 708 votes for Debs and Harriman. In the present campaign the rival Copper Kings, Clark and Heinze, have used every means of cajolery and corruption to get the labor vote. Such an advance in the straight Socialist vote is the more gratifying under these circumstances.

MICHIGAN.

DRYDEN, Mich., Nov. 4.—Our vote rises from 6 in 1900 to 17 to-day. The one S. L. P. voter of 1900 has quit. C. J. L.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 36 here, a gain of 5. A bitter humbug fight between old parties explains small increase. W. H. G.

KENTUCKY.

COVINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5.—Campbell and Kenton Counties in this Sixth Congressional District show large gains, even on incomplete returns. We have not heard from the other six counties.

Covington gives us 500, a gain of 230; West Covington, 65, a gain of 51; Central Covington, 48, a gain of 24; Newport, 732, a gain of 302; Bellevue, 156, a gain of 83; Dayton, 128, a gain of 65; Fort Thomas, 25, a gain of 23; Ludlow, 28, a gain of 24. In all we have so far reported 1,682, as against 840 in the same places two years ago. F. J. L.

MARYLAND.

The New York "Times" notes that het Socialist Party cast 484 votes in the Third Congressional District of Maryland, in Batlimore.

"MINERS FOR THE SOCIALISTS."

Under this head, the New York "Sun," although it gave no report of the Socialist vote in Pennsylvania, published the following interesting dispatch, the latter part of which must be "taken with a grain of salt," perhaps:

"TAMAQUA, Pa., Nov. 4.—The majority of the Mine Workers' leaders in this district were out at the polls today electioneering in the interests of the candidates on the Socialist ticket. They told all the members of the union that it was their duty to support the candidates of that party and intimated that it was the desire of the union that they do so.

"A great quantity of Socialistic propaganda has been distributed here during the past few weeks and the Mine Workers' leaders say that many of the union miners have decided to cast their fortunes with the Debs party. They also say that at the next National Convention of the party an effort will be made to have a mine worker nominated for either president or vice-president.

"They refuse to say whether on effort will be made to persuade Mr. Mitchell to accept the nomination."

CHASE'S REPORT.

Urges Continuance and Extension of Labor Lecture Bureau under Supervision of National Committee.

Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

Dear Comrade:—It was my intention, upon ending my trip in the West so abruptly, to at once send you a report, which would be something of a review of the entire tour of the lecture field. But up to this time I have been unable to find opportunity to do so. I will endeavor to cover a part of the ground in a few moments respite I now have in the heat of our campaign. It is my desire to bring to the attention of the movement in general, and to the National Committee in particular, the good that can be accomplished in no other way as effectively as through this means of propaganda.

Let us first understand clearly the situation.

The times are, in the words of Lowell, "ripe and rotten-ripe for change" in the attitude of organized labor toward the question of political action. Organized labor is going into politics. Which way shall they go? As an independent labor party or in support of the organized Socialist movement? Their action depends largely upon our attitude in our propaganda among them.

The Labor Lyceum Bureau was established for the purpose of placing speakers among the trade unions of the country to deliver to them a message; to deliver to them the gospel of emancipation from wage slavery; in short, to teach them the class struggle. My purpose in making this report is to show, if possible, from what has already been accomplished in this direction; what may be accomplished in the future if the work of the Bureau is continued and pushed forward to perfection.

In the seven months that I was engaged in the work as lecturer for the Bureau I addressed in all about one hundred and fifty meetings, about one hundred of which were under the auspices of trade unions. Let it be understood at once that these meetings were public meetings held generally in the city hall, court house, or opera house, and always well attended by the general public. It will be readily seen by the observant Socialist that the most of these meetings were in places before people whom we could not reach through any other manner for a long time without great expense to our organization. The possibilities of propaganda through the work of the Bureau cannot be overestimated and the effect of this same propaganda is still more impossible of exaggeration.

As I have already mentioned, the trade unionist is ready for action politically and can be made to see that absolute class-conscious action with the political party of his class is his only proper course. We have the opportunity through the Bureau, if supported and continued, of teaching this truth to the trade unionist and without cost to our movement or interference with any other form of propaganda.

Now a word as to the financial end of the matter.

My tour, directly under the Lecture Bureau, was of twenty-seven weeks duration. The deficit for salary, hotel, railroad, and all other expenses, that had to be met and paid from headquarters in this time, was something like sixteen dollars. The whole deficit, including this expense and printing advertising matter, letter-heads, envelopes, and mailing cards, cuts, addressing and postage, amounted to $260, or about $9 per week. If this were to be the average cost of a speaker carrying on national propaganda, we can see that this would be a splendid investment. But as a matter of fact, this expense is but the natural cost of experiment. It must be remembered that the trip was the first and in a part of the country, to a great extent, where railroading was expensive, and where long jumps were made from town to town. That all would be cut down for the several speakers, as valuable knowledge of the country and as to the best way to send the speakers through is gained at headquarters by the first experiment, and would necessarily make it possible to cut down the expense so that the speaker would be able to cover all expense, including advertising and office work, for his trip.

There has been some discussion and advocacy of abolishing this Bureau, and I believe the question is now before the National Committee for a vote upon the question as to whether or not it shall be abolished. The vote may have been taken before this article will reach the members and their decision given to abolish this part of our propaganda, but I sincerely hope that such is not the case. To stop in this work now is not only childish, but criminal, for it is the very best means of agitation on a scientific scale that has ever been adopted in the American Socialist movement.

To say that it should be abolished because of an expense in the national office is absurd, for the reason that there need be no expense to the Bureau or national office, once this system is established; and if there were an expense, it would be such a trifle, as the experiment so far has shown, that it would be the most economical means of carrying on our work of education.

Another objection that has been raised is that this Lecture Bureau gives too much power to one man; namely, the National Secretary, who would have charge of the speakers. This objection is positively ludicrous and of the kindergarten variety. The Socialist movement is too large for any one man or set of men to control, or to use for building up a machine for personal aggrandizement. That will do perhaps in that organization where some men prefer to be a big toad in a small puddle rather than a small toad in a big puddle. To be afraid of one man's power, or to be constantly trembling over the thoughts of expansion or concentration, is to confess a disastrous weakness in our movement which is not part of it nor likely to be.

The Bureau should be continued, and there is no reason why it should not, and there are a few reasons why it should.

First. Because it is an effective means of getting before that class whom we must have with us, and whom we can reach in no other way so effectively—namely, the trade unionists.

Second. Because it enables every state movement to secure any or all speakers whom they desire to have, at a cost that is insignificant compared to what it would be should the same speakers be obtained through any other source or at any time when they were making an extended tour under the auspices of the Bureau.

Third. Because it makes it possible for our speakers who go out in this work to come in direct contact with the varied industries of the country, see for themselves the conditions in every part of the country and become familiar with the movement generally.

Fourth. Because it enables the Socialists themselves in the various states and cities to have men from distant states to speak for them and inform them of conditions existing in that part of the country of which they have no personal knowledge, thus making possible more solidarity in our movement.

Fifth. Because it provides speakers at the lowest price to locals and enables them to have speakers of national reputation without paying fifty or a hundred dollars for the lecture.

Sixth. Because it is a scientific and economical manner of conducting propaganda and strictly in line with all the philosophy and science of Socialism.

For these and many other reasons it should be continued.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN C. CHASE.

—Ask your newsdealer to keep The Worker on his stand. He will keep it and display it so that others will have a chance to see and buy it, if you show him it is wanted.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

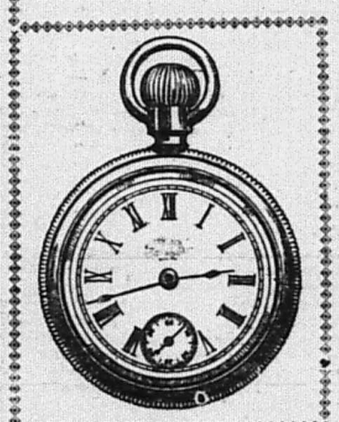
But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,

184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.

P. O. BOX 1512.

MILWAUKEE MACHINISTS ENDORSE SOCIALISM.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—District No. 10 of the International Association of Machinists here referred to the eight affiliated lodges the question of endorsing the platform of the Socialist (or Social Democratic) Party. These lodges—Milwaukee No. 301, Stuart Reid No. 300, and Badger No. 66—have made so far returns, all in favor of the proposition. The whole membership of the district is over 600.

Every prospect of a big increase in the Socialist vote in this city and state. W. E. A.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $24.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues." J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory No.

AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP.

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.

Buy them to make your conscience feel right.

Buy them to get the best shoe for your money.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 33. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

TUNNEL ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

Several of the leading dailies of New York and Brooklyn, led by the New York "Times," have united, during the past week, in a campaign of misrepresentation against the Cloth Spongers' Union. It seemed rather strange that so many big guns should be trained against this comparatively small organization. But the mystery disappeared when there came to light a circular issued by the Merchants' Association and circulated among the large employers of the city.

From this it appeared that the attack was not, in fact, chiefly aimed at the Cloth Spongers, but at the movement for the eight-hour and prevailing-wage clauses in the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise.

The circular is an interesting one. It is signed by some sixteen eminently respectable Republicans and Democrats, as officers and directors of the Merchants' Association, most eminent among them being John G. Carlisle, Democrat.

The circular is headed:

"Steady Work and Good Wages for Working Men.
"Continued Prosperity for Business Men."

It begins by reciting that the trade unions of the city have "protested against granting the Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise unless the Company agrees to pay Ten Hours' Wages for Eight Hours' Work" and further that the Cloth Spongers' Union has driven more than half the clothing trade out of the city by insisting on short hours of work.

These labor unions of the clothing trades are very wicked people, indeed. "They forced excessive wages for a limited class of clothing workers, made manufacturing profitless in this city, and deprived of work many thousands who once drew good wages as clothing makers." (It would be interesting to have Mr. Carlisle cornered somewhere and compel him to tell when and where the clothing workers got good wages—especially when there was no union.)

The writers of the circular then plunge into economics, in this fashion:

1. "Good wages depend on prosperity."—If you ever thought it was the other way around, you were mistaken. Take Mr. Carlisle's word for it, you can't get good wages unless you are prosperous.

2. "Unless the manufacturing, commercial, and financial interests of this city are prosperous, its work-people cannot be prosperous."—Think of that, you insolent workingmen. If Mr. Carlisle and his friend Whitney and the rest of them don't get big profits out of you you can't be prosperous. Mr. Carlisle says so.

3. "Prosperity is destroyed and work driven away by the arbitrary demands of labor."

See the argument? It is in three links of a logical chain: 1. If the workers get high wages, you destroy the capitalists' prosperity. 2. If the capitalists are not prosperous, the workers cannot be. 3. If the workers are not prosperous, they will get low wages.

Think it over. It is profound. Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, got it up for your benefit. Turn it inside out, thus: 1. If you work for low wages, your boss will be prosperous. 2. If your boss is prosperous, you will be prosperous. 3. If you are prosperous, you will get high wages.

Ergo, The only way to get high wages is to get low wages, and vice versa. Q. E. D.

So much for the economics of the Merchants' Association. Having got rid of this chunk of scientific argument, the merchants, under Mr. Carlisle's guidance, proceed to business.

Here comes another headline:

"Ask Your Employees to Declare Against It."

"It" is the eight-hour and prevailing-wage demand.

Attached to the circular are several petition blanks. The petition runs thus:

"To Hon. Charles V. Fornes, President Honorable Board of Aldemen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

"Sir:—The undersigned hereby request the Honorable Board of Aldermen not to grant the demand for an EIGHT-HOUR LABOR CLAUSE in the PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL AGREEMENT, believing that it will prevent the building of the tunnel, to the great injury of the city, against the best interests of workingmen and taxpayers."

The employers are given instructions:

"Ask your employees, WHOSE EMPLOYMENT DEPENDS UPON YOUR BUSINESS PROSPERITY, to sign enclosed petition; have others sign; then mail it." etc.

What do you think of it, you workingmen who voted against Socialism last week?

What are you going to do about it, when your boss comes around and "asks" you to sign a petition for low wages and long hours of labor on the tunnel?

Read over that phrase printed in capitals, three paragraphs above. Is it not true that your employment depends upon your employer's interest, even upon his whim and caprice? Is it not shameful that it should be so? Do you think the Social Democrats are so far wrong in saying that the workers ARE DEPENDENT and that they OUGHT NOT TO BE?

You, who might have voted for your own interest, will send in your petition—your real, freely signed petition—for the labor clauses. Your bosses will send in these fake petitions, with your coerced signatures, against the labor causes. Which set of petitions do you suppose will be considered by the City Hall gang (Reformers and Tammanyites), whom your eminently respectable bosses nominated for you and whom you obediently elected?

Think it over, that is all. If you really think—no matter though you do fancy yourself a Republican or a Democrat now—you will see through the game after a while.

Then you will vote under the Arm and Torch and won't have to petition any more.

WEST SIDE SOCIALIST CLUB.

The organization of the West Side Socialist Club has been completed and its lecture course will begin this Friday. The object of the club is to educate the people of the West Side of Manhattan in Socialist principles and strengthen the Socialist movement of the West Side by agitation, education and organization. The club starts with over forty members and their interest and enthusiasm presages a speedy growth in membership. At the last meeting a constiution was adopted and the following officers elected: Secretary, M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street; Financial Secretary, A. Schwimmer; Treasurer, M. Princer; Literature Agent, Hugo Pick. Comrades Lemon, Lewis, and Pick were elected a Committee on Lectures. It was decided that the dues should be five cents per week.

The club meets in Clark's Hall, N. W. corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor, where free lectures on Socialism will be given every Friday evening at 8 p. m. These lectures will be given by the best Socialist speakers in Greater New York and vicinity and will cover every phase of the struggle between Capital and Labor and the Socialist solution. Folowing are the lectures to be given this month and the next:

Nov. 4.—Courtenay Lemon, Associate Editor of The Worker—Subject: "What Socialism Really Is."

Nov. 21—John Spargo, Editor of "The Comrade"—Subject: "The Meaning and Message of Socialism."

Nov. 28—Jas. N. Wood, Organizer of Local New York, Social Democratic Party—Subject: "Socialism and Common Sense."

Dec. 5, 12, and 19.—Algernon Lee, Editor of The Worker, will give a course of three lectures on "Social Evolution," "The Capitalist System," and "The Tendencies of Capitalism."

Admission is free and all are welcome. The workingmen of the West Side should bring their wives and friends to hear the truth about capitalism and the way out of wage-slavery.

Members of the club should be present by 7:30 p. m. every Friday evening in order to attend the business meeting which will be held during the half-hour preceding the lecture of the evening.

After the lecture this Friday the members of the club will be invited to proceed in a body to the jubilee smoker to be held by the Social Democratic Party in Manhattan Lyceum.

TELL US THE REMEDY.

Under "Labor Aphorisms," in the "Coast Seamen's Journal" we note the following:

"In point of practicability the advice to 'strike at the ballot-box' amounts to much the same thing as advice to men in a storm to seek shelter under the plans of a house."

We would say to the ink slinger of the "Seamen's Journal" that there is nothing material in the plans of a house. There is no power in the specific draft of a building on paper. The unity of the working classes at the ballot-box is the peaceable weapon before which capitalism must fall and the only weapon under the constitution that will wipe out the wrongs that bear upon the shoulders of the masses. As long as the few hold in their possession the tools and machinery of the commercial world the many must accept the terms of capitalism. Unionism cannot furnish jobs for the unemployed, nor can unionism give a lease to those who are now employed for any period of time. The members of organized labor as at present constituted, are completely at the mercy of their masters, who are in a position to say when they shall work and when they shall not work. If striking at the ballot-box is not practicable, then let the editor of the "Seamen's Journal" forward the remedy. We know of no other, and we challenge the idolater of trade unionism to suggest any other peaceable weapon that will emancipate men and women from industrial slavery. — Miners' Magazine.

QUARTER OF A MILLION SOCIALISTS.

The Gains the Party Has Made in Two Years and the Responsibility which These Gains Impose upon Socialist Voters.

A Satisfactory Feature of Our Advance is that It Is Pretty Evenly Distributed over the Country—No Mushroom Growth—We Now Need Every Socialist Voter as an Active Party Worker—As Final Victory Approaches, the Responsibility of the Rank and File Becomes More Imperative.

Incomplete as our returns still are, it is certain that the recorded vote of the Socialist Party (called in New York the Social Democratic Party) has risen in two years from 97,000 to 225,000, and it seems highly probable that it reaches 250,000.

We say "the recorded vote" advisedly, for we know that a large part of our vote, in places where we have no organization and no watchers, is deliberately stolen or reported as "scattering" by the old-party election officials.

In the midst of our rejoicing over this tremendous ratio of increase—a ratio that is sure to be increased between now and 1904—it is well that we should take serious thought of the responsibility which this great increase throws upon us.

It is a most pleasing feature of our party's growth that it has not been local, that it has been pretty evenly distributed over the country. If Massachusetts has trebled the vote, so has Ohio; if Pennsylvania has quadrupled, so has Minnesota; and the Rocky Mountain states, in which we have had but a small vote in the past, now come well up in the line of battle.

So far as we now know, we have gained only two new offices—a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature and one in the Saginaw Board of Aldermen. For us, we are pleased with this. We can wait for the actual fruition of our work until the work is farther advanced.

But even so, we have to consider that the increased importance of our party involves new dangers as well as new opportunities.

Hearst's editorial, "Labor, Democracy's Natural Ally," would not have been written had not the Socialist vote been so greatly increased. That manifesto is for us but a signal of danger, an intimation that the most corrupt and shameless of the forces of capitalism are to make a desperate attempt to sidetrack the socialistic tendencies of the labor movement and of public opinion in general to bring about increased confusion among the workers in order that the capitalists may extend their term of power.

Along with this we have—not to speak here of California—the Heinze labor party in Montana, the labor policy of the Democratic party in Colorado, and other confusing tendencies of the same sort in other states.

Of yet another danger—the continued existence of a scab labor party masquerading under a Socialist name—we shall speak more particularly next week. It is necessary barely to refer to it here.

What does all this mean for us? It means that still less than at any time in the past can we trust to "the forces of social evolution" (convenient phrase for indolent minds!) to do our work for us. It means that we must draw closer the lines of party organization, that we must redouble our party activity, that we must enlist as an actual party worker every impassive Socialist voter who can be awakened to his duty, that, in a word, we must realize that we are living in an era of revolution and must bear the responsibilities of revolutionists.

This is not a time for spinning fine theories about what might have been. It is not a time for sentimentalizing over the possible good motives of our enemies. It is a time for action.

NEW YORK.

Official Returns from Only Fifteen Counties — Social Democratic Vote Will Probably Pass 22,000—S. L. P. Will Have Over 16,000.

We have official returns from fifteen of the sixty-one counties of the state of New York, as given below:

Counties.	Hanford.	DeLeon.
Allegheny	15	45
Cattaraugus	17	53
Chautauqua	107	172
Cortlandt	5	2
Clinton	5	10
Essex	08	29
Fulton	465	177
Genessee	33	43
Monroe	2,171	845
Orange	142	187
Orleans	11	26
Schoharie	3	5
Seneca	10	28
Tompkins	35	25
Westchester	698	544
Totals	3,785	2,197

Two years ago these fifteen counties gave a total of 1,629 for the Social Democratic Party and 1,447 for the S. L. P.

The gain of the Social Democratic Party is 2,156 and that of the S. L. P. 750.

The Social Democratic Party gains 132 per cent. in these counties and the S. L. P. gains 52 per cent.

It would not be safe,however, to assume that this ratio of increase in the Social Democratic vote will hold good for the whole state outside New York City, as the exceptionally good counties of Monroe and Westchester are included in this list.

The safest estimate that can now be made for the state is that the vote for Hanford on the Social Democratic ticket will run to 22,000 and probably higher and that the vote for DeLeon on the S. L. P. ticket will be between 16,000 and 18,000.

The Annexed Districts of New York City give 135 for Hanford and 69 for DeLeon—a gain of 85 for the Social Democratic Party and 31 for the S. L. P.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Westchester County gives 698 for the Social Democratic Party and 544 for the S. L. P. This is a gain of 440 for us and a gain of 128 for the "union-smashers."

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The town of Cortlandt, including Peekskill, has 118 for Hanford, a gain of 54; the S. L. P. has 68, a gain of 31.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Allegheny County gives Hanford 15 and DeLeon 45. In Wellsvills, where the difference between the parties is known, Hanford has 8 and DeLeon 5.

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Hanford, 31; DeLeon, 13.

ILION, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Hanford has 116 here and DeLeon has 46. Our gain is 64. The whole of Herkimer County in 1900 gave the Social Democratic Party 168 and the S. L. P. 55.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Tompkins County gives 35 for Hanford and 25 for DeLeon. In 1900 the Social Democratic Party had 23 and the S. L. P. 46.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Hanford has 4 and DeLeon 3.

CAMILLUS, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Hanford has 3; DeLeon, none.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—This city gives 342 for Hanford and 55 for DeLeon. Two years ago the whole of Jefferson County gave 206 for the Social Democratic Party and 58 for the S. L. P. Hanford's vote in the county will run to 500.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Chautauqua County gives 107 for Hanford and 172 for DeLeon. In 1900 the Social Democratic Party had 47 and the S. L. P. had 57.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Official returns for Orange County give the Social Democratic Party 142 and the S. L. P. 187. Two years ago we had 28 and the S. L. P. had 77.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Official returns for Westchester County give 698 for the Social Democratic Party and 544 for the S. L. P. In 1900 the county gave us 258, with 116 for the S. L. P.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Wellsville gives 8 for Hanford and 5 for DeLeon. The whole county (Allegheny) gives 15 for the Social Democratic Party and 45 for the S. L. P. In 1900 each party had 12 in the county.

We have had little organization work here, and the S. L. P. has had none. We have circulated the "Appeal to Reason" widely. That is the only Socialist paper circulating in the county. It is evident, therefore, that most of the S. L. P. votes were so cast through misunderstanding.

ILION, N. Y., Nov. 7.—This place gives Hanford 116 and DeLeon 46. Two years ago Herkimer County gave 170 for us and 54 for the S. L. P.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Hanford has 23 in this town and DeLeon has 14. Last year we had 18 for our county ticket and the S. L. P. had no ticket. In 1900 we had 6 and the S. L. P. had 7. We have gained each year.

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—In Dolgeville (Herkimer County) there are 31 votes for Hanford and 13 for DeLeon. C. H.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Despite Prejudice, Slander, Intimidation, and Confusion, Socialism Makes Great Progress in the State of Quay and Baer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Reports so far received show that twenty out of the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania give 19,000 votes for the ticket of the Socialist Party. In 1900 the state gave less than 5,000. The counties reported are, of course, our best ones, but the others will undoubtedly bring the total well above 20,000.

In the Strike Field.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 9.—The official count for Luzerne County gives the following result for the Socialist Party:

State ticket: Slayton, 4,556; Barnes, 4,424; Gould, 4,155.

Congress: Quinn, 3,911.

County ticket: Seward, for Treasurer, 3,209; Cathrall, for Register, 3,566; Mlenarie an Jacquot, for County Commissioners, 3,335 and 3,358.

Legislature: First District, Lavin, 582; Second, McGovern, 721; Third, Jenkins, 1,271; Fourth, Berger, 487; Fifth, Dooley, 384; Sixth, Chicknouski, 221; total, 3,666.

The S. L. P. had only a state ticket. Their vote ranged from 526 to 563, a large part of it cast through misunderstanding and intended for the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party is now an official party, holding third place, and will go on the ballot without petition. Another gain like this and we will carry the county.

Erie.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 8.—The city of Erie gives 1,519 votes for Slayton; 48 from the outlying districts bring the total for Erie County up to 1,567. The "union-smashers" have 176.

Most other candidates on the Socialist ticket run somewhat ahead. Barnes, for Lieutenant-Governor, has 1,650; Gould, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1,622; O'Camb, for Congress, 1,590; Ward, for Assembly, 1,825; Heydrick, for District Attorney, 1,729; Benson and Reed, for County Commissioners, 1,799 and 1,716; Mayer, for Director of the Poor, 1,690; O'Brien and Perry, for Auditor, 1,683 and 1,674; Allen, for Register, 1,463; Stephenson, for Prothonotary, 1,663; Greist, for Clerk of Courts, 1,666.

In 1900 Erie County gave us 293 votes.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 9.—The official count here gives us 288 votes for Slayton. Our other candidates run ahead, some as high as 311. In 1900 we had 124. H. W. S.

EDWARDSDALE, Pa., Nov. 5.—The borough of Edwardsville gives 194 for Slayton; 187 for Barnes; 189 for Gould; 188 for Quinn; 230 for Jenkins; 167 for Cathrall, for Register of Wills; 176 for Mlenaric and 170 for Jacquot, for County Commissioners; 170 for Seward for County Treasurer. The vote of all parties in the borough is 601. J. H. H.

Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia "Inquirer" gives the Socialist Party vote in that city as 1,709 for Slayton, 1,862 for Barnes, 1,816 for Gould, 1,715 for our candidate for Sheriff, and 516 for Moore, our candidate in the Second Legislative District, comprising only a part of the city. In 1900 our state ticket had 1,297 votes in the city.

The "Inquirer" credits the S. L. P. with 478 votes, as against 290 in 1900.

New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 6.—This city gives 639 votes for John W. Slayton, Socialist candidate for Governor, as against 535 in the city election last spring. In 1900 the whole of Lawrence County gave us but 287 votes.

The Fifth Ward, in which Slayton lives and which he represents in the City Council, gives him 284 votes, with 344 for Pennypacker, 88 for Pattison, and 51 for Swallow, Prohibitionist.

Lycoming County.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 6.—Lycoming County gives Slayton 809 votes; other candidates of the party run slightly ahead.

In 1900 this county gave us 211 votes, with 17 for the S. L. P.

The "Statesman," a local labor paper, says: "All honor to the independent men who stood up bravely and voted the Socialist ticket. The column will continue to increase. No earthly power can prevent it. The ranks will swell until the tread of a mighty phalanx is heard from Lake Erie to the Delaware—until the principles of the Socialist Party shall prevail and an end be put to the damnable methods now in practice, where the poor man, no matter what his ability, finds his aspirations checked by the power of the money kings."

The "Statesman" elsewhere exclaims, "Now for the election of Socialist councilmen in February!"

HAMILTON, Pa., Nov. 6.—This township (Salem) of Wayne County gives 3 Socialist votes. Last year I was alone. T. B. L.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Further Details of Advance in Socialism in the Old Bay State—More Gains Coming in City Election in December.

BEVERLY, Mass., Nov. 5.—Chase gets 147 votes here; last year Wrenn had 66. Our other state candidates get from 157 to 179; last year, from 63 to 89.

The S. L. P. has 24 for Berry and from 23 to 32 for other state candidates; last year, 46 for Berry and from 30 to 50 for other candidates.

Littlefield, our candidate for Congress, has 116; Gordon, for Councillor, 217; Putnam, for Senator, 151; Foster and Grout, for Representatives, 180 and 142 respectively. Weed, for County Commissioner, 148; a large gain in each case. W. H. G.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 5.—Chase has 216 votes here; last year Wrenn had 75. Our other candidates on the state ticket range from 224 to 259. Berry, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, has 52; other S. L. P. candidates, 51 to 54.

Skinner, our candidate for Congress, has 222; the S. L. P. man, 59.

Bloomstrand, our candidate for Councillor, has 274; Drew, for Senator, 238; Thompson, for Representative, 160; Dunn, for County Commissioner, 263. J. H.

CLINTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—Chase has 279 votes here. Last year Wrenn, who headed our ticket, had 114. Mullen, for Congress, has 330; this is the first time we have a candidate for Congress. Abbott, for Senator, has 294; Knox and Lawrence, for Representatives, 245 and 261 respectively. G. K.

EAST DEDHAM, Mass., Nov. 5.—Dedham gives 140 for Chase and 15 for Berry; Hyde Park, 376 for Chase and 18 for Berry; Norwood, 195 for Chase and 11 for Berry.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5.—Chase has 56 and our other state candidates run from 46 to 82. The S. L. P. has 27 for Berry and from 27 to 37 for other candidates.

Koehler, our candidate for Congress, has 62; Neuman, for Councilor, 64; Dunham, for Senator, 20.

Turners Falls gives 58 for Chase and from 31 to 46 for our other candidates; Berry has 19 there and the other S. L. P. candidates from 17 to 24.

In Turners Falls we have 46 for Congress, 44 for Councillor, 21 for Senator.

Quincy's City Ticket Named.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 8.—Encouraged and inspired by our great gain over last year—the vote rising from 188 to 360 on the state ticket and from 247 to 853 on the legislative ticket—the Socialists of this city last night chose candidates and began an active campaign for the city election in December.

William T. Richards is our choice for Mayor. He is a native of Massachusetts, forty-four years of age, a machinist by trade, and now employed as a travelling salesman for a large machinery house in Boston. He is an ardent Socialist and advocate of trade unionism and is well known here.

A full list of candidates for the Council, at large and in the wards, was nominated, and Mrs. Emily T. Turner was named for member-at-large of the School Committee.

We have strong hopes that Quincy, as well as Haverhill, Brockton, and perhaps other cities, will be governed in the interest of the working class next year.

OHIO.

Hanna and Johnson May Take Warning from Growth of Socialism in this Industrial State.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 10.—The official count gives 4,373 for Hayes in Hamilton County. Other candidates of the Socialist Party run up to 4,510. In 1900 we had 1,141. The S. L. P. has 739, a loss of 99. Had the largest meeting of the year yesterday. Great enthusiasm. E. H. V.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 9.—The official count of the vote in Lucas County slightly increases the figures reported in The Worker of this week. Max S. Hayes, as head of the state ticket, gets 1,605. Last year the vote was 495. Dr. John S. Pyle, for Congress, leads the ticket with 1,721 votes. Otherwise the ticket runs uniform, with votes in every precinct in the city.

The morning papers give the vote for Dr. Pyle in the district as follows: Fulton County, 20; Ottawa, 2; Lucas, 1,721; Wood, 74; total, 1,817.

There were 205 votes in this county for the S. L. P. state ticket, as compared with 147 last year. In both instances the votes really belong to us, for there is not a single known member of that organization in the city. They get their votes from uninformed persons. Next year we go on the ballot without petition and will have an emblem, which will help to draw the line on the "union-smashers."

We are this week distributing one thousand copies of The Worker to show that Toledo is not the only Socialist vote-booster. We will have another thousand extras next week, and then we will go after subscribers, for the biggest gains in this city came from the places taking the greatest number of copies of The Worker.

The general rejoicing over the contents of this week's paper is marred by finding Comrade Job Harriman defending a policy universally condemned by members here. "To think of Harriman doing this makes me sick," is a common expression. Time will vindicate the editorial position of The Worker. C.

ASHTABULA, O., Nov. 6.—This place gives 185 votes for Hayes. Last year Thompson had 83. The S. L. P. gets 32, undoubtedly intended for the Socialist Party, as there are no S. L. P. men known here. W. H. F.

TIFFIN, O., Nov. 6.—Seneca County last year gave 67 for the Socialist Party and 9 for the S. L. P. This year we have 150 and the S. L. P. has 12. Our candidate for Congress, Charles R. Martin, has 128. This is official. A. A. F.

CANTON, O., Nov. 6.—We have 90 votes, a gain of 32 over last year and of 61 over 1900. The S. L. P. has 72.

(Continued on page 4.)

ONWARD, FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY!

The Work Is Well Under Way and Should Now Be Vigorously Carried On.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association Resumes the Task of Getting Funds—A Mite from Every Socialist Voter Would at Once Provide the Party with a Daily Paper.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a body formed for the purpose of publishing a Socialist and trade-union daily in the city of New York, has resumed its activity in the task of gathering funds for that purpose, temporarily interrupted during the closing weeks of the campaign.

The Board of Management met at the Labor Lyceum Monday evening and on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, the fifth session of The Daily Globe Conference meets at the same place. It is desired that every trade union, every subdivision or neighboring local of the Social Democratic (Socialist) Party, and every other progressive labor organization shall be represented by delegates in the sessions of this important conferenrce. A general meeting of comrades and sympathizers will be held on the Thursday following.

The Board of Management authorized the issuance of the following address:

"Comrades and Sympathizers:

"The election just passed demonstrates the fact that there is a tremendous sentiment for Socialism in the United States. Many thousands of workingmen have stood by their convictions, going to the ballot-box and voting for what they wanted, for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"Considering the large increase in the vote this year, it behooves us, members and sympathizers of the Social Democratic Party, from now on, to put forth every effort to educate those who have voted with us for the first time, as well as the masses of workingmen who do not yet see the light of Socialism.

"We must therefore use every means which lies within our power to establish our daily paper before the next election, and we urge every comrade who has made a pledge to begin at once to pay his instalments promptly and regularly so that the daily paper can be issued in the near future.

"To those comrades and friends of Socialism who have not yet made contributions or pledges, we urge that they give or pledge what they can right now. It is your imperative duty to do all within your abilities to assist in raising the fund necessary for the purpose of creating the Daily Globe and placing it before the working people of New York and vicinity.

"Every comrade or sympathizer must be enlisted in this enterprise, and with a gigantic and simultaneous effort on the part of all, we shall place in the hands of our party a mighty weapon for advocating Socialism, and one that will combat the capitalist press daily in its attempts to belittle and belie the great Socialist movement of the United States.

"Comrades, the time has come for decisive and united action. Let every reader of this appeal feel his or her personal responsibility. Put your shoulders to the wheel and do all you possibly can to raise funds and advertise the coming 'Daily Globe.'

"There is plenty of work to be done and every comrade or friend of the Social Democratic Party is urged to attend the general meeting to be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock sharp.

"WM. BUTSCHER, Sec'y."

To New Readers.

For the information of the many new readers of The Worker it may be stated that it is considered necessary to raise a fund of $50,000 before issuing the first number of the paper, in order that there may be no question of its success. A good start has been made, as shown by the lists printed below. With over 80,000 Socialist voters in the five contiguous states of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, all of which will come within the direct field of the paper, it ought to take but a very short time to raise the necessary fund.

If you have made a pledge, see that the instalments are paid promptly.

If you have not yet done so, send in your pledge and first instalment at once. Make the pledge ten dollars or twenty-five or as much more as you can; pay, if possible, at least a dollar a month on it, and pay regularly. If you are not in a position to make a pledge now, at least send in as liberal an immediate contribution as possible.

A blank for pledges is printed along with this article. Clip it and fill it out or copy it, and send it to William Butscher, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

If you are willing to do anything in the way of collecting money in your locality or otherwise helping the movement along, write to Secretary Butscher for instructions.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Nov. 10:

Branch, West Newton, Pa.	$5.00
W. W. Bartholomew, City	10.00
Geo. Van Name, City	20.00
Previously acknowledged	6,862.80
Total pledged	$6,897.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

Local Hudson County, N. J.	$20.00
H. Peters, Brooklyn	4.00
J. A. Kilgus, City	1.00
Schaderna, Newark	.25
Andrew Moeller, Newark	1.00
Andrew Kline, Newark	1.00

PLEDGE.

To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association,
64 E. Fourth Street, New York City:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $.....to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address.....

John Frankenpohl, Newark	1.50
Chas. Schnefel, Newark	1.00
O. Christoph, Buffalo	1.00
F. Kralischeck, Seymour, Conn.	3.00
Branch, West Newton, Pa.	1.00
Ph. Dettelbach, City	1.00
Dr. Henry Schwartz, City	5.00
S. Greene, City	1.00
A. Caspe	5.00
A. Himowich, City	3.00
G. Baumgarten, Brooklyn	.25
E. A. Swenson, Brooklyn	.25
Geo. Haspel, Brooklyn	.25
H. Steinbock, City	2.00
Fred Bennetts, Yonkers	1.00
Chas. Gunner, Yonkers	1.00
Florenz Melzer, City	.15
Adolph Vetter, City	1.00
Emil Estelt, City	.40
E. Boehme, Brooklyn	2.00
Carl Classen, City	2.00
Northewestern Br., Philadelphia	1.00
Dr. Margolis, City	1.00
W. H. Bartholomew, City	1.00
E. Neppel, City	5.00
Carl Schneider, City	4.00
J. Besold, City	1.00
S. Greene, City	1.00
Dr. Himowich, City	3.00
A. Caspe, City	3.00
Dr. H. Schwartz, City	5.00
A. Lindemeyer, W. Hoboken	1.00
E. Neppel, City	1.00
Previously acknowledged	1,704.50
Total cash on pledges	$1,701.55

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Cash	.14
Punch Cards 436, 438, Jersey City	6.00
L. Charmarzky, Poquetanuck, Conn.	.75
Punch Card, Newark	3.00
Max Schuefel, Newark	5.00
Punch Card 17, City	3.00
Gilders' Union, City	5.00
C. M. Int. Union 15, Chicago	25.00
C. H. L. Benser, Baltimore, Md.	1.50
Punch Card 285, City	3.00
M. Baker, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Painter	.20
Pax, Bronx	1.00
Pat Ruddy, Wheeling, W. Va.	.50
W. L. Sweet, Boston	1.50
Frank De Kuning, City	1.00
Schmidt, City	1.00
Previously acknowledged	1,033.04
Total contributions	$1,091.63

To the list of pledges may be added those of three Brooklyn comrades—E. A. Swinson, G. Baumgartner, and Geo. Haspel—to pay 25 cents a month each for an indefinite period.

FIELDMAN AND O'HARE.

Comrades Sol Fieldman and Frank P. O'Hare start together from New York City on Monday, to spend some time at the Mills School. Mrs. O'Hare remains in the city for a little while to get leisure for her work on a women's edition of the "Coming Nation," soon to be issued.

Comrades Fieldman and O'Hare intend to make about a dozen stops on their way and hold meetings. We should be inclined to congratulate the locals in towns where they make a stop.

Comrade O'Hare is well-known as a Socialist agitator in many parts of the West and most favorable reports have reached us of his recent work in the strike field of Pennsylvania.

Of Fieldman we can speak from personal knowledge. We had not a more effective Socialist speaker in our city campaign. His power of getting and holding the attention of a crowd, even of a crowd at first inclined to be indifferent or derisive and of compelling them to think, is really remarkable.

The comrades in any town where Fieldman and O'Hare make a stop should spare no pains to get out the biggest audience they can. No one will be disappointed—unless at the fact that they cannot stay longer.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

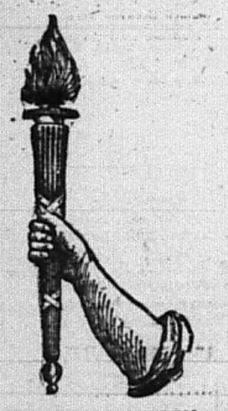
Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

We have to thank the many comrades who responded to our request for a prompt report of election results. By their aid we were able to give much fuller information in the issue immediately following Election Day than we have done in any previous year. Readers will take into consideration the fact that we closed our forms forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls and that we have none of the facilities of the capitalist press for collecting the news of our vote. Under the circumstances we are well satisfied with the manner in which we were able to cover the subject and frankly give the credit to the increased alertness of the comrades. By next election day we hope to have a daily instead of a weekly and then the Socialists will not have to wait so long to know what has been the result of their year's work.

"THE CARNEGIE SYSTEM."

The Waterbury "American," in an article which is being widely reprinted, says:

"A Pennsylvania man who has studied at first hand the way the Carnegie enterprises were built up says that 'Schwab is simply another victim of the Carnegie system.' This man continues:

"'Carnegie was utterly ruthless in his way of working human machines. He looked upon them as mere machines to be raised to the 'nth' power in effectiveness, and then to be discarded as any old-fashioned machine is thrown onto the scrap heap. His policy, when he actively controlled the Carnegie works, was to choose promising young men and to push them to the limit. He paid them enormous salaries, comparatively speaking, and gave them positions of great power. They usually lasted from five to ten years. But then there were others to come along to take their places. It happened that about the time Mr. Schwab would have been ready for the scrap heap, the Morgan deal was put through, the Steel Trust was formed, and he was saved for the place of president, one far less exacting than that of superintendent of the Homestead works, which he had filled before. The effect, however, of his previous exhaustion under high pressure continued, and he has broken down. In short, he is not himself, and must in time retire from the presidency of the Steel Trust, a victim of the Carnegie system, the system of the man who made him.'"

Of course we are all sorry that Mr. Schwab has broken down under the pressure of the Carnegie system. But we do not forget that there are other and more pitiable victims of that system, to be counted by tens of thousands.

The presidency of the Steel Trust is, no doubt, as alleged, an easier job than that of superintendent of the Homestead works. And the latter position is, in turn, far easier than that of a puddler or a roller or even a common laborer in the steel mills.

Charles B. Spahr, in his little book on "America's Working People," tells of the conditions prevailing in those mills, where men have to work twelve hours a day and often seven days in the week, in a roasting temperature and breathing an atmosphere laden with vapors from the hot metal—conditions such that at the age of thirty-six a roller is counted an old man and that few can stick to the work beyond the age of forty.

Add to this the dangers of the steel workers' life. Last January The Worker published an article on this subject, showing that in Allegheny and Lawrence Counties, Pennsylvania, where the greatest iron and steel works are situated, thousands of workers are killed every year and other thousands maimed, in "accidents" that might easily be prevented, simply because the proprietors find it more profitable to run their works at the highest speed so long as they have orders, without stopping for repairs, and because life-protecting appliances cost money while the killing of workmen costs the capitalists nothing.

This is what the "American" describes as "the Carnegie system." The name is hardly accurate. Carnegie may, indeed, be taken as the type of the capitalist class—typical in his cold-blooded cruelty, his greed and egotism, his smug hypocrisy. But he is, at the worst, only a little worse than the Vanderbilts and Morgans who profit by the slaughter of railway workers, the Goulds, who fatten on the slow and agonizing death of women in the match factories, the Havemeyers, whose riches come from the earthly hells of the sugar refineries, the Baers and Markles, for whose aggrandizement the coal miners are killed by hundreds at a time in preventable explosions, and all the others, big and little, of the capitalist class.

Let us not do even Carnegie injustice. It is the capitalist system, not merely the Carnegie system, that treats men as mere machines for producing profits, works them to the limit of endurance, and then ruthlessly throws them on the scrap heap, because there are plenty of others to come along and take their places.

This is the system that the workers now support. This is the system so perfectly exemplified by Democrat Carnegie and praised by Republican Roosevelt under the name of "the strenuous life." This is the system under which workingmen suffer, the system that Socialists propose to overthrow and to replace with a fraternal organization of industry, in which the interest of one shall be the interest of all.

It is for you, reader, to say whether you stand for the old system or the new, and to prove your sincerity, not by words alone, not even by your vote alone, but by active and continuous work for the cause.

The Hartford "Times," noting the large increase in the Socialist vote, says:

"The Socialists of Germany have been organized for many years, and are numbered by millions, but somehow they never get to be a majority. The Massachusetts Socialists may increase largely for several years to come, and yet fail to get possession of the government of the commonwealth."

Very true. "May" is a safe word. In the fifties timid conservatives and cautious trimmers talked in the same way about the growth of the political movement against chattel slavery.

The Social Democrats of Germany have, indeed, been organized for many years. At each election they have increased their vote. They are now the largest party in the empire and are kept from controlling the government only by the coalition of Conservatives and Liberals against them. But there is a general election coming in Germany next spring. We shall see.

And there are more elections coming in Massachusetts and throughout the United States. We shall see.

The Philadelphia "Record," Democratic, has these sapient remarks to make on the election returns from the strike field:

"There are some bright spots in this Pennsylvania election. After six months of idleness and semi-starvation it was conceived that the miners of Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Schuylkill counties would succumb to corruption, but all three have returned handsome majorities against machine misrule. These miners, too, are the people of whom a narrow and pharisaical spirit of nativism expresses much dread of danger to the political institutions of the country."

Right you are, gentlemen of the "Record." The miners are not corrupted, not a bit of it. They are thinking, and thinking together, as they never did before. Several thousand of them showed it last week with a vote against Pennypacker and against Pattison which you, gentlemen of the "Record," did not dare to report. In a year or two more, by handsomer majorities than you ever saw, they are going to drop the corruptionists of both old-party brands into the deep dark pit of oblivion.

"How are the mighty fallen!" Bryan, with all his high talk of purity, yet appearing as the friend of Clark and of Croker, was bad enough. And now here is the strenuous Roosevelt, most aggressive of civil service reformers, following up his appointment of Spoilsman Clarkson by giving open recognition to the malodorous Addicks. Do not blame Bryan and Roosevelt. Blame capitalist politics. No politician can, in practise, be better than his party; and no party supporting the principles of capitalism can be otherwise than corrupt.

THE ECONOMIC LEAGUE IN CONNECTICUT.

A comrade in Hartford writes of the political situation there:

"Notwithstanding the fact that we made no gain here in this election (lost two from our former figure of 339) the circumstances are very favorable. There was an Economic League here. The Leaguers endorsed the Democratic Party. Result: They are kicked out and are 'a back number,' sure enough. There is a large good element among them, and these men are now kicking themselves for having been in that deal. They openly say, 'It is Socialism now and forever with us.'"

The comrades are already taking steps to open an active campaign with speakers and literature to acquaint all the wage-workers of Hartford with the principles of Socialism and the methods of the Socialist Party, and they feel very confident of the result.

These facts may prove both instructive and reassuring to comrades in other parts of the country where there either is or is likely to be an "independent labor party," a "union labor party," or something of the sort.

The Socialist Party has nothing to fear from such movements, so long as it maintains its own separate identity and pursues its own course, teaching straight Socialism and practising straight Socialist tactics. Repeated observation has shown us that labor parties not founded on the sound principles of Socialism are inevitably of little vitality and of short life, no matter how sincere their rank and file, or even many of their leaders may be.

Where such a movement arises, it is the business of the Socialist Party, not to go out of its way to attack the new organization, certainly never to provoke avoidable rancor, but to nominate its own candidates and carry on, if possible, a little more vigorous campaign of education than before.

For the time we may not gain, we may even lose votes. But we at least hold up the flag of Socialism for the disappointed followers of the evanescent labor party to rally around when, as invariably happens, they learn, by hard experience, the mistake they have made.

We want to command the confidence of these men. We can do that only by deserving their confidence. We can deserve it only by being true to ourselves.

Our comrades in Connecticut have had a hard fight to make this year, on account of the delusive hopes raised by the election of a number of labor mayors and councilmen in various cities last year. They have borne themselves bravely and wisely in that fight, and the gain which they have made, small though it is in comparison with that of some other states, is worth more than ten times as many votes would have been, if won at the price of even the smallest compromise.

THE PLACE OF WEALTHY MEN IN THE PARTY.

The comrades need not be surprised that we have many more or less unpleasant party affairs to take up for discussion as soon as we have finished our campaign work and in the very moment of our rejoicing over election results. Nor need anyone be alarmed at the existence of party troubles. As the boy grows to manhood he inevitably meets new hardship, new dangers, new problems, new temptations, new trials of his strength and his endurance and his courage and his wisdom. To hope to reach the stature and power of manhood and yet to escape its troubles and the mistakes through the experience of which wisdom is bought would, indeed, be an idle dream. Even so is it with our party or with any other social movement. As it grows it must meet ever new and greater difficulties, external and internal. The saving consideration is that, as it grows, it has ever greater ability to overcome these difficulties.

We have spoken last week of the California affair and have deprecated and condemned the virtual endorsement of another party, even though that party is a union labor organization. We shall have more to say on this matter. But this week we have another subject to discuss—that of the position of wealthy men in the Socialist Party.

Two incidents of the last few months make a discussion of this subject timely.

In New Jersey a certain comrade made an offer to the State Committee to the effect—at least, it was to this effect that it was then understood and with this understanding it was, for the time, accepted—that he would pay the salary of a state organizer on condition that a certain comrade named by him should be appointed to that office.

The second case is a larger one, though not heretofore made public and not yet carried into action. We are credibly informed that a certain wealthy comrade has offered to pay the expenses of a delegate from the Socialist Party of the United States to the next International Congress on condition that one of three men named by him should be chosen for that honorable and responsible post. This offer has not been acted upon, nor do we believe that there is the slightest probability of its even coming before the party for decision. We cite it only as a text.

In both cases we wish it to be distinctly understood that we make no question of the good faith or the pure intentions of any one of the comrades concerned. The good faith of Comrade X or Comrade Z would, indeed, be a matter of very small concern, compared with the principle involved in these cases.

The guileless may, perhaps, ask: "Where is the harm? If the man recommended by our wealthy comrade is not fit for the position in question, we can refuse the offer. If he is fit, there is no reason why we should not accept it."

But sad experience has taught us the power of precedent and the dangers of acquiescence. "It is not enough that Cæsar's wife be virtuous. She must be above suspicion."

We have in mind a case in a New York trade union, parallel to those stated above in every respect except that of good faith. A certain labor leader and Tammany politician wanted to go as a delegate to the last state convention of the Workingmen's Federation. His own local union, disapproving of his activity in capitalist politics, voted him down. Promptly, before the matter could be generally known, he sent his representatives to another local of his trade—a small local, which could not afford to send a delegate at its own expense—with word that he was going at his own cost anyhow and would be glad to have credentials from this small union. The credentials were given, all unsuspectingly. Only when it was too late did the members of the small union in question awaken to the fact that they had been used as tools to further the schemes of a misleader whom those that knew him best in his organization had refused to trust.

Every trade unionist of any experience will recall many incidents of the same sort—some bringing immediate disaster, others, still worse, not at once showing their evil tendency, but silently undermining the self-reliance and self-respect of the rank and file and giving prestige and power to certain individuals who happened to have more money than the others, and especially, in the end, to the least scrupulous among them.

We do not wish to repeat in the Socialist Party the experience that has been gone through by so many other organizations. We should profit by their experience and learn to avoid their errors.

We have no desire to cultivate a habit of suspicion in the rank and file nor to carry discipline and strictness of tactics to an unreasonable extreme. Yet, if we are to make the choice, it were better to err on this side than on the other.

We need not exclude men of wealth from our ranks, if they choose to join us in good faith, nor need we repulse their offers of pecuniary aid. It is their duty and their right, since they have more, to give more to the cause than the poor workingmen. But the poor workingmen who make up the great mass of our party must not forget that on themselves rests the real burden of responsibility. Because others give more, they must not think that they have any right to depend on those others to give all, or to concede to those givers any authority in virtue of their gifts. If that is the alternative, then were it a thousand times better that we reject all offers of service from any but actual wage-workers.

But it is not necessary to go to any such extreme.

What, then, is to be our rule in this matter? It seems to us very plain.

We must draw no arbitrary lines among those who offer to join our ranks. Be they workingmen, moved by a consciousness of their class interest, or men of wealth and culture, actuated by humane sentiment or intellectual conviction, we assume their equal good faith, in the absence of valid evidence against it, and we welcome them all equally as comrades.

We must draw no lines among our party members other than those of proven personal fitness for this or that sort of work. If one comrade, a laborer, gives a quarter to the campaign fund and another, a skilled and well paid mechanic, gives a dollar, we do not grant the latter an extra vote nor do we listen to the former with any less respect because of the smallness of his gift. If, then, another comrade gives a hundred dollars or a thousand—involving, perhaps, even less sacrifice than the quarter given by the poor laborer—this donation is no ground for our granting his authority to dictate party policy nor even for our listening any the more carefully to his advice. Each has given what he felt that he owed to the cause. The party accepts each contribution with equal regard and owes nothing to either giver—nothing but that the party shall be true to itself.

Of the wealthy comrade himself, as well as of the party, we may say, "It is not enough that his motives be sincere; they must be above suspicion." Let him remember that the greatest thing he can give, and the thing that he must give first, else all the rest is in vain, is not his purse, but himself. Of his money, let him give as much or as little as he pleases. That is for him to judge. But if he gives money, let him give it absolutely without conditions or restrictions, absolutely for the party to dispose of at its judgment. And if he has not yet learned this lesson, if he does not understand that spirit of democracy which makes such a demand, let the party illustrate it to him by refusing even the most munificent gift, if coupled with any condition that puts his judgment above that of the rank and file.

We are coming to the time when this question will frequently arise. We are coming to the time when we shall have such offers made, not, as now, in good faith, but by crafty emissaries of capitalism. Let us guard the revolutionary spirit against any taint of commercial ethics and capitalist politics.

Two days after election the "independent" mine owners of Pennsylvania—the Markles, who, the week before, were evicting active union men and Socialists from their homes—gave notice that they would accept the decision of the Arbitration Commission. A quadrupled Socialist vote in the state had its effect upon them.

A READER'S JUDGMENT.

"From The Worker I have received much entertainment and instruction. Four or five such articles as Courtenay Lemon's in the issue of Sept. 6 on child-slavery are worth the subscription price for the year. Such clear-cut reading furnished by The Worker each week should develop Socialists with earnestness and backbone in their make-up. I have taken about twenty subscriptions here for Socialist papers, but the readers are but babes as yet. I am in hopes that some of them will soon relish the 'strong meat' supplied by The Worker." So writes Comrade Ryerse of Simcoe, Ont., in renewing.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS.

A co-operative job printing establishment has been started in connection with The Worker and "Volkszeitung" at 184 William street, New York City, which is expected to become a valuable addition to the forces of the forward labor movement.

The establishment is controlled by a conference representing one hundred and twenty-nine unions and other labor organizations. No dividends will be declared, nor profits given in any form, the whole net proceeds of the business going to improve its equipment and to serve the labor movement in whatever way the conference may think best.

The office is prepared to print cards, tickets, handbills, leaflets, pamphlets, and do all other sorts of job work in English or German. Labor organizations and individuals who would rather give their orders to a co-operative establishment than to pay profits to a private capitalist are requested to remember The Co-operative Press, 184 William street; telephone call, 302 John.

STATE AUTONOMY.

State autonomy properly defined and safe-guarded is as necessary to our movement as democracy is necessary to Socialism.

State autonomy is not state exclusiveness. It is not a license for a state committee to sever itself from the general movement. It is not authority to keep inter-state speakers out of its territory or to prevent the national committee from arranging transcontinental tours. It is not an apology for cheating the national organization out of dues. It is not a special permit to compromise the principles of international Socialism in order to curry political advantage in a locality.

It is the placing of the responsibility of organization on the locality where such work is being done. The responsibility being thus placed, the work is effectively done. The tremendous growth of our movement may be largely attributed to this distribution (to the states) of responsibility.

That every state issue a separate set of printed supplies is not essential to state autonomy. That the National Quorum be supplied with a duplicate list of organizations and their accounts would not destroy autonomy. But if the comrades in St. Louis could, by the stuffed club of national authority, compel the locals of Montana to oppose the American Labor Union, this would destroy state autonomy, and likewise the Socialist movement in Montana.

What is being opposed over the country is not state autonomy, but the misuse of state autonomy. But the misuse of state autonomy cannot be so harmful as the misuse of an imperial national organization.

The political organization of this country is by states. When we become official in the different states we must act by state organizations or be illegal. We must keep state autonomy or come to it later.—Social Justice.

——Celebrate our success, comrades, by circulating more literature and getting more subscribers for The Worker.

"THE LAW ALLOWS IT AND THE COURT DECREES IT."

We have had exhaustive—and, as some of us think, exhausting—reports of the Molineux case in the capitalist press. The case of William C. Crane vs. the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has not been very fully presented. Yet it much better deserves the attention of workingmen.

We give the account of this case as printed in the "Evening Post" of Friday, Nov. 7. It is worth reading and thinking of. The "Post" says:

"In the case of William C. Crane against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice Gildersleeve, since Monday, the jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict in favor of the company. Crane was the administrator of Joseph Patrick Connolly, a brakeman, who was killed in a collision between two freight trains, near Long Hill, Conn., on Sept. 30, 1901. The collision was caused by the forgetfulness of one of the engineers, who had, it was testified, been required by the company to work continuously for so long a time as completely to exhaust him, both physically and mentally.

"It was shown upon the trial that this engineer had been CONTINUOUSLY ON DUTY, day and night, from four o'clock on a Friday afternoon until five o'clock on the following Monday morning, when the collision occurred, a period of SIXTY-ONE HOURS, in the course of which he had been able to snatch only six hours and fifteen minutes sleep. On Sunday morning, after working for thirty-six hours consecutively, he had asked to be relieved, upon the express ground that he was tired out, 'near dead,' as he testified, from lack of sleep, and that he was not fit to run an extra train he had been ordered to take out. Nevertheless, he was not relieved. The collision resulted, killing three men, injuring several others, wrecking both locomotives and about twenty cars, and destroying thousands of dollars' worth of freight. The overworked engineer lost his right hand in the 'accident.'

"The suit was brought to recover $25,000 damages for the death of Connolly. In defence the railroad company took refuge in a technical point, claiming that damages could not be recovered because Connolly was an employee of the company, and the collision resulted from the negligence of a fellow-employee.

"After the verdict had been returned, counsel asked that it be set aside as against the weight of evidence. His application was denied, and notice of appeal was given."

The verdict was rendered in accordance with the rulings of the judge and the judge denies the motion to set aside the verdict.

It is thus decided, on the authority of the Supreme Court of the state, THAT AN EMPLOYER MAY REQUIRE HIS EMPLOYEES, UNDER PENALTY OF DISCHARGE, TO WORK TWO DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS IN SUCCESSION, WITH ONLY SIX HOURS REST, AND THAT THE COMPANY IS NOT EVEN FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE IF A FATAL DISASTER RESULTS.

That is terrible enough. It should furnish food for thought for every railway worker and every other workingman—for every trade has its risks and the decision applies to all trades.

But that is not the worst. The worst is that THE DECISION IN THIS CASE IS PERFECTLY IN ACCORD WITH THE ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES OF LAW.

Aren't you glad we have wise men to make laws for us, you workingmen? Aren't you proud to call yourselves law-abiding citizens?

The engineer lost a hand in the "accident." He has no case against the company, says the law, because he made a "free contract" with the company which employed him. If he did not feel like going to work Sunday morning, after working thirty-six hours at a stretch, he was perfectly free to refuse, get discharged, go home and take a nap, and then go out to hunt another job and find himself listed on every road in the country as "discharged for disobeying orders." He took the risk, "voluntarily assumed it," says the law, and he alone is to blame that he has only one hand now.

The brakeman lost his life. His widow and orphans have no case against the company, says the law, for he also made a "free contract" with the company, "voluntarily assumed the risk" of going out on a train run by an engineer who had only six hours sleep out of sixty-one. He, too, would have been discharged and blacklisted if he had refused to go out. But he was a free man and it is his own fault that he is dead.

So says the law, established by the decisions of generations of dead-and-gone judges and confirmed by this present Judge Gildersleeve.

But why is the law so? Why does the law pretend that there is a "free contract between employer and employee? Why does the law overlook the fact that the workingman is dependent on the capitalist for permission to work and live at all? Why does the law give the workingmen all the dignity and all the responsibility and give the capitalist all the profit?

Why? Because THE WORKINGMEN HAVE ALLOWED CAPITALIST POLITICIANS TO NOMINATE TWO SETS OF CORORATION LAWYERS AND HAVE THEN PROCEEDED TO DIVIDE THEIR VOTES BETWEEN THEM AND PUT ONE SET OR THE OTHER ON THE BENCH TO TRY JUST SUCH CASES AS THIS.

Merchants whose property was destroyed in that collision can recover damages.

Capitalist law protects capitalists from each other.

Workingmen who were injured in that collision, working women whose husbands were killed in it, have no case against the company. Capitalist law does not protect workingmen against capitalists.

The judicial candidates of the Socialist Party (in this state, the Social Democratic Party) are pledged to overturn such principles as this, to throw to the dogs the unjust precedents of capitalist judges, to establish the new principle that, so long as capitalism continues, so long as there are master and servant, the master shall be held responsible for injury to the servant who makes his profits, and that no fiction of "free contract" shall protect him.

Our legislative candidates are pledged to incorporate this new principle in the statute law and our candidates for executive office are pledged to enforce it.

You will have another chance next year, fellow workers, to say WHETHER THE LAW SHALL SACRIFICE LIFE TO PROFITS OR WHETHER IT SHALL BE USED TO PROTECT YOU AGAINST YOUR EXPLOITERS.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Cleveland Leader (Rep.)

Many readers of this paper will remember that it has predicted the growing seriousness and importance of Socialism as a political force in the United States. The opinion has been expressed that the Socialists were sure to become the next important minor party, and that they had elements of continuing strength which several organizations once prominent in American public life have lacked.

Hard times are the natural opportunity for small parties of discontent to flourish. In prosperous years they make headway slowly, as a rule. Then the force of inertia holds men in old organizations, and there is a general disposition to rest content with familiar political divisions and subjects of discussion. Unrest breeds new parties. Industrial and commercial troubles beget discontent.

Now there is general prosperity and an unusual disposition to shun changes. Business conditions are adverse to the spread of Socialism. Its gains now are made in spite of the general nature of the times. And yet it grows and grows fast.

In Massachusetts the Socialist candidate for governor has just polled 34,000 votes, or about one in every dozen cast in the state. His party has scored a gain in a single year of about 300 per cent. It has shown more strength than any other minor party ever did since the civil war.

Similar results, though less emphatic, are noted in Ohio. Here the Socialist vote seems to have been multiplied by three, and it has risen to such a bulk that it will not be necessary for the Socialist ticket to be placed on the official ballot by petition, next year. Max Hayes, the Socialist candidate for Secretary of State, seems to have received about 15,000 votes in Ohio, and to have run far ahead of all other small party tickets.

It is not hard to read the meaning of such facts. When the next period of dull business comes, the Socialists will have to be reckoned with as a power threatening the stability of American institutions. For a long time important elements in the Democratic party have been catering to vague and incipient Socialism. The results may be seen in conditions which will force conservative Democrats into the Republican ranks by millions.

Chicago Daily News.

A heavy Socialist vote was reported early to-day, many of the laboring men voting this ticket. The Socialists have made claims that they would break all previous records for their party in Cook County at this election and indications are their boasts will be verified. Many supporters of the united labor party are said to have cast their ballot for this ticket this morning.

FOR THE MINERS.

National Secretary Greenbaum reports the receipt of $45.45 since Nov. 2 for the Miners' Strike Fund, bringing the total received and forwarded by him for this purpose up to $8,967.90.

The following sums have been received at the office of The Worker and sent to Secretary Greenbaum:

Previously acknowledged, $2,705.60; F. Schultz, $1; United Journeymen Tailors, New York, $213.75; E. K. & Co., $12; Deutscher Maschinisten Klub, Brooklyn, $50; Theo. Etter, $3; J. Rehm, 50c.; India Rubber Co., Comb Dept., College Point, L. I., $16.17; Hungarian Speaking Socialist Club, collection, $20.80; P. Bisson, Raymond, Cal., 50c.; Wm. Hoffman, Warsaw, Ill., $1; L. Grand, 50c.; S. Sharf, 50c.; F. Frank, 50c.; Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. M., $14.10; Success, 50c.; Otto Lepke, $1; Arbeiter Ring, No. 7, W. Hoboken, $10; U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, collected in organized cabinet shops, $210; Turn Verein Vorwarts, N. Y., collection, $27.25; Soc. Mchr., Hoboken, N. J., $10; collected by Henry Schneller, Pearl River, N. Y., $15; Passamenterie Workers' Union, N. Y., $12; Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 25, Brooklyn, $10; Hutter, New Haven, Conn., 50 c.; S. Grubttzer, $1; Prog. Lodge, No. 335, I. A. M., $1; Chas. Effenberger, Lancaster, Pa., $2; U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, collected in organized cabinet shops, $150; Success, 50c.; John Veara, Chicago, Ill., 50c.; "Volkszeitung" Chapel (Typographical Union), $10; Success, 50c.; Arb. Kinder St. Kasse, Br. 70, Mount Morris, $5; total, $3,514.67.

This fund may now be considered as closed. The Worker feels well satisfied with the part which the Socialist (Social Democratic) Party has taken in helping the miners in their heroic fight, and we believe the miners fully appreciate the aid given.

THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

So far as The Worker has received an expression of opinion from the comrades in regard to the California affair as reported last week, it is unanimously against the policy adopted by our Western comrades.

The matter has been much discussed at the Labor Lyceum and in other places where Socialists come together in this city, and the only difference of opinion seems to be on the best measures to be taken to protect the party from the opportunist tendency illustrated in this case.

In another column appears a brief note from Toledo expressing the feelings of the sturdy and aggressive band of Socialists who have done such splendid work in that city, in the face of Jonesism and Johnsonism, during the last two years. We print below a few other letters on the subject:

I.

Editor of The Worker.

The nature and extent of the California heresy pains and amazes me; I could not have believed such a thing possible. I fear it is but the beginning and that the end will be disastrous to the Socialist Party. The Independent Labor Party of California will be in national politics next year or the year after in competition with the Socialist parties.

This party can be no more to us than is the Republican or the Democratic party, or one of any other name which is not a Socialist party. The fact that it is socialistic in its tendencies, and has already attracted to it prominent and able Socialists, is nothing in its favor. Two Socialist parties are enough—one too many; there must not be another.

Let parties be multiplied by the dozen or score, if people desire it. Let them draw their followers from those parties which are our avowed enemies and we will not object. But when they seek to divert Socialists from the direct road to the Co-operative Commonwealth, we know they are no friends of ours, and we will have no dealings with them.

We have been too much given to speaking of trade unions and labor organizations as if they were socialistic bodies—as they should be, but are not, and will not be until bitter experience has shown them that more is needed for the welfare and safety of their membership than is dreamed of in their philosophy. We must think and talk and print more Socialism, if not less trade unionism.

W. H. WYATT.

Rutherford, N. J.

II.

Editor of The Worker.

The recent occurrences in California, which The Worker lays before its readers in last week's issue, admit, in my opinion, of discussion on but one point. All comrades will doubtless agree that the Socialist Party cannot, under any conditions, fuse or work in harmony with any other party which is not a strictly Socialist organization. The only question then to be decided is: Is the Union Labor Party a Socialist organization? We in New York City know little or nothing of its professed principles or tactics. To aid comrades in forming an opinion it might be advisable to publish its platform and to give details of its practical work in San Francisco. We know this much, however; its acknowledged leader, Mr. Eugene Schmitz, present "labor" Mayor of San Francisco, came to New York City, THE GUEST OF TAMMANY HALL, two weeks before election. The New York "American," mouthpiece of organized corruption, political boodlery, and psendo-working-class politics in this city, took this opportunity of again posing as "labor's friend" and incidentally booming the candidacy of its owner, Wm. R. Hearst.

From this it seems that the U. L. P. has been organized, like so many other "labor parties," by disgruntled politicians who propose to climb into office over the backs of the working class or, not succeeding in this, to regain the favor of old-party machines by means of the "labor vote which they control," as the phrase goes.

E. WILLVONSEDER.

New York, Nov. 8.

Comrade Goebel of Newark writes: "I wish to commend the stand The Worker has taken in regard to the California situation. While it is hard to get all the facts this far from the locality directly affected, yet it seems plain from what we know that a very dangerous precedent is likely to be established if we allow this action of the California comrades to go unnoticed."

A Southern comrade writes: "Your editorial on 'The California Situation' meets my view exactly. I can't account for the supidity of the Pacific Coast Socialists except on the theory of the all-around damphoolery of the workingman. He is the simplest thing in nature."

JUBILEE SMOKER.

Friday evening, Nov. 14, the Social Democrats of New York hold a jubilee smoker in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66-68 E. Fourth street, to celebrate the results of one year's hard work and demonstrate their enthusiasm in beginning another. All who voted the Social Democratic ticket last week and all who intend to vote it next November are invited to attend. Admission is 10 cents.

HAS FOUND HIS PARTY.

"I cast my first vote for the Democratic party in 1840, but soon became convinced that both the Democratic and Whig parties were owned by the slave-holders. I have not been attached to any party since. From what I have recently learned I see that I have been a Socialist all this time." So writes H. More of Denver to Comrade Reich of New York, in ordering Socialist literature.

——Those fellows that threw their votes away for Coler and Steckler are just our game. Go after them, comrades, with Socialist papers and pamphlets as ammunition.

PARTY NOTES.

The Worker and other Socialist literature is on sale at Emery's News Room, 381 Middlesex street, Lowell, Mass.

The Ohio State Committee of the Socialist Party realizes the value of the party press. A printed slip has been prepared and is circulated among party members on every possible occasion, bearing on one side a list of several good party papers and on the other these words:

"Comrade:—We suggest that the members of your local read at least one Socialist paper which publishes in every issue an account of the party's methods, the work being accomplished by party organizers and agitators, and also the results of party organization—local, state, and national. Yours fraternally,
"W. G. CRITCHLOW, State Sec'y."

The Connecticut State Committee deserves credit for the excellent system adopted for getting in prompt election returns. Postal cards were printed, with blanks for the name of the city or town and for the vote of each party. Some of these were sent in advance to a reliable comrade in each place with instructions to get the returns as early as possible on election night and immediately to fill in blanks and mail one of the cards to the State Secretary and others to party papers. Similar preparations should be made in every state next year.

The Socialists of Lawrence held a jubilation meeting on the Sunday after election. Louis R. Talbot presided and the speakers were James A. Wilkinson, our candidate for Congress in the late camapign; William J. Lynch, our candidate for Mayor, and Representative James F. Carey. Enthusiasm was unbounded. Twenty new members joined the party organizations, and Comrade Tepper writes that twenty more are expected at the next regular meeting of the local club.

Any readers of The Worker who are willing and able to contribute to the Brockton city campaign fund are requested to send in their contributions, great or small, without delay, to F. C. Sullivan, 12 William street, Brockton, Mass. The Brockton boys have put up a good fight in the state election and they deserve all the help that can be given them in their effort to carry the city next month.

Comrade Shay of York, Pa., writes: "We intend to secure a good circulation for The Worker in York, if possible. Among other methods, we shall have a boy to sell the paper on the streets." They start off with a hundred copies of the present issue.

The November number of Strickland's "Social Justice" is a very bright little booklet full of good propaganda talk and wisdom on party matters. The next number of "Social Justice," which has formerly been issued at Yellow Springs, O., will be issued from Aspen, Colo., about February, 1, 1903.

New York City.

Comrades and sympathizers in the Bronx holding campaign fund lists from the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee are requested to turn in the lists with moneys collected on them at once, as it is desired to settle up all accounts as soon as possible and begin the work for next year with a clean slate.

Six new members were admitted at the last meeting of the 35th A. D. A letter enclosing a dollar was received from an unknown friend in Washington, D. C. Regular meetings will be held henceforth on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. of the S. D. P. will meet at 150 Spring street at the restaurant of Comrade Scharenberg on Nov. 17 at 8 p. m. Be prompt.

Sunday evening, Nov. 16, Charles Uffert of Jersey City will lecture in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, under the auspices of the 21st A. D. His subject will be "The Mission of the Working Class." Admission is free and all are welcome.—The next business meeting of the district will be Friday evening, Nov. 21, at the same place.

The 16th A. D. took in eight new members at its last meeting. Steps were taken toward establishing a club room. It was decided to send The Worker for four consecutive weeks to all those who gave their names at the outdoor meetings in the campaign and to send the Jewish booklet, "What the Social Democratic Party Is and What It Stands For" to such of them as read Jewish. It was also decided to buy fifty copies of The Worker weekly and place them on the newsstands at Third street and Avenue B, Second street and Avenue D, Willett and Stanton streets, Houston and Ridge, and Fifth street and Avenue C. The comrades are well pleased with the vote, in their own district and elsewhere and are resolved to do still better next year. The district meets on the first and third Thursday evening of each month at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. The next meeting will be on Nov. 20. Every reader of The Worker in the district should join.

The 28th A. D. will hold a discussion meeting at 1497 Avenue A, Friday evening, Nov. 14, at which some good speaker will discuss the results of the election and their significance. All Social Democrats in the district and all who are interested to know what we have accomplished and what we intend for the future are invited to attend.—Regular meetings of the district will be held on the second and fourth Friday evening of each month at the same place. Every Social Democratic voter is expected to join the organization.

BOSTON'S JUBILEE.

Faneuil Hall Never Held a More Enthusiastic Crowd.

It Was at Once a Celebration of the Splendid Gains Just Made and the Opening of the City Campaign.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Last night in old Faneuil Hall the Socialists of Boston celebrated the trebling of their vote in the state, the re-election of James F. Carey and Frederick O. MacCartney to the Legislature, and the election of Wallace C. Ransden to re-enforce them there. To say that the meeting was enthusiastic is to put it mildly. All the old workers for Socialism were there and plenty of new ones. The hall was packed and jammed, and the "Globe" concedes that no more jubilant crowd ever gathered in that "cradle of liberty."

The meeting was preceded by a parade, starting from the South Station immediately on the arrival of the Brockton contingent. The Brockton Socialist Band was there, with three hundred comrades from that city, escorting their new representative, who received a veritable ovation. Not less than fifteen hundred comrades, men and women, were in the line that passed up Sumner and Washington streets to Adams Square and then to Faneuil Hall. Great crowds gathered along the way and cheered lustily.

Our veteran comrade, Squire E. Putney, introduced Patrick Mahoney as the chairman of the meeting. The speakers that followed were, in order, William Mailly, Parkman B. Flanders of Haverhill, Charles H. Coulter of Brockton, Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, Representative MacCartney, Representative-elect Ransden, L. B. Talbot of Lawrence (in French), John C. Chase, and Representative Carey. Every speaker was at his best, as befitted the occasion and rousing cheers preceded and followed each address.

A collection of $123.93 further testified to the enthusiasm of the audience. As a jubilee it was a success. As an opening for the city campaign it was as brilliant and full of good omen as the now historic meeting, just two months earlier, at which the Socialist resolutions on the coal strike were carried with such telling effect.

Comrade White of Maine resumes his work as State Organizer this week and his previous success justifies the expectation of good results.

Preparations for the municipal campaigns in the various cities are going on rapidly and there is no doubt that the December elections will bring us still further gains.

John Spargo of New York will spend a week for the party in Massachusetts, beginning Nov. 24.

The Boston city convention will be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 15, at 724 Washington street, to make nominations for Street Commissioner and School Committee. W. M.

THE MONTANA CAMPAIGN.

The Butte "Miner," a Clark Democratic paper, was forced, in the week before election, to abandon its policy of ignoring the Socialist Party. It said, in part:

"The Socialist Party that expects to be able to boast of a great growth of party strength, held a meeting at the Auditorium last evening. The figure set by the most hopeful and enthusiastic of the Socialist leaders for their vote in Silver Bow County is 1,200 and 3,000 in the state. The meeting last evening compared favorably in attendance with any Republican meeting that has been held in Butte during this campaign, and the enthusiasm displayed was much more spontaneous. Also the applause, although not so loud as is usually produced by the paid rooters at the Heinze meetings, was certainly more sincere and was joined in by a greater proportion of those present. * * *

"The managers of the meeting had issued a challenge to the speakers of any of the other parties to a joint debate, but it was evidently the busy night of the orators of other political faiths, for none of them put in an appearance. The debate was to have been on the question: 'Why the Socialist Party Should Not Win at the Coming Election.' As none of the opposing forces were at hand, the Socialists had everything their own way.

"Whatever may be said of the impracticability of the Socialist theory, or of the utopian nature of their proposed system of government, it is certain that in Montana the party is making an aggressive campaign and has aroused interest. Their unique manner of street campaign has proved quite effective in reaching voters, and now, at the end of the most memorable campaign in this county and state, other movements have fallen into line and have adopted the same method of reaching the people.

"Clarence Smith, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union, was one of the speakers. In a three-minute speech Mr. Smith severely arraigned every other party in Silver Bow County except the Socialist Party, charging that all were controlled by capitalists and corporations.

"He referred to the regular Democratic party as the party of W. A. Clark, the Republican party as controlled by the Amalgamated Copper Company, and the so-called fusion party as the tool of the United Copper Company. 'I make the charge, and I make it deliberately,' said he, 'that the so-called labor party is in reality not a labor party at all, but that it is officered, managed and controlled absolutely by F. A. Heinze and the United Copper Company.'"

As shown by our dispatches, the success of the Socialist Party considerably surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine comrades—and that, in spite of an unprecedented campaign of fake and boodle carried on by all three of the copper-capitalist parties.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work of the office.

GEORGIA TO KILL CHILD-LABOR BILL?

The Democrats of several Southern states, notably Georgia and Texas, alarmed by the expose of the infamies of child-labor in the Southern cotton mills, made solemn promises during the campaign that effective legislation should be adopted to remedy the evil. How they intend to keep these pledges is foreshadowed in the following special to the "Evening Post," relating, it will be observed, to the session of the Georgia Legislature on the day after election:

"ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5.—The Child-Labor Bill came to the front in the House of Representatives in a rather unusual manner to-day, when Representative C. C. Houston of Fulton County, author of the bill, asked to have it transferred from the Committee on Labor and Labor Statistics, of which he was chairman, and referred to the Committee on Education. There was objection, but a motion to that effect was finally carried by an overwhelming vote, and the Education Committee will take the bill up for consideration early next week.

"As soon as this action had been taken, Mr. Houston tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Labor Committee, and declined to serve on it in any capacity. Mr. Houston gave no explanation of his action to the members of the House, but in an interview, later, said:

"'After an investigation of the matter, I have become convinced that the committee was appointed with a view to bringing in an adverse report on the bill. I have found that fifteen of the twenty-two members on the committee are opposed to the bill. Thus it was intended that the bill should be shelved in the committee room, or that I should carry an adverse report on it back to the House. For that reason, I had the bill recommitted to the Committee on Education, where I am satisfied it will have a fair and impartial hearing, and, I believe, a favorable report.'"

We shall believe in that favorable report when it is made, not before. We shall believe in its sincerity if the bill passes both houses and is signed and enforced by the Governor. We do not expect to see that bill until there is a good Socialist vote cast in Georgia.

It is safe to predict that the Child-Labor Bill now under discussion will pass one house and be quietly killed in the other. That is the way the Republican and Democratic politicians do things in Washington and Albany, and those in Atlanta probably know the trick.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

Where do you work; for whom?
If so, why don't you work for yourself?
How long have you worked for this man?
How long has he worked for you?
How many more men like you are working for him?
Why don't they work for themselves?
How much money is he worth?
How much are you worth?
What time do you get up to go to work?
What time does he get up?
Don you punch a time clock?
Does he punch a time clock?
When do you quit working?
When does he quit skinning?
Where does he live, and why?
Where do you live, and why?
How do you live, and why?
How does he live, and why?
Who owns the house you exist in?
Who built it from cellar to roof?
How much rent do you pay?
How old is the house?
Do you like to pay rent and not own anything?
How do your clothes compare with his?
Did you ever know that if you are engaged in useful production that you produce $10.90 of wealth every day?
Did you ever go to school? If so, why are you so ignorant?
Which do you think the better way in building a box, a car, a house, a city, a country, or a world, co-operation, where all do their part to the end, or competition, where one is tearing down that which has just been built by another?
Did you vote a Republican ticket at last election; if so, what did you win? If you voted a Democratic ticket tell me what you lost?
Do you think the state could sell you coal cheaper than a private dealer? Why?
Are you in favor of high-priced coal? Why not?
Are you going to vote for high-priced coal? Why?
When your wages were raised 10 per cent. and food, shelter, clothing were raised 40 per cent. how muc hper cent. did you gain or lose?
Would it benefit you to get $10.90 for your day's toil or not? If so, why do you vote against it?
All capitalists vote either a Democratic or Republican ticket. All workingmen should vote something else because your interests are opposed to their interests.—Robert Hunter, in American Labor Union Journal.

FOR NEW JERSEY.

To the Organizers and County Secretaries of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.

Comrades:—Nomination for party officers are extremely slow in coming in. You can greatly assist the work of the State Committee by prompt action on papers submitted to you for decision. All nominations should be in my hands not later than Nov. 25. Kindly see that prompt action is taken by the branches. Fraternally,

H. R. KEARNS,
Secretary State Committee.

—If you think this paper is doing a good work, subscribe for it. You need The Worker and The Worker needs your half-dollar.

—Hanford's "Railroading in the United States" is still on sale. Five cents a copy or ten for a quarter. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

A STATEMENT FROM COMRADE BARONDESS.

Editor of The Worker.

My Dear Comrade:—It has come to my notice that there are two rumors circulated among our comrades regarding myself. I do not know who is responsible for the spread of these rumors, but it seems that the "tattler" is alive among us, trying to do what mischief he can in order to create internal strife among the workers in the movement.

I should not mention this matter at all, if it were not for the fact that the movement might suffer by it more or less. I refer to my presence at the Schmitz reception and to my acquaintance with District Attorney Jerome. The facts are as follows:

An invitation signed by several prominent trade unionists was received by me, inviting me to be present at an informal reception to be given by some trade unions of this city to the mayor of San Francisco. I considered the matter quite carefully and, in view of the fact that the invitation plainly stated that this was to be purely a trade union affair, extending cordial greetings to a trade unionist, and of the fact that Schmitz was endorsed by the Socialist Party of San Francisco, I decided that it would be proper for me to attend. I must say that I was very anxious to see the mayor of San Francisco, so as to form an idea of the action of our comrades there. I called there, and at the beginning it looked as though it was purely a trade union affair, but later on they plunged into politics and decided to make it a Hearst affair.

I told Edward King that I would have to retire, and asked him to tell the chairman to keep my name out of the game, otherwise I should be compelled to make public announcement that I had nothing to do with it. I had no objection to have the "Journal" state that I was present at the trade union reception, but I distinctly stated that I did not want my name to be mentioned in connection with any political scheme advanced by them in the interest of Hearst.

Regarding my connection with District Attorney Jerome, I wish to say that three members of the Suspender Makers' Union who were engaged in a strike were arrested and sentenced to four months imprisonment by the Court of Special Sessions.

A shyster lawyer and political wirepuller was after that union, asking them for $500 to try with some political influence to have those men pardoned. As the term of sentence was only four months, I knew that the men would have to serve out their full term before this politician would think of them, and that the $500 that the union would have to pay would go for nothing. Besides, the union was in such a terrible predicament that it could not afford to collect the $500 by any means.

Another incident connected with this affair was that the union gave a benefit on behalf of the incarcerated members, and I being present there, learned that a band of fake missionaries, headed by the well-known individual, Warszaviack, were quite active in the matter, promising the union that they would use their "Christian political influence" in order to free the three men arrested. These missionaries made a scene at the theatre, trying to make missionary capital out of the trouble of the Suspender Makers' Union. I got a chance to speak, and gave these fellows a roasting. Addressing the audience, I said that only through the influence of the labor movement of this city was it possible to obtain the release of these men, and promised to do what I could in that direction.

I thereupon called at the Court of Special Sessions. The present District Attorney Jerome having been one of the judges at that time, I naturally spoke to him the same as I did to the other two judges. I called there in company of Comrade Louis E. Miller, and simply made a strenuous demand for the release of those men. I must say that at first we were met with a strong refusal of the judges to do anything in the way of suspension of sentence or its mitigation. I said I would bring the matter to the attention of organized labor and would make a special issue of the matter. Finally, after a great deal of effort on my part, they brought these men back to the Court of Special Sessions, and after a "learned lecture" read by the presiding justice of the Court of Special Sessions to the three men, they were released without any fine whatever.

From this, our everlasting DeLeon made a sensation and he has the time and place fixed where Mr. Jerome met Louis E. Miller, London, myself, and others of the Social Democratic Party, where a clear sale was made to Jerome of the Socialist votes of this city.

Of course you understand that what DeLeon says about me doesn't bother me in the least, but that our comrades should give credence to a DeLeon fake and spread rumors of that kind is a surprise to me.

I hope this statement will set the matter right, and that our comrades will beware in the future to take any cognizance of DeLeon fake sensations.

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH BARONDESS.

STRIKE BREAKERS.

A new business has sprung up. It is the business of supplying "strike breakers."

To illustrate the character and scope of this detestable occupation we quote from the advertising card of a New York detective agency which has embarked in it, evidently on a large scale:

Special.—We are prepared to furnish strike breakers, men to take the place of strikers, in every capacity from messenger boys to locomotive engineers on reasonable notice. This includes machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, conductors, and brakemen and motormen for trolley roads, etc., etc.

If labor were in great demand how could "strike breakers" be so easily secured. If there were real prosperity they would be better employed. That they can be secured, however, does not depend upon the unconfirmed advertisement of a detective agency. It is demonstrated by actual experience. A large squad of "strike breakers" was recently taken by a Chicago detective agency a distance of 1,000 miles from Chicago to New Orleans to break a street-car strike.

Rioting resulted, of course. So long as human nature is what it is, such things will cause violent outbreaks. If you dispute it, put yourself for a moment in the palce of the New Orleans strikers. You have your home in that city. Your family is dependent upon your wages. Your wages are low and your hours are long. You solicit of your corporate employer a consideration of your condition, asking for a few pennies more in wages and a few minutes less in working time. Your solicitations are ignored. Then you do the only thing you can do, unless you merely keep on at your work, with its exhausting hours and shabby pay; you join with your associates in a peaceable strike. While this is in progress a group of strange men, imported from a thousand miles away, come into your city, in charge of a private detective. They do not come to settle among you as neighbors. They do not come to cast in their lot with the citizens of the city, where your humble home is established. They come as aliens, as enemies, as professional "strike breakers," and their coming means the loss of your home as the alternative of continuing in the slavish dependence for a niggardly livelihood upon the soulless body corporate for which you work.

Perhaps you wouldn't heave a brick at the interlopers. But have you ever been put to a similar test and withstood the temptation?—The Public.

THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

When the roses of summer were budding and blooming,
And the yellow wheat bent 'neath its burden of gold,
The Prodigal Son came, world-weary and tattered,
To the home where his footsteps had echoed of old;
And they clung to his garments with tears and caresses,
'Till the cup of his welcome ran over with joy,
And the flowers of love and forgiveness were woven
In a blossoming crown for the Prodigal Boy.

When the icicles hung from the leaves and the branches,
And the winter winds moaned 'round the dwellings of men,
Forsaken and homeless the Prodigal Daughter
Crept back to the home of her girlhood again;
But they turned her away in the storm and the darkness,
To the icy cold winds with their chill, piercing breath,
And the pitiless curses that followed her footsteps
Were fierce as the tempest and cruel as death!

—Ernest McGaffey.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory No.

AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP.

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.

Buy them to make your conscience feel right.

Buy them to get the best shoe for your money.

GRAND JUBILEE! GRAND JUBILEE!

TO CELEBRATE THE ENORMOUS INCREASE IN SOCIALIST VOTE

....A....

SMOKER

WILL BE HELD

Friday, November 14th, 1902, at 8 P. M.

AT

MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66-68 East 4th St.

FIRST-CLASS TALENT HAS BEEN ENGAGED, INCLUDING MUSIC, AND COMRADES CAN PASS A DELIGHTFUL EVENING.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED.

Admission 10 Cents. Let All Participate.

GRAND REUNION AND BALL

under the Auspices of the BREWERY WORKERS UNIONS NO. 1, 23 & 31.

—ON—

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1902,

—AT THE—

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

LEXINGTON AVENUE, 43rd to 44th STREETS.

Music by the American Federation of Musicians No. 41.

REEL AND JIG DANCING.

TICKETS, ADMITTING GENT AND LADY, . . 25 CENTS.

EXTRA LADY'S TICKET 15c. RECEPTION OF ORGANIZATIONS AT 8 P. M.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." .....
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels..... 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft..... 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel ed movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 5) in. longnette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 207 to 221 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

R·I·P·A·N·S

My son suffered for a year from loss of appetite and became very thin and unfit for his school studies. I gave him a Ripans Tabule before dinner and supper for five months and he gained seventeen pounds. Our family physician admits Ripans did it.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 477 Second Ave

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS — Registered

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Cuffs and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year.
Address SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" .....10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth .....$2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue .....10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton.10c
"Tales from Gorky" .....$1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons .....5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller Couth .....$1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford .....15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady.....10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth .....$2.00.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages .....$4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo .....5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery...10c.
A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.
CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
116½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 60 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
100 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 321 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse der Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 150 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 6 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 230

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

INT. JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Mark's place. Executive Meeting every 1st & 3rd Thursday.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Prices.

F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
69 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

H FRAHME, Truss-Maker.
1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.
Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, El. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

THE TRUST PROBLEM AND THE SOCIALIST SOLUTION.

Half a century ago Marx and Engels, the two great Socialists who were the first to discover the laws of social evolution and commodity production and to whose genius is due the credit of having placed the study of society upon a scientific basis, predicted the coming of the great combinations of capital now popularly known as trusts. Even before Marx the great "utopian" Fourier had predicted the combination of capital.

Socialists foretold the coming of combination and when the era of combination arrived they consistently predicted its triumphant progress and the inevitability of still greater industrial concentration and the increasing control of a constantly diminishing number of capitalists over a constantly increasing amount of capital.

The Socialist was not recognized as a scientist. He was called a fanatic and a dreamer. But the Socialist had discovered the law of industrial evolution; he had discovered that competition leads to combination and concentration; he had discovered, in the words of Marx, that "one capitalist kills many;" he had discovered that the competitive wage system caused economic "over-production" which leads to the crushing out of the smaller capitalists and still further combination. And because he knew the laws of social development the Socialist could foretell the course of economic evolution in much the same way as the chemist is able to say what will happen when certain elements are brought together, and was able to predict the coming of combinations and industrial crises and more combinations just as the astronomer who knows the laws governing the celestial bodies is able to predict the coming of eclipses and comets—not with the same mathematical exactitude, yet with the same scientific certainty.

The laws that Socialists were the first to recognize are now obvious and have penetrated even the thick craniums of college professors and political economists. The prophecy which the Socialist voiced now finds daily verification in our newspapers and has become commonplace of oft repeated realization.

But it is only very recently that the trust giants have begun to reach their colossal maturity. Two years ago the formation of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust startled the world. Then came a $400,000,000 merger of railroads in the Northern Securities Company. Next Morgan's shipping combination set the rulers of Europe in a panic. A month ago official announcement was made of the organization of the shipping combination under the name of the International Mercantile Marine Company, with a capital of $120,000,000. The same week saw the end of the "tobacco war" by the amalgamation of the American and British interests in an international and world-wide trust to be known as the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited. As this international Tobacco Trust divides the world among its constituent companies, so the Standard Oil Trust had formerly divided the world's oil trade by an agreement with the Russian oil magnates. And there seems little doubt that the popular outcry against the Beef Trust, which can be more truly called the Food Trust, has only served to change it from a loose agreement among packers to a corporation with a blanket charter. And these half-dozen menacing monsters are only the more conspicuous members of the fearful family to which capitalism has given birth within the last few years, whose every day has seen the coming of some lesser brother of this same titanic tribe.

The following list of eighty-two trusts, compiled by John Moody, publisher of Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities, a recognized authority on financial statistics, includes only INDUSTRIAL consolidations or "trusts" OF TEN MILLION DOLLARS CAPITALIZATION AND OVER, in existence up to September 1, 1902, AND WHICH HAVE BEEN FORMED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1899. The capitalization given includes both stocks and bonds, in cases where the latter have been issued.

Allis-Chalmers Co.	36,250,000
Amal. Copper Co.	155,000,000
Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	33,600,000
Am. Beet Sugar Co.	20,000,000
Am. Bicycle Co.	36,496,400
Am. Brass Co.	10,000,000
Am. Can Co.	86,466,600
Am. Car & F. Co.	60,000,000
Am. Cigar Co.	10,000,000
Am. Rail. Equip. Co.	22,000,000
Am. Sewer Pipe Co.	10,295,700
Am. Shipbuilding Co.	15,500,000
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	100,000,000
Am. Snuff Co.	23,001,700
Am. Grass Twine Co.	13,083,000
Am. Hide & Leath. Co.	33,025,000
Am. Ice Co.	41,705,000
Am. Iron & S. Mfg. Co.	20,000,000
Am. L. & Trac. Co.	12,127,800
Am. Locomotive Co.	50,412,500
Am. Mac. & Ord. Co.	10,000,000
Am. Packing Co.	20,000,000
Am. Plow Co.	75,000,000
Am. Steel Found. Co.	30,000,000
Am. Window Glass Co.	17,000,000
Am. Woolen Co.	49,796,100
Am. Writing Paper Co.	39,000,000
Associated Merchants' Co.	15,000,000
Atlantic Rubber Shoe Co.	10,000,000
Borden's Cond. Milk Co.	25,000,000
Central Foundry Co.	18,000,000
Chi. Pneumatic Tool Co.	10,000,000
Colonial Lumber & Box Co.	15,000,000
Con. Rail. L. & Ref. Co.	17,000,000
Consolidated Tobacco Co.	202,089,200
Corn Products Co.	80,000,000
Crucible Steel Co. of A.	50,000,000
Eastman Kodak Co.	19,673,100
Electric Co. of America	20,368,400
Electric Vehicle Co.	18,475,000
Fairmount Coal Co.	18,000,000
General Chemical Co.	16,821,500
Harbison-Walker R. Co.	25,750,000
Inter. Harvester Co.	120,000,000
International Salt Co.	33,000,000
Internat'l Steam P. Co.	31,150,000
Jones & Laughlin S. Co.	30,000,000
Mon. R. Con. C. & C. Co.	39,470,000
National Asphalt Co.	55,563,000
National Carbon Co.	10,000,000
Nat. Enam. & Stmp. Co.	23,838,400
Nat. Fire Proofing Co.	12,500,000
Nat. Sugar Refining Co.	20,000,000
New England Cot. Yarn Co.	15,577,000
N. Y. Dock Co.	28,580,600
Pacific Hard. & Steel Co.	10,000,000
Penn. Steel Co.	34,250,000
Pittsburg Brewing Co.	26,000,000
Pittsburg Coal Co.	59,731,900
Planters' Compress Co.	10,000,000
Pressed Steel Car Co.	30,000,000
Quaker Oats Co.	11,500,000
Railway Steel Spg. Co.	20,000,000
Republic Iron & S. Co.	48,204,000
Royal Baking Pow. Co.	20,000,000
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	20,410,015
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co.	18,200,000
Standard Milling Co.	17,250,000
Steamship Con. (Trons-At.)	170,000,000
Union Bag & Paper Co.	27,000,000
United Box B. & P. Co.	30,000,000
United Copper Co.	50,000,000
United Fruit Co.	15,369,500
United Shoe Mch. Co.	20,056,575
U. S. Shipbldg. Co.	71,000,000
U. S. Steel Corporation	1,380,339,956
U. S. Cast I. P. & F. Co.	25,000,000
U. S. Cotton Duck Corp.	13,100,000
U. S. Realty & Cons. Co.	66,000,000
U. S. Reduc. & Refin. Co.	12,808,300
Universal Tobacco Co.	10,000,000
Virginia I. C. & C. Co.	18,970,000
Total	$4,318,005,640

In his pamphlet on "The Morganization of Industry," from which this list is taken, Mr. Moody says:

"The foregoing list of 82 combinations or 'trusts' is not by any means a complete list. It embraces only the so-called gigantic combinations which have been forming in the past three and one-half years. A complete list, without regard to date of formation and including both large and small, would probably aggregate 850 different going combinations, and would easily foot up over $9,000,000,000 of capitalization. Including railroad consolidations, such a list would make a total of over $15,000,000,000 outstanding capitalization. A 'trust,' as popularly understood, is a combination of several plants in one form or another. Strictly speaking, however, a 'trust' is simply an agreement (secret or otherwise) between several competing concerns to work in harmony. There are very few such trusts in existence now, they all having given way to the corporate form of consolidation. But in the popular sense, a modern 'trust' is an enterprise which has gained its position and strength through consolidation or combination."

Formidable as this very incomplete list of great corporations appears it does not give any adequate idea of the extent to which the concentration of immense power in the hands of a few has proceeded. For the same men who are stockholders and directors in one company are also stockholders and directors in many others. Many individual capitalists are directors in more than a score of different corporations, so that all these trusts are intertwined in ownership and connected by a far-reaching community of interests and control. Morgan alone controls interests capitalized at a figure much greater than the total capitalization of the entire list of corporations given above. By far the greater part of all the great railroad systems of the country are controlled by the four great groups: the Morgan group, the Vanderbilt group, the Gould-Rockefeller group, the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb group and the Pennsylvania group. And the same set of men, under the names of various corporations, control and draw profits from railroads, banks, steel, oil, coal, tobacco, copper, and all the other principal industries. Scratch a corporation and you will find a capitalist who is part owner of a score of other corporations.

And this same small class control colleges and churches through their gifts, control the press by direct ownership and advertising patronage, control politicians by campaign contributions and bribes, control both the old political parties and through them the government, because they hold the purse and go into politics to protect and further their interests and maintain the system which is the source of their power and wealth.

THEY HAVE MADE EVERY LAW UPON THE STATUTE BOOKS THAT THEY DO NOT BREAK, AND THEY HAVE BROKEN EVERY LAW THAT THEY DID NOT MAKE AND MOST OF THOSE THAT THEY MADE THEMSELVES.

The trusts have reduced exploitation to a science. Where powerful trade unions prevent them from reducing wages they find ways to increase the intensity of labor and reduce the labor-cost of the product by the introduction of new machinery.

The trusts have increased the price of the necessaries of life and in many cases have successfully maintained monopoly prices, as in the case of the Beef Trust and the Coal Trust.

But the most important result of the trusts is their effect upon the problem of the unemployed. The concentration of industry, like the introduction of machinery, has thrown thousands of both clerical and manual workers out of employment, and the crushing out of the small capitalists has forced many of them into the ranks of the working class to swell the number of those looking for work.

The closer and closer organization of the capitalists has enabled them to make the blacklist of rebellious workmen more effective and enhanced their power in every direction. But at the same time it has forced the trade unions into closer affiliation and is showing the working class the necessity of political action in the political party of their own class.

On the boards of directors of the trusts will be found both Democrats and Republicans and many corporations make equal contributions to the campaign funds of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Not the least relief from capitalism can be expected from either of the old parties, for they are controlled and financed by capitalists and in accepting the capitalistic system of private ownership they are forced to accept and defend its consequences.

The public clamor for relief from the oppression of the trusts has grown so great that the politicians in their competition for votes are driven to make some show of remedies. And what are they? In the Republican party, Senator Hanna says that there are no trusts and moreover that the trusts are good anyway and should be let alone; Roosevelt says they should be regulated in a conservative spirit and proposes "publicity" and a constitutional amendment for that purpose. The Democrats cry "Smash them!" and propose to do so by taking off the tariff to admit foreign competition and by means of anti-trust laws. Some propose to overcome the evils of the trusts by "squeezing the water out of the stock," that is reducing their capitalization to the value of their material capital.

The question as to whether there are any trusts and whether the trusts are very good things may safely be left, without comment, to all who are not in the trusts.

Will "publicity" hurt the trusts? Let the reader look at the above lists of trusts once more and ask himself that question. The doings of the trusts have already had more "publicity" than all the press agents living could supply, but they are still doing business in the same old way. Every child knows that they break the law and rob the people, but this most public knowledge does not prevent them from continuing to do so. But, it may be said, if exact details about the operations of the trusts were known they could be effectively controlled by law. Any bookkeeper could give the books of the trust a most innocent looking appearance. And if the business of the trusts was as an open book to the government that would not harm the trusts, SO LONG AS THEY OWN THE GOVERNMENT.

Is tariff revision a remedy? If the trusts are made to suffer from foreign competition let in by a reduction of the tariff, the workingmen who are employed by the trusts will also suffer—if the sales of the trust is reduced they will lose their jobs and if the profits of the trust are reduced their wages will be reduced. Foreign competition would also hasten the crushing out of the few remaining small competitors of the trusts. The trust cannot be destroyed by tariff revision without destroying the whole industry which the trust represents, for the trust can stand foreign competition better than independent small capitalists could. And, finally, the coming of the international trust, which we now have in several industries, puts it entirely beyond the power of the tariff.

As to a constitutional amendment in order to make it possible for the federal government to get at the trusts, it would be several years before a constitutional amendment could be passed, if at all, first by the required number of state legislatures and then by congress. After this had been done laws would have to be passed under the provisions of the new constitutional amendment, and IF after a number of years such a law was passed IT IS CERTAIN THAT IT WOULD NOT BE ENFORCED BY THE TRUST-MADE POLITICIANS OF THE OLD CAPITALIST PARTIES.

In regard to legislation against the trust it is only necessary to point out that THE TRUSTS NEVER WILL BE CONTROLLED OR REGULATED BY THE PUPPET-POLITICIANS WHO OWE THEIR OFFICES TO THE TRUSTS AND WHO GET THEIR CAMPAIGN FUNDS FROM THE CAPITALISTS.

As to "squeezing the water out of the stock of the trusts," this, like "publicity," would benefit no one but investors who want to know that their money is safely invested and will not be lost in the collapse of an inflated or fraudulently promoted enterprise. When the capitalization of a corporation is increased, i. e., "watered," because the corporation is able to make profits on an increased amount of stocks because of its having a monopoly, such "watering" is quite logical since monopoly has a real value to the corporation above that of its material capital. But the inflation thus practised makes the coming of a financial panic much easier and more severe. SO LONG AS PROFIT IS MADE OUT OF THE LABOR OF THE WORKING CLASS IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO THE WORKERS WHETHER THAT PROFIT IS TAKEN OUT OF THEM IN THE SHAPE OF LARGE DIVIDENDS ON A SMALL AMOUNT OF STOCK OR SMALL DIVIDENDS ON A LARGE AMOUNT OF STOCK. That is a matter which can interest only the capitalists who have the stock and the profits.

"Smash the trusts!" has long been the cry of the radical wing of the discordant Democratic party. This is not only impossible, but would be a bad thing to do if it were possible. It is the cry of the middle class, the small capitalists who are being crushed out by the trusts and wish to go back to competition and small production so that they too may have an opportunity to exploit the working class and get some of the spoil that now goes to the trusts. SO LONG AS HE IS ROBBED, IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO THE WORKINGMAN WHETHER HE IS ROBBED BY A FEW TRUSTS OR A LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL CAPITALISTS. That is a question which interests only those who are robbing him. Competition means war and useless waste in production. The trust represents co-operation in production, it eliminates the waste of competition, secures all the vast benefits of associated effort, and is a vastly more productive system than that of planless competition. For that reason the trust has come and to destroy it would be the same as to destroy a labor-saving machine. The trust is an industrial machine—a labor-saving machine.

But so long as it is privately owned the trust, like all labor-saving machines, is a labor-displacing machine and the saving and the profits go only to the owners. Socialism proposes, not to destroy the trust, but to make it the common property of all the people through a working class government, so that all may work and receive the full fruit of their labor. The trust has brought about partial co-operation in the production of goods; Socialism will bring complete co-operation in production and justice in distribution. PRIVATE OWNERSHIP IS THE SOLE EVIL. PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS THE ONLY REMEDY.

ALL OF THE REMEDIES PROPOSED FOR THE TRUSTS WOULD BE INADEQUATE IF THEY COULD BE PUT INTO EFFECT AND NONE OF THEM CAN BE CARRIED OUT. None of them touch the real issue—the exploitation of labor.

THE SOCIALIST IS THE ONLY ONE WHO HAS A SOLUTION.

The Democrat says: Destroy the trust. The Republican says: It is all right as it is. The Socialist says: Let the people own the trusts. We will neither go backwards or stand still, but take the next revolutionary step in evolution by making the combination still larger—by getting everyone into it. Just as combination has superseded competition, so Socialism, which is combination on a still greater scale, must supersede the trust, because it is a better system of production, because the capitalist class, having performed its function of organizing industry, has now become useless and all its functions have passed into the working class—the only socialy useful and necessary class, the class whose material interests make it their mission to close the class struggle by inaugurating collective ownership of the means of producing wealth and thus emancipate Humanity from the bondage of wage-slavery and capitalistic oppression.

COURTENAY LEMON.

THE VOTE.

(Continued from page 1.)

a gain of 11 in one year and of 20 in two years. H. L.

NEW JERSEY.

Hudson County Has Good Increase—Bergen County Wins Official Standing.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 10.—The official canvass of the vote in Hudson County, so far as carried to-day, shows 1,706 votes for Wm. H. Morton, candidate of the Socialist Party for Sheriff, and 879 for Frederick Krafft, our candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, which comprises only half the county.

In 1900 the county gave 1,373 votes for our presidential ticket.

Comrades believe that the party has been cheated of a large number of votes.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Nov. 10.—Bergen County gives 342 votes for Wyatt, Socialist candidate for Congress. Last year we had 187. Carstadt gives 33; last year, 18.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Socialist Party has 394 votes in Passaic County, as against 374 last year and 337 two years ago. The S. L. P. has 297, as against 366 last year and 349 two years ago. As compared with 1900, we gain 57 and the S. L. P. loses 52.

The vote for Assemblymen runs a little ahead of that given, which is for Congress, but maintains the same ratio.

ORADELL, N. J., Nov. 6.—Oradell and Peetzburg give 39 votes for the Socialist Party; Riveredge, 5; Pearl River, 17; Etna, 2. All these places are in Bergen County. F. E. B.

CONNECTICUT.

Workingmen of the State Are Emulating Their Northern Neighbors—Results Encourage Socialists to More Thorough Agitation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—We have returns of the Socialist vote for twenty-five of the hundred and sixty-eight towns of the state. These figures show an increase of 75 per cent. for the Socialist Party. The "union-smashing" S. L. P. loses heavily in the larger towns, where its vote was formerly large, but may make this up by gains in the smaller towns where its real character is not known. As votes were cast for the Socialist Party in a large number of towns where we had none before, we may expect that complete reports will show our vote about double that of 1900.

Our vote in the city of New Haven is as follows:

Wards.	1900.	1902.
First	8	8
Second	38	65
Third	107	165
Fourth	37	114
Fifth	26	21
Sixth	37	39
Seventh	35	53
Eighth	43	75
Ninth	42	106
Tenth	6	13
Eleventh	10	24
Twelfth	38	68
Thirteenth	3	13
Fourteenth	3	6
Fifteenth	2	12
Totals	437	804

The S. L. P. has 333, a gain of 25 per cent. The gain of the Socialist Party is 86 per cent.

Returns for the twenty-five towns so far reported are:

Vote in Detail.

Towns.	1900.	1902.
Avon	0	10
Branford	0	12
Bridgeport	103	244
Danbury	62	73
Derby	28	75
Farmington	5	5
Hartford	339	337
Huntington	1	39
Meriden	91	100
Milford	13	2
Naugatuck	12	141
New Britain	12	23
New Haven	437	824
New London	21	50
Norwalk	11	6
Norwich	0	28
Preston	0	1
Putnam	0	9
Southington	1	38
Stafford	9	77
Stonington	18	43
Torrington	0	22
Vernon	179	213
Waterbury	173	259
Winchester	0	14
Totals	1,515	2,645

These towns give the S. L. P. 799.

A Lie Nailed.

The S. L. P. paper prints a statement that "W. E. White, State Secretary for Connecticut, was at the polls, peddling Socialist Party ballots with Republican and Economic League pasters." This is a malicious lie, manufactured entirely, and absolutely without any foundation. W. E. WHITE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 5.—This city gives 286 votes for the head of the Socialist ticket. Of these, 244 are straight votes. Two years ago we had 86.

The S. L. P. has 81 straight; two years ago, 156 for head of ticket.

J. O'C.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 7.—The Socialist Party has 23 and the S. L. P. 75 here.

ILLINOIS DOUBLES.

Vote May Run to 25,000—Gain Both in Chicago and in the State.

Through an ambiguous telegram last week we were misled into stating that the vote of the Socialist Party in Chicago was 15,000. In fact the Socialist Party has 11,573 and the S. L. P. 5,137. The Chicago S. L. P., it may be noted, has been suspended by DeLeon's Executive.

The Chicago "Socialist" estimates our party vote in the state as high as 25,000. The vote two years ago was 9,687.

ROCKLAND, Ill., Nov. 9.—It is gratifying to see how Socialism is growing all over the country. Here in Winnebago County the Socialist Party had a county ticket in the field this year for the first time and has made a good gain. In 1900 the county gave 78 votes for Debs and Harriman. Last Tuesday, Comrade Nelson, our candidate for State Treasurer, received 536. We are the second party in the county, the Democrats having 477 and the Prohibitionists 431. Our candidate for the Legislature, John A. Hallden, had 819 and our other county candidates ran over 550. The local Democratic paper says: "The vote for the Socialist ticket was the surprise of the election." We are already at work on plans for the spring election, and shall keep things moving. C. G. B.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 8.—Our legislative candidate, Carr, has 57 votes.

MOLINE, Ill., Nov. 5.—Moline, South Moline, and the Seventh Ward of Rock Island (all in Rock Island County) give 650 votes for the Socialist Party and 111 for the S. L. P. In 1900 we had 228 in the whole county and the S. L. P. had 23. We made a good campaign and made many new Socialists, some of whom failed to distinguish between the parties when they cast their ballots. The Moline "Dispatch" remarks on our large vote and says we drew about two-thirds of our new voters from the Democratic party and one-third from the Republicans.

J. B. W.

INDIANA GAINS.

Partial Returns Show that the Socialist Vote is at Least Trebled.

In 1900 the state of Indiana contributed 2,374 to the total of ninety-seven thousand votes cast for the Socialist candidates, Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman. Our returns for the election just past are very incomplete, but they indicate that the Socialist vote of the state is at least trebled.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 7.—The vote of the Socialist Party here on Tuesday was 1,077. In 1900 we had 160. We consider this a fine increase. M. H. W.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—The vote of the Socialist Party in Indianapolis rises from 213 to 811.

The S. L. P. has 473, as against 280 last year. Most of their gains comes from new Socialists, who do not know the difference between the parties. H. M.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Nov. 8.—This county (Dearborn) gave 36 votes for Debs and Harriman in 1900. Last Tuesday we polled 110 for the state ticket of the Socialist Party, some candidates on county ticket running up to 126. Everybody is surprised. W. S.

COLORADO TREBLES.

Vote of Silver State May Be Quadrupled—Returns Very Incomplete.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 5.—Arapahoe County including Denver, gives 1,260 votes for the Socialist Party, with a few precincts still to be heard from. The S. L. P. has 182.

In 1900 the state gave us 684 and 714 for the S. L. P.

Scattering returns so far received, in every case incomplete, are:

Teller County, including Cripple Creek, 230.

Fremont County, 70.

Pitkin County, 116.

Lake County, including Leadville, 201.

Larimer County, 24.

Garfield County, 53.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Nov. 8.—Mesa County gives 365 votes for the Socialist Party. A hot campaign and we consider that we made a big gain.

San Juan County, seven precincts reported, 198; beat Republicans by 7 votes.

San Miguel County, five precincts lacking, 583.

In 1900 the state gave us 684.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 6.—Full returns for Arapahoe County will give about 2,000 votes for the Socialist Party and 300 for the S. L. P.

WISCONSIN DOUBLES.

Full Returns May Show Still Greater Ratio of Increase in the State.

Scattering votes from Wisconsin show that that state has done its share in swelling the Socialist vote of the country. In 1900 Wisconsin gave 7,995 votes for Debs and Harriman, of which a little over 4,000 were in Milwaukee County and 876 in Sheboygan County. These two counties combined give 12,000; and the smaller cities and rural districts have probably made a still greater proportionate increase.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Nov. 8.—Returns for the first seven wards and two precincts of the eighth gives 1,183 votes for Comrade Seidel, Socialist candidate for Governor. Our other candidates range from 1,092 to 1,270.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—Seidel has 10,824 votes in this county, and Saltiel, for Lieutenant-Governor, has 11,743. The votes of Socialist women bring the figures for Evans, candidate for Superintendent of Schools, up to 12,023. We have a plurality in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov .7.—A few outside points have been heard from. Sheboygan Falls gives 35; Michicott, 34; Kiel, 69; Two Rivers, 133; Plymouth, 62.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 10.—Dane County gives 118 for the Social Democratic Party and 8 for the S. L. P. Two years ago we had 18 and the S. L. P. 3. R. H. J.

VICTORY IN MICHIGAN.

Saginaw Adds Another to List of Socialist Aldermen—Large Increase in Party Vote.

SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 6.—The Socialist Party has scored its first victory in this city. We have elected Ben R. Cushman as Alderman from the First Ward, with a majority of five votes.

Saginaw gives 801 for the city ticket of the Socialist Party. In 1900 we had 636 in the city.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Nov. 6.—We have 24 votes, as against 8 in 1900.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 6.—This city gives us 600. Two years ago we had 296.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., Nov. 6.—Socialist Party has 36 votes, a gain of 5.

IN PROSPEROUS IOWA.

Heavy Socialist Gains in State to Which Republicans Always "Point with Pride."

Even Iowa, the state to whose alleged prosperity the Republicans always "point with pride," shows a large gain in the Socialist vote.

Two years ago Iowa gave 2,742 votes for Debs and Harriman.

This year, incomplete returns from seven counties and three towns in other counties foot up 3,085. There are ninety-nine counties in the state.

The Iowa "Socialist" estimates this year's vote for the Socialist Party in the state at 8,750. The estimate seems a safe one.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 7.—In Dubuque County we have 784 votes for W. A. Jacobs, candidate of the Socialist Party for Secretary of State.

Polk County, with five of the fifty-nine precincts missing, gives us 480 votes.

Keokuk County, one precinct missing, 34.

Des Moines County 281—a gain of 40.

Woodbury County, including Sioux City, 334; last year, 181.

Clinton County, 130—a gain of 35.

Hocking, Monroe County, gives us 93; Oelwein, Fayette County, 90.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 5.—A careful estimate places the vote of the Socialist Party in this city at 850. Last year we had 414. We expect a similar gain all over the state. Keep your eyes on Iowa. W. A. J.

In the presidential election of 1902 the state of Iowa gave 2,742 votes for Debs and Harriman and 250 for the S. L. P. Large gains were made in the city elections last year.

LITTLE ROCK, Ia., Nov. 5.—This town gives 9 votes for the state ticket of the Socialist Party and 7 for Congress.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 7.—The Socialist Party polls here 850 votes, as against 414 last year.

OKLAHOMA.

KINGFISHER, Okla., Nov. 7.—Kingfisher County gave 124 votes for T. S. Smith, candidate of the Socialist Party for Delegate to Congress. In 1900 the county gave us 37 votes. Oklahoma is in line. Now for one grand pull together for 1904. A. E. S.

MONTANA.

Some of our papers have been misled into stating that in Deer Lodge County, Mont., which includes the city of Anaconda, the Socialist Party has elected five of the six assemblymen and several county officers.

The fact is that these men were not, according to the best of our information, candidates of the Socialist Party, but of the Labor Party of Montana. They claim to be Socialists and we shall have to wait to see how well they deserve the name. Frederick Gauger, Leon S. Beaudry, and J. H. Hissey, Timothy C. O'Keefe, and J. H. Schwend are the men elected to the legislature. The Socialist Party had no legislative candidates in Deer Lodge County.

CALIFORNIA.

HEMET, Cal., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 43 votes here, to 62 for the Republicans and 19 for the Democrats.

PORTERVILLE, Cal., Nov. 4.—We have 42 votes. In 1900 we had 6.

OLINDA, Cal., Nov. 5.—Four straight votes; in 1900, one.

RHODE ISLAND.

In Rhode Island the Socialist Party has a small organization, but put no ticket in the field. The Rhode Island organization of the S. L. P. is not in harmony with the national body, having been suspended by the "Professor" some months ago for daring to ask for information he did not choose to give.

The S. L. P. is credited by the press with 1,091 votes for its state ticket and with 834 in Providence for its city ticket. The S. L. P. vote of the state in 1900 was 1,423.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues."

J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a poltical party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

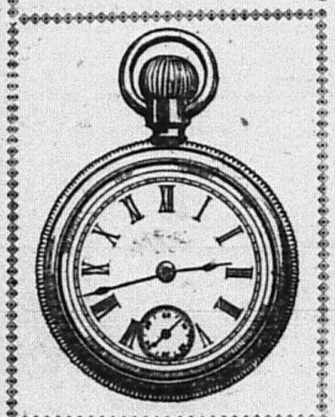
But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,

184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.

P. O. BOX 1512.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 34. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS CITY CAMPAIGN.

Socialists Preparing for Elections in December.

Many Cities Make Nominations—Old "War Horses" and New Recruits at Work—Great Gains Expected.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The municipal convention of the Socialist Party of Boston met on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 8 p. m., at 724 Washington street, with ninety-five delegates present. Last year forty-five delegates were in attendance. William Mailly acted as chairman and John Weaver Sherman as secretary.

Comrades Schmidt, Mahoney, Lynch, Worcester, and Marcus acted as credential committee and Comrades Schimdt, Touvin, Spero, Coyne, and Konikow as platform committee.

Boston's City Platform.

The platform as adopted was as follows:

"The Socialist Party of Boston in municipal convention assembled reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism as enunciated at the national convention at Indianapolis and the state platform adopted at Boston Sept. 8, 1902.

"1. We maintain that the revolution in the production and distribution of wealth is separating society into two classes—the capitalist class, the present owners of industry, and the working class, those possessing no property in the means of production. As the method of production has been socialized, ownership should also become socialized. Tools used in common should be owned in common. It is the historic mission of the working class to introduce a new and higher order of society by obtaining possession of the municipal, state and national governments, and thereby inaugurate a system of collective ownership of industry.

"2. We maintain that the ownership of industry by the capitalist class gives that class power to dominate the entire social system. Through this power legislative bodies are corrupted, executives prostitute themselves, franchises are shamelessly violated, the sources of education are poisoned, courts of justice are degraded, the laws of sanitation and protection to labor are ignored and trampled upon, the public health is wilfully neglected and imperiled, public employees are overworked and underpaid, the burdens of taxation are inequitaby distributed and the social well-being subordinated to individual profit and gain.

"3. We maintain that the working class is the most important element in society, and as such is entitled to the first consideration in the way of education, sanitation and protection. It is, therefore, imperative that the working class unite to obtain control, not only of the state and national governments, but of municipalities, so that working-class interests be subserved and the interests of contractors, corporations, and trusts subordinated to the social welfare.

"4. We, therefore, call upon the workers, both men and women, and all those in sympathy with them, to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Party, which seeks the amelioration of present conditions, as well as the establishment of Socialism—the collective ownership of all industry.

"In view of the foregoing, the Socialist Party demands:

"1. Public ownership of public utilities, such as street railroads, gas and electric light plants and all other utilities requiring a franchise; no more franchises to be granted; no employee to be discharged for political reasons.

"2. The extension of the public school system to provide ample facilities for every child to secure an education under healthy sanitary conditions; food and clothing to be furnished free to all pupils; public playgrounds, baths and gymnasiums to be provided in every ward in the city.

"3. The establishment of public works for the relief of the unemployed.

"4. Abolition of contract labor on all public works; direct employment at the prevailing scale of union wages.

"5. The extension of the free hospital service to include ward physicians and a municipal drug store.

"6. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of officials by their constituencies."

Mrs. Samantha H. Merrifield, Dr. Antoinette Konikow, John Weaver Sherman, Charles V. Lawler, Louis Marcus, Thomas Hooper, James J. McVey and Stephen O'Shaughnessy were nominated as the party's eight candidates for school committee.

During the convention Patrick Mahoney, candidate for street commissioner, made a stirring address and announcement was made that a woman's auxiliary would soon be organized. An aggressive campaign will be carried on by the party and an increase over the vote in the recent state election is confidently expected.

Mayoralty Candidates.

At the Socialist Party caucuses held last week the following nominations for mayor were made in the cities named: Parkman B. Flanders, Haverhill; Charles H. Coulter, Brockton; Charles Hartshorn, Lynn; Dr. Russell Bingham, Fitchburg; George W. Wrenn, Springfield; W. T. Richards, Quincy; Squire E. Putney, Somerville; John A. Aitken, Cambridge; William C. Lynch, Lawrence; Alfred B. Outram, Chelsea.

Will He Debate?

The State Secretary, by instruction from the Executive Committee, last week, reopened correspondence with Mr. Frederic J. Stinson relative to a debate on Socialism. It will be remembered that Stinson made an attack on Socialism during the state election and upon being invited to discuss the question with a representative of the party stated that he had no vacant dates before election day but that he would gladly meet a Socialist speaker later. Representative James F. Carey has been selected as the party's spokesman in the discussion and it was proposed that the same be held in Faneuil Hall during next week. The State Secretary has been informed, however, that Mr. Stinson is absent from the city and will not return for two weeks.

FROM FUEDALISM TO CAPITALISM

There was a time and not so very long ago either, when in most monarchical countries, the "business man" had to crawl in the dirt before the sacred presence of royalty, and thought himself happy if the monarch even deigned to notice him. This sort of things the "blueblooded" aristocrats considered perfectly natural and proper, and no doubt regarded it as a sort of "eternal law" which established permanently the correct position in society of each class. The little exploiter of a hundred years ago was hardly entitled to any more consideration than the despisted creatures whom he plundered through the new wage system.

In those days the fellow who robbed the laborers under the form of rent was a highly honorable person, while the fellow who did the same thing under the name of profit was a miserable worm of the dust. The principal reason why this view obtained was that the product extracted through rent was greater than than extracted through profit. The old aristocrats were far richer than the business men of those days and consequently far more powerful. That is why the monarch selected them as his friends, companions and advisers, and in course of time they began to look upon this state of affairs as natural and proper. It suited them. And all this while the business man, like Brer Rabbit, "lay low and sed nuffin." He accepted his position in society as it was laid out for him by the other fellows.

But as time went on, these positions began to be gradually reversed. Machinery was invented and applied to production and was constantly being improved. New markets were discovered for the increased profits wrung from wage workers through the new appliances, and profits began to grow large, while rentals grew small. The erstwhile humble business man began to assert himself and reached out for political power, which he got, in installments. The aristocracy tried to hamper him in this, but on the whole they failed. As they used political power for their own class interests they knew right well that he would do exactly the same, and they saw their finish in his increasing power.

So they called upon their tenants and serfs and the other fellows that paid them rent, to help keep Mr. Business man down, telling them that their interests lay with the good old aristocrat. On his side the business man lined up his wage slaves and told them a similar fairy tale and both sides settled down to the struggle.

It lasted for long years. It was fought out on battlefields first, and afterwards in parliaments and legislatures. And for this latter reason the agricultural and industrial workers were given the "right" to vote. Now one side and now the other had the advantage. They both appealed to everything they could thing of to help in the fight. Religion, nationality, property, morality, the family, etc., were employed liberally as catchwords by both sides. Sometimes one gang got the king on their side and sometimes the king played the one against the other and for a time held "the balance of power," as it was called. But all the time machinery was being improved and applied to production; new machinery was invented and new industries started up; new markets were discovered, old ones extended, new countries conquered or annexed for purposes of trade, and profits steadily went up while rents remained the same or decreased. Agriculture gradually gave place to manufacture and those who controlled the means of production in each began to change places. The manufacturer, merchant, banker or other industrial exploiter crept up on the landed aristocrat, passed him, and always quickening his speed, began to leave him hopelessly in the rear.—Chicago Socialist.

THRONE AND ALTAR.

The obvious definition of a monarchy seems to be that of a state, in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is intrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But unless public liberty is protected by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a magistrate will soon degenerate into despotism. The influence of the clergy, in an age of superstition, might be usefully employed to assert the rights of mankind; but so intimate is the connection between the throne and the altar, that the banner of the church has very seldom been seen on the side of the people.—Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

—Send in your dollar, or as much more as you can spare, at once, for the Socialist Daily Fund. Address William Butscher, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

IS IT TREASON?

Talk of Such a Charge against Schenectady Workingmen.

Use of Militia in Hudson River Valley Trolley Strike Has Done Much to Educate Them—Authorities Will Probably Back Down on Treason Charges.

The trade unions of Schenectady, N. Y., having witnessed and participated in the long fight of the oppressed trolley workers against the law-breaking Hudson River Valley Railway Company, and having seen the militia used by the Republican state administration (without any protest from the Democratic party) to intimidate and defeat the strikers, are taking active measures to carry on the boycott against the road and to enforce the rule forbidding union men to serve in the militia.

This action has roused great indignation among the capitalists of all sorts, and, naturally enough the capitalist press alternates between weak attempts at argument and violent ravings against the unions.

It has seriously been proposed that the leading officers of the unions be prosecuted for treason on account of the expulsion of union members for belonging to the militia. It is hardly likely that this will be tried. It will be remembered that such steps were contemplated against Debs and his fellow workers in the A. R. U. strike of 1894, but that the government thought better of it and punished them only for contempt of court. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Nothing better could be hoped, in the interest of the progressive labor movement, than that the authorities of this state would be mad enough to attempt a prosecution for treason in this case. The workingmen involved would welcome the test and it would arouse thousands of other workingmen to think for themselves.

Even as it is, however, the strike, the use of militia, and the attitude of the Republican and Democratic parties against the workingmen and of the Social Democratic (Socialist) Party against capitalism, have done much for the political and economic education of the workingmen in that region. As shown in another column, hundreds of men in the district affected cast their first votes for Socialism this month, and many more are already expressing their wish that they had done so.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties.

2. The officers to be elected are:
   a. A Chairman at each meeting.
   b. Recording Secretary.
   c. Financial Secretary.
   d. Organizer.
   e. Literature Agent.

2. Order of business—
   a. Reading of the minutes.
   b. Admission of new members.
   c. Communications and bills.
   d. Report of Organizer.
   e. Reports of Committees.
   f. Unfinished business.
   g. New business.

4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.

7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, inclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

GENIUS AND COMPETITION.

The competitive struggle never yet produced a noble man. All the real benefactors of the race have either been raised above it, pursuing their investigations in economic security, or they have ignored it altogether by deliberately choosing poverty as the price of their integrity of spirit. That the competitive struggle could have produced a man like Jesus, or Socrates, or Galileo, or Newton, or Mazzini, is unthinkable. Strife of man against man works moral disintegration; the only thing to be won by it is a soiled plume.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

SOCIALISM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Official Count Shows 22,000 Votes for Socialist Party.

Vote More Than Quadrupled—Twelve Thousand Came from Strike Field—Militiamen's Vote—New Campaign Begun.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—By a vote of 21,910, as now officially reported, the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania on Nov. 4 more than quadrupled its last highest vote (in 1900) of 4,831, and gained official standing on the state ballot. This brings our state into line with the remarkable increase in the Socialist vote all over the United States.

It presents to the public and to the bewildered politicians the significant spectacle of the three leading and most conservative commonwealths of the Eastern states—Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania—the bulwark of conservatism for the whole country and the home of capitalism—standing shoulder to shoulder in a united vote of more than 80,000 for Socialism.

It is no wonder that in the face of this aggressive action on the part of the working people of these three states—for the votes came from the working class—it is no wonder that the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Trust, the Reading Railroad Trust, and the Rapid Transit Traction Trust are falling over each other in their haste to announce to the public a 10 per cent. "raise" in the wages of the railroad employees and a 5 per cent. increase in the wage of the traction employees of Philadelphia.

In Pennsylvania's vote, 12,000 are credited by the official count to the anthracite coal regions—where, when the fall campaign closed on the night of Nov. 4, the spring campaign was immediately inaugurated for the local elections.

A very interesting fact is the soldier vote of the Hollidaysburgh company of militiamen from Blair County, amounting to 61 votes for the Socialist candidate, Slayton; 36 votes for the S. L. P. candidate; 11 votes for Pattison, Democratic nominee; and 10 for Pennypacker on the Republican ticket. These militiamen were stationed in the coal regions of Eastern Pennsylvania and from the Socialist agitators and the strikers received their first lessons in Socialism, with the result just recorded.

Since Election Day, charters have been granted by the State Committee to three new locals—Bradford, in McKean County; Wyoming, in Luzerne County; Oswayo of Potter County.

J. M. B.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 17.—Michael O'Neil, Socialist candidate for Governor, is credited on the official returns with 1,052 votes in the state. Two years ago the state gave 780 for the national ticket; four years ago, 262 for the state ticket. C. G. L.

INDIANA.

The New York "World" of Nov. 18 prints a dispatch giving the complete vote of Indiana, as officially reported. The Socialist Party has 7,111, as against 2,374 two years ago. This gives us official standing.

The S. L. P. has 1,776 and the Populists 1,350.

Vigo County, including Terre Haute, gives 335 for Meyer, our candidate for Secretary of State, who headed the state ticket, and 332 for Bishop, our candidate for Congress. In 1900 this county gave us 306.

Clay County gives us 308, as against 161 two years ago.

The increase is general throughout the state, being largest in the districts where the movement was formerly weak, thus tending to equalize the strength of the party throughout the state.

The Indiana comrades are jubilant and new locals are being organized and active work taken up at once.

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago "Socialist" reports that, so far as the official count has gone, the vote of the Socialist Party is found to be much above what was first reported. The vote in Chicago may reach 13,000.

The "Socialist" believes that our vote in the state is trebled. In 1900 it was 9,687.

Among the scattering returns given are: Knox County rises from 142 to 192; Rock Island County from 228 to nearly 1,000; McLean County from 96 to 187; Decatur from 22 to 79; Alexander County from 3 to 19; Quincy 152, as against 68 in the county two years ago; Peoria County from 102 to 340.

IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 15.—A good many scattering incomplete returns may be given, showing a large increase in the vote of the Socialist Party in this state. Derby rises from 2 last year to 5 now; Altoona from 2 to 11; Alta from 3 to 12; Little Rock from none to 9; Ringold County from 4 to 12; Logan from 2 to 9; Elden from 25 to 28; Appanoose County from 44 in 1900 to 172 last year to 310 now; Milford from 2 last year to 14 now; Lake City from none to 32; Marshall County from 97 to 130; Boone County from 105 to 258; Jasper County from 23 to 62; Madison County from 57 to 116; Wappelo County from 122 in 1900 to 189 now; Mystic from 108 last year to 212. Waterloo from 13 to 101; Burton County from 60 to 77.

Polk County, complete, including Des Moines, gives us 191.

In many places our votes were counted for the old parties or reported as "scattering."

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—The official count gives the Socialist Party 5,171 votes in this state. Two years ago we had 823. A gain of 285 per cent. is quite satisfactory.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12.—Frederick Lennon, candidate of the Socialist Party for Congress in this, the Ninth District, has 195 votes in Jefferson County. Some of our candidates ran much higher. Official figures will be given later. This is the first time we have been on the official ballot in Alabama, but it will not be the last. We were not able to make much of a campaign in the county, much less in the state, but did what we could with literature. We shall begin at once to prepare for 1904. We grow slowly here, but it is coming. F. X. W.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 11.—We must wait the official count to get an adequate report of the Socialist vote in Colorado.

The contest was such a bitter one between the old parties, and the Democrats were so desperate in making their last stand for supremacy that wholesale frauds were committed. In Arapahoe County (Denver) the Democrats stole everything they could get their hands on. Many of our comrades were unable to cast their vote because Democratic repeaters had come in and voted their name.

Many incidents show how we were counted out. In one precinct our Socialist watcher reports 22 votes and only 12 were counted. In another 12 votes and 2 counted. In Cripple Creek district many such cases are reported. There is no doubt that we were counted out of thousands of votes.

The official report will show a total of from 10,000 to 12,000 votes for us as against 700 cast for Debs two years ago—a gain of at least 1,500 per cent. There is no doubt 17,000 to 20,000 votes were actually cast for our candidates.

We almost elected three representatives. The Democrats called Bryan into the state to help them the last few days and placed him where our cause seemed sure of winning; enough were whipped back into line to keep our boys from election.

In San Juan County our candidate for representative secured 416 votes to the Republicans 480 and the Democrats 478. In San Miguel, our comrade, Guy Miller, a miner, polled over 700 votes to the Democratic vote of 900 and the Republicans 450.

We will be the second party in two years and victory is now in sight. We shall give the results more fully when the official figures are in.

The comrades are fired with enthusiasm and are already at work for the great campaign of education that will carry the Socialist gospel to every township of the state. W. H. W.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10.—The vote of the Socialist Party here rises from 153 to 616. The "union-smashers" fall from 191 to 180. The Socialist Party polls 7 per cent. of the total vote of the city.

The whole county (King), which gave 269 votes for Debs and Harriman in 1900, now gives us 929.

Spokane County raises the vote from 88 to about 400; Whitman County from 150 to about 800; Stevens County from 28 to about 300; Ferry County from 2 to about 100.

In Arlington, where we had 7 votes two years ago we now have 40 straight.

In Echo the Socialist Party has 10, the Republicans 26 and the Democrats 14. We have elected Comrade Thomas Dickson as Justice of the Peace and George Deubel as Constable.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 11.—This city gives 1,977 votes for Brower, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor; our other candidates on the state ticket run from 2,136 to 2,681. In 1900 San Francisco County gave 2,035 for Debs and Harriman.

In Oakland Brower has 907 and in the whole of Alameda County, 997. Two years ago the county gave us 828.

Scattering returns show an increase throughout the state. Dos Dolos rises from 5 to 28; Bryant, Fresno County, from 11 to 17; Winters from 4 to 23; Sacramento from 131 to 332; San Diego from 298 to 617; Oxnard from 22 to 51; San Rafael from 52 to 100; Elk Grove from 5 to 41; Riverside from 154 to 656.

The "Advance" of San Francisco claims that the party has raised its vote from 7,572, the figure of two years ago, to about 12,000.

ON REVOLUTION.

"To complain of the enormities of power, to expostulate with overgrown oppressors hath in all ages been denominated sedition and faction; and to turn upon tyrants, treason and rebellion. But tyrants are rebels against the first laws of heaven and society; to oppose their ravages is the instinct of nature—the inspiration of God in the heart of man."—Josiah Quincy.

—The coming Socialist daily will wake the whole working class.

NEW YORK'S VOTE.

Social Democratic Party Will Poll More Than 23,000.

Gains Ten Thousand Votes—The Great er City Gives Sixteen Thousand—State Holds Second Place in Socialist Ranks.

As shown by the detailed reports given below, the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York (identical with the Socialist Party of other states) has polled over 23,000 votes this year.

We gain about ten thousand, or virtually 75 per cent., over our vote of two years ago.

The extraordinary increase in Massachusetts carries that state to the head of the Socialist column in the Union—and New York Socialists do not grudge their Bay State comrades the well earned honor. New York holds second place, with Pennsylvania now as a close third.

New York City gives about 16,000 of this total—a gain of some 6,000 in two years. Satisfactory as this gain is, the outside counties contribute in a still larger ratio to the general increase, and an examination of the vote in detail, both in the various districts of the city and in the various counties of the state, shows that Socialist thought has taken strong root in quarters where it was unknown before.

But one feature of the vote in this state and city may seem unsatisfactory to the comrades of the Social Democratic Party—the fact that the "union-smashing" S. L. P., in spite of its tactics of boss-rule and senseless vituperation and slander, has made a small gain instead of the heavy losses it deserved.

The greatest gains of the S. L. P. have been made in parts of the city and state where the history and character of that organization are least known and where only a general propaganda for Socialism have been carried on. In places where the difference between the two parties is well konwn the S. L. P. vote is practically stationery or has even fallen off—as in the 16th A. D. of Manhattan.

No candid reasoner can fail to understand what this means. The S. L. P. has received several thousand votes from new Socialists—converted partly by our agitation and partly by the mere logic of events—men who know little or nothing of the party organizations and who were naturally attracted by the name of that party unquestionably a better name than that which the election laws have forced us to adopt) and by its better position on the ballot.

We have passed the time, however, when this need seriously disturb us. The vote and organization of the Socialist or Socialist Democratic Party has reached such proportions that the existence of a fake party, while annoying, is no longer a real danger. We know that nearly all of the S. L. P. votes are genuine Socialist votes and that, as we carry on our campaigns with increasing vigor and make the situation clearer to the public, these men will find their right place in the ranks.

Socialism moves on with giant strides, in New York as everywhere else. No would-be disrupters can stop its progress. It is for us to work more strenuously than ever before, more patiently, more persistently, and victory is in sight.

Detailed Official Returns.

Official returns from thirty-three of the sixty-one counties of New York show a gain in the vote of the Social Democratic Party from 11,592 two years ago to 20,794 in the late election—an increase of 9,202 or 79 per cent. These returns include, of course, most of our best counties—as Fulton, Jefferson, Kings, Monroe, New York, Rensselaer, and Westchester; but the increase is general, with the exception of a very few counties, in which we have no organization and have never had more than a score or two of votes. It is probably safe to assume, therefore, that nearly the same ratio of increase will prevail for the other twenty-eight counties which, two years ago, gave us 1,901 votes.

Thus it may now be stated with confidence that the vote of the Social Democratic Party in this state will go above 23,000—possibly to 24,000.

In the State.

The vote in the various counties so far reported is as follows:

Counties.	1900.	1902.
Albany	123	65
Allegheny	12	15
Cattaraugus	23	17
Chautauqua	47	107
Cortlandt	0	5
Clinton	10	5
Duchess	21	14
Erie	401	505
Essex	44	68
Fulton	111	465
Genesee	27	33
Jefferson	206	368
Kings	2,575	4,382
Monroe	1,019	2,171
Nassau	25	24
New York	6,387	10,920
Orange	28	142
Orleans	20	11
Otsego	21	12
Putnam	24	14
Rensselaer	103	233
St. Lawrence	13	27
Saratoga	15	49
Schenectady	30	136
Schoharie	4	3
Schuyler	2	2
Seneca	3	10

(Continued on page 4.)

THAT "INCREASE" OF WAGES.

The 10 per cent. "raise" of wages announced by the Pennsylvania, and by several other roads following in its wake, but has called forth many glowing editorials in the capitalist press in praise of the generosity of the employing class. In this connection it is timely to quote a few significant utterances of railway presidents and other bits of connected news, which will throw much light on the capitalists' "generosity."

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, in recommending the increase, said:

"The country is passing through an unexampled period of prosperity, and, as far as the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned, this prosperity is bound to continue for at least two years, if contracts are kept. It is time that our employees BE GIVEN A SHARE IN THIS PROSPERITY. All the railroads in the United States and all employers of labor are contemplating an advance in wages. THE COST OF LIVING HAS INCREASED 20 to 25 per cent., but wages have not increased accordingly.

"This movement is bound to come, and the Pennsylvania may as well lead as follow. We have more business offered than we can handle, and CAN'T SEE OUR WAY OUT of that difficulty UNLESS WE KEEP OUR MEN LOYAL TO THE COMPANY and help them while they help us. I therefore recommend a flat increase of 10 per cent. in wages."

It thus appears from President Cassatt's own words, first, that the increase of wages is really no increase at all, but only a partial restoration; and, second, that this partial restoration is made, not out of any sentiment of justice, but solely because the Pennsylvania wants its men to do extra work for its prosperity.

The Wabash has also made such an increase, and President Ramsey talks very suggestively on the subject. He says:

"It is true that the present cost of living, compared with that of 1895 to 1897, has largely increased, but it is also true that the rate of wages of almost every class of service has been increased from 5 to 15 per cent., and that THE MONTHLY PAY OF EVERY ONE HAS INCREASED, DUE TO THE INCREASE IN WORK WHICH ENABLES EVERY MAN TO MAKE NOT ONLY FULL BUT OVERTIME, and in this way the increased cost of living has been nearly, if not fully, met out of the increased earnings.

"It is evident to any one who is at all familiar with the present condition of railroad earnings and expenses that no permanent increase in wages can be expected without an increase in the rates paid railroads for transportation; ANY INCREASE IN WAGES MADE NOW, if not followed by advanced rates, WILL BE LOST BY THE EMPLOYEES AS SOON AS THE WAVE OF PROSPERITY BEGINS TO SUBSIDE."

"The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

The Railway Kings can be "generous" in "raising" wages part way back to their old standard, when it suits their interest to do so. But they give us fair warning that at the first opportunity they will take back all that they have given.

Equally good is President Ramsey's suggestion that the workingmen have really lost nothing, while the employers have gained greatly, by the increased cost of living. The men have to pay more for food, clothing, fuel, and shelter, it is true. But then, they are allowed to work harder and for longer hours, and thus the difference is made up. It is really very unreasonable of them to expect an increase in wages under such circumstances.

On the same day with this quotation from President Ramsey came a Chicago dispatch as follows:

"Railroads all over the country are preparing to advance freight rates. This, it is declared, will be done to offset the 10 per cent. advance in wages of employeees lately made by a number of roads, and which will have to be followed by all other roads to avert strikes."

Since transportation charges form a part of the cost of all commodities to retail dealers, it is evident that the increase of freight rates will almost immediately result in a rise of retail prices. Thus, the wages having been raised in partial recognition of the previous rise in the cost of living, the cost of living is, in turn, increased so as to make up again for the increase of wages.

Now all this is perfectly natural. There is nothing in it to surprise anyone who has observed and thought for himself about economic questions, instead of accepting the ready-made theories of subsidized college professors and capitalist editors. IT IS ALL QUITE IN LINE WITH WHAT THE SOCIALISTS HAVE BEEN EXPLAINING FOR MANY YEARS.

With the means of production—land, mines, railways, factories, etc.—held as private property by capitalists and operated for wages by propertiless workers, the product of labor belongs to the capitalists and the wages which they have to pay back out of it to those who produce the whole tend to be no more than enough to maintain the lives of the workers and their families. UNDER THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM, WAGES ARE FIXED BY THE COST OF LIVING.

Further, as the introduction of "labor-saving" machinery and the organization of industry creates ever a larger army of unemployed and intensifies the competition of workers for employment, and as the concentration of ownership restricts competition among the owners and sellers of commodities, the condition of the workers tends to become worse in one or both of two ways:

EITHER THEY MUST ACCEPT LOWER REAL WAGES (however measured in money) AND REDUCE THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING;

OR, IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING AT THE REDUCED WAGES THEY MUST WORK HARDER AND FOR LONGER HOURS AND CREATE MORE WEALTH FOR THEIR MASTERS.

This was scoffed at when Socialists said it. Now it is proved by daily experience.

In the face of such facts as we have cited—facts which are paralleled every day in the year—it ought to be evident to every man, and especially to every thinking workingman, that, so long as capitalism continues, the condition of the working class can never be materially improved and is more likely to be materially changed for the worse.

We may refer here, as further illustrating the subject, to the arguments advanced by the Pennsylvania in protesting against the insertion of the eight-hour and prevailing-rate clauses in its tunnel franchise, which we presented last week under the heading, "Tunnel Economics and Politics."

The capitalists argue, in this case: 1. That the workingmen cannot get good wages unless they are prosperous; 2. That they cannot be prosperous unless their employers are prosperous; 3. That the employers cannot be prosperous unless their employees work for low wages.

This argument, absurd as it looks in the bald form to which we have reduced it, and inconsistent as it is with the Pennsylvania's simultaneous declaration that it intends to adopt the eight-hour day and pay the prevailing rate, is yet perfectly sound. Its absurdity is only the absurdity inherent in capitalism.

The fact is, so long as capitalism continues, THE WORKING CLASS IS DEPENDENT UPON THE CAPITALIST CLASS FOR PERMISSION TO WORK AND LIVE.

The difference, FOR THE WORKINGMAN, between capitalist prosperity and depression, is only this: IN TIME OF PROSPERITY HE GETS ENOUGH TO EAT AND HAS TO WORK HIMSELF HALF TO DEATH; IN TIME OF DEPRESSION HE HAS MORE LEISURE THAN HE WANTS AND DOES NOT HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT.

It is against a system which necessarily and inevitably presents to the working class such an alternative as this that Socialists protest.

We point out that if those who use the means of production owned them, they would own their whole product; they would be dependent on no man for permission to live; their leisure and their standard of living would increase together in proportion to the advance of science and invention; PROSPERITY FOR ALL would be realized for the first time and would be the permanent condition, and "hard times" would be a nightmare of the past.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford was teling the other day of the futility of trying to comfort people with Bible texts. "I had an experience early in my career," the doctor said, "which made such an impression on me that it has saved me from many mistakes. Whenever I tried to persuade an Irish member of my flock to pay more attention to his church duties he would make excuse that it took him all his time to earn a living and he would touch my heart by his expatiation upon the difficulty of making money. 'But,' I exclaimed in protest, "man does not live by bread alone. 'No, y'r Riverence,' replied Patrick with ready wit. "Sure an' he needs a bit o' mate an' some vegetables as well.' That answer rises up and accuses me," concluded the doctor, "when the temptation comes to ladle out cant in place of human sympathy and concrete aid."—Idaho Daily Statesman.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.
Bundle rates:	
Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
500 copies or more, per hundred	50c.
Weekly Bundles:	
5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

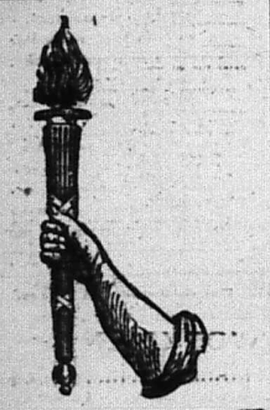
Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:-	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Comrades are again requested to send business communications to the Editor. All such communications should be addressed and all checks and money orders made payable to The Worker, not to the Editor.

Comrade Kanely writes: "My compliments to the writer of the editorial on 'The Place of Wealthy Men in the Party.' It is splendid, without being offensive to the men in question."

The pressure of important news and propaganda matter for publication in the columns of The Worker is so great that it is absolutely necessary for correspondents to heed our request that they use as few words as possible in expressing their ideas. Three or four years ago we had space for two column letters on party affairs. But things have changed since then. Be brief. Please remember, also, that the use of pencil and writing on both sides of the paper are the surest ways of getting your letter sent to the waste basket.

SOME PARTY MATTERS.

Now that the campaign is over and the manner in which it was conducted all over the country is up for discussion we rise to regretfully ask why our Wisconsin comrades took pains to provide, in the immediate demands attached to their platform, that the capitalists who confiscate the product of labor should be paid the "cost" of the railroads, etc., which the working class built for them, when they are taken over by the nation. And if the California comrades are not already sorry for their action in regard to the Union Labor Party. And why the "Undercurrent" printed the political announcements of the candidates of capitalist parties.

While discussing these matters, it is well to note that THE GREATEST INCREASE IN THE SOCIALIST VOTE WAS RECORDED IN JUST THOSE PLACES WHERE THE PARTY WAS MOST UNCOMPROMISING.

'In Omaha the political ostriches who have had their heads in the sand trying to ignore the storm are now looking for a place to light. They have already commenced to plan to get control of the local movement and relegate the pioneer Socialists to the rear."

So says the Omaha "Workers' Gazette," and it sounds a warning that should be heeded. It is time for every Socialist to be wide awake and at work for the cause every day in the week. It all depends on the rank and file. They have to see that every honest recruit is welcomed and instructed and given his place in the ranks, and, at the same time, that no old-party schemers are given a chance to use the party for their evil purposes.

THE TARRANT MURDER AGAIN.

It is now almost exactly two years since the frightful fire and explosion at the building of the Tarrant Drug Company, by which several employees, some of them mere boys and girls, lost their lives.

It was clearly proven, at the Coroner's inquest, that the capitalists in question had flagrantly violated the state laws and city ordinances in keeping large quantities of the most dangerous explosives in a combustile building in a crowded part of the city. The Worker predicted, nevertheless, that no capitalist administration, Democratic or Republican, would bring these guilty profit-grinders to justice.

Democratic District Attorney Gardiner made no attempt in that direction. Under his successor, Democratic-Republican Philbin, a full year after the murder, the proprietors were at last indicted for manslaughter. Another year has now passed and Republican-Reformer Jerome has been strenuously occupying the office of District Attorney for eleven months, and the prosecution has not gone a step further.

The case has now been recalled to mind by a very inconspicuous article in the papers reporting the termination of a civil suit growing out of the Tarrant murder. Here it is:

"The trial of the first of thirty suits against the Tarrant Drug Company, whose building was burned two years ago, has resulted in a victory for the company. The suit of Mrs. Rosa Schuck, on account of the death of her son in the explosion accompanying the fire, was dismissed by Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiffs named as co-defendants in the suit the drug firms of Rogers & Pyatt and McKesson & Robbins, who, she alleged, had stored high explosives in the building prior to the day of the fatal explosion.

"In dismissing the complaint, after many witnesses had been heard, Justice Freedman said that there was no testimony that fixed the responsibility, and none to prove that young Schuck had been killed by explosives belonging to the defendants."

Of course not. Young Schuck probably died of spinal meningitis or locomotor ataxia, and it was a mere accidental coincidence that he died at the moment when the tons of explosives among which he was working happened—merely happened—to go off. Justice Freedman would consider it preposterops to hold Schuck's employees responsible for his death. Mrs. Schuck ought rather to go and thank the Tarrants for having allowed her son to work in their pleasant little private sanjtarium so long.

The decision of this case, of course, sets a precedent for all the others growing out of the Tarrants' crime and, so far as money damages are concerned, the criminals will go scot-free.

As for the criminal proceedings, we again predict that not one of the capitalists in the case will ever so much as serve ten days in jail as a punishment for their profitable crime. Jerome hasn't time to prosecute them; he is too busy scolding trade unions and pretending to hunt gamblers; and doesn't want to prosecute such respectable gentlemen, anyhow; it is their class that put him in office, and he will be true to his masters. Next year the respectable profit-grinders will put up another Jerome and another Gardiner on the two old-party tickets and the majority of the workingmen will vote one or the other into office, and the Tarrants and all their ilk will know that they are free to put workingmen and girls into whatever sort of death-traps they find most profitable.

We advise our readers to take up last week's issue of The Worker and read again the article entitled "The Law Allows It and the Court Decrees It," dealing with a parallel decision freeing the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company from responsibility in a similarly infamous case. These things are worth thinking of.

Your lives, fellow workingmen, and the lives of your sons and daughters in the shops, are in constant danger through the lawless greed of the capitalists. What are you going to do about it? Under the statutes enacted by Republican-Democratic legislatures and under the common law built up by the Freedmans and Gildersleeves and Gardiners and Jeromes, you have absolutely no protection, no redress. Do you not think it is time to elect men of your own choice, out of your own class, to serve as District Attorneys and Judges? You will have a chance next fall, if you will join the Social Democratic Party and vote its ticket.

The "Sun," following the Schenectady "Gazette," prints an alleged "manifesto" of Schenectady Local No. 62 of the Brotherhood of Painters in regard to the militia question, full of errors of spelling, grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and the like. The "Sun" thinks this is extremely funny and thinks also that it is a crushing and unanswerable reply to the workingmen's argument. The "Sun" editorial writer is so tickled over it that he writes a special paragraph calling attention to the item. Of course the "manifesto" is a fake, like most of the anonymous letters against unionism which the "Sun" and its kindred neighbor, the "Times" print. It is easy to manufacture such things if you are only mean enough. But supposing the letter to be genuine and to represent fairly the actual standard of education of the working class, what a frightful indictment it would be of the capitalist system which these papers support.

AS TO RICH MEN, ONCE MORE.

With reference to one of the cases cited in our editorial entitled "The Place of Wealthy Men in the Party," published last week, State Secretary Kearns of New Jersey writes us that our statement "is founded on wholly false and misleading information." He alleges that the comrade in question, in offering to pay the salary of an organizer for the State Committee, did not make it a condition that the man of his choice should be chosen for the position, that he did not, in fact, impose any conditions at all.

Comrade Kearns' letter includes so full a statement of the details of the case as he understands them and would so imperatively involve the publication of further letters from other comrades relating the facts as they understand them, that we feel justified in using only his absolute and unqualified denial of the essential point—the alleged condition attached to the gift. The New Jersey comrades will undoubtedly be able to deal with this individual case and clear up all misunderstandings, sooner or later. The general principle illustrated by the case is all that is of sufficient interest to the party at large to justify our giving much space to it.

It will be noted that we alleged no more than that the offer was understood to be a conditional one at the time it was accepted, however it may have been intended. A careful investigation of the facts convinced us that this statement was strictly correct, and we still believe it to be so.

We pointed out that the good faith of the comrades involved in each of the cases discussed was not at all called in question—that, indeed, their good or bad faith had little or nothing to do with the matter. This is all the more forcibly illustrated by the case in question. If the generous act of a thoroughly well-intentioned comrade can raise such a tempest in a teapot as our New Jersey comrades have got into over this affair, what better proof could be asked of the reality of the danger we pointed out?

We repeat: It is dangerous for the party to become dependent on the contributions of wealthy men. This danger is likely to become greater in the immediate future. It is necessary for us to guard against it—especially for the rank and file to guard against it. It is better to be too strict in our democracy than to be even a little too lax. And for men of wealth who sincerely desire to help the cause there can surely be no offense and probably some help in the advice which we offer: Give what you can or what you will, absolutely without condition and in such a way that no one can suppose a condition to be even implied. It is alleged to be "easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." The phrase may aptly be used to describe the difficulty which one not actually belonging to the working class is likely to experience in following the strait and narrow path of the proletarian revolution.

PARTIAL PUBLIC OWNERSHIP TRIED ON THE DOG.

"Bow, wow, what do you think I'm made of?" I'm getting about tired of furnishing you with a living?" With these remarks Touser bit viciously at a portion of his anatomy which was infested with fleas. This was but the rumbling of the class struggle raging between the dogs and the fleas.

Mr. Flea, noticing that Touser was getting desperate, said calmly: "Now, Touser, old boy, what's the matter with you? Don't you realize that our interests are identical? You cannot get along without me. What would you do if I didn't inject a little ambition in you once in awhile?"

"Of course," said Touser, "I realize that is the same old jolly that you have have been giving me for a number of years, but it is getting rather stale. Now there's my left shoulder, for instance. You have bothered me so much there that I'm in a frightful condition. I tell you, it's got to stop."

"Well, Touser, I'll tell you what we'll do. I and my fellow fleas will withdraw from that left shoulder of yours and busy ourselves elsewhere on your anatomy and allow you to have government ownership on your left shoulder. How'll that be? Are we not benevolent?

"Thank God," said Touser. "Now I shall have Socialism."

The New York Democratic party is declaring for the government ownership of the mines—only one of the means of production, reminds me of the above dialogue between the dog and the flea.—Left, in Chicago Socialist.

CAPITALIST AND WORKMAN.

By Horace Traubel.

I hear you so often saying: "The interests of the capitalist and the workman are one." You are mistaken. The interests of capital and labor are one. In any analysis capital and labor are the same thing. The interests of the capitalist as man and of the workman as man are one. But the interests of the capitalist as capitalist and of the workman as workman are opposed.

We are to get rid of the capitalist and of the workman. That is the job of civilization. We are to have no capitalist and no workman. We are to have man. Man will never come until we have ceased to prefix and suffix him. Man will never come until we have cleared man of the adjective and the adverb. The man must be got free of the phrase. But the man will only get free of the phrase when the fact for which that phrase stands is dissolved.

We will not so much fight or ballot as explain capitalism away. Capitalism did not come by chance. It did not come arbitrarily. It will not disappear by chance or arbitrarily. The same law that brought will destroy it. Having satisfied its brief desires it will lapse in the broader ventures of the ideal.

We will not destroy it by hate. We will destroy it by love. We will love it out of existence. No rascality was ever refuted by hate. But when love appears on the scene every cabal is threatened. Why should I weakly resort to any physical weapon? That would be confession. With all logic, with all reason, with all prophesy, on my side, I do not need the cheap armories of reaction.

Do not deceive yourself. Your capitalism and labor will not pool their interests. As long as interests survive the one genuine interest will not be germinated. We have got to swing all the now alien forces round into unity. That unity will be labor. Not slave labor. Not wage labor. Not the labor which feeds one man and starves another. But that labor which bounteously assures the universal provender.

You have been told that if you do not labor you shall not eat. I do not say so. I say, eat. Eat and loaf. But you will be ashamed to eat and loaf. You will not wish to drone in a busy world. The joy of the world's labor will capture your reluctant spirit. You will wish to come to your meals with your head up. That means that you will come with the confidence of the producer. The producer is the last result. Civilization arrives at complete flower in the producer.

I would be sorry for my soul if it envied you your greed or its usufruct. I would be sorry if I used one unkind word in describing your genesis. You are to be pitied. The man whose dollars you appropriate is not to be pitied. You are to be pitied. You both starve. He only starves in body. You starve in soul. The great army of your lovers, your enemies, will pelt you with roses. You will be glad to abdicate. You will welcome your captors. You will feel that you have endured a siege. And your surrender will be your emancipation.

What nonsense we talk. We dance like boobies the dance of compromise. We dance like boobies the step of the ten per cent. We nest in classes. We discover that some men are better than some other men. And we tell the capitalist that Providence specializes in him. We make our laws round when they should be square and square when they should be round. We effect a civilization of misfits. Then we set down and weep over the result.

But suppose we have at last awoke? Suppose we have learned how to dot the last i? Suppose we are no longer to be cheated with phrases? Suppose we say that work is for the worker and comes back all to him? Suppose we deny that it is right for one man to seize the labor of a thousand men? Suppose we show that the case of the man who seizes and the man his victim could not be the same? Suppose we prove that your capitalist fat and your laborer lean are two persons and not one person and the same? Then your comfort will be gone. For then you will no longer lull yourself comfortably with the catchphrase of the compromiser.

Why shouldn't you work? Why should you expect the crowd to serve you? He who will not serve will not wish to be served. You will learn the lesson of labor. The lesson of labor is not that all shall labor for one but that one shall labor for all.

I do not believe you will sorrow over your lost luxuries. Luxury is a burden. Injustice is a burden. Your real interest is full of light and joy. But the interest you pursue in demand and supply is dead and empty. It would grieve me to hear you weep. But do I not hear the weeping children you have despoiled? So that when you remind me of your misery I remind you of these children. And when you ask me if civilization is not to devise some scheme by which to do equal justice to the capitalist and the laborer I say, yes. For civilization is to wipe out both the capitalist and the laborer. That will be the only equal justice we can expect.

I am sorry for you. But I am more glad than sorry. I have enough gladness to spare. I am so glad we are approaching a time in which man is to be fed and clothed and given a chance to really live that I think my gladness becomes a contagion in whose rapture even your despairs will find release.

We do not propose to rob you. We are going to prevent you from robbing others. We do not assert that you know you are robbing anybody. We are doing what we can to get the truth out in the open where you can see it. When you see it you will understand what we mean by civilization.

I do not wish to own a cent's worth of this world's goods. But I am willing to work. And my title to work carries with it enough to wear and to eat. And my title to food and clothes carries with it the right to loaf. For leisure husbands body and soul. And leisure will precede civilization. And the war we wage is in a low sense your belly against mine. But the peace we are to win in a high sense means the universal leisure.

So I say as I have said: Our interests as men are one. But our caste interests conflict. And the man only, never the caste, can survive such an encounter.

CAPITALISTIC TRANSMUTATIONS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

"Things are not what they seem," is a saying that was never so truly true anywhere as within the democracy of America. Never was a reputedly great people kept shelling peanuts, writing, orating, playing brass bands and foaming at the mouth about it with such tremendous strenuousness as the citizens of this greater than all former republics. Like acrobats, we keep rolling between our own legs at a huge cost of public sweat; and when the day's rolling is done we stand where we started. Yet all the facts of the day apprise us that there is one ordained step, and only one, to be taken by either of the two giant classes; the step from industrial production to lawmaking for itself. In this giant age and country here is the one step to be made by that one who will be free, and he that fails falls.

It is true we seem to be free to ourselves when we are resting, but he whose affairs are not planted in the Capitol is a slave; that is, if he works; if he does not work he may be only a thief.

The people who play perpetually the patriots' tom-tom of liberty and who are not working men are only playing the fool anyway; for liberty is merely the antithesis of slavery and slavery means always, and only, compulsion to labor. Liberty is altogether a workaday matter pertaining to those only who collaborate economically with their generation. Idlers are neither slaves nor free men, being industrial non-entities and public questions are really not theirs at all.

The great things of our society are not what they seem. That pompous man of wealth and office whose frown makes you wither into a lonely cipher is only a creature into whom the shorn manhood of your labor has passed by theft. If you, the workingman, are not the government he is your thief.

Those geniuses who, we say, make great fortunes rapidly, make nothing. There are no fortunes in the world made by any but you the laborer; they transmute your labor into cash, or some other domination of nose hooks, and thereby hold you, by the aid of state law, to the distinguished task of making their fortunes in wage slavery and delivering the same by ballot. It is true the trust can make a price; but all the trusts off this too trustful world never made a cent of value.

Value in exchange appears among us seeking a match for something that has happened into its piece of matter, making it a desirable thing, a labor difficulty or a want industrially overcome, and so presented to me for change of ownership and mutual accommodation.

It is labor that we exchange. The antecedent labor history of a thing well and economically embodied, calls for an equivalent and gets it in every market. Whatsoever immediately, directly and necessarily led up to the commodity passes into it as social value.

Although the labor force applied at the last stage of a process of economic preparation may appear to be only one link and a somewhat different thing from the previous appropriate exertions focussed in it. Yet for effective consideration and practice it is for a moment all; until expressed in the commodity, when the laborer is demised by that product which is now the staple of capitalism, the objective and subjective of exchange value—the ware of the merchants. The laborer of the world should remember that omnipotent moment just before he crystallizes into trade commodities, and hold back. Each one of these commodities is surely wanted before it can have any exchange attraction; but it is not through a want afterwards discovered and fitted, nor through a chance demand by chance aptly supplied that these things become exchange values; but through the prevision of the social mind—the student of human wants—laboring men were set to work economically, and exchange value is but a later name for that sort of work.

As the mental energy of others leading up to the act of economic production is ended and buried in its own projected commodity by the final labor force; so the laborer himself passes away under his money equivalent, wages, bearing to him the same relation which his commodity bore to all that anteceded it. A golden knife is passed between labor and its products, and so long as that knife cuts, products will circulate away from the producers, and work will wait only on the dollar.

This is the crime of transmutation, labor transmuted into commodity for sale only; the laborer transmuted into dollar for bread only, and the capitalist transmuting all that he cannot profitably use as live capital into more ownership and control of the earth's fixed substance, omitting the sea; not for his own enjoyment, but for the increased power of exclusion. Every thousand dollars, let us say, being transmuted into a state bayonet pointed at the man who tries to run away from the private exploiter to the public domain. Every ten thousand transmutable into an injunction against united or any other intelligent effort of labor at self-defense; every twenty thousand into an appeal judge; every forty thousand into a church of individualism; every hundred thousand into a newspaper factory of public opinion; and nobody knows how much into a senator.

Money; for many very good and sufficient reasons, is the grand crucible for all our transmutations. Artists in money while anchoring their own future in the lands of the people fenced in by state bayonets have the power of keeping everything else on the move. While it seems as if money were circulating it is in reality all other men and things that are circulating in search of their money equivalent. The entrepreneur sits upon the social equator and with a golden finger bids the community to move around the line he tops for its new axis. He there gives birth to the maddest of altruisms; every factory he sets producing for a foreign market, and every laborer to making wares for dollars and usables for x, and he keeps democracy not playing, but weeping at catch-penny from one futile election to another.

Circles, which as entireties differ in dimensions from each other, are nevertheless all the same absolute thing, a circle divisable into 360 degrees; so a day's economic community life is the absolute thing lying at the basis of commercial or live exchanges. Capitalism has got this absolute thing on the run for transmutation into commodities, gold, land, and government.

By the use of machinery three economic elements have been brought to bear on the last objective of industry, the commodity. "Power," that is nature energy made continuous; then rythm, or tempo, that is the sustainment by intervaluation and swing of labor's effort; and third, the consequent saving of most of the labor energy for the last specific acts of skill which express themselves in the finished commodities of live commercial exchange value. Hereby the day's community work, like the larger circle as compared with the sumil, is a greater thing than the old uneconomic day of individualistic labor; but it is still absolutely divisable into parts, which parts become valuables for exchange in the commodity form. In the first instance these appear as differentiated forms of social labor but hastening to find their common expression in the money form.

The socialization of factory labor does not consist of the aggregating of laborers togethering, but of the three economic elements named above; it is not laborers but labor, which out of the one underthrobbing power differentiates at the finger tips of the men in a specialized part of commodity, and fitting all these parts finally together in the marketable whole, the social value, from which value the men who have produced the whole content themselves with making drafts on the basis of old time individuals who are still in the animal kingdom, surrendering the remaining product to the capitalists as surplus value.

The market fund of capitalism is the destitution that buys with labor and the little that always remains of the money wages received after labor has eaten and drank. It is the laborer's surplus which constitutes the space between chattel and wage slavery and for the most part the skill of capitalism is directed against that surplus to transmute it into market money or some barren expense, such as maintaining idle or sick comrades and surplus families, or buying defective and adulterated goods or any wasteful "come agains."

The real balance of the trader is therefore the equal destitution of the masses of workers in all countries; a destitution which compels them to remain on their own class plane paying for their own necessaries by producing them, and also producing articles for the higher life to be exchanged for larger monies on the several social planes above them.

It is the proletarian on the lower plane who produces the values of commerce, the things that he must produce as an industrial dependent, and which others must have as contemporary consumers. Some of these, after the preliminary act of consumption known as purchase, may be stored away and become dead values (sometimes ressurrected like a Stradivarius or a Murillo), but capitalism lives on the laborer whose destitution lashes him from day to day into production of wares on a commission called wages.

The wares thus produced are class wares for transmutation into such governmental forces as shall express the class will of the traders; for however devious the path may be this is the depot of the transmuters.

A great many of the less class-conscious property minds prefer to rest in the first transmutation, and to take their labor out in gold, which is never asked questions, and which makes all wealth, above live consumption, portable, which enables a man to carry his houses and lands across oceans and deserts and which keeps him aloof from troublesome governments. But the truly class-conscious capitalist presses his last and commercially unusable surplus beyond gold into territory with rights of exclusion and beyond territory again into government with a will and a way all his own. One runs away from government to have his will; the other stays and plants his will in the government and all the branch institutions of the country. When capitalism collapses, as it infallibly must, it will thus be entrenched in the ownership of the earth and the parchment control of men who must labor.

An insurance against future mankind for which any revolters must pay compensation is thus laid up by the Mammon of Unrighteousness in the state, and who shall say that all this is not an education for our working people looking towards the future.

Let me summarize a few of these lessons:

Your labor once externalized and separated from you becomes your oppression. How can this be prevented? Let the nation become one laborer; then all its work will be within itself and all its wealth. With no alien capitalism initiating and controlling labor for the production of more capital, and its subsequent criminal transmutations, you have an economic unit known as the Socialist Industrial Commonwealth.

By concentrating your force on the point where capitalism ends, that is the state, which the traders are stealthily transmuting into a private property institution, you can, because you are America's democracy, by a few well directed blows bring the crime and cunning of a century to naught and transform that state into a public property institution; and then a fig for the ransom bonds flourished in the hands of the bandits! Until they can bring back all the dead whom they have robbed and can give maturity to all the blighted lives now in the land which they have smitten, we cannot spell compensation.

Never go to work below the bread line for an interest that is foreign to your own. If so you will always find bread dear enough to keep your nose ground level with your face. In other words, never look for work when you are hungry; that is the proper time to beg; for it is better to be a one day beggar than a life long wage slave.

Never allow the labor of your bones to be made an instrument for dividing and enslaving the human family. It is only the demoniacal profit monger that could transmute to such strangely unholy uses the universal blessing of labor.

Since by your facile folly you have let your master, through you, ride over the human family, join now the Socialist movement, throw off your rider and let us gallop together with you to liberty.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Detroit News.

Students of economic problems have frequently called attention to the probable outcome of the highest development of the system of concentrating capital. The railroads have usually been taken as the best illustration of the tendency, doubtless because the question of transportation is one in which the people are most directly interested, and there would be less objection to the government's taking control of the railroads than of a manufacturing industry. Socialism, as an economic system which would destroy individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, is generally held up as the dream of enthusiasts who would force its acceptance by direct changes without waiting for it as an evolutionary development. Its development by the latter process is, however, not only possible, but even probable, unless there is a radical departure from the methods of business that are now in vogue.

The railroads have been used to illustrate the development because these vast enterprises are now practically controlled by a coterie of half a dozen men. The Vanderbilts, the Goulds, Morgan, Hill and Harriman are the principal owners, and almost the absolute directors of all the prominent railroads in the United States. It has been pointed out that within a comparatively short time this number will probably be decreased, and when the ownership or control of all the railroads passes into the hands of one or two or three men the time will be ripe for the government to take over the roads as the final step in the evolutionary process. Such a move would, it has been held, be the only natural and the only culminating step.

What is true of the railroads is true in varying degrees of other enterprises and interests whose control is centered in the hands of one man, or party of men acting in agreement.

Springfield Republican.

A high Republican official at Washington, commenntng on the election results, is quoted as saying that the Democratic party must become more radical even than it was under Bryan, or it will have to give way to the Socialist party. This may be a correct forecast of coming political alignments in this country; time will show us. Tending to support such view is the strong showing, whatever the special causes producing it, made by the Socialists in the late elections in Massachusetts, New York and other manufacturing States, and the failure of the Democratic party where reorganized on the old conservative basis, as in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, greatly to improve its position in contrast with what the party had been able to do as a radical organization.

The situation is not unlike that which existed politically just prior to the breaking up of the Whig and the rise of the Republican party fifty years ago. Slavery, either as an industrial or humanitarian question, was then the issue forced upon the country, which neither of the two great parties was able to dodge. After much playing for position in relation to that question, the Democratic party finally stood forth in open championship of existing institutions as satisfactory and to be let alone. The Whig party ventured upon the course of approaching the question only in its most superficial aspects. It became the party of expedients, compromises and dodges. Where the need was of a striking at the roots of the evil, the Whig party contented itself with cutting twigs in the branches. The people of the North finally turned upon the party and crushed it, raising up the Republican party in its stead.

The question now forcing itself into American politics beyond hope of dodging passes under the general description of the labor problem. It is a question at bottom not greatly different from the slavery question in its industrial aspect. Both are questions whether the livelihood of all may not better be looked after by the few privileged ones than by all; whether industry shall be organized on a paternalistic or upon a co-operative basis.

Such is the complexion to which the industrial problem of our day is being reduced; and while the party now in power does not openly stand for the paternalistic order or policy of letting things drift as they will, that is what its position of noninterference and modified apology for monopoly amounts to as a practical matter. And as an extreme measure the party goes no further than to propose certain regulative measures which may not regulate at all save in a superficial and inconsequential way.

But the question is with us and is a burning one. The people are thinking seriously about it, and are taking sides whose boundaries tend to run with sinister exactness along the mischievous lines of class. There is obviously no more room for two great parties on the side either of open championship of the present order of things or of palliative applications which do not palliate, than there was in the slavery era of our politics. The opposition party of the day must either become an imitator of the Whig party in relation to this question or it must stand for a deep-reaching treatment of the matter after the manner of the Republican party of 1856. It will imitate the Whigs if it contents itself merely with proposing tariff reduction as an adequate or satisfactory protection against monopoly and privilege; and it will invite the fate of the Whig party. The popular temper and demand indicate that it must present a more comprehensive and radical programme of trust regulation and public control of public service monopoly, or it will be forced to give way to a party which will.

The American Enterprise, East Hartford, Conn.

The Socialist vote in the recent election has jumped clear beyond the hundred thousand mark. In 1902 a vote was polled for Eugene V. Debs for president, amounting to something like 96,000. This year the vote has gone away beyond 300,000, and all the returns are not yet in. The same old game as was practised when the People's party was reaching out is being played in the case of the Socialist vote. The Associated Press would give no returns for the third party, and the news had to be picked up by interested individuals and forwarded by freight trains. It doesn't matter much, however, the Socialists are getting there with a lightning express speed, regardless of what the plutocratic Republican and Democratic parties do in the matter of silent conspiracy. It is the only political party which holds out any inducements for the wage-earners of this or any other country.

New Castle Tribune.

Within the past year the subject of Socialism has been seriously discussed by the newspapers of the nation and thinking men have devoted a larger and larger share of their attention to the question which has become a paramount one in Europe and is rapidly assuming great importance in this country. Although the old party press has ignored the political party which has undertaken the Socialist propaganda, the party has grown. From a few scattering organizations two years ago it has now secured a foothold all over the country and the recent elections show that the movement is rapidly becoming too formidable to be longer ignored.

The Pilgrim.

Mr. Walter Wellman, one of the best known and most trustworthy of Washington's correspondents, tells a story apropos of the negotiations for the settlement of the coal strike, which is certainly interesting and not unimportant. It will be remembered that the National Civic Federation, of which Senator Hanna is the head, offered its services early in the contest, as an arbitrator. Its overtures were rejected with some impatience by the operators, who responded to public criticism of their action by giving out statements to New York newspapers in which they declared that the Civic Federation had done more harm than good, and that Mr. Hanna ought not to attempt to mix politics and business. Senator Hanna was wroth, and, according to Mr. Wellman, he called up Geo. W. Perkins, Mr. Pierpont Morgan's most active partner, and told him to serve notice on the coal road presidents that if they gave any more such statements to the newspapers he, Senator Hanna, would call a mass meeting at Cooper Union, and in a speech of an hour's length give the whole history of the coal strike. The threat, which sounds mysterious to uninformed people, was quite sufficient, and the operators have never since criticized either Senator Hanna or the Civic Federation. It would be rather interesting to know exactly what Senator Hanna meant by his threat, and, if he is as seriously anxious to settle the labor problem as he professes to be, it would seem that he should make public his facts, if he has any, bearing upon this problem. At any rate, since the Board of Arbitrators is to consider the coal strike in all its phases, the publication of this anecdote is certainly sufficient to lead them to summon Senator Hanna, which will give him an opportunity to tell all he knows.

The New Time.

Up to the present, union men have acted as a unit in times of strike or industrial war, with a considerable amount of successful results; it is for them to consider now whether or not it is advisable to carry that same principle of unity to the polls on election day. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. has said that the object of unionism is to enable workingmen to obtain "more and more" of the products of their labor. The average workingman is generally a man of hard common sense, and can generally see a point when it is called to his attention Now, we wish to ask him in all seriousness whether he does not think it would be better for him to obtain all the products of his labor instead of more and more; and if so, whether he does not think it would be more to his interests as a union man to vote for a policy which would enable him to get them? Socialism can easily show that under the wage system a man can never get the full product of his labor.

—If you want to see a Socialist daily paper, work for it.

PARTY NOTES.

The National Committee is now going to push the work of organising the South, says the Cleveland "Citizen," and it is probable that a number of speakers will be sent into Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, the Carolinas, and other states.

Discussion meetings are held under the auspices of the Ward 7 and 9 Socialist Club of Boston, every Sunday, at 7:30 p. m., at 724 Washington street. Every one welcome to participate in the discussion. Admission is free.

Under a petty pretext, Comrade J. G. Roth of Wilkes Barre, Pa., has been discharged by the Wilkes Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company on account of his activity in the movement. Comrade Roth has not met with success in his search for a new job as he is a marked man with the corporations in the vicinity who are not disposed to "give employment" to Socialists and agitators. By such acts as these the capitalists only fan the flame of class-consciousness and raise up the wrath that is to destroy them. Comrade Roth is chairman of the Luzerne County Committee and one of our best workers in the anthracite region.

At the last meeting of the County Committee of Luzerne County, Pa., it was resolved to undertake the publication of a weekly paper in the interest of the Socialist Party of the anthracite region and North Eastern Pennsylvania, and contributions to the fund opened for that purpose are solicited. If desired, all contributions will be credited as subscriptions. A special meeting of all members of the party who are interested is called for Saturday evening, Nov. 22, at 7:30 p. m., in the Simon Long Building, Wilkes Barre, Pa., for the purpose of thoroughly discussing the subject and formulating definite plans for the publication of the paper.

On Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 26, the Socialist Party Club of Bloomfield, N. J., will have a "hasenpfeffer supper" and all-night entertainment, at the Labor Lyceum, 99 Myrtle street, which is guaranteed to please all who come. Gentlemen's tickets are 50 cents; ladies', 25 cents. There will be a musical and dramatic program and dancing. The Club holds public meetings, with lectures, every Sunday afternoon, and there is dancing every Saturday evening. Workingmen of the vicinity are invited to attend. Any Socialist speakers who are willing to speak for the Club during the coming winter are requested to write to E. T. Neben, 52 Westcott street, East Orange, N. J.

Frederick G. Strickland, the well-known Socialist speaker, has joined forces with Charles Oliver Jones, an Ohio Socialist, and together they will make a trip through the western country on their way to Aspen, Colo., where they expect to locate after Feb. 1 next. On the way they will make the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska.

Comrade Danahy of Glens Falls writes: "This is a great field for agitation. Am preparing for a systematic course of work this winter." He starts by sending in a dozen new subscriptions for The Worker.

The Pearl River comrades are going to work to organize locals of the Social Democratic party in several of the adjacent towns, and propose that Rockland County shall show a good gain next election.

Seventeen new members were accepted at the last meeting of the 4th A. D., and a committee was appointed to work in conjunction with the other East Side assembly districts in order to strengthen the S. D. P. on the East Side. The next meeting of the 4th A. D. will be held Friday, Nov. 21, at 209 East Broadway.

At the last meeting of the 19th A. D. three new members were accepted. Comrade Emile Abbott was elected Financial Secretary; Comrade Fritschy, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; and Comrade Klauber, delegate to the General Committee. The comrades will at once make earnest efforts to gain new recruits to put the district in a position to carry on a more vigorous propaganda in the future and the old members of the district are asked to come forward and help in this work.

Daniel K. Young will speak on "Socialism and the Business Man" at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday, Nov. 23 at 8 p. m.

The presentation of diplomas to those who successfully passed the examination in the local class in the Mills School of Social Economy will take place at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on Sunday evening, Nov. 23. Those who have been awarded certificates are: Carl Classen, Joseph A. Dunne, Mrs. A. Hall, Wm. Halpern, Miss Lena Rabinowitz, George Roewer, Otto Seegert and Rae Volkmar. M. M. Bartholomew, E. P. Clarke and C. A. Sprenger passed with distinction. Comrade Leonard D. Abbott will present the diplomas. It is to be hoped that a goodly number will accept the invitation extended to all to be present at the first commencement exercises of a class in Socialism in New York City.

The apron and necktie party of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville last Saturday was a complete success. The attendance was much larger than had been expected, and all seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost. The club members were pleased at the large number of strangers present, and hope that many of these will become regular members of the club.

The splendid gain made by the Social Democratic party in the Thirtieth Assembly District—from 521 to 939—has filled the comrades with enthusiasm, as was shown at the first business meeting of the district after election, on Wednesday, Nov. 12. There was an unusually good attendance and all were eager to take up the work at once, with the resolution at least to double the vote again next year. Campaign Secretary Ortland reported in detail on the work of the campaign, and plans were then taken up for effecting an organization in every election district so as to reach every voter in the Thirtieth through personal agitation. A special meeting was called for Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, to complete these arrangements. Numerous hall meetings will be held during the winter, the circulation of The Worker will be pushed, and leaflets will be distributed systematically all over the district. Four new members were admitted. Comrades Ortland, Schaefer, Stahl, Wagner and Wolter were elected as new delegates to the General Committee, and Comrades Franz, Koenige, A. Jablinowski, Ramm and Uhl as a committee to arrange a family festival at an early date to celebrate the good results and raise funds for future work. Fifty tickets for the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum fair were accepted and most of them sold at once. The regular meetings of the district organization are held at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of the month, and all Social Democrats in the district are invited to join.

Early in January a meeting of all comrades in the Yorkville districts will be held, and the Yorkville Agitation Committee has invited all unions and societies which contributed to its campaign fund to send delegates to hear the report showing what use has been made of the money and what plans have been laid for future work.

At the West Side Socialist Club this Friday evening, Nov. 21, at 8 p. m., John Spargo will lecture on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism," and the following Friday, Nov. 28, Jas. N. Wood will speak on "Socialism and Common Sense." The club meets in Clark's Hall, N. W. corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor, and the public is invited to attend the free lectures given there every Friday evening. Comrade Lemon's lecture last Friday was well attended and four new members joined the club. Members should not fail to attend the business meetings which are held during the half-hour preceding the lecture. At the last meeting it was decided to make the dues twenty-five cents monthly, commencing with Dec. 1, instead of five cents weekly. Comrade Thos. J. Lewis was elected delegate to the Socialist Daily Conference and Comrade Paff was chosen to look for a new hall, as it is expected that the present quarters of the club will prove too small in the near future.

A prominent speaker will deliver a lecture, to be followed by discussion, at the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, Sunday evening, Nov. 23, at 8 p. m., Instructive lectures will be given every Sunday evening.

Branch Glendale of Locals Queens County took in five new members at its last meeting. The branch meets at the Hoffman House, on Cooper near Myrtle avenue. On the first Wednesday of next month, Dec. 3, in place of the business meeting which would regularly occur on that evening, an agitation meeting will be held and a good speaker engaged to tell the people of this vicinity what it has gained at this election.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn holds a social at Kreuscher's Hall, at the corner of Cypress and Myrtle avenues, Saturday evening, Nov. 22. The admission fee is 15 cents. This club has done good work and gives promise of still greater usefulness in the future, and the comrades should make it a point to attend Saturday's social and help the club along. The Young People's Club of Yorkville has been especially invited to attend. To reach the place, take any car to Ridgewood, transfer to Richmond Hill and Cypress cars.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the General Committee of Local New York Comrade S. Graff was seated as a delegate from the 16th A. D. Thirty-four new members were admitted. A communication from Comrade Phil H. Smith was read offering his resignation from the Finance Committee. His resignation was not accepted. The Executive Committee was instructed to investigate the Good Times Agitation Committee and report at next meeting. The assembly districts were well represented and most of them reported doing good work. A motion was passed instructing the Executive Committee to issue a pamphlet with a statement of the vote received at the last election, together with such information as is deemed necessary.

A committee of three was elected, consisting of Comrades Lee, Spargo and Wood to be known as the Press Committee, whose duty it shall be to watch the public press for misstatements regarding Socialism and for the purpose of having our principles published whenever possible. The Organizer was instructed to send a communication to the People's Institute, Manhattan Liberal Club, and other organizations informing them that we could furnish them with lecturers.

GLASS SILVERERS.

The Glass Silverers' Union of New York at its meeting last Monday increased its membership to about eighty. It was decided to apply for a charter from the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association.

All silvering room employees are notified that a special meeting of the union will be held on Dec. 1, as some very important matters are to be taken up. After that date the admission fee will be $5. For information address H. Vallée, Corresponding Secretary, 73 Paterson Plank Road, West Hoboken, N. J.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

GREENBAUM'S REPORT.

National Secretary Greenbaum's financial report for October may be summarized as follows:

PARTY FUNDS.

Bal. on hand, Oct. 1	$107.73
Dec'd. dues	731.82
" supplies	104.02
" Propaganda Fund	14.25
" Miscellaneous	3.02
Total	$960.84
Expenditures	505.89
Bal. on hand, Nov. 1.	$454.95

STRIKE FUND.

Bal. on hand, Oct. 1	$98.31
Received	4,107.71
Total	$4,206.02
Forwarded to Secretary Wilson of United Mine Workers	4,084.62
Bal. on hand, Nov. 1	$121.40

FOR THE MINERS.

National Secretary Greenbaum reports the receipt of $38.25 from the Bohemian Societies of Chicago for the Miners' Strike Fund, bringing the total collected through the national organization of the Socialist Party up to $9,006.15.

This fund is now closed and comrades having lists in their possession are requested to cease collecting and to return the lists with any money on hand at once to Leon Greenbaum, 427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR THE DAILY.

On Thursday evening, November 20, at 8 p. m. sharp the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will hold its first meeting since the close of the campaign for the purpose of taking definite action towards vigorously prosecuting the work in connection with raising the fund for the "Daily Globe."

The magnitude to which the Socialist movement has now grown make a daily Socialist newspaper an imperative necessity. Therefore, the fund for the "Daily Globe" must be raised so as to enable the publication of the paper before next election.

All comrades and sympathizers, as well as all members of the association are requested to attend. Election of officers and three members each to the Board of Trustees and Advisory Board is on the order of business. Comrades, turn out in full force and let this meeting be the best of any ever held by the association.

WM. BUTSCHER, Secretary.

SPEAKERS AND MEETINGS.

The following advice to party members on the management of public meetings, by W. G. Critchlow, in "Social Justice," would, if followed, greatly increase the effectiveness of Socialist meetings and the comfort of speakers:

SPEAKERS.

1. Arrange definite date. Do not advertise until you hear from speaker or manager, approving.

2. Inform speaker (or manager) by mail where to go when he reaches your place, where he is to be entertained, and who will settle with him.

3. If possible, meet him at the train, and have full information as to the fare and time of trains to his next date.

See that some particular person will attend to these matters.

STREET MEETINGS.

Hold street meetings whenever and wherever possible.

After determining to hold a meeting, make it a success.

Get free "notices" and "write ups" in all your local papers, including the labor paper, if any, a few days previous to date of meeting.

Get the comrades to chalk notices on the sidewalks, pavements, fences, barns, etc., in the desired district.

Send out postal cards to those who will be most likely to attend and bring others with them.

Get out some handbills announcing speaker and subject in large bold type and distribute.

Tell everybody about the meeting, being sure that they understand the date, place and time.

Do not advertise too far ahead of a meeting, for it will lose its effectiveness. Push things five to ten days previous.

All comrades should make it a point to be at meeting promptly and before the meeting opens. * * *

If place is dark, have a light (gasoline torch) burning nearby. * * *

Always have some leaflets with local or state ticket on for free distribution.

Local should have a rubber stamp outfit, and have leaflets stamped with local's meeting place and other pertinent notices.

Have some pamphlets (five or ten cent ones) to sell to audience.

Place literature in a pile on a box where it can be seen plainly by the audience.

Place a glass of water handy where speaker can easily get same.

Now you are ready to start the meeting.

Open meeting on time, no matter how few there are gathered around.

Some local comrade jump on the box and introduce the speaker. * * *

Don't talk in the crowd. It annoys the speaker.

Don't stand around with hands in pockets. You can't encourage speaker that way.

Don't keep continually running around the crowd trying to find some trouble. You are making trouble while doing so. * * *

Meetings are for propaganda. See that all comrades lend their efforts to make the meeting a success. Encourage the speaker when he makes a good point. Let him know it. Start enthusiasm in the audience. Keep the meeting alive.

Have your speaker fully informed about your arrangements, including the collection. Have him announce the free leaflets and pamphlets for sale just before closing. When he finishes take the leaflets and distribute to all who will accept. Other comrades take the pamphlets and sell them while circulating the crowd. Sell literature and argue as long as the "other fellows" will stay, then take outfit and return to headquarters to prepare for the next meeting. * * *

Don't forget that the speaker is to be entertained by one of the comrades wherever possible. This saves expense for the local. Be sure to let him know the arrangements you have made for his entertainment.

HALL MEETINGS.

In holding hall meetings more careful preparations for the success of the meeting must be made owing to the added expense of hall and incidentals.

Have good committee of three or five in charge of the arrangements.

Follow the general instructions in the preceding paragraphs as far as possible.

Secure hall ten days or two weeks ahead of date for meeting.

Cards or dodgersean always be used successfully to advertise.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Republican party stands for the BIG CAPITALIST
The Democratic party stands for the LITTLE CAPITALIST.
The Socialist Party stands for the WORKINGMAN.

To Show Its Love for the Workingman.

The Republican party has given $—— to help the striking miners.
The Democratic Party has given $—— to help the striking miners.
The Socialist Party has given over $9,000 and many speakers to help the striking miners.

Campaign Expenses Are Paid from Some Source.

Republican campaign funds are swelled by corporate interests.
Democrat campaign funds are swelled by business interests.
Socialist campaign funds come from workingmen.
TO WHOM ARE THE CANDIDATES OF EACH PARTY INDEBTED?

A River Rises No Higher Than Its Source.

A Republican is elected to serve corporate interests.
A Democrat is elected to serve small business interests.
Socialists will be elected to serve the workingmen.
AND EACH IS TRUE TO THE INTERESTS HE IS ELECTED TO SERVE.

The Republicans would trust the Trust.
The Democrats would bust the Trust.
The Socialists would possess the Trust
And use it for the workers' good.

The Republicans believe in a few skinning the workingman.
The Democrats believe in several skinning the workingman.
The Socialists believe the workingman should STOP THE SKINNING.

The Republican party believes in a Declaration of Impudence.
The Democratic party believes in a Declaration of Dependence.
The Socialist Party believes in a DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
In which do you believe?
—The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

SPLIT TICKETS.

The man who votes a split ticket is not a Socialist. There can be no joining of light with darkness. Either the Socialist Party is wholly right or wholly wrong. There can be no middle ground.

Every split ticket voted on Tuesday evidenced a divided mind. The truth cannot be divided. Candidates do not count. The thing the candidate stands for is the unit.

A split ticket is not a vote for Socialism. The Socialist Party does not stand to patch up this dead and rotten system officered and manned by the most corrupt and lawdefying of men ever recorded in history. It says the whole system, from church to newspaper, from priest to politician, from petty constable to national president, is dead, rotten, and a mass of putrifying sores and bruises. It cannot be cured. It must be buried, and that quickly, for it already smells to heaven. Split tickets cannot do it. Divided minds cannot do it. Socialism only can do it, and Socialism only can be expressed in absolutely straight tickets—not a diluted thing, but a revolution.

A vote for a Socialist candidate is not a vote for Socialism—the latter must be elected to power, not the former. Split tickets can't do it.—Chicago Socialist.

"LIFE" ON THE WORKINGMAN.

This is the greatest living curiosity, ladies and gentlemen and my little friends. It is so ferocious that it will go thousands of miles to kill people, and will slaughter its fellows at the command of its masters. * * *

This is the only animal that builds elaborate dwelling places, but does not live in them, and works all the time. You observe how intelligent it looks, but its intelligence is all in its hands, for it produces its own food in vast abundance but does not know enough to take sufficient for itself. It has enormous strength and is incredibly cruel, for it will destroy its young to please those whom it is accustomed to obey.

It spends much of its time in captivity and stuffing little bits of paper, which its master gives it, into a box, and thinks it of the greatest importance which bit it will stuff in. If it knew its power we could never restrain it.

No matter how lean it is, it never kicks as long as the bulls and bears are fat, because it think the country is prosperous. It growls, but it doesn't do anything. (Twist its tail, Mr. Corner.) That's its vox populi.

Its name? It is called Americanus Working Mannus, or the Party voter.—Life.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." . . . . . }
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. . . . . 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft . . . . . 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

A TALE OF TWO VOTES.

In Autumn when chill was the weather,
Two ballots were cast in a box together,
Two ballots were cast in together.
They nestled up close like brother to brother,
You couldn't tell one of the votes from the other,
You couldn't tell one from the other.

One was cast by one of the Capitalist Clan,
A rotund old banker with money and land;
The other, by a poor Laboring Man.
The Laboring Man, with spirit and rancor,
Spent most of the Summer denouncing the banker,
But his ardor cooled off with the change in the weather,
And late in the Fall they voted together,
Both voted together!

The Laboring Man had always been noted
For aiding in strikes—except when he voted.
He piled up his gifts to the strike aid collection,
And he knocked them all down on the day of election.
He knocked them all down at election! mellow,
And said: "I admire that hard-working fellow,
He talks against me with a good deal of rancor,
But he votes, yes, he votes every time with the banker,
He votes every time with the banker."
—Ex.

A CRY FROM THE GHETTO.

The roaring of the wheels has filled my ears,
The clashing and the clamor shut me in;
Myself, my soul, in chaos disappears.
I cannot think or feel amid the din.
Toiling and toiling and toiling—endless toil.
For whom? For what? Why should the work be done?
I do not ask, or know; I only toil.
I work until the day and night are one.

The clock above me ticks away the day.
Its hands are spinning, spinning like the wheels.
It cannot sleep or for a moment stay.
It is a thing like me and does not feel.
It throbs as tho' my heart was beating there
O, heart? My heart? I know not what it means.
The clock ticks, and below I strive and stare,
And so we lose the hour. We are machines.

Noon calls a truce; an ending to the sound,
As if a battle had one moment stayed—
A bloody field! The dead lie all around;
Their wounds cry out until I grow afraid.
It comes—the signal! See the dead men rise.
They fight again, amid the roar they fight.
Blindly, and knowing not for whom, or why,
They fight, they fall, they sink into the night.
—From the Yiddish of Morris Rosenfeld.

CHRISTIAN CONSISTENCY.

Among the stories told to the Christian Endeavorers while they were in Boston was one concerning a peripatetic of the barefooted variety and a farmer, who was also a church deacon. The deacon was taking lunch under his own vine and fig tree, and unto him the peripatetic said:

"Sir, I'm very hungry."

"You haven't been shaved," replied the deacon.

"No, but I'm very hungry."

"You're very dirty, into the bargain."

"Yes, but I'm very hungry."

"Well, can you say the Lord's Prayer?"

"No, I can't."

"Will you say it for a piece of bread?"

"I will."

The deacon started in with "Our Father," at the same time cutting off a slice as he enunciated the words. The tramp repeated "Our Father," then suddenly asked:

"Did you say 'Our Father?'"

"Yes. 'Our Father.'"

"Stop just a moment," continued the dirty man. "You mean your father and my father?"

"I do," answered the deacon.

"Then we are brothers," triumphantly proceeded the unshaved.

"We are."

"Then, for our father's sake, cut that bread thicker and cut it quicker."
—Boston Herald.

When ordering mention THE WORKER.

Mr. P. Michael is not authorized to take subscriptions or collect money for "The Comrade."
THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

R-I-P-A-N-S

I had suffered so much from indigestion that at times I thought I had heart disease. I was afraid to be left alone or go out alone. I tried many drugs without good results until I read about Ripans Tabules. They have helped me so much that I feel entirely cured. They are certainly a fine medicine.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP Factory No.

AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP.

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.
Buy them to make your conscience feel right.
Buy them to get the best shoe for your money.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jeweled movement, patent regulator, 8 quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jewels: Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 50 in. longnette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 307 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
123 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. D. P., L. I., City,
holds a meeting Monday night, at Fassler's Hall, Astoria, Flushing and Steinway Aves. Comr de Wood will speak on "Socialism and Common Sense". All members must be present, since a business meeting will follow.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 477 Second Ave.

THE NEW ZEALAND FAKE.

"Is New Zealand a workingman's paradise?" Not much. Not so long as sweating exists; not until the wage system is thrown overboard altogether. Not while there are bosses and employees. Not while there are workers who have not had the opportunity to receive the first rudiments of education. Not while the wage-earners truckle and crawl and toady to the lawyer, the parson, the land thief, and the money thief; not while a sentiment of jingoism can be fanned to life; not until there are equal rights and equal opportunities for all men and women; not until all have their capacities thoroughly developed by education; not until the Co-operative Commonwealth of New Zealand is established, will our country be a workingman's paradise.—New Zealand Pilot.

CONTENTMENT.

The toad beneath the harrow knows,
Exactly where each tooth print goes.
The butterfly upon the road
Preaches contentment to that toad.
—Kipling.

GET A WATCH.

Read the premium advertisement in another column of this paper. You can easily get a good timekeeper while working for Socialism.

In order to get this premium the whole list of subscriptions (three or five dollars' worth, according to the quality of the watch desired) must be sent in, with cash, at one time, as we cannot keep separate accounts for this offer. Both yearly and half-yearly subscriptions count for the premium.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue"	10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth, 50c.	
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth	$1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.	
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth	$2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue	10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton.	10c
"Tales from Gorky"	$2.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons	5c.
"The Westerners." By A. T. Quiller-Couth	$1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berresford	15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady	10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 526 pages. Cloth	$2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 928 pages	$4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo	5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery	10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.
CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.
Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.
CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
110½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD, 231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 933. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET,
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Districts III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1482 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1552 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwarta, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria. L. I., Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescher, 662 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter - Kranken - und Sterbe - Kasse unter die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 180 local branches with 25,000 males and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $3.00 and $2.50 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and most adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 143 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J.; Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Forwarers." 220

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 774 E. Eighty-seventh street.

INT. JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks place. Executive Meeting every 1st & 3rd Thursday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.
F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
69 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.
Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER,
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th Sts., New York.

H FRAHME, Truss-Maker.
1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.
Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, El. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.
ABBOTT BROS.' Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

A BRIEF EXPOSITION.

Socialism Clearly and Concisely Explained by Comrade Forbes.

Taking advantage of the interest aroused by Socialist agitation in Spring Forge, Pa., Comrade S. Innes Forbes of Philadelphia contributed to the local paper the following brief and clear exposition of the Socialist position:

Editor of Spring Grove "Ripplet."

Dear Sir:—There seems to be some misapprehension regarding Socialism on the part of those to whom the subject is a new one, and it is possible that a few words from one who is familiar with it may prove helpful to them in arriving at a clearer understanding of it.

Socialism is the state of society which Socialists perceive is the inevitable outgrowth of the present state of society which they call Capitalism. Socialism is so called because it is preeminently and entirely a social system to be maintained for the well-being of all members of society in contradistinction to the prevailing anti-social system in which the well-being of a small class of capitalists is maintained at the expense and sacrifice of the great class of brain and hand workers who in reality produce all wealth. (The term "capitalist," at the present time, usually denotes a man with many millions of dollars so invested as to yield him rent, interest or profit. From "Bradstreets" and "Dun's Review" the figures show a rapid decrease of small capitalists, indicating their final elimination.) The conviction that Socialism is the inevitable outgrowth of capitalism is founded on the great natural law of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence which biologists agree is in operation wherever life exists. In the struggle for existence man was long ago driven by force of economic necessity to associate with other individuals engaged in the same struggle, for he discovered that co-operation or social effort resulted in greater benefits to him than individual or anti-social effort. In other words the social or co-operative principle has proved itself the fittest to survive in society and all anti-social action is foredoomed.

The success of the present system of wealth production is entirely due to the application of co-operation, for it is the combined labor of many workers which results in the enormous wealth produced in the United States. At no time in history has the product of the workers been so great; at no time has their share been so small. (See Roger's "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," and United States Census, 1900.) And the failure of the present system of wealth distribution is entirely due to the absence of the principle of co-operation, for far from our so-called Commonwealth dispensing justice and maintaining the "commonweal" by securing to the producers the whole of their product in equitable shares, it upholds a system of wage-slavery whereby the workers are entitled, on an average, to but 17 per cent. of their product (see wages in United States Census, 1900), and the capitalists are legally entitled to the remainder. (Be it remembered that Abraham Lincoln said "Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.")

The moral and materialistic discrepancy between what the workers produce and what they receive for their product has existed in all "civilized" countries through all times with few exceptions and is the cause of all great social disorders, war, intemperance, prostitution, and crimes of all sorts which are, after all, but boomerangs to a society founded upon a gigantic system of robbery. Because the robbery is unrecognized as such, alters not one whit the fact that it is robbery.

Socialists do not, however, denounce capitalists for this state of affairs; they take an impersonal view of it and point out that it is part of the process of social evolution which, like other parts, will be discarded when the growth of the social organism demands such action. Upon investigation it will be found that the reason the workers receive only a part of the fruit of their toil is because the means by which all wealth is produced are owned by a small class of people. Ownership of all the means of producing wealth then is the key to the whole situation and Socialists, therefore, are in favor of the public ownership of all such means as the first step toward the "Brotherhood of Man." They perceive that as long as the land, machinery, factories, railroads, mines, etc., are owned by one class, which, by reason of such ownership can prey upon the other class, the interests of the two classes will remain antagonistic and a constant struggle between these classes is inevitable. We cannot reasonably expect members of these two opposed classes to "love their neighbors as themselves." Parties engaged in a great struggle have little time for loving their foes.

Let those who condemn stealing, who believe "Vox Populi Vox Dei," (the voice of the people is the voice of God), and who want all men to love their neighbors as themselves, help to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. Let every man and woman who would "make for righteousness" realize that their place is in the great Socialist movement which stands for justice. Let them "agitate" (Jesus was an agitator), and "educate" and "organize" and let the men vote for the Socialist Party and thus help to inaugurate the "Brotherhood of Man."

S. INNES FORBES.

AS TO EQUALITY.

Socialism has no thought of an equality of individuals, but seeks equality of opportunity. It promises justice, harmony, peace, the common good. Men and women may always be infinitely different so far as Socialism cares, but they must all have a fair and approximately equal chance to amount to something.—Co-Operator.

NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1.)

Suffolk	45	39
Tioga	1	4
Tompkins	23	35
Ulster	6	39
Washington	24	117
Westchester	258	608
Totals	11,592	20,794

(Later.—Too late to revise the table given above we receive official figures from three more counties, as follows:

Counties.	1900.	1902.
Herkimer	170	234
Onondaga	352	367
Ontario	10	16
Totals	532	617

This brings the total Social Democratic vote so far officially reported up to 21,411.)

The thirty-three counties officially reported give 11,491 votes for the S. L. P., as against 9,384 two years ago—a gain of 2,107, or 22 per cent. If this gain is maintained in the other twenty-eight counties, the total vote of the S. L. P. in the state will be increased from 13,762, the figure of two years ago, to over 16,000.

Manhattan and Bronx.

The official count for the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx is now complete and shows a still greater gain for the Social Democratic Party than was claimed by our watchers at the polls.

In 1900 we polled 6,387 votes in these two boroughs. This is now increased to 10,920—a gain of 4,533 or 71 per cent.

The totals for 1900 and for 1902, by assembly districts are given in the following table:

Assembly Districts.	1900.	1902.
First	11	23
Second	63	85
Third	38	62
Fourth	439	814
Fifth	54	65
Sixth	123	240
Seventh	44	77
Eighth	153	457
Ninth	51	90
Tenth	403	656
Eleventh	89	119
Twelfth	351	53
Thirteenth	149	192
Fourteenth	320	462
Fifteenth	100	168
Sixteenth	226	459
Seventeenth	102	123
Eighteenth	105	177
Nineteenth	57	86
Twentieth	68	128
Twenty-first	112	180
Twenty-second	101	165
Twenty-third	155	346
Twenty-fourth	208	378
Twenty-fifth	33	55
Twenty-sixth	384	581
Twenty-seventh	19	39
Twenty-eighth	438	628
Twenty-ninth	42	59
Thirtieth	515	939
Thirty-first	100	220
Thirty-second	269	459
Thirty-third	106	181
Thirty-fourth	288	485
Thirty-fifth	564	1,052
Annexed	61	136
Totals	6,387	10,920

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn also shows a good increase. The official figures for all of the twenty-one assembly districts are here given:

Assembly Districts.	1901.	1902.
First	51	59
Second	20	37
Third	33	64
Fourth	36	100
Fifth	116	193
Sixth	170	261
Seventh	91	149
Eighth	26	38
Ninth	36	92
Tenth	29	52
Eleventh	40	71
Twelfth	75	159
Thirteenth	206	208
Fourteenth	65	126
Fifteenth	272	354
Sixteenth	85	188
Seventeenth	43	50
Eighteenth	81	135
Nineteenth	201	372
Twentieth	695	1,025
Twenty-first	315	559
Totals	2,602	4,382

The figures of 1901 are here used for comparison, because in 1900 the vote was not recorded by assembly districts. The total in 1900 for the borough of Brooklyn was 2,575. The gain for two years is 1,807 votes, or 70 per cent.

Erie County.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Official returns for the city of Buffalo give 444 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 951 for the S. L. P. The rest of Erie County gives the two parties 61 and 72 respectively, bringing the total up to 505 for the Social Democratic Party and 1,023 for the "union-smashers." As compared with the figures of 1900 this is a gain of 104 for us and a gain of 76 for the DeLeonites.

Our lack of organization here is deplorable and it is to be hoped that just as soon as the State Committee gets its breath again after the work of this campaign is cleared up, it will devote particular attention to Buffalo and get things in working order here.

E. C. F.

Onondaga County.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The official count for Onondaga County gives 367 votes for Hanford, candidate of the Social Democratic Party, and 456 for DeLeon, S. L. P.

In 1900 the Social Democratic Party had 352 and the S. L. P. 1,135. We gain 15 votes and the "smashers" lose 679.

In the city of Syracuse we have 315 and DeLeon 354. E. B. S.

Scattering Returns.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Social Democratic Party has polled 27 votes in the town of Queensbury, Warren County and 24 in South Glens Falls, Saratoga County. The S. L. P. has 23 and 16 in these places, respectively. There was little or no discrimination exercised by the new Socialist voters as between the two parties. They do not know the difference yet, but they will find out.

P. V. D.

FELTS MILLS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Out of 130 votes here, 8 are straight for the Social Democratic Party. The "union-smashers" have none.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Haverstraw and Garnerville give 13 votes for Hanford.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15.—Forty-eight counties in this state so far officially reported give 2,311 votes for Seidel, Social Democratic candidate for Governor. In 1900 these counties gave us 628 votes. These are the smaller counties. Those in which the largest part of our vote is cast—as Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Racine—are not yet in. It is gratifying to see the Socialist quadrupled in the parts of the state where it was relatively small two years ago.

R. H. J.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Kas., Nov. 14.—In 1900 this county (Wyandotte) gave 212 votes for the Socialist ticket. In the election just held the Socialist Party has 307 in this city, 14 in Argentine, 12 in Rosedale, and 50 in the rest of the county—giving us a total of 392 votes. This is the straight vote. Some of our candidates polled as high as 484. Socialism is coming by leaps and bounds in this part of the country.

O. U. G.

NEW JERSEY.

FT. LEE, N. J., Nov. 17.—Bergen County gives 343 votes for W. H. Wyatt, candidate of the Socialist Party for Congress. Last year our vote was 199. Our candidates for Assembly have 365 and 367 respectively and for Surrogate 351. The S. L. P. gets 115.

In Passaic County we have 394 for Wyatt, a gain of 20.

Sussex County shows 39 for Wyatt. Last year there were only 7.

We are now recognized as a legal party, having over 2 per cent. of the vote.

E. M. D.

LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An engineer at one of the mines at Johannisburg, South Africa, writes of the labor question there. He says:

"Peace is bringing poverty. The niggers have been reduced from fifty cents to twenty-five cents per day, and won't stand it, and are going home in thousands, with the result that a lot of the mines are shutting down.

"We are the busiest mine on the Rand, and are having the biggest output, and yet we have had to hang up stamps, and are now only running about a hundred stamps instead of two hundred, and to-day many of our men who have been here for seven years are being paid off. Some of the mines are starting men at $1.85 a day, without board and lodgings. In the Dutch days the minimum was $4.50 a day for an engineer, with part board thrown in.

"There is a rumor that an attempt is to be made to wipe out the Basutos and grab their land. The country round about here is being flooded with wastrels. South Africa seems to have suddenly become the dumping ground for the scum of the earth, whose general intelligence is of a much lower order than that of the lowest class dopper Dutchman. I prophesy lively times before very long. Any man who leaves anywhere to come here now is either a pauper or a blethering idiot."

Since the above was written the British government in South Africa has raised the capitation tax on the free male blacks from $5 to $10 annually, and in addition, for the first time, has imposed the same tax on the married black women. The object is to force the men into the mines at the new rate of wages fixed by the mine-owners; in other words, into a slavery in which the employer has no care about the well-being of the slave, as the British government will provide the necessary supply of labor by means of the capitation tax lash.

FOR A' THAT AN' A' THAT.

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, an' a' that?
The coward slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for 'a that!
For a' that and a' that,
Our toil's obscure, an' a' that,
The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

What tho' on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin gray, an' a' that;
Gi'e fools their silks and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that,
For a' that, an' a' that,
Their tinsel show an' a' that;
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see you birkie, ca'd a lord,
Wha struts and stares, an' a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that;
For a' that, an' a' that,
His riband, star an'a' that,
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can mak' a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, an' a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith he manna fa' that;
For a' that, an' a' that,
Their dignities an' a' that,
The pith o' sense, an' pride o' worth
Are higher ranks than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense an' worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, an' a' that,
For a' that, an' a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

—Robert Burns.

THAT SURPLUS.

In his Indianapolis speech Senator Hanna said we must find a market for our surplus. Have any of you workingmen a surplus? Couldn't you use a great deal more of that surplus? Overproduction and poverty! Excellent system.—Chicago Socialist.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

A Soap Box Talk.

By Frederick G. Strickland.

Socialism is not a theory but a fact. It is not a reform, but a social revolution now actually coming to pass. As society has of necessity changed before, so it must of necessity change again. In fact, in our methods of industry we have already changed. Fifty years ago the worker had a trade and plied his skill by means of hand implements that he owned. To-day the implement is a gigantic machine or factory that another man, a capitalist, owns. Besides, this machine has robbed the worker of his skill. Now the worker, stripped of his skill, has only a bare pair of hands to sell, and he must sell them at once for his mouth must be fed, and, let us hope, the mouths of his little ones must be fed. The man with the machine can wait. He can wait until the terms of employment are to his liking. He is master of the game. He plays with loaded dice.

And the employer does not pay his laborers. He merely keeps the laborers alive and in condition to work, and allows them to raise children that the stock of laborers may not die out.

The employing class hold the key to the situation. They own the opportunity of the other men to make a living. This ownership involves practically the ownership of the men, but it does not include the responsibility of ownership, for the burden of responsibility is shifted to the workers themselves. They must see to it that the job is found and the employment is steady. They must bear the burden of all accidents. If the employer or the employment is intolerable they must go elsewhere and be engaged by another master.

The bearing of this burden of responsibility is called "liberty" and "freedom." In such a condition of serving and being served, of master and worker, we are all said to be "equals." Between the lord and the serf there is said to be an "identity of interests." It is the same "identity" that may be noted between a cat and a mouse.

But how has it happened that the worker in his "freedom" has been caught in such a slavery? It is because men have not well noted the changed conditions under which they work. Once they were wage-earners only when they were apprentices learning a trade. Now there is practically no trade to learn for the great machine has knocked out the trade, and the wage-earner is a wage-earner because another man, the capitalist, owns the machine.

The capitalist, on the other hand, was once merely a master mechanic, employing other men, as apprentices merely because he knew the trade better and could lay out the work for other men not so skilled. But now they are masters without being mechanics. They do not lay out the work for other men. The superintendent himself is a wage-earner. The capitalist is simply lying on the other man's opportunity to toil. He does not understand the business, except the business of buying and selling stocks, which is an entirely different business. He is a capitalist merely because he owns capital, the machine. Thus is he master of the situation.

The heart of the trouble is this: The tools of industry have changed from little hand implements that the worker owned and used, to a gigantic plant of machinery that a large number of men have to use working together, working co-operatively. Now if the tools, the plant, must be used co-operatively it ought, therefore, to be owned co-operatively, so that the workers may receive, each according to his labor, what they have produced.

Or supppose that we leave matters as they are. One man owns the opportunity of the other men to toil. He gathers the surplus of the many who toil for him. This surplus is no small matter. The very machine he owns has increased tenfold the productive power of the workers. But the owner of the machine, the capitalist, gets this increase, for the most part. Under this arrangement the wealth of the world must go to a few. The large capitalist must crush the small one, because of the superior power of the great capitalist; not because of his smartness but because of greatness.

Finally by means of this process, now going on, practically all of the people will be wage-earners. This means the destruction of the present business system. When the capital is in the hands of the few and practically all the people are wage-earners, there will, of course, be practically no one but wage-earners to buy the goods. But a wage-earner cannot buy back the goods that he makes. Therefore, all the wage-earners cannot buy back all the goods they make. According to government statistics they can now buy only one-fifth of what they make. At the present rate of combining capital, it will be only a few years at the farthest when the surplus that the people cannot buy will heap up until the market is ruined and profit in the business world becomes impossible.

When the plant must close because the capitalist cannot make a profit, we must conduct it ourselves without the capitalist's profit. The only just manner in which to do this is to give to each worker goods according to the value of his toil. Such a change must come or starvation will ensue. The alternative is Socialist or starvation. Will it take the working people long to decide? Or is it true that they will all have to be angels before the choice is made?

But what must we do now? What method may be undertaken to transfer the ownership of capital (machinery) from private to public hands?

The worker has only one power in organized society. He is a voter. He is now throwing this power away, but the power is his. The same power of state that is used to break up, with soldiers and injunctions, his strike against unjust conditions—this power the wage-earner can make his own if he will organize a politics of his own and become the government himself. Now he is hopelessly divided between two parties, both of which are pledged to give him a businesss administration. It is businesss that ails him now. But of far more force is this fact: Back of both dominant parties there is no organization of the voters. The only organization is the "machine." The machine is run by money and the money comes of the capitalist class, as they are practically the only people that have money.

The wage-earners have only one resort. That is, to organize themselves into a movement of by and for themselves and through their own organization become the government. When once the wage-earners are the government the two present conflicting classes will be merged into one class, the workers. Then and not till then the present class struggle will end.

It will then devolve upon the people, the workers, through their government to condemn the private ownership of what all the people have to use, to make such adjustment with the former owners as is deemed just at the time, and to forever afterward conduct socially, collectively, the earth and machinery in the interest of all.

This, then, is Socialism. It is justice brought down to date. It is justice applied to the co-operative form of industry, now hastening to completion. It is the means of escape for lives beaten down and imprisoned by the modern war of commercialism. You should vote for the Socialist Party if you desire to live the life of a free man.

TWO KINDS OF EVOLUTIONISTS.

I went out on a vacant lot
And viewed the tumble weed;
An ugly, useless, scraggly thing,
With most prolific seed.

Said I, "What do you here, vile weed?"
Said he, "Now don't get gay;
Be calm; just wait and watch me
Till I evolute away.

"But if you want to know my use—
I serve to illustrate.
Survival of the fittest,
And I think I do first rate."

"Please tell me what you mean by that.
And why you should survive?"
"I mean these here conditions
Are the ones in which I thrive."

Thus he talked of evolution,
But somehow failed to state
That human evolutionists
Are masters of their fate.

So I answered him quite promptly—
"I'll let you do the 'wait'
While I do some evoluting
That is strictly up-to-date.

"We'll change 'these here' conditions,
And we'll see how long you'll stay;
Just watch how fitly you'll survive
When comes another day."

With a good old plow and harrow
And some water from the hose
I made that desert lot rejoice
And blossom as the rose.

I planted corn and cabbage
And lillies white and tall,
And violets and mignonette
And celery; and all

These useful things did grow apace—
That erstwhile haughty weed
Found all these new conditions
Unfitted for its need.

Therefore it went away to stay,
As all that's evil might,
If human beings only would
Arrange conditions right.

For should that vacant lot revert
To tumble weed at last,
'Twill be because man fails to heed
This lesson from the past.

—Celia B. Whitehead.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The "too" old parties will now fall over each other in their show of friendship towards the dear workingman. The size of the Socialist vote will be the cause of their doing so. The workers are on to them and realize that the Socialist (Social Democratic) Party is more than their friend—it is their party.

Those wiseacres who are wont to say that "Socialism is right, but it will take a hundred years or more to bring it about," will now have to sing another tune.

If we keep on growing at this year's rate it will not take long ere the Reps. and Dems. will forget all their quarrels and become "two souls with but a single thought." The thought can be easily surmised.—How can we, the capitalists, remain on the backs of the workers in view of their awakening class-consciousness?

The paramount duty of those who have been convinced of the correctness of our position, if they desire to see the movement grow, is to join the organization and thus become one of the soldiers in the army of Labor's emancipation.

Now that the election is over we will not hear very much about the trusts from either the Republicans or Democrats who control the law-making bodies. Whatever remedy they may apply, or rather pretend to apply, we Socialists know it will not harm the trusts to any extent. The trusts own both parties; in Democratic states they own the Democratic party and in Republican states they own the G. O. P. As has been stated by Socialists time and time again the only way to remedy the evil is the collective ownership of the trusts by all the people. Neither one of the old parties stand for this. The Socialist Party does.

In view of the fact that we have now more than doubled our vote we ought now make up our minds to go it one better by trebling the fund for the Socialist Daily.

C. UFERT.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

TWO IDEALS OF LIFE.

For centuries science and so-called practical wisdom have said to man: "It is good to be rich, to be able to satisfy, at least, your material needs; but the only means to be rich is to so train your minds and capacities as to be able to compel other men—slaves, serfs, wage-earners—to make these riches for you. You have no choice. Either you must stand in the ranks of the peasants and the artizans who, whatever economists and moralists may promise them in the future, are now periodically doomed to starve after each bad crop or during their strikes, and to be shot down by their own sons the moment they lose their patience; or you must train your faculties so as to be a military commander of the masses, or to be accepted as one of the wheels of the governing machinery of the state, or to become a manager of men in commerce or industry." For many centuries there was no other choice, and men followed that advice, without finding in it happiness, either for themselves and their own children or for those whom they pretended to preserve from worse misfortunes.

But modern knowledge has another issue to offer to thinking men. It tells them that in order to be rich they need not take the bread from the mouths of others; but that the more rational outcome would be a society in which men, with the work of their own hands and intelligence, and by the aid of the machinery already invented and to be invented, should themselves create all imaginable riches. Technics and science will not be lagging behind if production takes such a direction. Guided by observation, analysis, and experiment, they will answer all possible demands. They will reduce the time which is necessary for producing wealth to any desired amount, so as to leave to everyone as much leisure as he or she may ask for. They surely cannot guarantee happiness, because happiness depends as much, or even more, upon the individual himself as upon his surroundings. But they will guarantee, at least, the happiness that can be found in the free and varied exercise of the different capacities of the human being, in work that need need not be overwork, and in the consciousness that one is not endeavoring base his own happiness upon the misery of others.—Peter Kropotkin, in "Fields, Factories and Workshops."

SOMETHING DOING.

If a single plutocrat in all the land would spend thirty minutes reading the Socialist exchanges he would conclude that something was doing. Every paper comes loaded with stinging words and strong testimony bearing evidence that a very live movement is on, and an ever-increasing number of men are learning that the only avenue of escape from industrial and economic bondage is the way of Socialism. Organize, organize.—Chicago Socialist.

THIS WEEK.

With a terrible cold in his head,
And eyelids heavy and sore,
An editor sat in his broken chair,
And bitterly, earnestly swore.
A youth had dropped in with a poem,
A man was there with a dun,
And a chap had dropped in to tell him
How the paper ought to be run.
An irate subscriber had told him
His sheet wasn't fit to be read;
While an author carefully promises
He will punch the editor's head.
The foreman was yelling for copy,
And the wind whistled in at the door,
And this, with a few other reasons,
Is why the editor swore.
But the angel that took it to Heaven
Recorded his verdict there;
"The jury finds in the present case
'Twas a justifiable swear."

—The Clarion.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The neat little watch, the premium The Worker gives away FREE to its readers?

There is no doubt that every reader can get one!

Undoubtedly every one of you has six friends or neighbors, who have not subscribed to The Worker. Get them to subscribe and pay for one year in advance. Send us the money with 14 cents for postage and get the watch free delivered to your address.

—Some people believe only what they see, and keep their eyes shut half the time at that.—Ex.

But when capitalism bumps them hard enough they will wake up.

—Contribute to the Socialist Daily Fund, get your friends to do likewise and then do it again.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

PLEDGE.

To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association,
64 E. Fourth Street, New York City:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $..... to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

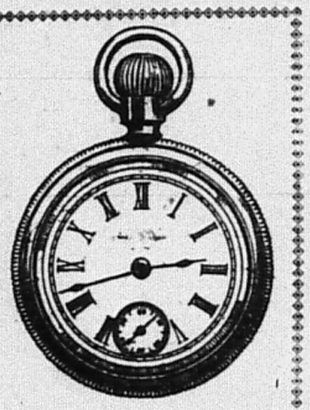
Address .....

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,

184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.

P. O. BOX 1512.

AN INDEPENDENT.

"Senator, do you believe in political independence?"

"I do," the grand old statesman replied. "I have frequently declined to vote with my party when the other side had larger inducements to offer."—Chicago Record-Herald.

—"Congratulations on the splendid gain throughout the country. This big vote will, I think, have the effect of doubling the vote next election by encouraging the timid ones. We are well satisfied here and know that the seed planted this fall will sprout later." So writes Comrade Keogh of Toledo—sending in some more subscriptions for The Worker, by the way.

—If you don't like the editorial gold-bricks offered you in the capitalist press, help along the Socialist Daily by a big contribution to the fund.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues." J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.
W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

—The man who put green spectacles on his horse and then fed the poor beast on shavings was not so sharp as the modern trust managers. They have granted a few small increases in wages, and then have raised the prices of the necessaries of life to a vastly greater extent, and are so able to shout "prosperity" at a time when wages are actually growing constantly smaller.—Railway Employees Journal.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 35. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

GAINS ARE SURE.

Good News Expected from Massachusetts City Elections.

Capitalist Politicians Are Alarmed and Are Spending Money Freely—Other Cities Besides Haverhill and Brockton May Elect Socialists.

The municipal campaigns in Massachusetts are now in full swing. So far as reported, municipal tickets have been nominated for the elections of December 2nd in Brockton, Haverhill, Fitchburg, Quincy, Springfield and Waltham, and for the elections on December 9th in Chelsea, Chicopee, Lowell, Lynn, Lawrence, Salem, Somerville and Worcester. In all of these the Socialists are carrying on an active campaign and there is every indication of good results on election day.

Of course the principal interest attaches to the elections in Haverhill and Brockton where we are trying to regain our former standing by electing the mayors and obtaining control of the city governments. In Haverhill Parkman B. Flanders is again our candidate for mayor and reports are to the effect that he should be elected with a strong backing in the council and aldermanic boards.

The Haverhill comrades are fighting with their old-time vim. Last week they succeeded in securing facts as to the mal-administration of the water department and on Friday night last at a great meeting in city hall, Comrades Carey and Flanders made an exposure which has stirred the whole city. Along with this is the naturally aroused interest in the movement through the increase in the state and our best political judges predict victory next Tuesday.

In Brockton the re-election of Coulter is practically conceded by all those acquainted with the situation. The tremendous increase gained in the state election for the head of the ticket demonstrated the strength of the party in Brockton and paved the way for success next Tuesday. Here again the Socialists have placed their opponents on the defensive and have been able to attack the last year's administration to great advantage. It is also probable that several aldermen will be elected.

We are able to state on reliable authority that the leaders of the capitalist parties in Massachusetts have placed money in large sums into Brockton and Haverhill to prevent Socialist victories. The sum in each case reaches well up into the thousands and we have it that our opponents in the above named localities have received instructions to spare no expense. Nevertheless, our people are confident of overcoming the influence of such methods and are carrying on a very aggressive campaign.

The State Executive Committee issued an appeal for funds for Haverhill and Brockton, but the response has not been as great as hoped for. This is due mostly to the fact that the comrades throughout the state have not recovered from the expenses incident upon the state election. The Executive Committee, however, realizing the importance of holding our ground in Brockton and Haverhill have voted $50 to each of the cities. If there are any sympathisers who care to assist this fund at this time contributions will be received by the undersigned.

Another city that is claiming attention is Fitchburg. Here the election also occurs the same day as in Brockton and Haverhill and it appears as if the Socialists would elect a mayor there. The Fitchburg "Sentinel," the leading capitalist paper of the city, has conceded such a possibility. The fight is a five cornered one with Dr. Russell Bingham as the Socialist candidate. It is also expected that Thomas Laney will be elected alderman. Laney was the comrade who was imprisoned for defending the rights of his union some time ago and received a large vote in the state election for County Commissioner. Fitchburg is a large manufacturing city and has been called the Pittsburg of Massachusetts.

In Springfield, Comrade Geo. H. Wtenn has been nominated with a strong ticket behind him and the comrades there expect to make a good showing. This optimism also arises from the largely increased vote this month.

In Quincy, Comrade William T. Richards, one of our oldest workers, is a candidate for mayor and all our people are working hard. Just what will be done in the cities where elections occur on December 9th depends somewhat on the results next Tuesday.

Meetings and Speakers.

The Boston comrades are preparing to do a lot of work the next week and to take advantage of the increase made this month. Rallies have been arranged to cover every ward in the city and the schedule so far is as follows:

December 2, Ward 17, Representative Carey. Dec. 3, East Boston, 52 Meridian street, Commonwealth Hall, Representative Carey and John W. Brown; Charlestown, "Dr." H. A. Gibbs and Representative Carey; Neponset, Representative MacCartney. Dec. 4, Ward 8, Representative Carey, J. W. Sherman and local speakers; Wards 13, 14 and 15, Representatives Carey and MacCartney, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, J. W. Brown, John C. Chase and local speakers; Dudley Street Opera House, John C. Chase, Dr. H. A. Gibbs and Mrs. S. H. Merrifield. Dec. 5, Wards 7, 9 and 12, Representatives Carey and MacCartney, John C. Chase, H. A. Gibbs, J. W. Brown, Mrs. S. H. Merrifield and local speakers. Dec. 7, Brighton, Representative Carey and J. W. Brown. Dec. 8, Boylston Station, Jamaica Plain, Representative Carey; Highland District, John C. Chase, Dr. H. A. Gibbs. Patrick Mahoney, candidate for street commissioner, will speak at all the above meetings.

John Spargo's tour begins at Worcester to-morrow evening and he will rest over Thanksgiving in Boston. On Friday he starts again in Fitchburg; on Saturday he is in Brockton with Representative Carey, and on Sunday he will speak in Brighton at Redmen's Hall, corner Washington street and Chestnut Hill avenue. As this is the only meeting held in Boston on Sunday next, comrades are requested to make it a success. On Monday Spargo ends his tour at Springfield.

Organizer Dan. A. White will spend the first three days of this week in Haverhill, and Nov. 28, 29 and Dec. 1, in Boston. He has organized new clubs during the past week in Franklin and Revere.

Representative Carey speaks in Brockton on Saturday next; Quincy on Sunday, and Haverhill on Monday. He will be in Somerville, Dec. 6, Bacon Hall, Hill Building, Bacon Square.

Representative MacCartney will also speak in Brockton on Sunday, and in Haverhill on Monday. He will finish up the Lynn campaign on Dec. 8. John C. Chase will speak in Rockville, Conn., on the 29th; Springfield, Dec. 1, Springfield, Dec. 2. Dr. Gibbs speaks with Spargo in Fitchburg on Friday next. J. W. Brown is in Brockton also next Saturday. Silvio Origo of Springfield will address an Italian meeting in Haverhill next Saturday afternoon.

To-night Representative MacCartney and W. J. Coyne speak in Chelsea and to-morrow night Carey will be the principal speaker in Cambridge, and on Wedesday he will speak in Neponeset with J. W. Brown. Carey is also booked for a meeting in Norwood on Dec. 12.

The Vote.

It appears now that the Socialist Party vote in Massachusetts polled at the recent state election will be nearly 33,500 on the official count. The Boston vote was increased nearly 200 over the report of the newspapers, and the Quincy vote rose on official count from 360 to 560. From this we are justified in expecting the vote to be several hundred higher than originally estimated.

There seems to be an impression that because Carey's plurality decreased from 174 to 97 that his vote fell off. This is not the case. His vote instead increased 31 over last year. His decreased plurality is accounted for by the fact that the Republicans had placed a number of new voters in the district during the past year. Inasmuch as only one meeting was held in Carey's district during the campaign it will be appreciated how firmly the workers there are pledged to Socialism. Chase also carried the district for Governor for the first time in the history of the party.

It is significant that wherever clubs were organized and had carried on an unceasing campaign for some time, there the Socialist Party vote increased the most. Also wherever the literature got out by the State Committee was circulated the most, there the vote also increased. The lesson of this is obvious.

A Campaign Incident.

There was one incident of the state campaign which, while it received no publicity, was illustrative of the fear of Socialism possessed by the leaders of the capitalist parties. It also shows that while the press ridiculed our claims of a large increase that the capitalist politicians were more alive to our importance than they cared to make public. It will be remembered that at the state convention of clubs held in September last, on the day preceding the party convention, the adoption of a new constitution was considered. One draft of a constitution presented contained a clause which gave the Executive Committee power to disqualify from the party platform any speaker who should "attack theological doctrines, dogmas, or advocates violence, free love, or other doctrines in opposition to the principles of Socialism."

Of course this clause should never have been brought into the convention; it had no place there and naturally the convention, as was expected, voted it down. But the press took advantage of the incident and the next day, the party convention placed our position squarely before the public in a resolution which disclaimed any intention of the party to regulate the opinions of its members which do not concern the political and economic movement.

Three days before the state election a circular was sent out from Boston which contained the clause quoted above and emphasized the fact that the convention voted it down. Of course no mention was made of the resolution passed in the party convention. This circular has come to us from different parts of the state, and in each case, it was sent to voters with Irish names with the intention of prejudicing them against the party. Inasmuch as it was a secret circular that did not contain any information as to where it emanated from, except that the envelopes bore the Boston post mark and that it did not even bear the union label, it has been impossible for us to discover its source although the matter was placed in the hands of the police, it being a criminal offence in Massachusetts to issue a political document attacking any party or candidates without affixing the names of the author.

Just what effect the circular had we are unable to estimate; the copies reaching us were received by workingmen who were voting our ticket anyway. There is no dobut that it was sent broadcast throughout the state. As an evidence of the tactics our enemies will resort to, it deserves to be remembered. WILLIAM MAILLY.

907 Winthrop Building,
Boston, Nov. 24.

THE DAILY GLOBE.

Now Is the Time for Everyone to Help.

Energetic Work on Foot to Raise the Fund Necessary for Starting the Daily Socialist and Trade-Union Newspaper.

The work in connection with the raising of funds for the creation of the daily Socialist and trade-union paper has now begun in earnest, and the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association as well as the Executive Committee of the Daily Globe Conference have begun most vigorously to prosecute the plans which they have quietly studied over and perfected for several months.

Two organizers, Comrades Sol Fieldman and Charles Ufert (if the services of the latter can be procured), will immediately be sent out to "hustle" for the "Globe" as well as for the coming fair. They will instruct the comrades in the towns they visit how to work for the fund and for the fair, and at the same time will gather in pledges from comrades who have as yet not made any as well as all the loose cash in sight.

These organizers will also do propaganda work for the party by holding meetings under the auspices of the locals, thereby educating the workers while interesting them in the important enterprise of a Daily Socialist Trade Union Paper. Comrades in the states of New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts will please be prepared to assist our organizers all they can. To those who have not yet pledged, we urge you to make up your minds before they reach you as to how much you can give for the daily. The other adjacent states will be visited later.

The Fair Committee has also laid out plans which will make the coming Daily Globe Fair the largest and best of its kind ever held under the auspices of organized labor. Comrades everywhere are urged to do their share to make the fair a success from every standpoint by selling tickets and getting donations. Our organizers will tell you all about it when they reach you.

Comrades, we want you all to understand that the "Daily Globe" is to be issued before the next election, and with that purpose in view we call upon every comrade and sympathizer to do all he or she can to help raise the necessary fund.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Nov. 25:

Angus McDonald, B'klyn	$6.00
Jacob Pankin	10.00
Turl. Delp	10.00
U. Solomon	5.00
Thos. J. Lewis	5.00
Wm. J. Lewis	5.00
John Lewis	5.00
H. C. Kelly	5.00
Wm. Glanz, Paterson, N. J.	10.00
H. R. Wallace	10.00
Geo. Paff	5.00
A. E. M. Chase	5.00
Previously acknowledged	6,897.80
Total pledged	$6,978.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

Angus McDonald, B'klyn	$1.00
Albert Hoefler, Newark	.50
A. Kutscher, Newark	1.00
Alex. Fraser, B'klyn	10.00
Fred Bennetts, Yonkers	1.00
Chas. Gunner, Yonkers	1.00
Geo. Haspel, B'klyn	.25
E. A. Swinson, B'klyn	.25
G. Baumgartner, B'klyn	.25
Dr. J. J. Mintz, City	10.00
Herman Klaproth, Centerville, Conn.	2.00
Chas. Schafer, City	1.00
Alb. J. Keppel, City	1.00
Christopher Jackman, City	1.00
Frank R. Humrich, B'klyn	2.00
Turl. Delp, Duquesne, Pa.	1.00
D. E. Duffie, Dover, N. H.	1.00
Edw. Cole, Dover, N. H.	.50
Northwestern Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
F. Williams, Astoria	2.00
John Spengler, B'klyn	1.00
John Lutz, B'klyn	2.00
O. Christoph, Buffalo	2.00
Branch West Newton, Pa.	3.00
E. M. Martin, City	1.00
Ludwig Zakshevsky, B'klyn	3.00
Carl Classen, City	2.00
M. Hillquit, City	10.00
N. S. Reichenthal, City	1.00
S. Solomon, City	1.50
M. Princer, City	2.00
Wm. Bernauer, City	1.00
Thos. J. Lewis, City	1.00
Lena. Rabinovitz, City	1.00
Carl Schneider, City	2.00
Geo. H. Headley, Kearney, N. J.	2.00
Nich Peterson, Jersey City	3.00
Ferd. Ufert, Jersey City	1.00
H. R. Kearns, Arlington	1.00
Adolph Vetter, City	.50
Emil Ertelf, City	.40
H. R. Wallace, City	1.00
A. A. Heller, City	5.00
E. Willvonseder, City	1.00
Geo. Paff, City	1.00
Rich. Pohle, City	5.00
Previously acknowledged	1,791.05
Total cash on pledges	$1,883.20

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Punch card 57, New Haven	$1.00
Punch cards 133, 136, Cleveland, O.	6.00
Julius Feinberg, City	.50
Punch card 833, Jersey City	3.00
Branch 9, Arbeiter Ring, Baltimore, Md.	5.00
A. Roth, Baltimore, Md.	2.00
E. Sokolow, Baltimore	1.00
L. Rosenfeld, Baltimore	1.00
M. Miller, Baltimore	.50
W. Rosenberg, Baltimore	.50
H. Ashman, Baltimore	.50
S. Heyman, Baltimore	2.00
G. P. Boardman, Kingston, N. Y.	1.00
Punch card 80, City	3.00
M. Turitz, City	.50
Louis Enholm, Boston	1.00
Chas. Kirstein, Peekskill	5.00
Geo. Frank, City	1.00
Previously acknowledged	1,095.63
Total contributions	$1,130.13

Total cash received on pledges and contributions to date...$3,013.33

A form of pledge is printed in this paper. If you wish to help in raising the fund, clip this out or copy it, fill out the blanks, and send it, with the first instalment, to William Butscher, Secretary, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

CAPITALIST INGRATITUDE.

Pennsylvania Militiamen Find They Have Lost Their Jobs.

A Striking Example of the Mad Individualistic Greed of the Capitalist Class—Helps to Educate the Workers.

A recent Philadelphia dispatch throws a strong light on the sense of honor and gratitude felt by the capitalist class. We quote from the New York "Times'" special:

"'It takes a patriot during these times to serve his state as a national guardsman,' said Col. Wendell P. Bowman, commanding officer of the First Regiment, as he glanced over an array of names of First Regiment men who lost their employment because they obeyed the call of the governor of the state to do duty in the coal regions.

"'I have heard of many cases of my men coming home after service during the strike and finding that they had been discharged from their places of employment. It is a bad state of affairs when a soldier comes home and finds his work gone after weeks of toil for the welfare of his government on insignificant pay.

"'The state gives no protection in such cases as these, and now is the time for a general enactment insuring military men of their employment.'

"Col. Bowman has a long list of instances where members of his command returned home to find that their places had been filled."

The "Times" and some other papers wax quite wroth over this outrage—denouncing it almost as indignantly as they denounce trade unions for forbidding their members to enlist in the militia and thus render themselves liable to be used as strike-breakers.

Yet, what should one expect. The whole of capitalist ethics and honor is a matter of dollars and cents; profit is its highest ideal; and "individual freedom of contract" is its shibboleth. Workingmen know how to sacrifice their individual interests for a common cause. Nothing of the sort is to be expected from capitalists, whose whole training leads them to cut each other's throats in business as ruthlessly as they exploit and oppress their employees.

The Socialist can look on with great satisfaction. He sees the trade unionists learning at last that the militia and the state which controls the militia is in the hands of their enemies, the capitalist class. He sees that capitalist class, in its individualistic greed, showing the basest ingratitude to workingmen who have been blind enough to enlist in the capitalist service against brother workingmen. And he sees, as reported last week, workingmen in the militia, brought into contact with strikers and with Socialist speakers, learning to understand the labor question and voting for Socialism. The slowly developing wisdom of the toilers and the mad arrogance of the capitalists work together for the emancipation of Labor.

If things go on in this way we may soon see the class-conscious advocates of capitalism clamoring for a law excluding Socialists and trade unionists from the militia.

TWO VIEWS OF THE FUTURE.

Bishop Fowler of Buffalo, speaking at Troy the other day, declared that the nation is confronting a great financial crisis and that "anyone who stands squarely on both feet to-day may feel the rumbling of calamity."

Bishop Hamilton of San Francisco replied that he was not apprehensive of any such crisis. "The country today," he said, "is in the hands of a dozen capitalists who in a short time take hold of Congress. They control the affairs and as a matter of self-protection will prevent any calamity."

It is a state of affairs for Americans to be proud of, is it not, if a dozen millionaires in control of the government are their only safeguard against calamity?

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

Cincinnati workingmen get another example of capitalist justice—an injunction against the striking foundrymen, issued by Judge Smith. Never mind, Cincinnati is getting there with a big Socialist vote, and the injunction gun will soon be turned the other way.

—If you are a real Socialist you will not be satisfied with merely voting the ticket. You will join the party organization and help in the work of spreading our principles.

FEDERATION CONVENTION.

Socialist Resolution Lost By Closest Vote on Record.

Progress of Socialist Thought in the Minds of the Workers Shown by Discussion of Hayes' Resolution—The World Does Move.

The progress which Socialist thought is making in the minds of the working class was clearly shown in the narrow margin by which, in the convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans last week, the Socialist resolution was defeated. In no previous convention of the Federation has the discussion been so earnest and so strictly confined to principles, to the exclusion of personalities, and never before did the declaration for Socialism come so near to being carried.

It was on Wednesday that the question came before the convention. Several resolutions had been introduced by different Socialist delegates, and the committee on resolutions, as at Scranton last year, reported adversely on all, submitting a substitute, the same as that proposed and carried at Scranton, which declares that the trade unions are in sympathy with the Socialist movement and advises the members of organized labor to study in their unions and their homes the political and economic questions, but deprecates committing the organization to partisan politics.

The discussion turned upon the amendment to this substitute, introduced by Max Hayes of the printers, in the following words:

"Whereas, Capital is the product of the past labor of all the toilers of the human race, and as wages can never be regarded as the full equivalent for labor performed, and as it is the mission of the trade unions to protect the wage earners against oppression and to fully secure the toilers' disenthrallment from every species of injustice, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and political power to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toil and the overthrowal of the wage system and establishing an industrial co-operative democracy."

Hayes said in opening that the Socialists were not here to have their party endorsed, but desired to have the class struggle made clear and the principles of Socialism recognized. Victorious or defeated, they would go home and strike and boycott if necessary against capitalism and do one thing more—vote against it. He pointed out the growing power of trusts and monopolies and the inability of the old parties to change the condition. He appealed to the delegates who were regarded as leaders of thought to take a firm and determined stand against the class and parties that oppress the workers.

Delegate Lennon opposed the amendment, declaring that the trade union was the great educator of the working class and had secured more for labor than all the politics that had been played. He contended that a continued building up of the unions would insure further success for the workers, who were divided upon political questions.

Victor Berger said that as the workers exercised and secured political power the more the capitalists would respect them. He pointed to the progress made in Germany and other European countries and said that when the laborers fight the capitalists with the ballot, injunctions and soldiers' bayonets will disappear.

Wilson of the miners moved to strike out all the words after "toil," declaring them superfluous, and Reese, also of the miners, declared that his delegation favored the Hayes amendment in this form. He believed that its adoption would serve to strengthen the great organized movement of the workers and harmonize them politically to go forward to greater achievements.

Delegate Furuseth of the seamen and Vice-President Duncan dug into ancient history to oppose the resolution. Duncan repeated Lennon's claims as to what the miners have accomplished. He spoke over an hour. Harry White also spoke in opposition, claiming that it would be impossible to get the workers together politically.

Wilson of the pattern makers, supporting Hayes' motion, referred to the recent coal strike and showed that, if labor had been in power politically, no militia would have been sent to keep the miners in subjection.

Barnes of the cigarmakers showed how the conditions of industry had completely changed during the past hundred years, from hand to machine production. He pointed out that the workers and capitalists of to-day are similarly situated to the plebeians and patricians in Roman history and the serfs and barons of the middle ages. The plebeians and serfs and the workers to-day had nothing but their labor power in their bodies, while the patrician and feudal barons and capitalists possessed the means of life.

Delegate Wheeler of the carpenters showed how three years ago in California discussion of political questions was barred in unions, while to-day scores of unions have endorsed the principles of the Socialist Party.

Slayton of the carpenters spoke forcibly in favor of the resolution. He brought out the irrepressible conflict between Capital and Labor and declared that, if Capital is to-day the stronger, it is because Labor votes to make it so.

President Gompers at last took the floor against the resolution. He magnanimously explained that he did not object to the discussion of Socialism in the unions, and then he proceeded to a bitter attack upon Socialism and the Socialists. The trade union, he declared, was the only working-class movement in existence. The Socialists tried to belittle the efforts of the Federation to get favorable legislation, but these efforts were not futile, for all that. At this point delegates naturally thought of his annual report, which, as in years past, so far as it dealt with the lobbying at Washington, was one long record of failure.

Finally, he had the assurance to declare that Karl Marx never advocated the Co-operative Commonwealth and that, in his reply to Proudhon, Marx had denounced the Socialists as enemies of the working class.

Gompers' effort closed the debate, which had lasted from ten in the morning till six in the evening.

A motion to table the resolution was overwhelmingly defeated, after which a roll-call showed a vote of 4,344 ayes to 4,744 nays—the closest vote on such a resolution ever recorded in a convention of this body. The Scranton declaration was then re-adopted.

The time of the convention, aside from that spent in affirming and reaffirming numberless boycotts and adopting resolutions begging Congress to do or not to do this or that, was largely devoted to the many conflicts between unions over questions of jurisdiction. Such conflicts naturally arise out of the constant changing of methods of industry. They cannot be avoided and the only hope is to settle them with the least possible friction and the closest possible organization resulting. It must be said that the reports indicate that some progress was made in this direction.

President Gompers' report, so far as it dealt with the increase in the number and membership of affiliated unions, was, as usual, a very cheerful one. The report of the lobbying for bills in Congress, however, was, as in previous sessions, of a sort fully to justify all the criticism that Socialists make of the lobbying policy—the failure of the Eight-Hour Bill, the failure of the Anti-Injunction Bill, the failure of the Chinese Exclusion demand, and so on through a long chapter of failures.

NEW YORK'S VOTE.

Returns Complete for the City and for Forty-four Counties of the State.

Official returns of the Social Democratic vote in the various counties of New York come in slowly. The returns for the city are now complete and several other counties may be added to the list given last week.

NEW YORK CITY.

The vote in Greater New York by boroughs is as follows:

Borough.	1900.	1902.
Manhattan and Bronx	6,387	10,920
Brooklyn	2,575	4,439
Queens	668	1,037
Richmond	110	129
Totals	9,750	16,525

QUEENS AND RICHMOND.

The County and Borough of Queens gives 1,037 votes for the Social Democratic Party, as against 668 two years ago—a gain of 55 per cent. The S. L. P. has 370; two years ago they had 274.

The County and Borough of Richmond gives the Social Democratic Party 129 votes, as against 110 two years ago—a gain of 17 per cent. The S. L. P. vote falls from 153 to 123.

IN THE STATE.

Eight more counties in the state are officially reported since last week's issue of The Worker, and the vote, so far as recorded, stands as follows:

	1900.	1902.
Previously reported, 36 counties	12,124	21,411
Broome	20	21
Cayuga	63	30
Greene	27	74
Madison	69	56
Niagara	27	51
Richmond	110	129
Rockland	32	40
Queens	668	1,037
Totals	13,140	22,849

Making the corrections indicated below for the vote of Monroe and of Kings our total, thus far, is brought up to 22,933 in counties which gave us 13,140 two years ago.

The vote of the Social Democratic Party in Brooklyn as officially declared is a little larger than was reported in The Worker last week, the figures then used having been revised and some errors corrected. The Social Democratic Party has 4,439 votes in this borough, as against 2,575 in 1900—a gain of 72 per cent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Final official reports give the Social Democratic Party 2,198 votes in Monroe County—27 more than was previously reported in The Worker. We take our place as third party, with an increase that compels respect from the politicians.

The city of Rochester gives us 2,127 and the towns 71. In the city the Seventeenth Ward leads with 598 votes and the Eighth follows with 257. The other eighteen wards range from 17 in the First to 156 in the Fifth.

The "union-smashers" have 864 in the county, 779 of them in the city.

G. S.

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other States.

CAPITALIST SOCIETY AND ITS ASININE APOLOGISTS.

"Our great educators," the prostitute preachers and professors, have been giving some remarkable exhibitions of late.

The notorious Rev. Parkhurst has expressed his opinion that if Jesus were alive to-day there is no reason why he should not buy and sell stocks in Wall street and deal in real estate, these things being "eminently respectable." He is able to imagine that Nazarene who, it is written, drove the money changers out of the temple, as a thimble-rigging stock speculator with greedy eyes fixed on the tape of the ticker, his mind full of market quotations and his pockets full of trust stock.

Then Holy Hillis, the Brooklyn pulpit pounder reached the climax of his righteous ravings in defence of the scab and denunciation of organized labor. And the next day President Eliot of Harvard lauded the slimy scabs who turn traitors to their class as "a good type of the American hero."

Such are our great men, our learned men, our American educators. These and their ilk are like the dummies of a ventriloquist—they seem to have a voice of their own but their voice is the vicious voice of the capitalists who feed and own them, the voice of the "smart set" who build their gospel-shops and supply their funds for foreign missions—and foreign markets. These intellectual prostitutes who sell their dwarfed brains for the friendship, and favors, and funds of the robber rich are too vile to be compared with the honest prostitutes who walk the streets to gain a living which our monstrous social system has denied them.

Last month Bishop Potter's new work, "The East of To-Day and To-Morrow" was published, giving his impressions of China, Japan, India, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Phillipines in his trip around the world three years ago. The book is dedicated to J. Pierpont Morgan, and in the lines of dedication Bishop Potter discloses the fact that Mr. Morgan furnished the funds which permitted his Bishop to make the extended journey. The Bishop's words of dedication are:

"To

"JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN,

"Financier, Philanthropist, Friend,

"To whose munificence these opportunities for observation in the East were owing, and whose constructive genius, which upbuilds and never pulls down, has indicated the tasks which await Western civilization in Eastern fields."

Mr. Morgan's Bishop Potter is enthusiastic. God help the heathen when Mr. Morgan's constructive genius gets hold of them, with the help of his missionaries!

All of these pulpit prostitutes make a good deal of loud stage thunder from time to time about the display and corruption of the rich, and squeeze out a few sentimental ears about the miseries of the poor, but whenever any great struggle between Capital and Labor reaches its heighth or whenever the interests of the capitalist class are seriously threatened they are sure to come forward as the apologists of Capital and Capitalism, and prate about the necessity of brotherly love between the robbers and the robbed, whose interests, they say, are identical. And they come in handy all the year round to denounce Socialism and help organize such bunco-games as the Civic Federation.

These parrot preachers and professors all "believe in trade unionism" if the trade unionists will only be good and not strike nor boycott nor object to scabs. If trade unions will only do nothing and thus have no reason for existence, they are ready to give organized labor their full approval. But when the trade unions ACT, when they strike or boycott or ostracize the scab, or DO anything which interferes with the interests of Capital, these pulpit perverts raise their howls of holy horror.

"The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib."

The churches and the colleges of the Eliots and the Hillises are supported by the gifts and endowments of capitalists, and they know full well who holds the money-bag and how to loosen its strings by speeches that please their masters on earth.

They are kept by the capitalists as manufacturers of "public opinion" and professional misleaders of the people; their teachings are directed to keeping the working people in humble submission to their masters, and by those masters they are given the mission to:

"Make the heart of this people fat, and make their ears heavy, and shut their eyes; lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and convert and be healed."

The asinine apologists from the pulpit and the educated asses from the colleges are at all critical times the ready tools of their capitalist masters, the parasite class who constitute our "smart set" at Newport in summer, at Sartoga in the fall and on Fifth avenue in winter.

It is of these people, who are the flocks of the Potter and Parkhurst churches and who send their sons to Eliot's college, that Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville "Courier-Journal" who, as a member of the upper classes, ought to know, has said:

"The term 'smart set' was adopted by society to save itself from a more odious description. The distinguishing trait of the 'smart set' is its moral abandon. It makes a business of defying and overleaping conventional restraints upon its pleasures and amusements. It sets itself above the law, both human and divine.

"Its women are equally depraved with its men. They no longer pretend to recogize virtue even as a female accomplishment. Innocence is a badge of delinquency, a sign of the crude and raw. In London and in Paris and at Monte Carlo in the winter and at Trouville and Aix in the summer they make life one unending debauch.

"The '400' are rotten, through and through. They have not one redeeming feature. All their ends are achieved by money and largely by the unholy use of money.

'Must these unclean birds of gaudy and therefore of conspicuous plumage fly from gilded boughs to boughs, fouling the very air as they twitter their affections of moral supremacy, and no one shy a brick at them and say 'Scat, you devils! ?'

Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the famous English painter, another upper-class gentleman, who was in America this summer, before leaving discussed this same "smart set" as follows:

"Display never was so organized and perfected as at Newport. The overwhelming extravagance of it all is a new thing in the world. It is like the pageant of some splendid barbaric dream. The atmosphere of wealth really is oppressive. It rather numbs one—produces in a man of moderate means a feeling of abject poverty, begets a feeling quite as if one were trailing about in rags, you know. The women, their gowns, their jewels, the splendor of these houses—maybe Rome saw something like it, or Babylon, but surely we have to go back to those fabled days to find anything to liken all this to. It is a tremendous spectacle; it is a colossally sumptuous picture. Their clothes are so overpowering, so aggressive and insistent—a phenomenon. Their souls probably are way down somewhere, wrapped up, hidden away, buried, but one does not easily catch sight of them. It is difficult to get at their real selves because of their clothes, their gorgeous clothes. Oh, I shouldn't care to speak of it from the artist standpoint. Neither do I understand that the display of taste is the subject of it all. As a pageant it is gigantic and will never be rivaled."

And now Arnold White has said that the degenerate debauchery of the London "smart set" could not find a parallel in Sodom and Gomorrah.

This is capitalist society as it exists to-day, reveling the day before a revolution and with the motto of Madame de Pompadour: "Après nous, le deluge."

These are our rulers, and the tribe of Eliot, Hillis, Potter and Parkhurst are their apologists and subsidized sycophants, however much they may occassionally attract notoriety by scolding the little external foibles of their masters.

C. L.

NOVEL PROPAGANDA.

A Newark, N. J. comrade engaged in business, says the "Cleveland Citizen," has adopted a novel idea to impress upon his workmen the beauties of the competitive system. The pay envelopes in which the men receive their wages have the following imprint:

This envelope contains.....$..... and..... cents. It represents your week's earnings;—under a Purely Socialist STATE, where you would receive the full value of your product, it would contain not less than FOUR times the amount, viz: $..... and .....cents.

What becomes of the difference between what you EARN and what you GET?—well—many Hundred Millions goes to support Titled Personages abroad, and many are used to search the "Gilded Slums" of Europe to BUY more Titles for "Gilded Virtue" at home: More Hundred of Millions are used to arm and equip YOUR CLASS to Coerce Your Class into submission to a Master Class.

"BILLIONS are put into Great Enterprises such as Railroads, Mines, etc, ALL of which is the PRODUCT OF YOUR BRAIN and BRAWN. But not one dollar of which is yours.

"What excuse can you offer your children for forcing them into a world of Poverty and Ignorance when you possess the power to Reverse these conditions? Do you deserve their blessings or Merit their Curses?

"Answer Yourself with the Ballot."

—The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
200 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

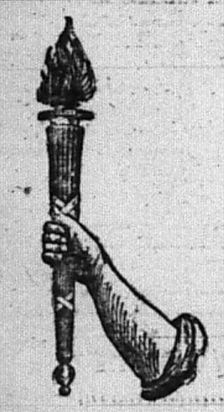
All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

We had almost forgotten the existence of the Civic Federation, so unexpectedly sudden and complete was the failure of that wonderful body in its attempt to harmonize the irreconcilable interests of Labor and Capital. We are reminded by an official announcement that the corpse thinks it is still alive and will hold an autopsy on itself to determine the question in this city next week.

Among the things for which we have to be thankful is the decision of the railway companies to reimburse themselves for the advance of wages which they have been forced to make by making a still greater proportionate advance in freight rates, thus again increasing the prices of food, clothing, and fuel. This, in turn, will compel us to "hustle" and to become both strenuous and frugal. Let us be thankful.

MR. GOMPERS' EPITAPH.

A hundred years ago, as everyone knows who is familiar with American political history, the party which Mr. Bryan, Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Hill today honor with their allegiance was known as the Republican party. During the following fifteen or twenty years the name was changed and the same organization came to be known, and is still known, as the Democratic party. Still thirty years later, a new party, opposed to this one, arose and assumed the Republican name.

Fifty years ago, as everyone knows who is familiar with the history of the international labor movement, the word "Socialist" was used to describe a group of theorists, as different from the present Socialist movement as are the Single Taxers or the Philosophical Anarchists or, let us say, the "Reformers." At that day the men who laid the foundations of the modern Socialist movement called themselves Communists. In the course of time the appellation "Socialist" came to be transferred from the one movement to the other, exactly as, in American political history, the name "Republican" came to be transferred from the one to the other of the two great parties of this country.

All this is well known to every man, we say, who knows anything of the history of the labor movement or of political economy. In particular, all this is very well known to Mr. Samuel Gompers.

What shall we say then of Mr. Gompers when we find him quoting a single, detached sentence from a work written fifty years ago and, concealing facts well known to him, seeking to convey the impression that Karl Marx denounced the very movement to which he actually gave the efforts of his life?

Well, we need not say hard things of Mr. Gompers. That Mr. Gompers has been guilty of telling a conscious, deliberate, and inexcusable lie is a fact. But the important fact is not that Mr. Gompers is a liar, but that the conservative—nay, reactionary—element which he leads (or follows and pretends to lead) has been driven, by the logic of events, to the point where it must take refuge in such foolish lies as this in its vain attempt to stem the rising tide of Socialism.

Mr. Gompers has prepared his epitaph. Next year we shall cheerfully nail it up over his tomb.

Mother Jones informs us that the railways, in sympathy with the coal companies of West Virginia, where the strike is still on, are systematically giving trouble to the miners by charging exorbitant freight rates for provisions shipped to them by sympathizers and often sidetracking cars containing provisions and thus delaying their delivery. This only illustrates the class-consciousness of the capitalists, who always know how to stick together in opposition to the workers.

Don't you imagine that the doubling and trebling of the Socialist vote all over the country, together with the growing aggressiveness of the trade unions, which are becoming more and more imbued with Socialist ideas, may have a good deal to do with those "voluntary" wage advances, following so closely after election?

Comrades in various parts of the country frequently send us clippings from local papers, ignorantly or wilfully misrepresenting the principles of Socialism or the acts of Socialists, and ask that The Worker reply to these falsifications. Sometimes it is practicable for us to do so, but in general we would suggest that this can be done much more effectively by local comrades writing letters for publication in the very papers that slander us. A brief and well-written letter is likely to be published, especially by papers in the smaller cities, even if it is in criticism of the paper's conduct, and such a letter reaches just the readers who have seen the original misrepresentation. Comrades should miss no opportunity to use the capitalist press against capitalism in this way.

THE MIDDLE GROUND.

We are permitted to quote from a private letter written by Clarence Smith of Butte, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union, the following paragraph, which to our way of thinking, expresses the sane and sensible view, as between those who see in every local trouble within the party an occasion either for discouragement or for hasty reorganization and at the other extreme who, in their joy over the increase of the vote, are unwilling to recognize the existence of any internal problems whatever and consider any discussion of such as a revival of De Leonism. Comrade Smith says:

"Of course, there are embarrassing situations affecting the party in different parts of the country, and there are places where the movement is not so straightforward and uncompromising as it ought to be. This has always been the case. I do not find it to be any more the case now than it was six years ago with the Socialist Labor party. The people are coming to understand the class issue more clearly every year and, while some of our men are bound to go wrong, I am convinced that, in this respect at least, the movement will be better able to take care of itself as it grows larger."

He adds convincing assurances that in Montana the whole tendency is toward clearing up such confusion as has existed in some localities and that the movement as a whole is aggressive and uncompromising, as is, indeed, evident from the fact that so large a gain was made for the Socialist Party, in spite of all the attempts made to sidetrack it.

The San Francisco "Advance," in explaining the smallness of the gain made in that city, notes the silence of the capitalist press, which "scarcely even mentioned the police outrages upon our rights of free speech." The Mayor of San Francisco is a union man elected to office by that very Union Labor party whose local ticket the San Francisco comrades supported. This gentleman came to New York to help Tammany Hall elect a Democratic demagogue to Congress and left his police to break up Socialist meetings at home. It would seem as if that little experience might be enough to cure the San Francisco comrades of the idea that it is good policy for us to leave the field whenever a party labeled "Union Labor" chooses to take it.

Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, Democratic leader in the House, announces that the Democrats "stand ready and anxious to assist the Republicans to enact anti-trust legislation." Quite natural. Both old parties are ruled by the trust magnates and there is no reason why they should not stand ready and anxious to help each other in the pretty game of enacting fake anti-trust laws for buncome, in the hope of keeping the votes of the workingmen divided between them and perpetuating the power of capitalism.

Mr. Armour "made" $350,000 on wheat within one week. He did not make the wheat, of course, nor do any useful work in connection with it. Workingmen in the fields and on the railroads did that. Mr. Armour simply "made" the profit. Mr. Leiter, at the same time, "made" $150,000 on corn, and Mr. Armour is preparing to repeat the trick with potatoes. And who pays for it all? You may figure that out for yourself and decide for yourself whether mankind has any need of Mr. Armour and the capitalist class of which he is so good a type.

The latest development of the sympathetic strike is the walkout of coal miners in Indiana on behalf of the mules, who were ill-fed and not properly cared for. It is noteworthy that the capitalist press, generally so violent in denunciation of sympathetic strikes, had no hostile criticism to make in this case. A mule's life is generally admitted to be more sacred than a workingman's.

A steel company in Pennsylvania, running short of coal last week, sent an engine out on the railroad tracks and confiscated several cars of coal belonging to other people. The right of a steel company to do this, or of a railroad company, is recognized by the courts, because the lack of coal would interfere with that sacred process, the making of "legitimate profits." If the workingmen in the tenements of New York should go out and confiscate coal from the fuel yards this winter, to save their families from freezing, they would be sent to jail for larceny. Such is the difference between capitalist profits and workingmen's lives, in the estimation of capitalist courts.

Mr. John Graham Brooks, who hails from that venerable home of culture, Cambridge, Mass., and who is really a very well-meaning sort of a gentleman, tells the mine owners and other capitalists that they "should foster trade unionism as a protection against irresponsible socialism." Just what sort of socialism it is that he considers "irresponsible," he does not explain, but the great trouble with following his advice is, anyhow, that the trade unions themselves seem to be adopting Socialism—straight and unadulterated Socialism, "responsible" or otherwise—about as fast as they conveniently can.

Here is an item from the daily press that at once explains the motive of the "generosity" of employers in giving pensions, bounties, vacation gifts, etc., to employees and illustrates the growing class-consciousness of workingmen:

"Sixty-five apprentices employed by Tiffany & Co., at their factory in Forest Hill, N. J., forfeited their vacation money yesterday by going out on strike in sympathy with the silversmiths and others who are on strike for the nine-hour workday. The youthful strikers also forfeited $100 each which they would otherwise have received when their apprenticeships ended."

Those boys who were willing to make such sacrifice rather than turn traitor to their older fellow workers will be voting the Socialist ticket in two or three years and will make good citizens of the Co-operative Commonwealth a few years later.

Railway Surgeon Hartman of the Michigan Central strenuously insists on the necessity of more rigid and frequent physical and mental examination of engineers, firemen, conductors, and other operating employees, and the discharge of all who are found to be below standard through failing sight, unsteadiness of nerves, or otherwise. This is all very well; but how would it be to suggest the reduction of working hours for these men, whose work is of the most intense and exhausting sort. Repeated investigations of railway "accidents" have shown that train employees are often kept on duty twenty, forty and even sixty hours at a stretch. It surely would not take many such experiences to make a nervous wreck of the strongest man. It is no wonder that railway employees are considered old at forty and that one out of every 136 is killed and one out of every thirteen is wounded yearly—and all to save expenses and make bigger profits.

The Washington "Star" remarks that "election returns show a very general, though not an extraordinary, increase in the Socialist strength." We are willing to concede this. Doubling or trebling the vote in two years is nothing "extraordinary" for Socialists. We intend to go on with it till the day of victory. When, however, the "Star" concludes that the Socialist Party will never rise from third place to first, we fail to see the logic. And when it argues that the old parties, by adopting "public ownership" measures, will take the wind out of our sails, we are glad to see Comrade Joseph Wood replying with an able letter in the columns of the same paper, pointing out the radical difference between Socialism and capitalist public ownership.

Referring to the statement of the Philadelphia "Press" that the Socialist gains are nearly all drawn from the Democratic party, the Cincinnati "Enquirer," Democratic, says:

"The Socialists are a distinct class, and uncompromising in their views. They spring from neither party in particular. They just grow. At a time when the Democratic party, being in the minority in the affairs of government, is urged to take all the isms and fads to its bosom in the hope of getting outside votes without losing a corresponding number inside, the Socialists maintain their separate organization and increase their vote. There is more Socialism in the teachings of the Republican party than in those of the Democratic. Democracy is founded on the eternal principles of simplicity in government and personal and property rights. The doctrine of centralization has encouraged Socialism."

We would rise to suggest that it is not "the doctrine of centralization" in politics so much as the fact of centralization in industry that has encouraged Socialism and makes Socialist victory a necessary step in the world's progress.

And, in passing, we would remark that an inspection of the returns from the mining counties in Pennsylvania would have convinced the Philadelphia "Press" that the Socialist Party draws recruits from the Republicans as well as from the Democrats.

Comrade Rubinow of Newark writes: "I cannot help giving you my compliments for your splendid editorials on 'Rich Men in the Party,' which pleased nearly all the comrades here."

THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

We have received many communications on the California affair, the greater part of which endorse the position taken by The Worker against fusion, even with a union labor party. Of these letters in support of our position we can generally give only the briefest extracts. We give more fully the letters taking the opposite view.

Comrade Wilkins of San Francisco writes: "The idea of fusion with the U. L. P. which prevailed in our two largest cities injured us very materially. The election returns in this state should forever discourage fusion, but the returns from the rest of the country should inspire us all with enthusiasm. I am glad to see your article criticizing the action in California and hope that the party in this state will never again need such a rebuke."

Comrade Eaton of San Francisco writes: "The majority of the Union Labor party are not Socialists. They are very strong, but have been buncoed by Hearst's 'Examiner.' California is a very fertile field. The capitalists have Labor by the throat, and the workers are not, as yet, very intelligent."

Comrade Beals of Oxnard, Cal., writes: "Your article on the California situation meets with the hearty endoresement of all the comrades here and of many others throughout the state. Neither the views of Harriman nor those of Appel meet with anything like general approval. I believe the great majority of the comrades, the state over, stand against fusion with any party, union labor or otherwise. We believe in giving the unions and all laboring men all possible encouragement on the industrial field and in inviting them to come in and take our party whenever they can see in Socialism their salvation from utter and lasting defeat, both political and industrial.

"We are very unfortunate in California in having papers in our two large centers that persist in dragging their local problems to the front, and insisting that they are the problems of the state and in fact of the whole Socialist movement. We are persistently informed that the condition in Los Angeles presents a great crisis in the history of the party. A few Socialists have captured the machinery of the labor unions in that city, and are trying to drag the rank and file after them into the independent political arena. These same Socialists predict a two years' lease of independence to the Socialist Party, while the Los Angeles 'Socialist' crowds the state platform out of its columns to make room for a trade union manifesto.

"The only crisis we are able to see is one peculiar to California. Will the comrades of California submit to such a slap in the face from their servants who have assumed the role of masters or not? We hope not.

"The great need of the Pacific Slope is a great daily, located at San Francisco, controlled by the whole party and not by any particular local. One that will be independent of local bias and prejudice and give an impartial hearing to all important questions of party tactics. One that will not suppress one side of a controversy, while pushing headlong into the other side, one that is not too cowardly to print criticism as freely as it criticises. If you will allow the compliment we need a paper as broad and liberal as The Worker. We need one broad enough and strong enough to hold our lines unflinchingly in the face of Hearst and his 'immediate demands' in 1904."

John P. Brown of Philadelphia says: "In the matter of the action of our comrades in California, in endorsing candidates of the Union Labor party, it seems to me that, the Socialist Party being already in the field, there was no good reason for the formation of the U. L. P., unless it stands for capitalistic principles. If it does, then surely it was a serious compromise of Socialist principles to indorse it. But admitting that it might have been expedient this year (and I do not believe in expediency), surely, in view of the magnificent gains made by the Socialist Party all over the United States this election, there can be no excuse for further compromise by our comrades in California."

Local Fremont, Ohio, sends a resolution adopted by unanimous vote on November 16. After reciting the experiences of the past with various reform parties, the local resolves: "That, while we extend to our comrades on the Pacific Coast our kindest greetings and assure them of our confidence in their zeal in battling for the betterment of mankind, we nevertheless condemn in the most emphatic terms the fusing with any political party. Were the Union Labor party true to its name, union labor would mean co-operation just as co-operation means Socialism. It would be content with the Socialist organization and not attempt to attain the same or similar ends under false pretenses."

"I like your stand on the California mess," writes Comrade Slusser of Cleveland. "I can't understand how Harriman can defend such a course."

Comrade Leonards of Los Angeles asks, "What is the difference between electing workingmen to office on the Democratic ticket and electing them on a union labor ticket with the aid and support of capitalist politicians, such as the newly elected Democratic Congressmen, Livermash and Wynn, who were invited by the campaign committee of the U. L. P. of Los Angeles to help in the local campaign? John Murray, Jr., L. Biddle, and N. Walker, members of Local Los Angeles, were members of this committee and made no protest." He continues: "I, who have supported the U. L. P. as a means toward getting the working class to take independent political action, must certainly refuse to support it further, since it solicits aid from capitalist politicians. Temporary success does not spell working-class victory. The idea of immediate interest, the hope of 'getting something now' for the working class, should not destroy the foresight of Socialists and lead them to sacrifice the future interest of their class." He further calls attention to the fact, as shown in the columns of the Los Angeles "Socialist" that the platform adopted in the city convention of the U. L. P., on the strength of which many of the comrades gave their consent to the virtual fusion, was afterwards modified by the campaign committee, and that it was used in one form at meetings arranged by Local Los Angeles and in the other form at other meetings—the argument in support of such action being that the original platform was "a very poor vote-catcher, that there were not enough Socialists to elect the ticket this year, so it was necessary to cater to non-Socialist voters."

Comrade Strobell cites some facts in favor of the Union Labor movement as at least a partial justification of the action of our California comrades. He says: "It seems to me what we want first of all is to understand fully the whole situation. I believe it centers around the endorsement of U. L. P. candidates by capitalist parties. I believe there is full provision made in our constitution by which antagonism may be avoided where the class-consciousness of such action on the part of workingmen is apparent. The following clipping taken from the 'Union Labor News' of Los Angeles of November 1, may help to form an intelligent opinion:

"'The Union Labor party intends to paddle its own canoe. It will not fuse with either the Democratic or Republican party, nor will it indorse the candidates of those parties.

"'In an endeavor to create the impression that an 'understanding' exists between the Democratic and the Union Labor parties, the recent Democratic city convention nominated candidates already upon the Union Labor ticket—John S. Bruner for auditor, and Legrand Friel, for city engineer. Mr. Bruner objected to being made a tail to the Democratic kite, as the following caustic letter shows.' (To save space we take the liberty to summarize Mr. Bruner's letter by saying that it was a perfectly frank and absolute refusal of old-party endorsement.) "Mr. Friel probably was not as quick as his colleague in getting in his answer, and the Democratic ticket was filed with his name on. The U. L. P. City Committee met and its action was significant:

"'After discussing the matte rthoroughly, the committee decided, by unanimous vote, to substitute another name in place of Mr. Friel's. However, in justice to Mr. Friel, it should be stated that he has not been subjected to one word of criticism for having been nominated by the Democrats after having secured a nomination from the Union Labor party, as he was in no wise conected with the scheme to divide the Union Labor party.'

"It seems certain to me that any continued political action along working class lines must keep clear of entanglements with capitalist parties. Otherwise the movement dies discredited. It can only live along Socialist lines, and after a campaign or two there will come a time when state or national backing will be found necessary, which can only be found in the Socialist ranks.

"Our party holds now such a position that all such independent movements will naturally gravitate towards it and we can afford to wait their reasonable development with patience and good nature."

Jakob Bolin grows somewhat warm in condemning us for presuming to take up the matter at all. We print his letter in full, especially because it so well illustrates the fatal tendency of those who are always on their guard against excessive strictness to set up a man of straw, and then go through the exhilarating process of knocking him down again. We have not, of course, at any time, asked our California comrades to "obey orders" or "branded Harriman as a traitor," or anything of the sort. Comrade Bolin says:

"Is the co-operation of Socialists with organizations more or less clearly related to them a matter of principle or of tactics? If it is a matter of principle, if those who so co-operate are not Socialists, whatever their earnest opinions may be, then there are no Socialists in Germany, very few in France, none in Belgium, none in Denmark, none in Sweden and Norway. In every one of these countries there has been more or less close co-operation between the Social Democratic and certain radical bourgeois parties. If it is a matter of principle, then up with the standard of Daniel De Leon. Read everyone out of the party who does not follow the parole from headquarters. Down with Harriman! What does it matter that he has shown himself a loyal Socialist in years past? Brand him as a traitor.

"But if it is a matter of tactics merely, and I contend that that is just exactly the position we ought to take, then we must be permitted to have our different opinion on it, and those on the scene must always be considered the best judges of what they ought to do. We may sit here and criticize the action of the California Socialists, but should we not acknowledge their greater opportunities to know what they are about? By all means do not begin again to impugn the motives of those having different opinions. I for one absolutely refuse to assist in establishing a new socialistic hierarchy. I believe in the democracy of our movement. I believe that each local, or at least, each state, should decide these matters for themselves. Party discipline is necessary, but 'following orders' will always be inimical to our best interests. Trust those who are Socialists by heart and brain. Don't try to cajole them or force them into doing your bidding. Treat them as men of intelligence. Only men of intelligence are fit for the civilization to come. If our California friends believe it consistent with Socialism to endorse trade union candidates, let them do it. If the question comes up in New York, you may vote it down, if you please. But with the action of Socialists in California we should take merely an advisory position, and this only when we know the facts."

Comrade Critchlow of Dayton, O., writes: "I wish to compliment you on the stand that you have taken and are supporting as relates to the fusion movement in California. This is the proper stand and how anyone can become so narrowed in his views as to advocate the dumping of the militant Socialist Party into the trade union movement is more than I can understand. To me the Socialist movement is not made for any class of workers, but instead recognizes the fact that the interests of all wealth-producers is the same and calls upon them all to unite under the banner of the Socialist Party. A trade union party cannot ever hope to succeed in this country, for it has its opposition from the rural districts while the Socialist movement is ably and rapidly uniting all the workers under one common banner. The St. Louis comrades are wondering why they got so few votes among the 40,000 organized men in that city. 'It is to laugh' to hear such a statement and read in the next few lines that they are controling the central body by brute force, so to speak. The officers and leaders of the trade union are but the reflection of the membership, and when the Socialists get in the saddle without a Socialist membership behind them it is only to arouse all the prejudice among the rank and file. If the tactics of the St. Louis comrades are correct why in the world don't they advocate getting into office on the old-party tickets with their socialistic notions concealed, a la Rigelow of Ohio. Then when they see they are not making any progress they begin to holer 'fusion,' 'dump the whole Socialist movement into the lap of the trade unions,' etc. Some sweet day the St. Louis comrades will wake up and find out that the way to get socialism is by propagating among the rank and file; then, and not till then, when the Socialists are elevated into prominent places in the trade unions, they will have support."

THE LEAST OF THESE.

By Horace Traubel.

Inasmuch as you do it to the least of these! Put the theological Jesus where you choose. But do not imagine that the human Jesus can be outlived. The human Jesus was very modern. He was a democrat. He deferred nowhere to institutions and aristocracies. And when you read that pharse, "the least of these," you go with Jesus to the limit of democracy. For it is your ability to provoke a universal justice that makes you a democrat. No philosophy can make you a democrat. No adept employment of statistics can make you a democrat. When you live democracy you are a democrat. Nothing less confers upon you the human prerogative.

It is easy to do reverence to good clothes and a big dinner. It is easy to do reverence to official and ecclesiastical power. It is easy to do reverence to the famous. But you may do all these things and yet be against democracy.

Democracy takes you to the reputed least and lowest. Democracy puts you in jail a prisoner. Democracy works you with the chaingang. Democracy puts you in the mines. Democracy toils the skin off your fingers. Democracy treadmills you till you are deaf, dumb and blind. Democracy tries you by all the terrors of experience. Democracy is not on easy street. Democracy puts you in minorities. Democracy loads you with chains. Democracy assails you with poverties. Have you thought democracy kept you in velvet? Democracy sleeps you on hard beds and wakes you on rough roads.

Yet you will learn to love the drudgery of democracy better than the leisure of exploitation. You will find that drudgery transmutes itself into joy and that exploitation dissipates itself in grief. For you must prepare the way of democracy. And the passage will be a tedious one. And you will often want to give up. But keep on is better than give up. And though you can discover no reasons for keeping on you will keep on in spite of reasons. And then will come democracy.

Democracy will expect your open arms. And democracy will see that you make no exceptions. Democracy does not draw lines. Democracy does not receive one man and reject another. Democracy is not this affair that we call the United States. It is a unity of states not yet accomplished. Democracy is not a coal miner carrying a boss, a boss carrying an operator, an operator carrying the stock exchange. Democracy is not in your palace or your hut. It is something which goes by neither name. We call these American communities free. But who is free, from the top loafer to the bottom slave? Who is free? Who dares talk out the truth? Who dares live out the truth? Yet we think we are free. We make the world sick spelling out that damnably iterated word. We have been so wrong with the word we have missed the substance.

The least of these. There you have the whole doctrine. The humble job. The simplest child. The workers who do the abhorreat errands of society. I often see you bowing and scraping to the great. But why should your soul play flunkey to any circumstance? There you are, hat in hand, waiting for a master's door to open. Put your hat on your head. Clap it down fast. Go your way. When you can return to the master unawed it may be safe for you to risk. If you are to get down for anybody get down to the man who does the work. Dismiss your coach. Go into the trench. You worship the man with the clean hand. But the time must come when the dirty hand will take all the honors.

The least of these, he said. What is that queer humor in my blood which makes me dishoner myself by shrinking from the men from whom all the beauty of the world is derived? The men who tear up and perfect the street? The men who come grease-stained from the factories? The clean hand in our civilization is the dirty hand. The dirty hand is the clean hand.

We speak of forms of labor that are superior and inferior. As if there was any inferior or superior in labor more than in men. Anything well done is superior. Anything ill done is inferior. In this civilization we do not give labor a chance to do its work really well. Therefore we have no superior civilization. Our civilization is inferior. Our civilization is a barbarism.

To democracy there is no essential down or up. There is no most or least. All is on the level. Not a dead level. A live level.

To democracy every workman is of the same stock. There is no caste. And all men are workmen. For until all men are working we have not our democracy.

To democracy there is no commonplace. All common things are illustrious. For democracy makes good its professions in the noblest consummations of love. Love is common. But democracy is this much better than what you are to-day calling civilization—it gives love a chance to love. To-day we are compelled to fight instead of love for our lives. That is, for our livings. Give love half a chance and your democrat will appear. And your democrat will appear not as the exceptional blossom but as the abundant flower.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Industrial Advocate, Pittston, Pa.

Almost every day since the recent election the organs of the Republican and Democratic parties have been commenting on the vote of the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania, and evince much surprise and chagrin as to the largeness of the vote polled. Many and varied are the reasons urged for the result, but none of them have as yet placed the credit where it properly belongs. The major portion of the capitalistic party press attribute the result to the recent anthracite strike, and the unsatisfactory condition of labor generally, but all fail to realize that the true cause for the advance in Socialism is that the toilers of this great industrial commonwealth are awakening to the true status of affairs politically. The workingmen are fast becoming educated to the standard of doing a little thinking for themselves, instead of permitting it to be done by political shysters, as in the past. The workingmen have, in the past, cast their votes for the Republican and Democratic parties, relying on the parties' promises to enact legislation that would alleviate labor's condition. The past of both the old political parties is strewn with the wreckage of promises made to the ear and broken to the hope by politicians who have climbed into office on the back of labor. When the election is over and the corporation hirelings have secured their jobs through false pretense, the mask is thrown off and labor realizes again that the thoughtless working man has been swindled. Labor can expect nothing from political parties that are dominated by corporate influences and whose election expenses are paid from the profits squeezed from labor.

The hope and triumph of the Socialist Party lies in the advanced thought that is taking possession of the labor organizations of the country. No public speaker can now command the attention of an audience who fails to advance a logical remedy for the sole absorbing problem which stands forth in all its nakedness demanding an immediate solution. The intelligent men of organized labor are awakening to the fact that the strike and boycott are fast losing their power in vanquishing the enemy. Collective ownership not only appeals to the laboring man, but the small business man is now admitting that the principles of Socialism in operation is the only cure for the political disease that is rotting every prop and pillar that supports the fabric of the world's civilization.

The Labor Advocate, Reading, Pa.

The Socialists came out of the recent political fight with banners flying and already are laying plans for an active campaign at the coming spring election when they say they will put a full ticket in the field. The "Advocate" warned both of the old parties that a large vote could be expected as it had taken the pains to personally acquaint itself with the facts several weeks before election. Had the vote cast been larger it would not have been surprising, as the party had more than double the number of votes pledged to it which never turned up at the polls at all or when in the booth went back on their promise and voted their party ticket. Neither the Republican nor Democrat managers placed any credence in their gaining any such numerical strength and "supposed" that the vote cast at best would not exceed five hundred. Such a miscalculation proved to be a very serious blunder in one party's reckoning. If the managers profit by experience then they must realize that in the coming contest the Socialist vote will be an equation they cannot eliminate from the contest. Instead of it being a spasmodic development of unusual strength it may prove to have been the mere sprouting of the mustard seed which possibly will suddenly attain such a growth as to completely upset party calculations.

The Socialists are really a greater menace now for the two old party candidates than before. Of the twelve hundred voters who cast their ballots for that ticket there is an unfluctuating quantity of several hundred. This number has been increased by the missionary work done by the older members, every one of whom if he does not possess the up-to-date trickery to land votes, has a battery of Socialistic argument in favor of the cause. It is safe to say that there is not an equal number of men in either of the two old line parties who can match an equal number of men with them to talk the principles of their party as the Socialist does his. Moreover, the Socialist is a tireless campaigner. He in nearly every instance earns his livelihood by the sweat of his brow. Noon time finds him arguing with a knot of fellow employees in shop and mill in his efforts to proselyte new recruits. At night he is discourcing his favorite theme or is reading up some of the latest literature on the subject and he goes forth again the next day with his arguments reenforced to disseminate the propaganda of Socialism. Such tireless energy cannot fail to have results, especially when any one of the old parties make a weak nomination. It is then that the former, but now disgusted partisan lends a willing ear to Socialistic doctrines and he casts his lot with them.

If he is not fully persuaded then he may not vote at all. In either event it has been a loss of a vote to the old parties. Once he has tasted the sweets of independence and finds himself free of the party bit, he soon learns to shout the Socialistic slogan which has been so potent in the past. "It is far better to vote for something you want and not get it than cast your ballot for something you don't want and get it."

Literary Digest.

A Socialist Sunday school movement, which has been firmly planted in Great Britain for some years, is described in the Boston "Congregationalist." The headquarters of the movement is at Glasgow. In that city there are eight schools, and a half-penny magazine called the "Young Socialist" is issued. Socialist Sunday schools also exist in London, Liverpool, Bradford and other cities. A little text book of sixteen pages has recently been published, presenting Socialist doctrines in language suited to the minds of children. By these publications the children are taught to hate capitalism, to strive against the "evil giants" of oppression and exploitation, and to help to unite all nationalities and races in the same impulse of brotherly love.

Boone (Ia.) Independent.

The Socialists of this county made a substantial gain, which is more than can be said of any other party. Labor sees the dawning of a better day when its advocates realize that only through the ballot can they find emancipation

AN UP-TO-DATE FABLE.

One morning a Buzzard sat dozing on the limb of a Dead Tree, when a Hawk happened along that way and paused to make a few remarks. "Well, of all the Hobo Fowls I ever met," observed the Hawk, "you are Entitled to first Prize for unadulterated Laziness."

"Get out, you old Croaker," rejoined the Buzzard. "What Authority have you for Entering me in the Lazy Stakes?"

"Why you just sit around on a High Limb and sleep while Waiting for Something to Die and provide you with a Square Meal," replied the Hawk. "Now, when I get hungry I don't sit down and wait for a Funeral to come along. I sail in and Catch something Fresh—"

Just then a Bluejay lit on a near-by Bush and began to Rubberneck. The Hawk, thinking it was the Last Call for Breakfast in the Dining Car, made a dash for him, but the Bluejay dodged and the Hawk collided with the Trunk of a Tree and dashed his Brains out.

Whereupon the Buzzard yawned, spread his Wings and sailed gracefully down to Enjoy a Hawk Lunch. When nothing remained of the critical Hawk but a few feathers and bones the Buzzard flew back to his Perch on the Dead Tree, winked his Off Eye and proceeded to doze again.

Moral—In trying to Provide for Themselves the Overstrenuous often Provide for Others.—Chicago News.

The strenuous Mr. Roosevelt might take the lesson to heart—were it not that a self-seeking politician has to try to fool the people to get re-elected as well as to please Mr. Morgan and his class in order to be re-nominated.

THANKSGIVING.

Now is the time, O sinful men,
To offer up Thanksgiving
That those who own the earth still let
You serve them for a living.

—George A. Clanton, in The Whim.

THE GOOD TRUSTS.

"There are good trusts and bad trusts," said the hopeful man.

"Yes," answered the cheerless citizen; "but the bad ones are accumulating so much profit and power, that I'm afraid it won't be long before the good trusts are led into temptation."—Washington Star.

PARTY NOTES.

The members of the National Committee are voting on the election of a member of the Local Quorum to succeed L. E. Hildebrand, resigned, and also on the question whether the annual meeting of the National Committee shall begin on Jan. 15 or Jan. 29. The former vote will be closed Dec. 5, and the latter Dec. 13.

A tour through the South among the trade unions and the locals of the Socialist Party is being arranged for Comrade John C. Chase by the Labor Lecture Bureau. Comrades in the southern states are requested to send suggestions and applications for dates to Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, 427 Emilie Bld'g., St. Louis, Mo.

The Socialists of Malden, have nominated Oscar C. Hulseman for mayor, and those of Chelsea have chosen D. J. Scully.

"It is getting lively around here," writes Comrade Beaumont of Cambridge, Mass., in ordering a lot of McGrady's pamphlets for agitation. "Our local has increased its membership in the last two years from twelve to thirty-seven and we shall give you more frequent calls for literature in the future."

Comrade Sweetland, Socialist candidate for Congressman-at-large from Connecticut in the late election, challenged his Republican and Democratic opponents, Lilley and Cummings, to debate with him during the campaign. They were both "too busy," of course, to waste any time in argument. They were attending to "practical politics." Democrat Cummings acknowledges having spent over a thousand dollars in trying to get elected, while Republican Lilley got the place at a cost to him of $5,386.65. Comrade Sweetland's campaign expenses were $9.70—$4.25 to the State Committee and the rest for literature. See the difference?

A switchman in East Hartford, Conn., writes: "The Socialist Party has 23 votes in this place. Two years ago we did not have one. You can see what The Worker has done here. I think most of the votes came from the switchmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford." He sends in four subscriptions with the good news.

The Hoboken comrades are encouraged by the increase of the Socialist vote in their city from 187 to 297. A new club has been started and a still greater increase is expected next year.

State Secretary Critchlow of Ohio, deserves the highest praise for the energy and the orderly and business-like methods which he takes in his work. Doubtless very much of the splendid gain made in that state is due to his services in building up the organization. His frequent reports and communications to the locals are models in clearness and conciseness of wording as well as in the neatness of the typewriting and mimeographing, which insures their being read and understood. His financial report for October shows receipts of $248.63 (including $75.95 for dues, $56.08 in donations, $73.11 for literature and supplies), expenditures of $226.80, and a cash balance on Nov. 1 of $39.18. Four new locals were granted charters during the month—Cuyahoga Falls, Niles, Elyria, and East Liverpool.

"The Indiana comrades are enthusiastic," writes Comrade O'Neal of Terre Haute, "and are now in the campaign of 1903." In the same tone write our comrades from every state. The vote in Indiana, by the way, as officially reported, is 7,134, instead of 7,111, as we stated last week.

"It is a glorious increase we have made for the young party which, I am sure, will become the ruling power throughout this great land," writes Comrade O'Dea of Whitinsville, Mass., in ordering a set of party pamphlets. "I hope I shall live to see the day when the country will be free from the power of the Republican and Democratic parties, for as far as I can see they are both no better than slave-drivers in the first degree." We hope you will live to see and enjoy it many years, comrade. It is not now long to wait.

New York State.

Comrade Schwartz of Syracuse writes that a considerable number of the votes cast for the S. L. P. in Onondaga County were intended for the Social Democratic Party. It is certainly unfortunate that the election laws compel us, in this state, to use a name which does not at once signify to the new voter that this is the party of Socialism. "In spite of this handsship," says Schwartz, "the union-smashers will never again receive more votes that the Social Democratic Party in this county. We have now a good organization of English-speaking workingmen. The S. L. P. organization has dwindled into insignificance and now consists virtualy of the dozen men who were their candidates this year. They have lost thirty members during the last year, including several good speakers—expelled, suspended, or driven to resign. Even the small vote they got this year (hardly a third of what they had in 1900), they got on the strength of the work of other years. We need fear them no more."

Comrade Fieldman addressed a meeting arranged by Local New Rochelle, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, at Irish Benevolent Hall. Eight of the audience succumbed to Fieldman's logic and later in the evening were admitted to membership which is now near the forty mark. A committee is looking after a suitable place in which to establish headquarters, from which the movement here will be directed systematically. The large Socialist vote here has the politicians all twisted. An offer has been made by one prominent in the Democratic party to fuse with them in the next campaign. After they know us a little better such offers will cease.

New York City.

At the last meeting of the West Side Socialist Club, Comrade Sol Fieldman spoke in place of Comrade Spargo as originally announced. The hall was filled to overflowing with a very sympathetic audience and three new members were secured. The club decided to order 25 copies of The Worker per week for free distribution. Hereafter the business meeting will be held immediately after the lecture and discussion, instead of before it. The lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m. This Friday evening, Nov. 28, Jas. N. Wood will speak on "Socialism and Common Sense," and on the following three Friday evenings Algernon Lee will deliver a course of very instructive lectures on "Social Evolution," "The Capitalist System," and "The Tendencies of Capitalism." The club meets in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of 25th street and Eighth avenue, second floor, and strangers are particularly welcome.

The 1st, 3d and 5th A. D. will meet on Monday, Dec. 1, 8 P. M., at Comrade Schoenberg's restaurant, 150 Spring street. Every member is requested to be present.

The Bronx Borough Agitation Committee is getting out small books containing enrollment and registration lists of every election district, and district captains will be appointed when the books are ready. Five thousand cards stating our place and date of meeting, with a short definition of Socialism and a special offer of pamphlets published by the Socialist Literature Company, are also being printed. An indoor agitation meeting will be held about the middle of January in the 22nd Election District of the 35th Assembly District, this election district having given us a larger vote than any other. Almost all old and new debts have been paid and the Bronx has a comparatively handsome sum with which to begin work. Subscription lists are coming in slowly; if comrades wish us to make our semi-annual report in accordance with our by-laws, they will have to bestir themselves. The next general meeting of the Bronx is called for Monday, Jan. 5, 1903. The advisability of continuing the Borough Committee may be seriously discussed at this meeting as some comrades favor its dissolution. Comrades should investigate the subject before the general meeting that time may not be wasted, nor hasty action taken.

At the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville a discussion was held on "The Condition of the Working Class Under Capitalism and the Remedy." Three new members were admitted. At the next meeting the club will discuss the attitude of the S. D. P. towards the trade unions.

The Socialist Literary Society has increased its membership greatly since election and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. The Society has hired additional rooms to accomodate its members, at the headquarters, 241 E. Broadway. The rooms are open every day and evening and workingmen and women of the East Side are invited to call.

Comrade O'Hare of Kansas City, addressed a well-attended meeting of the Brotherhood of Silversmiths of New York City. The reasons he gave why every workingman should join the union of his craft were so convincing that all those present who had not joined did so at once.

The West Side comrades held a well attended meeting last Sunday at 342 W. Forty-second street. It was decided to hold a business meeting on the third Sunday of each month, 9 A. M., at the same place. F. Harth was elected Treasurer, Comrade Solomon Recording and Financial Secretary, and H. Pick Corresponding Secretary.

A special meeting of the 30th A. D. was held at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, Comrade Wagner presiding. The organization of election districts took place, after which the district decided to make the next a discussion meeting, the subject being, "The Mission of the Trade Unions and the Work of the Comrades." It was decided to hire Old Homestead Garden for our festival on Jan. 11, and have everything strictly union. A thousand tickets and five thousand throw-aways will be printed. It was further decided to engage Comrade Baumeister to arrange for musicians, also to have Comrade Hanford to address the guests.

"Socialism and Human Nature" is the topic on which Sol Friedman will lecture at Colonial Hall, Sunday evening, Nov. 30. All who are interested are invited to attend. Admission is free.

The social of the Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn last week was very successful. A number of young men who attended are expected to join the organization soon. The meeting place has been changed to Franz' Liberty Hall, 180 Irving avenue.

THE SPEAKERS CLUB.

The Speakers' Club is to be reorganized and the first meeting will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 4, at the Labor Lyceum. The purpose of the club is to develop and train Socialist speakers. A plan of work for the winter has been arranged, and will be discussed at the meeting next Thursday. A series of debates will be held and instructive talks will be given the young speakers by some of our old campaigners. Every Socialist in the movement is needed to speak for the cause; anyone who is not physically incapacitated can become a speaker if he determines to do so; and all who want Socialism enough to work for it should take advantage of this opportunity.

——For information about the Socialist Party in New Jersey address the State Secretary, H. R. Kearns, Arlington.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the New York General Committee, H. L. Slobodin and H. R. Wallace presiding, the following delegates were seated: 10th A. D., D. Whitehorn; 22d A. D., H. A. Steinbock; 24th A. D., Br. 2, I. Planser; 30th A. D., Stahl, Wolter, Ortland, C. Schaefer, and Wagner; 33d and 33d A. D.'s, H. King.

The organization of a Jewish branch in the 10th A. D. was referred to the district.

It was decided, if arrangements can be made with the proprietors of the hall, to postpone the entertainment planned for Feb. 12 at the Grand Central Palace, in order not to come into conflict with the Quarter-Centennial of the "Volkszeitung."

The City Executive Committee reported the expenses of the parade of Nov. 1 as $394.

The proposition of the C. E. C. that it publish a leaflet monthly, to be distributed in large quantities for agitation, was defeated in this form and, instead, the State Committee was requested to publish such leaflets. In connection with this Comrade Slobodin related that during the late campaign the State Committee had issued 1,500,000 pieces of literature.

A Lecture Committee, consisting of Comrades Spargo, Edlin, Slobodin, Lee, and Boudin, was elected, to cooperate with the districts in arranging lectures. This committee and the Organizer were instructed to provide for a series of lectures on scientific Socialism in one of the small halls of Cooper Union.

A committee from the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association was given the floor and asked the earnest assistance of the local in arranging the proposed fair as a means of raising the fund of $50,000 for the Socialist daily. It was voted to call on all districts to elect delegates to the Daily Globe Conference and take an active part in the work.

A resolution in regard to the arrest and conviction of the two Anarchists, MacQueen and Grossmann, in Paterson, was referred to a committee consisting of Comrades Dr. Halpern, Boudin, and Slobodin, who will report at the next meeting.

A special meeting of the General Committee will be held on Dec. 6 to discuss the California affair and to acquaint the newly elected member of the National Committee with the views of the local on the subject. The Organizer was instructed to procure needful information.

The semi-annual report of the Organizer will be a special order, following admission of members, at the meeting of Dec. 13.

FOR ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OFFICERS.

To the Assembly District Officers of the S. D. P. of New York City.

Comrades:—In accordance with instructions of the General Comittee of Local New York, S. D. P., the Finance Committee earnestly requests you to attend a conference of the Recording, Corresponding and Financial Secretaries and Treasurers of the assembly district oraginzations, on Saturday evening, Nov. 29, 8 P. M., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, for the purpose of discussing ways and means of improving the financial condition of the local. Please bring a list of the membership of your district showing the standing of each member to date.

WM. J. F. HANNEMAN,
Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE.

At the last regular meeting it was decided that all profits obtained from the sale of literature at the Labor Lyceum fair should be applied to the Labor Lyceum fund.

In order to make the borough meeting to be held in connection with the Daily Globe as great a success as possible it was deemed advisable to postpone the meeting until after the Lyceum fair.

In place of the present plan of district organization under the supervision of the Board of Organizers, a motion was made to abolish the Board of Organizers and have the County Committee organize all districts where no organization exists. After considerable discussion the motion was lost, but a subsequent motion was carried to have the County Committee take care of the unorganized districts.

The Secretary was instructed to draw up a circular to be sent to the enrolled voters as soon as the city record of enrolment can be obtained.

Comrade Butscher was given the floor to report on his work in connection with the canvass of the Brooklyn vote. He received the thanks of the committee and his bill was ordered paid.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM.

On Thanksgiving Day the comrades of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association open a grand fair to celebrate the completion of the new building which takes the place of the one destroyed by fire two years ago.

The new Labor Lyceum stands on the same site as the old one, at 949-957 Willoughby avenue, but it is incomparably a better building than that which formerly served as the headquarters for the labor organizations of Brooklyn. From Thursday, Nov. 27, to Thursday, Dec. 4, inclusive, the fair will continue, and all workingmen and friends of the movement are invited to come with their families and friends, to inspect the new building and join in the festivities. Tickets cost but 10 cents.

NOTICE FOR ESSEX COUNTY.

A general meeting of the members of the Local Essex County (Newark, the Oranges, Bloomfield) will take place on Monday, Dec. 1, at 8 p. m., in the headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark. Matters of great importance for the future development of our local will come up for discussion. Comrades, you are urgently requested to attend this meeting. Socialist sentiment has grown in our locality as rapidly as in others, but, our organization being weak, we did not and could not crystallize this sentiment into a large vote. Unless we perfect our organization and start our next campaign right now, we shall remain behind next year as well.

D. RUBINOW, Secretary.

IN MICHIGAN.

The Michigan State Committee is arranging for a vigorous "soap-box campaign" to begin as soon as the weather gets right for outdoor speaking next spring. The entire state is to be organized into circuits by counties or along lines of railroads. These circuits will include every town of over 300 people, where one or more comrades can be found who will agree to take care of speakers and help them on to the next station on the circuit.

Heathen lands, where there are no known Socialists, will be reached by skirmish from the nearest stations. A corps of speakers will be enlisted for these outdoor meetings.

By this means expenses are made very light. No hall rents, bills, billposting, or brass bands are necessary, and the audiences are larger than usually attend meetings held in halls. Speakers can reach appointments without long distance travel, the territory can be systematically covered and speakers, committees, and comrades will know exactly where they are at all the time.

Comrade C. J. Lamb of Dryden, Mich., has been appointed by State Secretary Menton to go ahead with the organization of these "soap-box circuits," and he wants to establish a "soap-box station" at every town. Michigan comrades who want occasional meetings next summer might do well to correspond with Comrade Lamb.

COMRADE O'HARE'S TOUR.

Comrade Frank P. O'Hare is engaged in an agitation tour on his way to the Mill's School at Kansas City, Mo. Sol Fieldman of New York, who was announced to make the tour in company with O'Hare, decided to remain in New York and Comrade O'Hare is filling the dates. He has already held a number of successful meetings at various cities on his route, and will speak at the following places on the dates given: Nov. 28, Bucyrus, O.; Nov. 29, Delaware; Nov. 30, Columbus; Dec. 1, Springfield; Dec. 2, Xenia; Dec. 3, Dayton; Dec. 4, Hamilton; Dec. 5, Cincinnati; Dec. 6; Columbus, Ind.; Dec. 7, Anderson; Dec. 8, Marion.

"LIFE" ON ELECTION.

The election has two principal functions, viz.: To disturb business and to turn the rascals in.

It is exceedingly simple in its working, complications not setting in until later. The party in power having obtained all, and frequently more than was dreamed of in the beginning, its claims to permanence are disputed by another party. If the latter party succeed, this is called rotation in office. Rotation in office means that the pensions will increase and the people, as usual, be disappointed.

An election is always held in the fall of the year, to commemorate man's first sinning. The saloons, however, are not closed long enough to make the calamity a national one. The persons elected are usually a national boss, a president, and part of the House of Representatives. It would not do to elect the whole of Congress at once, as it takes a little time to acquire legislative ignorance enough to pass all the unnecessary bills introduced.

The necessary concomitants to an election are the financial interests, the power of the press, the machine, and the party voter. The financial interests direct the proceedings, the power of the press furnishes the noise, the machine audits the contributions, and the party voter does the rest. There is another ingredient called the people, but they don't count.

There are three principal elections: national, state, and municipal. National elections are held for the purpose of providing the new set of officeholders with unearned increment, state elections for the benefit of the insurance companies and street railways and the bosses who wish to enter the Senate, and municipal elections to give reformers a chance to show what they don't amount to.—Life.

STANDARD OIL PROFITS.

The Standard Oil Company has just declared its fourth dividend for the current year—20 per cent. having been paid in March, 10 per cent. in June, 5 per cent. in September, and now another 10 per cent. This makes $45,000,000 taken from the products of the workingmen in American directly by this single company in a single year, and distributed to a little group of people who have nothing to do with the production of oil, but who own the land, machinery, and other means of production necessary for carrying on the industry.

"Directly," we say; for the amount paid to the stockholders in dividends in any company is far from being the whole amount taken from the workers and given to the capitalists. Besides dividends there are interest on bonds, rentals, exorbitant salaries to officials, and a thousand sorts of "pickings and stealings."

SHIP TRUST THROWS MEN OUT OF WORK.

A Baltimore dispatch says: "A number of the employees of the Atlantic Transport Company will be discharged as a result of the merger of the transatlantic steamship lines. A large force of clerks was employed in the home offices of the company in this city. President Baker, of the Atlantic Transport, who is also a director in the new consolidated company, said that while a reduction of the clerical force had been decided upon, the exact number of men to be dropped had not yet been determined. He also said that the reduction was a necessary sequence of the consolidation. It is understood that some of the minor official positions have also been abolished and that the salaries of others retained in important clerical positions will in several instances be reduced."

Reduction of wages and discharge of men is a necessary result of consolidation under private ownership, because the very purpose of such consolidation is to reduce expenses and so to increase profits. Socialism means consolidation for the benefit of the workers. In proportion as, through better organization or the use of better machinery, it becomes possible to carry on an industry with less work, the hours of labor would be reduced or the remuneration of the workers would be increased, or both.

Senator Hanna has said, and the result of the late election bears him out in it, that the conflict of the future is not between Republicanism and Democracy, but between Republicanism and Socialism. The Republican party stands for private trustification with such results as are shown in the dispatch quoted. It is for the workingmen to choose between this and the Co-operative Commonwealth.

A GOVERNMENT OF LIES.

The "Volkszeitung" recently republished an article from the "Labor World" of Tokio, Japan, in which it was noted that some ships for the United States navy are being built in Japan. A Brooklyn comrade, citing this fact in a speech, was challenged to prove it. He wrote to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, asking whether it was true that ships for the American navy were being built in Japan. The honorable official replied with due formility that no contracts had been let by this government for the building of ships there. Our comrade supposed that the "Volkszeitung" had been misinformed, but thought it worth while to write to the Tokio "Labor World" for further information. He thus learned that, while the ships are actually being built at the Uraga dock in Japan, the contract was let to a firm at Shanghai, China, and then sublet to the Uraga firm. Thus it appears that the Secretary of the Navy indulged in the schoolboy trick of telling an actual lie under the guise of the verbal truth. What shall we think of a government that has to resort to such expedients? Only this, that it is utterly base and contemptible, as a capitalist government must needs be.

HANNA NO TRAITOR.

Mayor Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, Democratic candidate for congressman-at-large from Connecticut, was the principal speaker at the "rally" recently held in New Haven. In the course of his speech Mayor Cummings mentioned Mark Hanna. An outburst of denunciation from the more violent partisans present greeted the senator's name, one man in the gallery bellowing epithets expressive of a wide range of villainy, ending with "traitor." Mayor Cummings raised his hand in protest. "Mark Hanna deserves no such title," said he smiling. "He is the last man in the world who would betray a trust."—New York Times.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties:

2. The officers to be elected are:
   a. A Chairman at each meeting.
   b. Recording Secretary.
   c. Financial Secretary.
   d. Organizer.
   e. Literature Agent.

2. Order of business—
   a. Reading of the minutes.
   b. Admission of new members.
   c. Communications and bills.
   d. Report of Organizer.
   e. Reports of Committees.
   f. Unfinished business.
   g. New business.

4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.

7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, inclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

RIGHT SHALL RULE.

Short is the triumph of evil,
Long is the reign of right;
The men who win by the aid of sin,
The nation that rules by might,
The party that lives by corruption,
The trickster, the knave, the thief,
May thrive for a time on the fruits of crime,
But their seeming success is brief.

Sneer, if you will, at honor;
Make virtue a theme for jest;
Reflect on the man who strives as he can
To seek and to do the best;
Make goodness a butt for slander,
And offer excuse for vice;
Proclaim the old lie, the corruptionist's cry,
That every man has his price.

Yet know that the truth shall triumph,
That evil shall find its doom;
That the Cause of Right, though subdued by Might,
Shall break from the strongest tomb;
That Wrong, though it seems to triumph,
Lasts only for a day,
While the Cause of Truth has eternal youth
And shall rule o'er the world for aye.

J. A. Edgerton.

THE AVERAGE VOTER.

"Shure, Ot'm no partisan, Jerry. Oi vote fer th' best man."

"An' how c'n yez tell which wus th' best man till afther th' votes ar-re counted, Dinny?—Colorado Springs Gazette.

——For information about the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania address the State Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1022 Arch street, Philadelphia.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } . . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." . . . . . }
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. . . . . 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft. . . . . 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

R-I-P-A-N-S

I had suffered so much from indigestion that at times I thought I had heart disease. I was afraid to be left alone or go out alone. I tried many drugs without good results until I read about Ripans Tabules. They have helped me so much that I feel entirely cured. They are certainly a fine medicine.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory No.

AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP.

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.
Buy them to make your conscience feel right.
Buy them to get the best shoe for your money.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 5) in. lorgnette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 307 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY. GUSTAV LEIST, 477 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS — REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.
EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.
A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers.
25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" . . . . . 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth, 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth . . . . . $2.60.
"Religion of Capital." By Lafargue . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" . . . . . $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. B. Wentworth; and "What is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons . . . . . 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth . . . . . $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford . . . . . 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady . . . . . 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New ork. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth . . . . . $2.60.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 920 pages . . . . . $4.60.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo . . . . . 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery. . . 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.
CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
1905½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2570 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
180 WILLIAM STREET,
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street, —District I. (Bohemian), 321 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East 39th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter - Kranken - und Sterbe - Kasse ber die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 22,000 members and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership by payment of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,00.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lebanon, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers see "Vorwaerts."

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

INT. JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Mark's Place. Executive Meeting every 1st & 3rd Thursday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.
F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
66 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.
Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

H. FRAHME, Truss-Maker,
1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.
Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, El. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.
ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

"NO EVIDENCE."

So Says Jerome in Moving Dismisssal of Tarrant Indictment.

Not an Isolated Case—Reform District Attorney Follows Example of Republican and Democratic Predecessors in Shielding Capitalist Criminals.

The Worker, last week, commenting on the dismissal of one of the damage suits brought against the Tarrant Drug Company and other capitalists responsible for the explosion in which seven working people were killed two years ago, said:

"The decision of this case, of course, sets a precedent for all the others growing out of the Tarrants' crime and, so far as money damages are concerned, the criminals will go scot-free. As for the criminal proceedings, we again predict that not one of the capitalists in the case will ever so much as serve ten days in jail as a punishment for their profitable crime. Jerome hasn't time to prosecute them; he is too busy scolding trade unions and pretending to hunt gamblers; and doesn't want to prosecute such respectable gentlemen, anyhow; it is their class that put him in office, and he will be true to his masters."

Sooner than we expected, only two days after our last issue appeared, came the fulfilment of our prediction, announced thus in the daily press:

"On motion of District Attorney Jerome, Judge McMahon of the Court of General Sessions yesterday dismissed two indictments for manslaughter in the second degree, which were pending against Thomas F. Main and William V. V. Powers, wholesale chemists, who formerly comprised the firm of Tarrant & Co., at Warren and Greenwich streets.

"The building where they had their place of business blew up on Oct. 29, 1900, on which occasion almost an entire block of buildings was demolished and seven persons killed, while many more were injured. The explosion was caused by too much chlorate of potash being stored on the premises.

'The explosion,' said District Attorney Jerome, 'has been the subject of much civil litigation, and on no occasion has the responsibility been fixed or the case even sent to the jury. There is no evidence in my office on which these men could be convicted, and they should never have been indicted in the first place.'"

It was shown in the Coroner's inquest and again before the Grand Jury that the Tarrant Company had, for itself and for other capitalists in the trade, stored an immense amount of chlorate of potash, besides large quantities of alcohol, oils, sulphur, and other inflammable and explosive substances, in a combustible building, where a large number of men and girls were employed, in a crowded part of the city. This was shown to be in violation of even the very inadequate laws and ordinances covering the subject. Yet, Mr. Jerome says these men, through whose lawless action seven workingmen and working girls lost their lives, "ought never to have been indicted," and that he has "no evidence on which they could be convicted."

And this is the same Jerome who let the officers and directors of the New York Central go free and secured the indictment of Engineer Wisker for the tunnel horror.

Not an Isolated Case.

This is not an isolated or exceptional case. Readers will easily recall the instances of the John D. Ireland building, which collapsed in course of construction, and the similar affair of the Fordinsky building, in each of which a number of workingmen were killed. In one of these cases the moral responsibility was fixed upon the employers by evidence showing that the workmen had foreseen the danger and had warned the contractors; but this very fact, under the rulings of capitalist courts, was turned against the victims, as proving them guilty of "contributory negligence."

The Windsor Hotel fire is another case in point, for there would have been little or no loss of life had the proprietors spent a little money in providing fire-escapes as required by law.

These are only a few of the greatest of the fatal disasters of the last few years, traceable directly to the criminal greed of capitalists, who save expenses and increase their profits by endangering the lives of their employees and their tenants.

Official Accomplices of Crime.

During the corresponding period we have had five District Attorneys—Democrat Fellows, Republican Olcott, Democrat Gardiner, Democratic-Republican Hybrid Philbin, and Republican-Reformer Jerome; part of the time we have had a Tammany Democrat, part of the time a Citizens' Union Republican as Mayor. These Republicans and Democrats, Tammany men and Reformers, have shown the most remarkable unanimity in the administration of justice. If a union picket has been accused of threatening or insulting a scab, all the power of the law has been vigorously invoked to secure his prompt conviction and punishment. But when a landlord, a contractor, or a factory-owner has deliberately sacrificed the lives of employees and tenants for his profit, a mere feint of prosecution has been made at the start, the trial has been delayed till public indignation has subsided and until witnesses have been got out of the way, and then the District Attorney has moved the dismissal of the charge, regretfully declaring that "there is no evidence in his office on which he could get a conviction." In a word, they have made themselves official accomplices of the crimes committed by the class that chose them for office.

And so it will continue to be, so long as workingmen, whose lives and whose sisters' and daughters' lives are at stake, continue to divide their votes between two sets of candidates nominated for them by the capitalist class.

——The capitalist says he works. So he does. He works the workers.

ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Three Decisions by Appellate Division of Supreme Court, Showing That Workingmen Are Counted as Mere Commodities Under Capitalism.

In the two preceding issues of The Worker we have noted the decisions of the Supreme Court of this state releasing the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railway Company and the Tarrant Drug Company, respectively, from all pecuniary responsibility for the lives of employees lost in their service and through their negligence.

Three other decisions rendered within the last fortnight by the Appellate Division deserve to be recorded.

In the first case a man was run over and killed by a car belonging to the Union Railway Company. The trial jury awarded damages of $15,000 to the widow and orphans. On appeal of the company, the Appellate Division reduces this verdict to $10,000, on the sole ground that $15,000 is an excessive estimate of the value of the life of a husband and father who was getting only $12 a week.

The second case is that of a six-year-old boy who was run over and killed by a heavy wagon. The jury here awarded damages of $200 to the father. In this case it was the plaintiff who appealed, on the ground that the verdict was inadequate. Judge Ingraham dismissed the appeal, holding that the killing of the child involved no pecuniary loss to its parents and that the verdict is therefore adequate. The victim was the son of an Italian workingman.

In the third case a jury had awarded damages of $30,000 to a little boy who lost both legs through being run over by a street car. The defendant, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appealed, and the court set aside the verdict on the ground that the trial judge ought to have instructed the jury that the child was guilty of "contributory negligence."

All three decisions confirm the Socialist statement that, under capitalism, the life of a member of the working class is considered only as a commodity, like that of a horse or a cow. So long as workingmen cast their votes for corporation lawyers nominated by capitalist politicians as candidates for the bench, this theory will be maintained. Socialist judges would take a different view of the matter.

ANOTHER LABOR LAW NULLIFIED BY COURT.

A dispatch from Baltimore, Md., states that "Judge Ritchie of the Criminal Court has decided that the so-called 'sweatshop' law is unconstitutional. There are 25,000 persons directly and indirectly affected, and about $20,000,000 invested in the manufacture of clothing in Baltimore. The case came up on a demurrer, on the ground that the law infringed upon the rights of the citizen to free use of his property, under the declaration of rights. The court says:

"'The prohibition against the manufacture in every tenement or dwelling house of any of the articles in question except by the family, and by the family except on the conditions prescribed, impairs the right to the free and profitable use of property, whether occupied by the tenant or owner, thereby reducing its value, and interferes with the right to pursue any lawful occupation, not injurious to others, in one's own home, and unless this sweeping prohibition is demanded by the public health it cannot be sustained.'"

The city of Baltimore has been notorious for its sweatshops. It was hoped that this law would give some little protection to the clothing workers and improve their miserable conditions, but this decision, in line with so many other decisions of courts overthrowing labor laws on the ground that they interfere with "free contract," puts an end to this hope and gives the sweaters full license to coin profits out of the poverty and disease of the workers.

REVOLUTION, NOT REFORM.

There is, in the political world, an element that needs to be considered apart from the ordinary political parties. With the word "Reform" for its watchword, it seeks our support upon the ground of "practicality." These "Reformers" promise "something here and now," and urge our acceptance of the half loaf which is proverbially better than no bread. When we examine closely the pretensions of these people we shall find that they have emasculated the word which they call themselves by, till it is no longer recognizable. They do not mean when they call themselves "Reformers" that they believe in re-forming, or making anew, but rather in patching up the old. Is there any use in this sort of thing? Why, if we are convinced of the fundamental wrong, should we seek anything short of its removal? As a well known French dramatist has said, when we realize that the conditions of life and labor of the poor—long hours, excessive toil, poor food, unsanitary workshops and homes, are responsible for the ravages of tuberculosis, there is no wisdom, but folly, in concentrating our energies on putting up signs warning people not to spit on the floor! Realizing our right to the whole of the world's wealth, and the cause of our non-possession of an adequate supply of the means of life, why should we concentrate our efforts upon getting an old-age pension of a dollar and a quarter a week for all workers over sixty-five years of age—an age which comparatively few workers attain—instead of dealing with the basic wrong? That is not the way of "practical" men. When men invite us to "begin the solution" of the social problem, by municipalizing telephones, we decline on the ground that we are practical men. A doctor who prescribed worm powder for consumption, or court plaster for cancer, would be quite as wise and as "practical" as most of our so-called "Reformers." No, we want what William Morris calls "a world new-builded," not a patching and stitching of the old.—John Spargo, in "Where We Stand."

——When the workers own the factories and mines and railroads they won't have to strike for a little larger share of their product.

MORE THAN A MERE PROTEST.

Growth of Socialist Vote a Positive Sign of the Times.

William Mailly Replies to George Fred Williams—We Gained from Both Old Parties, Because Both Stand Square Against Labor's Interests.

George Fred Williams, the leader of the "radical" Democracy—what may be called the Hearst Democracy—of Massachusetts, shortly after election gave vent to some very caustic criticism of the late Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Gaston, and the other conservative Democrats who are in control of the party there. He attributed solely to their influence the failure of that party to carry the state, and had even the assurance to treat the trebling of the Socialist vote as being nothing more than a rebuke to Gaston—this in spite of the fact that the Socialist vote was doubled, trebled, or quadrupled in other states, even where the "radicals" were in full control of the Democratic party, as in Colorado and Montana.

William Mailly, State Secretary of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts, made an able reply to Mr. Williams, which we quote in full. He said:

"It is a matter of regret that a man of Mr. Williams' ability and unquestioned honesty cannot see the folly and impracticability of further attempting to regenerate the Democratic party. While his charges against Mr. Gaston may be true, yet their very truth is evidence that the day of the honest progressive in the Democratic party is gone.

Democratic Party Played Out.

"Parties are only the expression of certain economic conditions, and with the development of the trust system and the consequent displacement of the middle class follows naturally the disintegration of the Democratic party. Without a definite aim or settled policy it cannot retain a permanent place in American politics, and all efforts seeking its rejuvenation or perpetuation must result in failure.

"The action of the last Democratic state convention was consistent with the movement the country over to bring the Republican and Democratic leaders together into one capitalist party. In all the speeches delivered during the recent campaign there was no difference in principle evidenced by the Democratic and Republican speakers. It was the same in New York, Pennsylvania and other states where questions of great public moment were subordinated to petty hair-splitting and disgusting personal squabbles.

"The one party to present a rational program and sane policy was the Socialist Party, which makes for the marshaling of the working-class forces for the social ownership of industry. It was quite logical, therefore, that the Socialist Party should poll a large increase in votes, not only in Massachusetts but in every state where we had a ticket in the field.

Drew from Both Old Parties.

"Mr. Williams goes behind the election returns when he claims that the increase in the Socialist vote 'was merely a protest against plutocratic control of the Democratic party.' If he will investigate the poll he will find that the Socialist Party cut into the Republican vote in some localities as severely as into the Democratic vote in others.

"Each party suffered because workingmen are learning that both are false, untrustworthy and present no definite solution to existing industrial conditions.

"The vote for Socialism given last election by the workers of Massachusetts cannot and will not be reversed. One might as well try to stem Niagara with a toothpick. Mr. Williams and all others interested might as well understand that now as later.

Why We Gained.

"The Socialist Party advanced because we were organized and prepared to reap a partial harvest of years of agitation. And our work goes right on. The organization of clubs grows in strength and possibilities daily. We have youth, a clear understanding of economic principles, a deep-rooted, unquenchable faith in the working class and a great ideal made possible of fulfilment through industrial evolution, and it is written that Socialism shall win.

"Mr. Williams is too late. His cry against Mr. Gaston and the present leadership of the Democratic party is as sad as it is futile. It will fall upon deaf ears. The workers have already heard the clarion call of Socialism and nothing less can attract or satisfy them now.

"Mr. Williams returns to the political arena to conduct an inglorious combat with a straw man, while the Socialists are organizing and preparing to overcome the real enemy of progress and humanity, represented by the system of private ownership of industry, which is defended and upheld by Republican and Democratic politicians alike."

STEEL TRUST PROSPERITY.

A statement issued by the Steel Trust this week shows its "earnings" for September and October to have been more than $24,000,000—an increase of two and a half millions over the figures for September and October of last year. The net current assets on October 1 were more than $124,000,000—an increase of $33,000,000 in the year. Evidently, the country is prosperous, but a lot of the employees of the Steel Trust have been offered the option of reduced wages or a lay-off. And this is perfectly consistent with capitalist prosperity.

A FAIR INFERENCE.

Judge—He has often declared that the lot of the poor is to be envied and that poverty is often a blessing.

Fudge—What! Is he as rich as all that?—Baltimore Herald.

OHIO'S BIG GAIN.

Vote of 1900 Is More Than Trebled.

Socialist Party Is Now Officially Recognized with Third Place on the Ballot — Gain Due to Close Organization.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 21.—The Socialist Party has more than trebled its vote in the State of Ohio in the last two years. In 1900 we polled 4,847 votes for our national ticket and 4,650 for Secretary of State. The latter office headed the ticket this year and our candidate, Max S. Hayes, received 14,270 votes—a gain of 9,620 votes, or 207 per cent.

The following table shows the vote for Secretary of State in 1900 and in 1902 by counties. The counties marked with a star have locals of the Socialist Party—there being in all forty-two locals and eight branches in thirty-four organized counties.

The Vote By Counties.

Counties.	1900.	1902.
Adams	5	11
Allen	16	24
Ashland	2	6
*Ashtabula	55	365
Athens	22	20
Auglaize	2	18
*Belmont	40	128
Brown	2	5
*Butler	41	383
Carroll	6	11
*Champaign	2	23
*Clark	55	003
Clermont	4	42
Clinton	1	4
*Columbania	56	98
Coshocton	16	16
*Crawford	40	133
*Cuyahoga	992	2,199
Darke	6	12
Defiance	6	14
Deleware	17	32
Erie	25	47
Fairfield	5	11
Fayette	3	5
*Franklin	82	145
*Fulton	4	17
Gallia	7	3
Geauga	2	3
*Greene	46	156
Guernsey	12	17
*Hamilton	1,070	4,373
*Hancock	8	94
*Hardin	..	16
Harrison	3	5
Henry	..	4
Highland	9	9
Hocking	6	11
Holmes	..	3
Huron	17	57
Jackson	13	9
*Jefferson	7	41
Knox	1	10
*Lake	4	10
Lawrence	9	8
Licking	6	12
*Logan	9	30
*Lorain	24	70
*Lucas	636	1,605
Madison	6	3
*Mahoning	61	90
Marion	2	6
Medina	40	46
Meigs	51	23
Mercer	7	9
Miami	15	42
Monroe	2	14
*Montgomery	398	1,007
Morgan	1	1
Morrow	2	13
*Muskingum	47	156
Noble	..	2
Ottawa	..	5
Paulding	6	6
Perry	10	14
Pickaway	4	10
Pike	9	5
Portage	15	32
Preble	5	12
*Putman	10	78
*Richland	7	169
*Ross	3	48
*Sandusky	17	76
*Scioto	87	237
*Seneca	72	150
*Shelby	3	23
*Stark	94	265
*Summit	67	317
*Trumbull	80	164
Tuscarawas	39	82
Union	..	1
Van Wert	4	13
Vinton	2	1
Warren	5	19
Washington	6	12
*Wayne	9	34
*Williams	25	58
Wood	29	75
Wyandot	8	28
Totals	4,650	14,270

In 1900 six counties gave us no votes. In 1901 five did likewise. In 1902 every county in Ohio cast votes for the Socialist ticket.

In 1901 we polled 7,359 votes for Governor. That was an unusually warm campaign and the State cast a very large vote. This year, with a largely decreased State vote, we poll 14,270, nearly doubling over last year.

In 1901 the S. L. P. polled 2,994 for head of ticket. In 1902 it decreased to 2,983, or 11 votes less. They lost exactly 1,100 votes in the five large cities and made nearly all of it back in the rural districts, where our supporters made mistakes and voted their ticket, not knowing the difference.

We are now the third party in Ohio and will hereafter go on the ballot in third position without any nomination petitions. The emblem of the party will be at the head of the ticket. This is what we have gained.

The table is a study in itself. The organized counties show votes for every blow that was struck. Some of the small organizations worked but little and the vote shows this as well. This proves conclusively that organization counts and we must organize the entire state before one more year.

W. G. C.

ENGINEERS' BALL.

The Eccentric and Standard Engineers, Local No. 20, held a very successful entertainment and ball last Saturday at Murray Hill Lyceum, for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund. The program, which was supervised by Jas. L. Berry of the Actors' Protective Union, was a good one, the crowd filled the hall, and everyone seemed satisfied.

——The Arm and Torch is the emblem of Socialism in New York.

MONTANA.

In our issue of Nov. 16, in correcting the erroneous statement made by some party papers that the Socialist Party had elected five members of the Legislature and several local officers in Deer Lodge County, Mont., we fell into an error on the other side. We said:

"The fact is that these men were not, according to the best of our information, candidates of the Socialist Party, but of the Labor Party of Montana. They claim to be Socialists and we shall have to wait to see how well they deserve the name. Frederick Gauger, Leon S. Beaudry, J. H. Morrissey, Timothy C. O'Keefe, and J. H. Schwend are the men elected to the Legislature. The Socialist Party had no legislative candidates in Deer Lodge County."

The error is in the intimation that these men were the candidates of the so-called "Labor Party" of the state, which was engineered by disappointed Democratic politicians. The Deer Lodge County people had no connection with this fake, they supported the Socialist state ticket, adopted the platform of the Socialist Party, did not endorse any capitalist candidates, but, on the other hand, did not use the name of "Socialist Party" and were not affiliated with the party organization. The men elected all declared themselves Socialists before election.

Further, since the date of our previous report, this county organization has given up its separate organization and have become members of the Socialist Party of the state.

The Worker gladly makes this correction and expresses its hope that the comrades in question will make such a record as Socialists in the Montana Legislature that it will never again be thought expedient, there or elsewhere, to avoid the use of the party name.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 17.—In this county (Santa Clara), Comrade Brower, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, gets 209 votes. Other candidates on the state ticket run from 167 to 253. In 1900 the county gave 210 votes for our national ticket.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 20.—The official canvass for Alameda County gives the Socialist state ticket an average of 1,202 votes. Brower, at the head of the ticket, got 1,009. In 1900 we had but 828.

We had the Union Labor party here with its Democratic alliance, but the Socialists nominated a straight county ticket and made a good gain for the state ticket also, in spite of the influence of the example set by San Francisco, just across the bay.

In San Francisco, where the comrades withdrew from the local field in favor of the U. L. P., our candidate for Governor got 43 votes less than our national ticket had in 1900. Here, with a total vote less than one-third as large, he got 181 more than the national ticket in 1900. The logic of election results gives a black eye to the fusion plan.

T.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—Official figures for the whole state show 15,957 votes for Seidel, our candidate for Governor. This more than doubles our vote of two years ago, which was 7,095.

The S. L. P. gets a slight increase, chiefly through our activity, rising from 524 to 787.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—The vote of the Socialist Party for Congressional candidates is as follows: Second District, 199; Fourth, 415; Fifth, 415; Sixth, 777; Eighth, 742; Ninth, 813; Tenth, 879; total in eight districts, 4,575. In these districts the S. L. P. has 1,848.

In 1900 we had 4,609 in the whole state, and the S. L. P. had 2,074.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Comrade Mareck, Socialist candidate in the Third Congressional District, in this city, received 499 votes, as against 396 in the same territory last year. Owing to the hard provisions of the new election laws we were unable to nominate candidates in any other districts.

W. A. T.

——You need The Worker. Your half-dollar will help The Worker to reach yet other readers. Subscribe for a year.

——For information in regard to the Socialist Party address the National Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

——For information about the Socialist Party in Connecticut address the State Secretary, W. C. White, 746 Chapel street, New Haven.

——For information about the Socialist Party in Massachusetts address the State Secretary, William Mailly, 907 Winthrop Building, Boston.

——"Socialism in our time." Are you for it? Then join the party organization and put a little of your time and money into the work of education.

——For information about the Social Democratic Party in New York city address the Organizer, Jas. N. Wood, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

——Labor produces all wealth. Yet, as society is now organized, to be a laborer is to be a poor man. Under Socialism he who worked would enjoy the product.

——We want a Socialist daily. To start it we need money. Every dollar will help. Send it to William Butscher, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York city.

——We have a quarter of a million Socialist voters now. It depends partly on YOU whether the number shall be raised to half a million next year, and to a million in 1904.

——The Socialist Party (in New York called the Social Democratic Party) gets no support from the capitalist class as the old parties do. It therefore needs the aid of every workingman who believes in its principles.

SOCIALISM AND MORALS.

Often, when I avow myself a Marxian Socialist, I am rebuked on account of my "barren materialism." "You can not afford to ignore the moral aspects of this problem," said a man who is a church deacon to me.

"I agree," I answered.

"If you Marxian Socialists should ever succeed," said a doctor of divinity to me the other day, "the young would receive no moral instruction. And what would a world without morals be like?"

"Hell, as at present," I answered.

"You must have the love of Christ in your heart; that is the only way to solve the social problem," said a stout, pot-bellied assemblyman at a meeting where I spoke.

"That ye love one another is the love of Christ," I answered.

* * *

I saw little children of ten years of age drag themselves, oh so wearily, from the factory owned by the man who is a church deacon: "'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me,'" I said.

The doctor of divinity spoke next day to a company of boys and urged them to become soldiers. He bade them go forward in the name of Christ to do their fellows unto death. "'I am come that ye might have life'," I murmured, and before me was the vision of a cross.

In the state assembly the stout, pot-bellied assemblyman voted nay upon a measure demanding the abolition of child labor, and then voted yea upon the granting of a million dollar franchise to a corporation. I turned away with loathing. "'Love worketh no ill'," I cried.

* * *

In the Italian city of Reggio Emilia the Socialists were victorious; I thought of the children and of the words of the doctor of divinity.

"What will they do for the children?" I asked.

And the answer soon came: "They have given care to the physical needs of the children, to their minds, and to their moral well-being. They have given them these commandments to guide them aright:

"Love thy schoolmates, for they will be your co-workers through life.

"Love knowledge, the bread of intellect; cherish the same gratitude toward the teachers as toward thy father and mother.

"Make every day thou livest the occasion for some good and beneficial deed; always sow the seeds of kindness.

"Honor good men and true women, esteem all men as equals, bend thy knees to no one.

"Do not bear hatred to anybody; don't insult people. The word revenge shall not be in thy vocabulary, but stand up for thy rights and resist oppression.

"Do not be a coward. Stand by the weak and respect and love justice.

"Remember that all goods of this world are the product of labor. Who ever takes the good things of this world without giving their equivalent in labor robs the diligent of their just dues."

My heart was glad as I read these commandments. "Reason and righteousness are one." I said.—[John Spargo, in the "Socialist Spirit."

EFFECT OF CHILD LABOR AND FEMALE LABOR.

In general, wages must be high enough to keep the workingman in a condition to work, or, to speak more accurately, they must be high enough to secure to the capitalist the measure of labor-power which he needs. In other words, wages must be high enough, not only to keep the workingman in a condition to work, but also in a condition to produce children who may be able to replace him. It follows that the industrial development has a tendency that is most pleasing to the capitalist, to wit, to lower the necessities of the workingman in order that his wages may be lower in proportion.

There was a time when skill and strength were requisites for a workingman. The period of apprenticeship was then long, the cost of his training considerable. Now, however, the progress made in the division of labor and the system of machinery render skill and strength in production more and more superfluous; they make it possible to substitute unskilled and cheap workmen for skilled ones; and consequently, to substitute weak women and even children in the place of men. Already in the early stages of manufacture this tendency is perceptible; but not until machinery is introduced into production does the wholesale exploitation commence of women and children of tender age—an exploitation of the most helpless among the helpless, who are made a prey of shocking maltreatment and abuse. Thus machinery develops a new and wonderful quality in the hands of the capitalist.

Originally, the wage-worker, who was not a member of the family of his employer, had to earn wages high enough to defray not only his own expenses, but those of his family in order to enable him to propagate himself and to bequeath his labor power to others. Without this process on his part, the heirs of the capitalists would find no proletarians ready-made for exploitation.

When, however, the wife, and, from early infancy, the children of the workingman are able to take care of themselves, then the wages of the male workingman can be safely reduced to the level of his own personal needs without the risk of stopping the supply of fresh labor power.

Over and above this, the labor of women and children affords the additional advantage that these offer less resistance than men; and their introduction into the ranks of the workers increases wonderfully the quantity of labor that is offered for sale in the market.

Accordingly, the labor of women and children not only lowers the necessities of the workingman, but it also diminishes his capacity for resistance in that it overstocks the labor market; owing to both these circumstances it lowers the wages of the workingman. —Karl Kautsky, in "The Proletariat."

——Have you seen that watch offer? If not, look it up in this paper.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and, diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

PLEDGE.

To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association,
64 E. Fourth Street, New York City:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $.....to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

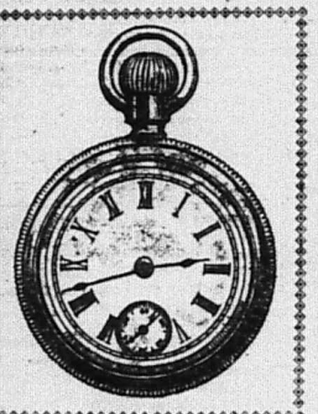
Address.....

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,

184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.

P. O. BOX 1512.

——One way to work for Socialism is to get subscriptions for the party papers. The Worker will be glad to have your help.

——Peace ought to mean plenty. But so absurd is the organization of our social system that war is often necessary to maintain "prosperity."

——The difference of party name—Social Democratic Party in New York, Socialist Party in other states—is due only to the election laws. The two names signify the same party. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

——If the working class should all take a month's vacation, the capitalists would have to go hungry. Yet, in our present society, the workingman cannot live without a capitalist's permission. Is it not absurd? And wrong? Will you not join us and help to change it?

——For the workingmen under capitalism, the difference between prosperity and hard times is only the difference between being overworked and being underfed.

——The Socialist Party (called in New York the Social Democratic Party) advises all its members to join the unions of their trades and supports the unions in their struggles. Do not confuse it with the so-called "Socialist Labor party," ruled by bosses and devoted only to the task of disruption.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $24.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues."

J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 36. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WHAT OF THE CHILDREN?

Last week the Children's Aid Society of New York held its anual meeting. The report of the Secretary, C. Loring Brace, is very interesting.

During the last twelve months, this organization alone last aided over fifty-five thousand children.

In his report the secretary claims that "to-day no poor CHILD in New York need be homeless on the street nor be forced to steal or beg for a living, nor want a meal, IF HE GIVES ANY EVIDENCE THAT HE IS WILLING TO WORK FOR IT." (The emphasis is ours.)

Evidently then our social conditions are such that thousands of children cannot have opportunity to play, to enjoy their childhood, to be educated, and to grow up into full physical and mental development; the best that can be said is that they can have a meal if they are willing to work and the charity organizations find it out.

The Children's Aid Society has established a farm school at Kensico which accomodates eighty boys and there these eighty are treated so well that, says the secretary: "Very quickly the suspicious, sour lad WHO HAD BEGUN TO BELIEVE SOCIETY WAS HIS ENEMY discovers that THIS IS A BEAUTIFUL WORLD after all, and MOST SURPRISING OF ALL, he has found a home and friends."

Very surprising, too, is it not, that the child who has so much trouble to find a home and friends who will let him work for his meals, should believe that society is his enemy! Perhaps the child is right, as society is constituted to-day.

The society has "provided situations AT WAGES in the country for 24,861 older BOYS AND GIRLS."

Speaking of the society's industrial training schools, the secretary says: "These many departments of manual training....are useful to the children, as is proved by the fact that the boys and girls obtain better wages and more rapid promotion in the factories and shops. Our school work is limited to the primary grades for the reason that the children go to work at the age of thirteen. As a consequence we have developed MANUAL training in the primary grades far beyond the public schools either in New York or elsewhere. The exhibitions of manual training in the central office of the Children's Aid Society which have been given from time to time in the past have called forth great praise from specialists on the subject, who have been amazed that so much can be done among SUCH VERY YOUNG CHILDREN."

It would be interesting to know now many of the patrons of the Children's Aid Society draw dividends on the stock of corporations employing child-labor. It would be interesting to know how many of them draw rents from the foul tenements where children are surrounded by vice, dirt, and ignorance. The social system that enriches these men by the unpaid labor of the workers pauperizes the working-class parents and leaves their children a heritage of poverty and ignorance, which makes them little outcasts at the mercy of capitalism, seeking for a chance to work, beg, or steal. The capitalists who profit by the system which produces these results are very charitable gentlemen—they give back part of what they have taken away to help the poor and rescue the children. And when the children are enabled to get work they displace men and more families are pauperized; and for every child who is "rescued" the same old system turns out a score of new little paupers and outcasts—the products of the system of robbing the workers which enriches the charitable gentlemen. The idea of the charity organizations is to make good, competent little wage-slaves out of the children who come their way—that is the best that can be done as long as the system of wage-slavery and capitalism continues. The society points with great pride to the fact that some of the children which it aided have now become manufacturers and business men—which means that these fortunate ones are now making more paupers out of other men themselves. As fast as charity can aid one child outcast, capitalism has produced a dozen new ones. But until we have justice, charity is the only alternative. The capitalists continue to expend millions in charity. If all charity were immediately discontinued the misery and starvation would be so great that there would be an immediate uprising. Charity is the only safeguard of their safety, the only way to feed the unemployed, the only attempt at a solution of the problems which capitalism produces which is possible so long as capitalism exists—so charity becomes the ideal of the capitalists.

The necessity for charity is the proof of injustice. Because the workers do not get the product of their labor, because they are robbed of their product by those who own the means of production with which they must work, they become objects of the charity of those who are enriched by their exploitation and their children have to go to work at a tender age or become outcasts.

And what becomes of the little ones? They begin work in the cotton mills of the South at the ages of seven and eight. They are working at dangerous machines in the canning factories of California, they are toiling out their young lives in the slaughter-houses of Chicago, they are growing prematurely old in the breakers of the Pennsylvania coal mines, they are breaking down their tender bodies and killing their young nerves in the glass works of New Jersey, in the factories of the Tobacco Trust, in the sweatshops of New York. From the Gulf to the great lakes and from coast to coast the children are tortured and slowly murdered for profit, and the men whose work they are doing are looking for jobs.

A writer in the Chicago "Record-erald," in an article on child-labor, asks the reader to:

"Step into the shadow of a convenient archway and watch the army of the brawn of American manhood pass by—as the whistle has blown the close of another day's labor—the faithful toilers whose labor can move all human things in giant strides upward; whose stayed arm can throw all the world into stagnation. Hats off, then, as they come for appreaching us are the pillars of the republic, those who by their labor reap health, by their health reap contentment, by their contentment open the source of every man joy.

"And here, out onto the dirty roadway through the frowsy doors they come. And at the sight of them die all our gathered thoughts of admiration, and in their place come bitterness and pity and shame.

"For the night toilers here are not men at all, but women, and girls, and little children. Had we seen the women alone, white and hollow-eyed as they are, the thing would have been enough to shock us. Had we seen none but the tall, thin, frail girls just reaching womanhood the appalling conditions that had brought about such a sight might have seemed incomprehensible.

"But when out into the chill night stagger the little, hopeless, helpless creatures whose forms and faces mock the name of childhood, what can we do for the first few moments but turn white and sick and stand dumb before the revelation, or curse the iniquity that takes a baby life, squeezes it dry of love and hope and ambition, of heart and of brain, and gives to it, in token of the generosity and the prosperity of our great merchant princes—5 cents an hour and an early grave. * * *

"It is not an easy thing to contemplate the future of the little ones who are chained to the drudgery of the workshop * * * when these shall in turn become the mothers of the race * * * and conjure up the mental, moral and physical aspect of their offspring.

"The number of children at work in factories in Chicago under the age of sixteen years is now nearly 19,000, and of these the proportion of those actually under fourteen is estimated to be fully two-fifths. In other words, Chicago manufacturers make use of 7,600 boys and girls under fourteen years old in the manufacture of preparation of their product for market."

But neither the manufacturers nor the charity organizations get all of the children. You may see them in Park Row any night huddled over the gratings from which steam arises trying to get a little warmth and waiting all night to be first on the street with the morning papers. You may find them in the Children's Court, a special court which New York has provided for the trial of child criminals, and there you may hear them tell how they stole because they were hungry. Those that the capitalists do not get grow up to fill the prisons and the houses of prostitution.

MORE THAN FIVE PER CENT. of the children born in New York are brought into the world with the aid of The Society of the Lying-In Hospital, which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has just given a new hospital.

And when these children grow older they are confronted with the alternatives of wage-slavery, beggary or crime.

The "Alkaloidal Clinic" (Jan., 1902), discussing statistics drawn from a New York City Health Board report, says:

"Assuming first that human beings are really important and valuable creatures, and that the prosperity of the nation and city depends on the active, intelligent men and women who inhabit them, the fact looms up largely that any cattle rancher or breeder of live stock would be ashamed to confess such mortality among his animals as marks the stupid living and doctoring among humans. The report mentioned shows that in the period covered in New York, 1,418 human beings died. Among these 775 were males and 643 females.....One thousand four hundred and seventy-five new American citizens were born during the same period. Apparently there was gained by birth 57, the difference between the births and the deaths. But of the 1,475 new babies, 122 were born dead. False conditions of life, ignorance of mothers, brutality of untaught fathers, and inherited disease. Six hundred and forty-six children died before they had reached the age of five. That means simply wholesale murder of children, due to ignorance, lack of good doctors among the poor, lack of decent food, abominable tenements, and other causes which would fill pages. Four hundred and fifty-six died under one year of age. Thirty-two per cent. of all those human beings that died, failed to endure their surorundings for one year. This horrible death rate among babies is too sad, too criminal, to be discussed with patience.....Most of this useless sacrifice of innocent life was due to the old familiar causes—poverty and ignorance."

Charity may often mean well, charity may help individual victims of this social condition, charity is a necessity as long as this condition lasts, but as charity can never abolish these conditions which are ever growing worse, how miserably futile and impotent it is even when honest and well-meaning. Charity organizations never consider the cause of misery and destitution for the reason that in that cause is to be found the source of profit of those who provide charity.

The cause of the poverty of the working class which drives their children to early toil or the care of charity organizations is the private ownership of the means of producing wealth which enables the capitalist to take from the workers the larger share of their product in return for the privilege of working.

The Socialist movement is organized by the workers themselves to capture the powers of government in order to make the means of producing wealth the collective property of all, and thus secure to the workers the full product of their labor.

When those things with which all men must work are owned by all men in common, when work shall be done to satisfy human needs and not to make a profit for a capitalist, when the progress of invention and manufacture are used for the benefit of the race instead of being used to enslave children and enrich capitalists, when all men shall have opportunity to work and receive the full product of their tool—in short, when we have Socialism, then, and not till then, will poverty, charity, and slavery of men, women and children disappear. C. L.

LOUDER THAN WORDS.

Dear little thin hands, famine-wasted fingers,
Holding on to dreary life that struggles to be free;
Hands where not a tender curve of baby roundness lingers,
Lift yourselves, that all the world the wan reproach may see,
That all the world's gay, thoughtless heart may break such sight to see.

Dear little pale lips, where no mother's kisses
Leave the print of mother love to sink into the heart,
Lips that could not tell me aught of childhood's tiny blisses,
Cry aloud your loneliness that all the world may start,
That all the world of pleasant ease at grief like yours may start.

Dear little tiny eyes, weighed down with weeping,
Opening every day to ills that harder grow to bear,
Eyes where gladness never shines in waking or in sleeping,
Look reproach that all the world may come to know and care,
That all the world of listless souls may understand and care.

Dear little bent forms, in your narrow alleys
Hidden from the searching sun that longs to make you well,
Forms that never run and leap in grassy groves and valleys,
Stand before a startled world that knows not where you dwell,
That all the world may shudder at the places where you dwell.

—Mary W. Plummer in The Public.

"TIMID" CAPITAL.

"Capital," says the "Quarterly Review," "avoids tumult and disputes and is of a timid disposition." That is very true, but not the whole truth. Capital abhors the absence of profit, or a very small profit, as much as nature abhors a vacuum. With sufficient profit, capital becomes daring. Ten per cent. certain, and it can be had everywhere; 20 per cent., and it becomes lively; 50 per cent. positively rash, for 100 per cent. it tramples all human laws under foot; 300 per cent., and there is no crime which it will not venture to commit, even at the risk of the gaiolws. If tumult and disputes are profitable it will encourage them both.—Karl Marx, in Capital.

——The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of the election laws. Do not confuse this organization with the so-called "Socialist Labor Party," or "union-smashers."

——If you think Socialism is right, work for it.

IN MONTANA.

State Labor Council Issues a Ringing Address.

Following Instructions of State Labor Convention, It Calls on Workingmen to Support the Socialist Party and to Reject All Compromise—Defiance to the Copper Kings.

The States Trades and Labor Council of Montana (corresponding to what are commonly called state federations of labor in other states) has put itself definitely on record in an excellent address to the working people of the state issued just before election.

The state convention of this body, held last summer, prepared the way for such action by adopting what is known as

"Resolution No. 4."

The text of this resolution, referring to the action of the Denver convention in the preceding month, was as follows:

"Whereas, The two National Conventions of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union, recently held at Denver, have laid down certain well defined principles and rules of action which shall govern the rank and file of organized labor throughout the West in the solution of the economic and political problem confronting labor to-day; and,

"Whereas, The two foremost organizations have in positive and unmistakable terms declared themselves in favor of Socialism; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Ninth Annual Convention of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council, take this, our first opportunity to approve of and concur in the action taken by these two Denver conventions, and that we, though recognizing that we have no control over any individual member or union, recommend to all unions affiliated with this Council to adopt the economic as well as the political field as a clear and distinct policy, in harmony with the spirit and letter of these Denver conventions, and to make them effective by a vigorous policy of education along the lines of political economy."

And in view of the above resolution the following action was taken:

"Resolved, That the executive officers be instructed to prepare an address to the people of Montana on the essential purposes of organized labor, as it relates to the political, economic, and legislative situation."

This instruction was not carried out so quickly as might have been wished, some of the members of the Executive Board probably having been influenced by a hope that the state "labor party" then organizing would turn out to be a genuine party of the working class. When it became evident, however, that Copper King Heinze was the ruling power in this so-called labor party, the Executive Council hesitated no longer, but issued an address on the lines indicated, which was circulated as widely as possible. The time was too short, however, for it to have its full effect at the polls, but it is still being circulated in immense numbers and the effect will undoubtedly be seen at the next election.

Personnel of the Signers.

The address is signed by William Enler, President of the Council; O. M. Partelow, Secretary; D. F. Staten, Treasurer; Thos. F. Murphy, member of the Executive Board; Henry Reinhart, Chairman of the Educational Board, and John Morrissey, a member of the last-named board.

John Morrissey, it may be noted, is one of the five labor members elected to the Legislature on the Socialist platform, though not under the Socialist name, in Deer Lodge County (including Anaconda), who have since election formally affiliated themselves with the Socialist Party.

Address to the People.

The full text of the address is as follows:

"New occasions teach new duties. A crisis has been reached in the history of the labor movement of America, and the labor unions have been forced by the very logic of events to enter the political arena to capture the powers of government as the only means by which final justice can be secured.

"Until now the working class has struggled against the ever-increasing tyranny and oppression of capitalism only upon the industrial field, leaving the powers of government in the hands of their capitalistic masters.

"As a result, capitalistic legislatures have passed laws entirely in the interests of the capitalist class; the courts have issued injunctions against labor; the president and governors, elected by capitalistic parties, use their power to crush our laboring brothers and oft times shoot them down in cold blood; and brutal Pinkerton detectives are kept on the trail of labor unions to assist a merciless commercialism in its efforts to intimidate and tyranize over the laboring classes.

"Fighting at Terrible Odds."

"So far the labor unions have fought their battles upon the economic field, using only the weapons of the strike and boycott. We have fought at terrible odds and at terrible cost. Henceforth it is determined to carry the fight onto the political field, where the poorest laborer wields a weapon, the exact equal in power to that of the mightiest capitalist, namely, the ballot.

"But, having determined upon political action, we are beset by innumerable perils. Every political party is proclaiming more loudly than ever its friendliness and allegiance to labor. Every party seeks our votes. It is, therefore, of supreme importance for the labor unions, just entering this new epoch of history, and adopting this new method of struggle, to avoid the political snares which its old enemies will surely lay to entrap us.

"We therefore reiterate with renewed earnestness and emphasis the spirit of the declarations of the American Labor Union, and the Western Federation of Miners, at Denver, and reaffirm by the Montana State Trades and Labor Council at Livingston, calling especial attention to the following:

For the Socialist Party.

"First: That it is independent political action which is the only hope of the working class; that we must stand together in a political party distinct from and opposed to all capitalistic parties; and that fusion and compromise of all kinds whatsoever must be shunned as the very trick by which capitalism will seek to divide our vote, disintegrate our movement and fasten its ruthless tyranny upon us and our children after us. The Republican, and Democratic, and Fusion parties are every one controlled absolutely by great capitalistic interests that seek our votes only that they may continue the present wicked system that plunders the working class.

"Second: That there is but one program and one party in the world today that stands uncompromisingly for labor and its rights, namely, the Socialist Party of America; and that therefore every union man and every laboring man should stand unflinchingly for that party and vote its ticket.

"The petty social reforms offered by the old capitalistic parties will not relieve the laboring class. The collective ownership of the material means of production and distribution, the abolition of the wage system, the elimination of unearned incomes, and the Co-operative Commonwealth—this alone will relieve labor.

"We therefore call upon laboring men everywhere to study the platform of the Socialist party and the program of Socialism, and vote for them alone."

Everything points to the growth of a powerful and intelligent Socialist movement in Montana, a movement that cannot be weakened, divided, or misled by the corrupt devices of a Clark nor the false pretences of a Heinze, Montana may be expected, at the next election, to take its place among the states casting the largest and most solid vote for Socialism.

GOOD FOR HOGAN.

The Baltimore "Sun" reports that at a union Thanksgiving meeting held in the United Brethren Church of Baltimore, in which ten congregations united in the service, the Rev. J. C. Hogan was asked to read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation. He read until he came to this statement: "Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying."

Here Mr. Hogan stopped, and said:

"You will excuse me if I pause long enough to say that it would be a violation of my conscience to allow an error, a half truth or a misstatement to pass without detection and notice on an occasion like this. I refer to this statement: 'Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying.'

"That is strictly true so far as the blessings of the Almighty are concerned, but on the man-made side it is not true. The last census report says that the average annual wage of skilled and unskilled labor combined is only $350, which is less than $1 a day. The pay for labor in Baltimore is $1.25 a day, and on that sum a man is expected to keep a family, pay rent and grow prosperous! And you all know that right here in our community we have abundance of child slavery in the mills. How much of prosperity each of you have can easily be discovered by figuring out how much better off financially you are now than you were a year ago to-day.

"This very day the Salvation Army and other organizations will try to supply charity dinners to thousands and tens of thousands of fellow-beings in all the large cities throughout the United States who are willing or under the necessity of accepting a pauper dinner. We should not forget nor overlook these facts. With these qualifications I will resume reading the President's proclamation."

We do not know what foolish things the Rev. Hogan may have said in the past about the labor question—most ministers have said a great many foolish things about it—or what he may say in the future, but he certainly spoke truth this time.

GRAND CONCERT.

A grand concert, for the benefit of the Social Democratic Party of New York, will be given by the Vienna Artists Quartette; Ludwig Schoenberger, violin; Licco I. Liggi, violin; Otto Krist, 'cello; S. Zucker, piano, and a brilliant repertoire of operatic soloists, at Cooper Union December 18, at 8 P. M., doors to be opened at 7.30. Tickets will be sold at 10, 25, 40, and 50 cents and $1. Tickets are for sale at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, the Club house, at 206 East Eighty-sixth street, the Clubhouse at 3309 Third avenue, the Clubhouse at 953 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street, and the West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 West Forty-second street. Tickets will be sold for cash, as the income is to be aplied to the party's funds for immediate use, and not to be sold on account. Comrades should find it easy to sell tickets to a concert of such brilliant character.

——Trusts are green apples—Socialism is ripe apples.—Ex.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Official Report of the Socialist Vote.

Closing Rallies of the Municipal Campaign—A Resolution Condemning the Action of the San Francisco Comrades Being Voted on.

BOSTON, Mass., December 1.—The official announcement of the vote cast in Massachusetts at the election on November 4 shows that out of a total vote of 308,689, the Republican candidate for Governor polled 196,276; the Democratic 159,156; the Socialist, 33,629; Socialist Labor, 6,079; Prohibition, 3,588. Last year the total vote was 324,526, showing a total increase in vptes of 74,163. Of this the Republicans polled 10,467 increase; the Democrats 44,174; the Socialists 22,958; while the Socialist Labor decreased 2,819, the Prohibitionists 1242. The Socialist Party thus received about eight and one-half per cent. of the total vote; the Socialist Labor Party a fraction over one and one-half per cent. Three per cent is required for official standing.

All the candidates for state offices on the Socialist ticket ran ahead of the candidate for Governor, the vote being as follows: Adams, for Lieutenant-Governor, 40,709; Buckland, for Secretary of State, 36,159; Taylor, for Treasurer, 34,589; Packard, for Auditor, 34,948; Attorney-General, Fenner, 34,883. This disproves the claim that the Socialist vote for Governor resulted from dissatisfaction with the Democratic nominee.

The vote for congressional candidates is as follows; First District, Koehler, of Adams, 1,250! Second, Wrenn, of Springfield, 2,779; Third, Gibbs, of Worcester, 1,005; Fourth, Mullen, of Clinton, 2,739; Fifth, Wilkinson, of Methuen, 1,133; Sixth, Littlefield, 2,679; Seventh, Turner, 2,811; Eighth, White, of Somerville, 1,634; Ninth, McVey, 1,581; Tenth, Sherman, This disproves the claim that the So-Koehler, of Adams, 1,250; Second, 3,506; Eleventh, Cutting, 2,230; Twelfth, Hayward, 2,683; Fourteenth, Skinner of Brockton, 4,300. The Socialist Party nominated in thirteen out of fourteen districts and polled 30,399 votes. The Socialist Labor Party nominated in four districts and received 2,141 votes.

For Councillors: First District, Bloomstrand, 5,120; Second, Bates, 6,041; Third, Wolfer, of Somerville, 4,833; Fourth, Lynch, of Boston, 6,216; Fifth, Gordon, of Beverly, 5,542; Sixth, Richardson, of Lowell, 3,872; Seventh, Kelly, of Warren, 4,013; Eighth, Neumann, of Holyoke, 4,041. In the eight districts the Socialist Party polled 39,578 votes. The Socialist Labor Party did not nominate.

The highest vote for Senator polled on the Socialist ticket was that of Carlton S. Beals, of Brockton, in the Second Plymouth District, who has 2,927 to his credit, running 1,100 behind the Republican and over 1,300 ahead of the Democrat. Drew, of Hanover, in the First Plymouth District, came next with 1808, running 600 ahead of the Democrat; Bellefeuille, of Haverhill, in the Fourth Essex District, followed with 1787 votes and Galvin, of Boston, in the Second Suffolk, with 1781; Greene, of Leominster, in the Third Leominster District, polled 1,179. Galvin was only 240 behind the Republican candidate. The Socialist Party nominated in thirty-four of the forty districts; total vote 35,433. The Socialist Labor Party nominated in four districts and polled 903 votes.

John Spargo's tour in Massachusetts ends to-night in Springfield. His lectures were successful, the Brockton meeting being one of the largest ever held in the city and was preceded by an immense parade. MacCartney and Brown also spoke.

Reports from Haverhill and Brockton indicate that there will be good news from those places to-morrow. The state committee has been able to forward some financial help, much of which has come from New York through the assistance of Comrade M. Winchevsky who sent $47.47 as the result of an entertainment gotten up by himself, Comrades Dutman, Kean, McHugh and others.

The closing rallies of the municipal m-cfiac o, M acfie 4e -so o;E w mM campaign will be held as follows:

Saturday, December 6, Somerville, Bacon Hall, Hill Building, Union Square, Representative Carey; Lowell, Jackson Hall, John C. Chase.

Sunday, December 7, Roddy Hall, Market street, Brighton, Representative Carey, John W. Brown.

Monday, December 8, Boylston Station, Jamaica Plain, Representative Carey; Highland District, John C. Chase, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, Mrs. S. H. Merrifield and Patrick Mahoney.

Lynn, Laster's Hall, Representative MacCartney, John W. Brown, Charles H. Coulter. The Lynn meeting will be preceded by a parade starting at Socialist headquarters, 85 Monroe street, in which comrades in Boston, Salem, Beverly and surrounding cities and towns are invited to participate.

Organizer White gives his time this week to Salem, Lynn and Boston, closing the campaign at East Boston next Monday night.

Comrade William J. Coyne, who made such a good race for Representative in the Brighton District, has been elected delegate from the local division of railway conductors to the national convention to be held in Pittsburg in the near future. Coyne has become quite well known among the conductors through his contributions to the national organ and he will carry his contest for Socialism into the convention.

The local branches of the Boston club are considering a resolution referred by the Central Committee condemning the action of the Socialist Party in San Francisco for its alliance with the Union Labor Party.

Since writing my last letter, I have learned on good authority that the secret circular sent out to stir up religious prejudice against the Socialists was promulgated by the Democrats—which was to be expected.

WILIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Decemeber 1, 1902.

FOR THE DAILY.

Tickets for the Fair Now Ready for Distribution.

Next General Meeting of the Association Will be Held Monday December 8—The Conference Will Meet Next Thursday.

Work for the Socialist and trade union newspaper is progressing. All comrades are urged to help. Tickets for the coming fair are ready for distribution.

The Fair Committee elected by the Daily Globe Conference has been actively engaged the past week, preparing the work which must be done to insure success at Grand Central Palace next spring.

One hundred thousand tickets have been ordered which will be ready for distribution within a few days. We shall need all the help we can get to sell these tickets before the opening of the fair and as the Organization Committee cannot sell all of them, all comrades are requested to obtain a supply and begin doing business at once. Each ticket will be numbered and the holder of same will be entitled to participate in the distribution of prizes at the close of the fair.

Donation books have also been ordered and will be distributed to the assembly districts and individual comrades at the next meeting of the General Committee.

The Organization Committee met at the Labor Lyceum on Monday evening, December 1, and each member present volunteered to visit a certain number of unions for the purpose of interesting them in the Daily Globe Conference and in the coming fair.

All comrades who can give one evening or more each week to this work are urged to call on Secretary Butscher, at 64 East Fourth street, who will be glad to enlist their services.

COMRADES ARE ALSO NOTIFIED THAT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION WILL TAKE PLACE AT LABOR LYCEUM, 64 EAST FOURHH STREET, ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, AT 8 SHARP.

All members of the association are urged to attend and co-operate in the work to be done for the fair and for the raising of the fund. Party members are also invited to attend and join the association.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Dec. 1:

Thos. J. Nicholson, city	$5.00
Henry Schumacker, city	5.00
Previously acknowledged	6,978.80
Total pledged	$6,988.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES:

Peter Rousslange, Danville, Ill.	$0.50
M. M. Bartholomew, city	1.00
Hugo Peters, B'klyn	1.00
Passaic Falls Maennerchor, Paterson	5.00
S. Raines, city	1.00
Louis Uffner, New Rochelle	2.00
Previously acknowledged	1,883.20
Total cash on pledges	$1,893.70

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS:

Edw. Winter, city	$0.20
Peter Hardo, city	.10
J. Belkonitch, city	1.00
Previously acknowledged	1,130.15
Total contributions	$1,131.43

Daily Globe Conference.

THE SIXTH CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES FROM TRADE UNIONS AND OTHER LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE HELD AT LABOR LYCEUM, 64 EAST FOURTH STREET, ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, AT 8 SHARP.

All delegates are requested to attend. All districts of the party are urged to send delegates and co-operate with our trade union comrades in establishing the Daily Globe.

WM. BUTSCHER, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A general meeting of members of the Social Democratic Party of Manhattan and Bronx, to discuss the action taken by the party in San Francisco and Los Angeles with regard to the Union Labor Party, will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, this Saturday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M. Every member should be present.

——The Worker of December 14 will be a good one to circulate in the unions.

——Socialists, more than any other sort of men, need to equip themselves with the most thorough education within reach. Read; read good books; read thinkingly. "He who reads rules."

——If you know a workingman inclined toward Socialism who is likely to be carried away by the Hearst boom, supply him with a copy of The Worker of December 14.

WE WIN IN BROCKTON!

Socialist Mayor Elected by Big Plurality.

Socialists Defeated in Haverhill by Only Fourteen Votes—Will Demand Recount—Three Socialist Aldermen and Eight Councilmen Also Elected in Brockton.

(Special Dispatch to The Worker.)

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—Coulter, Socialist candidate for Mayor, carries Brockton by eleven hundred plurality. Flanders, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Haverhill, defeated by fourteen votes.

Brockton vote for Mayor: Coulter, Socialist Party, 4,367; Republican, 3,267; Democrat, 533. Also three Socialist aldermen elected out of seven and eight councilmen out of twenty-one.

Haverhill vote for Mayor: Republican, 2,352; Socialist, 2,338; Democrat, 1,663; Berry, Deleonite, 20. Socialists will demand a recount. Two councilmen, school committeeman and assistant assessor re-elected. Ward five gives increased majority.

Returns from Fitchburg, Springfield and Quincy show Socialists decreased on Mayor, but vote for aldermen held up average of Chase's vote for Governor in November.

THE ELIMINATION OF THE SMALL STORE.

The number of retail stores of all kinds in Boston was greater in comparison with the population in the year 1875 than has been the case since, there having been then one store to every 125 of population. In 1890 the ratio was one to 149 of population and in 1895 one to 142.

Of the 4169 employees in 1898 in department stores, 2114, or 50.71 per cent., had been previously employed in separate retail stores; and of 417 heads of departments, 48 had been proprietors of such stores before filling their present positions. Of the remainder, 347 had not been so employed and 22 did not answer the question.

In 1898 there were in the city of Boston a total of 3947 small retail stores and 19 department stores. The department stores conducted a total of 417 departments. Thus they practically controlled about 10 per cent. of all business, although constituting only one-half of one per cent. of the total establishments.

The foregoing figures are taken from the report of the state Bureau of Labor of the state of Massachusetts and are therefore official. Since 1898 the department stores have no doubt made still greater inroads upon the small dealers. What is true of Boston is equaly so of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and in fact every other large city in the country. In cities of the size of New York and Chicago the development towards the department store is even more advanced.

Thus we have another instance of how the great army of the working class is being augmented through capitalist concentration, not only on the industrial field but in the commercial sphere as well.

This once more emphasises the correctness of the socialist position. Capitalism is doing away with private property with rapid strides. The expropriation of the bulk of the people will soon be complete and the expropriation of the handful of capitalists by the masses of the expropriated—the working class, is the next step to be taken. This is the historic mission of the working class, to be carried into effect by the Socialist (Social Democratic) Party. The late election is proof that the work is well under way and that the working class is getting ready to demand their own—the full product of their toil, which we can only have by substituting the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution in place of the privately owned capital of to-day. Speed the day!

CHARLES UFERT.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST.

"Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 28.—A financial paper announces that the glass works of Courcelles have passed under the control of a Pittsburg company."

This brief dispatch marks one more step in the international organization of capital. With the American Glass Trust controlling Belgian glass works, the Standard Oil Company dividing the world-marked by treaty with the Russian petroleum capitalists, the American Tobacco Trust owning factories in Austria and absorbing the British combine, the Steel Trust and the Edison and Westinghouse companies running iron and steel mills and electrical works in Russia, the Belmonts getting concessions for mines and railways and cotton mills in China—how ridiculous it is for Republican and Democratic politicians to talk of "curbing the criminal trusts" by revising the tariff.

As Bebel put it in a speech in the Reichstag, there are but two nations in the world to-day—the nation of the workers and the nation of the capitalists. They are necessarily at war, the world over, and peace can come only by the victory of the working class and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

GLASS SILVERERS UNION.

At the last meeting of the Glass Silverers Union of New York twelve new members were admitted, which makes a total membership of about ninety. Thirty-two shops out of thirty-four are represented in the union. The next meeting will take place Monday, Dec. 15, at 85 West Third street.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.25
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink, and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545

In 1900 (Presidential):

S. D. P. . . 96,918

S. L. P. . . 33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Every member of the Social Democratic Party in New York should make it his business to attend the general meeting of the local for discussion of the California affair on December 6, and the meeting for the daily on Monday, December 8.

For mechanical reasons, election returns from several distant states and details of the Socialist vote in nearer cities and towns are unavoidably omitted from this issue. Next week The Worker will contain a summary of the Socialist vote throughout the nation.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The next issue of The Worker, that of December 14, will contain, among other matter, four features which will make it of especial value as a propaganda paper.

The first will be a condensed summary of the vote polled by our party in the late election as compared with that cast in 1900—the vote of the nation by states, that of this state by counties, and that of this city by boroughs and assembly districts. This matter will be printed in a prominent place and in such form as to be readily comprehensible to the casual reader.

The second will be a carefully prepared reply to the Hearst Manifesto, "Labor—Democracy's Natural Ally." As Mr. Hearst is already vigorously preparing his presidential boom and attempting to muster all the forces now vaguely in sympathy with the Socialist movement under his standard of confusion and reaction, it is important that the Socialist Party should begin at once to meet his insidious attack with systematic and intelligent argument.

The third feature will be an article on the relation of the Socialist Party to the trade union movement. This article will be addressed alike to Socialists who are members of trade unions and to union men who are not yet Socialists, treating the quotation from a basis of fundamental principles and showing just what the Socialist Party asks and what it does not ask of the unions, of what the party conceived to be its duties to the union movement, and of what should be the conduct of Socialists as members of the unions.

This issue will also contain a brief statement in regard to the party name and the difference between the Socialist Party (or, as it is called in New York, the Social Democratic Party) and the Socialist Labor Party.

The fourth special feature will be an essay entitled "What Socialism Really Is," which will be a brief but comprehensive summary of all phases of the Socialist position. This will be especially suited to those who have read some propaganda literature but need to have their ideas of scientific Socialism clarified and systematized. It will also serve as a good introduction to the study of Socialism. This article will afterwards be published in pamphlet form.

Organizations and comrades wishing to get a supply of the issue of December 14 for distribution should get their orders to this office, if possible, before December 10, in order to ensure prompt delivery.

THE WAY TO MEET PARTY PROBLEMS.

We quoted with approval, last week, a part of a letter from Comrade Smith of Montana, commenting in a general way upon the internal party questions now confronting us. We cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of taking such a clear and sane view of these questions as was shown in the words of the extract refererd to.

It is not to be denied that we have grave problems of party policy, organization, and discipline to deal with. We have always had such problems, in one form or another, and it is to be expected that we shall have them arising in new forms in the future. It is inevitable that there should be wide divergences of opinion on such questions; it has been so in the past history of the Socialist movement, here and in Europe, and presumably it will continue to be so in the years to come. We could not wish it to be otherwise. Not only has the party survived differences of opinion and mutual misunderstandings, often growing even into bitter discussions—not only has it survived these things, but it has grown in numerical strength, grown in self-reliance and clearness of purpose, grown enormously in influence, through and by such experiences, especially through and by the responsibility repeatedly thrown upon the rank and file to exercise their independent judgment in the decision of such questions. "It is difference of opinion," we are told, "that makes horse races." It makes more than that. It is chiefly by exchanging, comparing, attacking or defending, and so sifting out and correcting their divergent opinions that men have made all their intellectual progress. If there should ever be complete unanimity in the ranks of the Socialist movement, the movement would then have reached the limit of its development and would be ready to die.

Speaking of the party questions now before us, we have particularly to recognize a tendency, in many places and in various matters, to laxity of organization and discipline and of party policy—an excessive laxity, as we believe—which is partly, no doubt, in the nature of a reaction from the excessive discipline—or, rather, the abuse of discipline—which prevailed in the larger portion of the movement four years ago. This tendency is not, however, merely a reaction; it results partly from the great increase in the numerical strength of the party organization, the large number of new and inexperienced comrades who have come into our ranks. Partly, also, it arises out of new conditions surrounding us, resulting from the growth of our vote and from the development of capitalism and of the general labor movement.

All three of these causes—reaction from a former extreme of rigidity, the presence of a large number of inexperienced men in our organization, and the temptations and menaces presented by new external conditions—have apparently worked together in producing the present situation in California which is now being so widely discussed.

Too many of our comrades take one or the other of two widely different but almost equally false positions on this and similar questions.

Many, even of those who do not approve of the action taken in California, yet deprecate any general discussion of the affair, urging that the decision must be left entirely to the comrades immediately concerned and that their decision, whatever it be, must be accepted by the party as a whole without protest or criticism; some of them loudly cry "intolerance," "narrowness," De Leonism," if anyone dares to call in question the wisdom of the California comrades. The actual motive of those who take this "laissez faire" position, as revealed whenever they offer serious argument instead of epithets, is pure timidity—fear that, if such questions are freely discussed, some comrades may leave the party or become inactive, some sympathizers may be deterred from joining us, some votes, perhaps, may be lost.

On the other hand, there are some—by no means so many—who will brook no delay, who are unwilling to consider the possibility that the California comrades may have been partly in the right or, at least, partly excusable, who are unwilling even to give them an opportunity to right their mistakes for themselves, but who clamor for the immediate application of the most severe measures of party discipline or for a complete change in the form of organization of the party. And their motive, as with those who go to the opposite extreme, is pure timidity—lack of faith in the rank and file, fear that, if the smallest deviation from party principles is not summarily punished, the whole party will "fall from grace."

Each of these extremes tends to intensify the other, and both are equally far from the spirit that carried the party so well through the extraordinary crisis of 1899 and the "unity" troubles of the following year. The Worker takes this occasion to appeal to its readers—comprising, undoubtedly, the majority of the party members and a much larger number of sympathizers in more or less close touch with the party—to avoid alike the mistake of apathy and the mistake of impetuosity, to bear this responsibility as Socialists (sometimes a painful one) by taking an active part in considering and deciding internal party questions as well as in carrying on propaganda outside, and, on the other hand, to keep cool through it all, to preserve their sense of perspective and proportion, not to forget the high aims of the movement in their careful consideration of its methods.

For us, we have implicit faith in democracy and in the ultimate good feeling and good judgment of the many. Had we not, we should sink into pessimism. We know that each one of us often, sometimes many or even all of us, will make mistakes. The only men who make no mistakes are dead men. While men live they can discover and right their mistakes. The movement lives beyond us all, and both in and above all of us; and if the movement is a right one, in harmony with the laws of evolution, as we are sure it is, it will outlive and correct very many mistakes and profit by the experience.

We have heard men say that such-and-such a man or such-and-such an event "has put the movement back ten years" and that such-and-such a proposed action would be fatal to the movement. Against these apprehensions we set the words of Marx, who, when asked, "How can you be so patient, seeing how slowly the work goes on and how many fools we have to deal with?" replied, "Ah, if you had been impatient as long as I have you would be patient, too."

The true Socialist is never discouraged. He knows "the sweet uses of adversity" and "takes Fortune's buffets and rewards with equal favor." He fears nothing, because there is nothing for him to fear. He says with Galileo, "The world moves, nevertheless." He knows that it will move after he is dead or though he should try to stop it, and yet he never forgets that he can and must help it to move aright. So he works away, tireless and cheerful, neither growing careless when things go well nor fretful when they go ill, sure always of the success to which he is contributing.

It is this attitude of mind, so common among experienced Socialists, resulting from our philosophy and our historic mission, that fills the capitalists with wonder, that compels them to respect the movement in proportion as they hate and fear it, and that enables the movement to advance steadily in spite of all overt or covert opposition. It is this attitude of mind, accordingly, that we would especially urge our comrades to develop, that the problems before us may be solved with the minimum of delay and of friction.

WHAT TO DO IN THE CALIFORNIA MATTER.

All the information that we have received tends to confirm our opinion, expressed in our issue of November 9, that the San Francisco and Los Angeles comrades have made a serious mistake (whether judged by ultimate results or by the standard of immediate political expediency) and have seriously violated Socialist principles—or, if some may quarrel with that phrase, have seriously departed from fundamental Socialist tactics—in entering into a virtual fusion with the Union Labor party, exchanging their support in local contests for the support of the U. L. P. in the state election.

The increase of our vote in California has evidently been much below the normal ratio for this year in the country at large. This may be taken as proving that the adoption of the fusion policy has seriously—though, no doubt, only temporarily—disorganized the Socialist movement and deprived it of that aggressive, uncompromising, revolutionary character which is the greatest source of its strength.

The failure to make a large gain in the vote may be taken as proving more than this—proving that the Union Labor party did not have the power of cohesion to carry out the pledge of its state convention, that it was not really a party at all, that what moral strength it had was given it by the influence of the Socialists in it or in sympathy with it, and that its organization was actually controlled, on the whole, by capitalist politicians.

Perhaps the experience need not be regretted. The party at large will have learned a lesson by it, and that good may more than counterbalance the harm that has been done locally. If the experiment had not been made this year in California, it would probably have been made next year in some other state, perhaps at a more critical moment.

The lesson of this affair, as of many others, more or less similar, may be summed up in these words: THERE IS NO SHORT CUT TO SOCIALISM. We have to get votes for the Socialist ticket, indeed. But we can get more votes for the Socialist ticket by going straight ahead making thorough Socialists than in any other way; and even if we could get any considerable number of votes in any other way they would not be worth getting.

Completely as we must condemn the course followed in California, we do not indulge in any sweeping condemnation of the comrades concerned in it. Perhaps none of us can be sure that, under exactly the same circumstances, we might not have fallen into the same error.

Still less are we inclined to join in calling upon the National Committee to revoke the California state charter and reorganize the party in the state, or to undertake any similar drastic measures. The matter will undoubtedly be taken up and fully considered at the annual meeting of the full National Committee in January. But we see good reason to believe that very many of the California comrades, even of those who supported the fusion policy, have come to see that it was a mistake; we see good reason to hope that, by the time the National Committee meets, the party in California will be well on the way toward righting that mistake for itself and inaugurating a vigorous campaign on the strictest Socialist lines. Doubtless there will be a good deal of hot fighting in California before this is done, but we think it will be done. Without for a moment questioning the right and duty of the national organization to intervene, should such intervention be found necessary in order to restore the state movement to its right lines, we would advise that no hasty action be taken, that every reasonable opportunity be given the California comrades to set their house in order for themselves.

Least of all would we join in the demand rather imperatively raised in some quarters for a hasty and radical change of the form of party organization. But this is a matter that requires fuller discussion, and may be deferred for another issue.

WAYLAND'S METHODS.

The Seattle "Socialist" publishes a letter from a prominent comrade, written from the Pennsylvania strike field, stating that after freight charges of $3.85 had been paid on literature received from Wayland's "Appeal to Reason" office, when the literature was opened it was found to consist of pamphlets entitled "God is Love and Man's Life Endless," and treating of spiritualism. The comrade states that the literature was forthwith "dumped into the swiftly flowing Lehigh." The "Socialist" gives a facsimile of the title page of the pamphlet and an extract from it. These pamphlets are literature paid for by the "Appeal to Reason" Anthracite Strike Propaganda Fund of over $1,000 which Wayland's readers contributed. The worthless pamphlets thus got rid of were printed at Ruskin Colony when Wayland was in that community.

The inexplicable publication of the S. L. P. emblem in the "Appeal" before election also confused the minds of voters and injured the cause wherever the paper was distributed.

Wayland persistently advises his readers to carry on the iniative and referendum propaganda independent of the Socialist movement—a position which cannot be consistently taken by anyone who believes that the emancipation of the working class can only be accomplished by a class—conscious political party of the working class. In the last number of the "Appeal" Wayland advises his readers to join in the iniative and referendum agitation of Shibley's Non-Partisan Federation.

COMPENSATION.

Hail to my lost self-hood! for it is lost.
I shall never be able to write the books
or make the pictures I desired to
give to the world;
I found not opportunity, and so my
higher development is lost,
But I shall find compensation in struggling for better conditions for those
who come after me.
The faces of glad children and of emancipated workers shall be my pictures,
And the joy of a new-born earth, with
the poverty and tragedy gone, shall
be my books;
Then the glad world, made glad
through my loss, shall truly write
my books and paint my pictures.
It is enough. I rejoice in the joy and
opportunity soon to be.

—Phifer's "Social Thought."

AN ACROSTIC.

By Wm. J. McMullen.

The Delightful Present.	The Terrible Future.
Commercialism	Science
Armies	Opportunity
Poverty	Construction
Idleness	Invention
Tramps	Art
Alms	Liberty
Lust	Independence
Ignorance	Solidarity
Slavery	Manhood
Millionaires	

—We wish to double the circulation of The Worker in the next six months. Will you help us?

THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

In the words used last week in introducing Comrade Strobell's comments conveyed the impression that he defended or aproved the action of the California comrades, we wish to correct that impression. Such was not Comrade Strobell's position, nor did we wish to make it appear so.

Comrade P. J. Cooney of Brooklyn, formerly of Montana, writes: "To find Job Harriman countenancing fusion is indeed a sad revelation, especially when we examine what the result has been—the election of two men who received Democratic support. It is strange indeed that anyone cannot see that the 'foggy' workingman is just as much a danger to the Socialist movement as the man with middle-class instincts."

Comrade Nolan of Herkimer, N. Y., writes: "We want no fusion of any kind. We need more party-owned papers and better education of the rank and file, so that they will not be swayed by any prominent leader who may happen to appear. I hope the party in California will break away from this labor party. If not, then I hope to see their state charter revoked and the party start again with whatever men will stand for our party alone."

A San Francisco comrade whom we do not feel at liberty to name, not having his explicit consent, though he would probably make no objection should we do so, writes: "We are in a fair way to straighten things out in this city and then we are going to start to straighten things out in the state, and I feel sure that California will stand against state autonomy and fusion at the next national convention."

Comrade W. J. White, of Newcastle, Pa., writes: "Your stand on the situation in California is O. K., and the rank and file have no greater question facing them than the one of racing after some will-o'-the-wisp that promises votes. While we want votes we do not want them at the cost of principle. Let us be Socialists first, last and always."

"Riverside, Cal., Oct. 31, 1902.

"To the Acting S. E. C. and all Socialists of California—

"Comrades:—Local Riverside of the Socialist Party hereby desires to call the attention of the acting S. E. C. and all Socialists throughout the state to the fact that as the appointment of the acting S. E. C. is illegal and without authority, that it is not qualified to submit any referendum to the party or to canvas the vote and declare the result thereof.

"Therefore, we demand that you take no further steps in the matter of the constitution framed by the late San Francisco convention as any result of such action will only add to the present chaotic condition of the Party in this State. Such constitution adopted in such manner would not be the constitution of the party, will be without authority and will not be accepted by any genuine Socialist in the state.

"Adopted unanimously at a regular meeting of Riverside Local, Oct. 30th, 1902, and ordered sent to Acting S. E. C., the party papers and all locals of the state.

"Whereas, the Los Angeles "Socialist" has failed to publish the resolutions adopted by Riverside Local on October 12th and do not reply to a registered letter on the subject sent by Local Riverside, and

"Whereas, it appears that they will refuse to publish any resolutions derogatory to the acts of the late San Francisco convention,

"Therefore, be it resolved that Local Riverside requests all locals throughout the state to communicate direct with Local Riverside in reference to the subject of the resolutions of October 12th and also the above communication.

"Adopted unanimously by Local Riverside, Oct. 30th, 1902."

F. M. BORDEN,
Corresponding and Financial Secretary.

Comrade Borden writes:

"These resolutions set forth the deliberate judgment of Local Riverside, endorsed by a number of other locals unanimously, absolutely devoid of any prejudice or bias, and they simply cite facts in which the 'wayfarer tho' a fool need not err.' Our opponents do not dispute a single proposition contained in those resolutions. Instead of those resolutions you publish communications, first from one who evidently cares nothing for principle, but simply wishes to vindicate a local quarrel (I refer to Comrade Apple), and second, one from Comrade Harriman, who, with his associates, simply wishes to control the state organization to further their own local ends. I desire to say that the situation in California is more serious than you realize. All we ask is that you treat us fairly by publishing our side of the case."

"Whereas, Section 6, Article 3, of the constitution of the Socialist Party of California provides that 'In case of the resignation or removal of the whole or part of the State Executive Committee, the local at the seat of the Committee shall fill the vacancies as provided under Section 3 in this Article;' and

"Whereas, The appointment by the San Francisco convention of a State Executive Committee was entirely without authority and a serious usurpation of authority; contrary to all the principles of Socialism:

"Therefore, Be it resolved, by Local Riverside at a regular meeting of the Local, that it is the duty of Local San Francisco to proceed immediately to the election of a State Executive Committee as directed by the Constitution of the party in Section 3, Article 3, and that Local Riverside earnestly requests Local San Francisco to take this course to save the party from scandal and disruption.

"Whereas, Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution of the Socialist Party of California, provides that 'All acts of the State convention shall be submitted to the Locals for approval by a general vote.'

"Therefore, Be it resolved, by Local Riverside of the Socialist Party of California, that the late convention which met at San Francisco had no right or authority to annul the old constitution made and ratified by the party and make a new one and to immediately put it in force before it had been ratified by a referendum vote of the party.

"And be it further resolved, That a rebuke should be administered to the leaders of the party by the members for this violation of the most cherished principle and safeguard of the party and that the most effective way to administer this rebuke is for the locals to refrain from voting on the constitution framed and put in force by the San Francisco convention.

"The reason advanced by Local Riverside for this procedure is this:

"If the party leaders should wish to put through any scheme which they believed would not be sanctioned by the membership of the party, all they would need to do would be to call a convention, amend the constitution, put this amendment into immediate effect, put off the referendum vote far enough to give them time to accomplish their nefarious designs and then snap their fingers and laugh at the party membership.

"We do not urge the taking advantage of a simple technical point; it is a serious violation of principle and Socialists cannot afford to tolerate anything of that kind.

"The attempted fusion of the Socialist Party and the Union Labor party of Los Angeles in the coming election may or may not have been the motive for this unseemly haste in abrogating the old constitution and putting in force a new one; the dangerous principle remains the same and should be rebuked in unmistakable terms, otherwise the same thing will be done again with perhaps far more serious consequences.

"All of which is respectfully submitted by Riverside Local for the serious consideration of the Socialists of California.

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions and explanation be sent to the acting State Executive Committee, National Committee, party press and locals of California.

"Carried—Twelve voting for, three against."

F. M. BORDEN,
Recording and Financial Secretary.

CAPITALISM CAUSES PROSTITUTION.

"The starvation wages paid to young women in stores, factories, restaurants, etc., compel many of them to earn money elsewhere and when they are thrown upon their own resources unequipped by any training to earn their living the temptation is very strong to barter away their virtue for what may seem to them adequate money rewards. .....Prostitution is very largely the effect of the unfortunate circumstances of these poor girls, and the material for brothels is largely recruited from the stores, the factories and the sweatshops where they must work many and weary hours for cruelly small pay."—James F. Scott, M. D., in The Sexual Instinct.

POVERTY CAUSES INTEMPERANCE.

Rum is at once the refuge and the snare of want, destitution and sorrow. ....Exhausting toil under unfavorable circumstances as regards heat and confinement pre-disposes to drink, as in the case of foundrymen, workers in rolling mills, stokers and the like..... Monotony of occupation, as in the case of cobblers, tailors, bakers, printers, etc.; especially when associated with close, ill-ventilated, work rooms and long hours of toil, exerts a strong predisposing influence:.....Bodily weakness and inability to cope with the daily tasks imposed by necessity impel great numbers of persons of feeble constitution, especially among the laboring classes to the abuse of alcohol.—Dr. James C. Wilson, in Pepper's System of Medicine.

ECONOMIC CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Dr. Charles F. Folsom, in his treatise on mental diseases in Pepper's System of Medicine (vol. v., p. 116), tells us that insanity is greatest where the concentration of poulation brings with it extremes of poverty and wealth. "In the struggle for existence, however, physical strength no longer wholly wins the day, but also those faculties which involve great mental and bodily strain in mines, factories, crowded tenements, counting rooms, offices; in the eager, excited over-study for prizes or rank in over-heated, badly ventilated schools, and, indeed, in every walk or life..... Degeneration due to the reproduction of poor stock is intensified by intermarriage. Luxury, idleness, excesses, syphilis, debility, drunkenness, poverty, disease and over-work produce vitiated constitutions in which varying types of insanity appear in various nations and climates."

THE WASTE OF WAR.

Counting only the armies of the six great powers on a peace footing, they amount to nearly three million of men; and if we add the men permanently attached to the several fleets, we shall have considerably more than three millions of men in the prime of life withdrawn from productive labor and devoted, nominally to defense, but really to attack and destruction. This, however, is only a portion of the loss. The expense of keeping these three millions of men in food and clothing, in weapons and all the paraphernalia of war; of keeping in a state of readiness the ships, fortifications and batteries, of continually renewing the stores of all kinds; of pensions to retired officers and wounded men; and whatever other expenditures these vast military organizations entail, amounts to an annual sum of more than one hundred and eighty millions sterling. Now, as the average wages of a working man or his annual expenditures—considering the low wages and mode of living in Russia, Italy, Austria and the other Continental States—cannot be more than, say, twelve shillings a week, or thirty pounds a year, an expenditure of 180,000 implies the constant labor of at least six million other men in supporting this monstrous and utterly barbarous system of national armaments. If to this number we add those employed in making good the public or private property destroyed in every war, or in smaller military or naval operations in Europe, we shall have about ten millions of men withdrawn from all useful or reproductive work; their lives directly devoted or indirectly to the Moloch of war, and who must therefore be supported by the remainder of the working community.—Dr. Alfred R. Wallace, in The Wonderful Century.

—"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," it has been said. Opposition to class rule is loyalty to mankind.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

New Orleans Times-Democrat

What will be remembered as easily the most interesting—and we had almost said the most alarming—feature in the convention of the American Federation of Labor of 1902 was revealed Thursday afternoon when the convention by a vote of 4,744 to 4,344 rejected this resolution:

"Resolved, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and political power to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toil, and the overthrowal of the wage system and establishing an industrial co-operative democracy."

Although defeated, the resolution is especially significant by reason of the great number of votes recorded in favor of its adoption. Out of a total of 9,088, the pro-Socialists lost by the exceedingly slender majority of 400 votes. In other words, the American Federation of Labor, as it is to-day constituted, is almost evenly divided on the question whether or not Socialism should be indorsed. To be exact, 47.68 per cent. of the Federation is in favor of, and 52.32 per cent. is opposed to, Socialism.

These statistics are of themselves sufficient, to make labor leaders throughout the country pause and reflect whither they are tending. The speeches made in the convention of last Thursday were overwhelmingly in favor of indorsing the Socialistic movement. Delegate Barnes compressed into two sentences the creed of the pro-Socialist advocates. "Let us tell Mr. Morgan," said he, "that, to use his own words, there is nothing to arbitrate. We want your (his) mines and your (his) railroads for the people of this country." Delegate Layton said that "the time had come when supplication should cease and action should begin." "The greatest power of the union, or laboring man," said he, "is the ballot. It should be used and used for the attainment of the workingman's ambition." The note sounded in these two speeches was echoed in the remarks of other delegates; and but for the vigorous speech made by Mr. Gompers the Federation would unquestionably have thrown the weight of its influence in favor of "the overthrowing of the wage system and the establishing of an industrial co-operative democracy."

In straight-flung words, Mr. Gompers pointed out that Socialism had more than once been opposed to trades unionism; that the socialistic spirit was essentially the spirit of negation, and that the Federation should shun Socialism as it would leprosy. "Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "Study Socialism! Why, we have graduated from it long ago." This was Mr. Gompers' position; and by taking it promptly he stemmed the tide of Socialism that was running high in the convention and contrived to defeat the resolution. It required no little courage and no little capacity to do what Mr. Gompers did, and his attitude and conduct can hardly be too highly commended. The victory won by him was, however, dearly bought. Above the smoke of the battle one fact looms large in the public eye, namely, that in a deliberate body of representative American workingmen 47.68 per cent. are in favor of Socialism in the United States.

Toledo Times.

The defeat at New Orleans of an attempt on the part of the Socialists to get control of the American Federation of Labor will be taken by many to mean that the Socialist movement is not as threatening as it seemed to be. It would naturally be expected to be strongest among a mixed body of representative workingmen, who are supposed usually to stand rather for the discontent of the classes they lead than the normal mood of the great body of these classes. However, the result at New Orleans shows a great gain for the cause of Socialism, and indicates that before very long the preachers of this faith will dominate this, the greatest labor organization of modern times. The fact that this comparatively new political propaganda was able at a convention of representative workingmen from every part of the United States and from every branch of toil, to muster more than forty-five per cent. of the votes is significant of developments which cannot but be regarded with great anxiety. It doesn't necessarily mean that Socialism is to overwhelm the country, for the doctrines it proclaims must ever have a limited adherence. It does mean, however, that the sentiment for Socialism is one with which the country must soon earnestly reckon, and it might as well get itself ready for that time.

There are not wanting other evidences of even a more striking character that Socialism is forging to the front and is making very remarkable gains in strength, not only among the laboring classes, but among all classes. The vote at the recent November election presented striking evidence of this fact. In Toledo the votes of the Socialist Party, which by no means include all the Socialists, showed a gain of more than one hundred and fifty per cent. In Ohio, these gains were generally indicated, chiefly in the centers of population. In Massachusetts, which is counted to be the most intelligent state in the union, the growth of the Socialist vote was so large as to be called phenomenal.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Congressman Samuel L. Powers, in a recent address on the results of the November elections made several noticeable remarks on the strength of the Socialistic vote. Mr. Powers is a Representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and says the Bay State Socialists, without any leading issue to call out their full strength, piled up a vote of 40,000. A party which has attained the proportions of 40,000 votes in the three years since it was first organized, constitutes a factor of the political situation to be taken seriously into account. Apart from the numerical strength shown by this new element of our politics, Mr. Powers seems to attach a good deal of importance to the character of its members.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Socialism which turns up strong in Massachusetts, is not exactly a thing to be laughed at, notwithstanding the overwhelming overthrow of the fakir Tom Johnson in Ohio in the election a few days ago.

The Independent.

Besides being confined to the two political parties aforementioned, the Socialistic movement in the United States bids fair to honeycomb the trades unions. Only last week at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans nearly half of the delegates voted for a resolution in favor of Socialism. The Fabian movement in this country has practically died out and Communism and Bellamyism are now a matter of history. Even Populism as a distinct political force has had its day. Political Socialism, however, is growing among all classes, except the farmers and capitalists, and if the American Federation of Labor should ever renounce its past and present policy of working along economic lines to the exclusion of politics, the Socialist movement would then receive such an impetus as might disorganize the present great political parties of the nation.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The fact that at the convention of the Federation of Labor a motion to embark that organization into politics on a Socialist platform was defeated by a margin of but 400 out of 9,000 votes is widely alluded to as indicating the growth of Socialist ideas. It is a very strong indication in that direction and it is corroborated by the fact that in the late elections the Socialists vote was much stronger than ever before.

THE ILLUSION OF INDIVIDUALISM.

Underlying all these traditions and prejudices there is a particular metaphysical theory—a metaphysical theory which takes hold of those persons especially who are fondest of abjuring all metaphysics; and the disease is in this case the more dangerous since they do not know when they have it. The chief symptom of this metaphysical complaint is the belief in the abstract individual. The individual is thought of, at least spoken of, as if he had a meaning and significance apart from his surroundings and apart from his relations to the community of which he is a member. It may be quite true that the significance of the individual is not exhausted by his relations to any given set of surroundings; but apart from all of these he is a mere abstraction—a logical ghost, a metaphysical spectre, which haunts the habitations of those who have derided metaphysics. The individual, apart from all relations to a community, is a negation. You can say nothing about him, or rather it, except that it is not any other individual. —D. G. Ritchie, in Principles of State Interference.

THE RIGHT OF MINORITIES.

As to the right of minorities, it may be enough at present to point out that the most important and valuable right of a minority is the right to turn itself into a majority if it can—i. e. the right of freedom of speech and freedom of association, not the impossible right of the member to exist apart from the organic whole. History shows us that a minority with intelligence, energy, and faith in their cause may hope with a fair chance for ultimate victory, if their cause is really the cause of humanity. One hundred men are more than ten, and ten than one; but the genius and earnestness and contagious enthusiasm of one and the strong coherence of ten will outweigh in the end the isolated apathy of many thousands.

It is the very chief advantage of democracy over oligarchy that, while it establishes the power of the majority, it puts that majority potentially in the hands of those who have ideas and are able to make them spread. For the wise statesman of a free country is not the man who has a mere private theory of his own and imposes it on a passive and subject class, but the man who sympathetically comprehends the vague wants, the unformulated aspirations of the half-blind, half-dumb many whom he serves by leading. As a leader he is in advance of others, not because his ideas are not theirs, but just in so far as he can understand and express what they only feel.—D. G. Ritchie, in Principles of State Interference.

ADVANCE AGENTS OF CIVILIZATION.

There is not a race to which the missionary has gone that is not a destroyed race—not that the missionary has done it, but he has opened the door to the robber and the murderer. He came to the American Indians, and that race has been robbed of its possessions and run almost extinct. He went to Africa, and the negroes were made slaves and foreigners already possess the Dark Continent. He went to the Philippines, and for profit the cannon, the saloon, the brothel and the "water cure" followed him. He went to China and for profit that people were made a race of opium eaters. He passed the Chinese wall, and with him went the armies of occupation of the white powers, to loot. He entered India, and the treasure of that country is carried to Europe, while her own people starve by the millions. His followers have made the name of Christendom a by-word and hissing among humanitarians whose eyes are wide, the broad earth over. The preacher's good intentions have been turned, by the system he supports and that in turn supports him, into deeds of hell.—The Social Thought.

—For information about the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York city.

—You don't mind paying from ten to twenty-five cents a week for capitalist papers which give you only the other fellow's side of the news. Why not spend one cent a week, 50 cents a year, on a subscription for The Worker, which gives you the workingman's side?

PARTY NOTES.

Local York, Pa., is gaining steadily in membership and working hard to increase the circulation of The Worker and distribute other party literature.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a Socialist club of Boston women was held at the residence of Dr. Antoinette Konikow, 330 Shawmut avenue, Boston, on Wednesday, Nov. 27. A second meeting will be held at the same place on Sunday, Dec. 7, at 4 P. M. All woman interested are invited to attend.

A comrade in the anthracite region writes that many miners who wish to subscribe to The Worker can't do so "for the simple reason that the miners are too poor at this time. One half of the miners deal in grocery and meat market with a power of attorney from pay to pay. A good many have not seen fifty cents for five or six months." Such is the condition of the men who keep the firesides of the nation warm. The unbroken strike of almost a half-year's duration under such conditions shows what stuff these men are made of.

The Quincy (Mass.) Socialist Club has created a permanent fund to be known as "The Worker Postal Fund" for the purpose of a continuous propaganda and the increase of the circulation of The Worker in Quincy, and starts its work by sending for fifteen subscription postal cards. A good example to the wise is sufficient.

The Philadelphia comrades are having good audiences at their public meetings since election, the comrades are in the mood to work, and they expect to keep things going without any cessation.

The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania has a tremendous task before it, to educate the hundreds of new men who have joined the party in the last half year and to follow up the tremendous gains made at the polls with propaganda work that will result in continuing that gain in the next election. But the comrades realize the responsibility, and that means that every nerve will be strained to meet it.

New York State.

The Rochester comrades are starting a special campaign to push the circulation of The Worker in that city. A hundred comrades in ten of the twenty wards will each take charge of a list of twenty-five voters; The Worker will be sent free for four weeks to each of these 2,500 men, who will afterwards be visited and requested to subscribe. It is expected that at least half of the number will become regular subscribers and that the result will show in next year's vote.

At the last joint meeting of Local Buffalo it was resolved to consolidate the branches into a single body and the following officers were elected: Organizer, Louis Slotkin, 18 West Eagle street; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Henry Moses; Treasurer, Thos. Fitton; Financial Secretary, Edward C. Fliege; Literature Agent, Benjamin Schaffer, and a County Committee consisting of seven members. The local meets every Sunday afternoon at the headquarters of the East Side Social Democratic Club, 439 William street. The County Committee meets every Tuesday evening at the same place. The German and Polish comrades are especially invited to attend the meetings and take part in the work.

At a meeting of Local New Rochelle held in Music Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 25, the committee on headquarters reported that they had secured a hall at 10 Mechanic street which will be opened on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, and remain open every night thereafter. Five new candidates were admitted to membership. Some time in the latter part of December or early in January a reception and dinner of the comrades of Westchester County will be held in New Rochelle.

The County Committee of Orange County, New York, S. D. P., met at Marx Hall, Highland Falls, on Nov. 30. According to reports from comrades from the western part of the county, our party lost a considerable number of votes owing to a mistake of the election officials. Comrade Dennis was instructed to communicate with the proper authorities and investigate the matter. The vote in this county and especially in the city of Newburgh was not what we had expected to be the result of so much work and so many sacrifices as had been made, especially by comrades in Highland Falls and Balmville. It is to be hoped, however, that much of the seed distributed this fall will bear fruit later. A meeting of representatives from all the locals in this county will be held in Marx Hall, Highland Falls, on the first Saturday in January, at 8 P. M. Every local is requested to send no less than two delegates to the meeting. Friends and sympathizers are also invited to be present.

New York City.

At the West Side Socialist Club on Friday evening, Dec. 5, Algernon Lee will deliver the first of a series of three instructive lectures on "Social Evolution," "The Capitalist System," and "The Tendencies of Capitalism." Members of the club should make special effort to draw a large attendance to these lectures. The club meets in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor, every Friday evening, and strangers are especially welcome. Hereafter the lectures will begin promptly at 8 P. M., and the time for the answering of questions and the discussion will each be limited to a half hour in order to leave time for the business meeting which is held after the speaker closes the discussion. At the last meeting two new members were admitted, and the club is in a flourishing condition.

A mass-meeting of the 30th A. D. will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at Kreether's Hall, 1754 Second avenue, at 8 P. M. for the purpose of publishing the result of our vote and some other very important questions. Prominent speakers will address the meeting and music and fire works will complete the celebration.

At the last business meeting of the 12th A. D. of Brooklyn, it was decided to hold a lecture on Socialism at Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M. The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society meeting in the same place donated $5 to make the meeting a success. Leaflets announcing the meeting will be distributed in the neighborhood of the hall and every reader of The Worker living near the meeting place is requested to attend.

As a result of the recent campaign so vigorously waged in the Eighth A. D., a Social Democratic Educational Club has been organized which now numbers one hundred and four members. This club will carry on a systematic agitation, organize election districts and get acquainted with every citizen and provide them with literature throughout the year. At the third meeting enough money was raised to get rooms and furnish them. Rooms have been rented at 84 Orchard street. Dr. Girdansky delivered a lecture last Friday evening at 83 Forsyth street and next Friday Comrade Panken will speak at the same place.

The Socialist Club, at Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, will open its course of lectures on Sunday evening, Dec. 7, with a lecture by Peter E. Burrows, "How It Happened."

A borough meeting of Kings County will be held Dec. 16 at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

At the last meeting of the 6-10th A. D. it was decided to hold a lecture or debate after every business meeting, meetings to open promptly at 8 P. M., and lecture or debate to commence at 8.30. Comrades O. Sattler, B. Korn and W. J. F. Hannemann were elected a Committee on Lectures and Debates. The next meeting will be held Friday, Dec. 12, and every member is urged to attend promptly and to invite his friends to come at 8.30 to hear the lecture. At the last meeting five new members were admitted. It was decided to consent to the organizing of a Jewish branch in the 10th A. D., a joint meeting to be held once a month and the election of delegates to the General Committee to be held jointly.

The Speakers' Club will meet every Thursday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

All lecturers are requested to send their addresses to Organizer James N. Wood, 64 East Fourth street, stating how often they are willing to lecture.

At the last meeting of the General Committee sixty-four new members were admitted.

PARADE FUND.

Comrades and organizations throughout the city are requested to make further donations to the Parade Fund. The deficit is considerable and must be met. The splendid showing made by us in the election returns was in some part due to the impressive demonstration at end of the campaign. Forward donations to J. N. Wood, 64 East Fourth street.

Receipts for this fund so far are as follows:

Cigarmakers' No. 90	$5.00
Cigarpackers' No. 251	5.50
10th A. D.	2.00
13th A. D.	2.00
18th and 20th A. D.'s	2.00
14th A. D.	2.00
Amalgamated Waiters' Union No. 1	3.00
Carpenters' Union No. 375	4.00
Brewers' No. 1	5.00
14th A. D.	3.00
6th and 10th A. D.	2.00
Machinists' Local No. 335	3.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 179	2.00
28th A. D.	2.00
Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 309	5.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 158	2.00
Butchers' Union No. 174	2.00
Socialist Liedertafel	3.00
Typographia No. 7	5.00
Bricklayers' No. 35	2.00
35th A. D., Br. 1	3.00
15th and 17th A. D.	2.00
Turnverein Vorwaerts	2.00
23th A. D.	2.00
Bricklayers' No. 2	5.00
Bro. Carpenters and Joiners No. 50	3.00
Carriage and Wagon Makers'	5.00
Inter. Bakers' Union	2.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 160	2.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 25	3.00
24th A. D., Br. 1	2.00
Arbeiter Circle No. 20	1.00
Liedertafel (West 42d street)	2.00
Bronx Borough Agitation Committee	5.00
Carpenters' and Joiners' No. 513	2.00
Woman's Social Democratic Verein, Br. 11	3.00
Brewers' Union No. 11	5.00
Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners No. 50	3.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 1	5.00
Socialist Liedertafel	2.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 24, Harlem,	5.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 25	5.00
Total	$130.50

——Every union is based upon the sound principle that in union there is strength. When, therefore, a local labor organization refuses or neglects to attach itself to the central labor body of its vicinity, or the national organization of its craft, it gives the lie direct to the principle upon which it was founded. Division is defeat; unity spells victory.—The Carpenter.

——The Worker makes Socialists—not sentimental, milk-and-water, non-partizan Socialists, but party Socialists, voting Socialists, working Socialists, the kind of Socialists that make more Socialists. Circulate The Worker.

——When you hold a public meeting, always have copies of The Worker to give to strangers. One hundred copies will cost you 75 cents; two hundred, $1.20; three hundred or more, 50 cents a hundred.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

All New York campaign fund lists still outstanding should be returned at once, with moneys collected, to the Financial Secretary, Jas. N. Wood, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Following is a statement of amounts so far received:

Previously acknowledged	$2,198.61
Siebodin, lists 603, 580	4.90
6033, 6035	3.55
30th A. D., list 556	3.60
Kr. Kasse, Br. 23, lists 95, 1673, 6191	13.50
Cigarmakers' No. 141, lists 6033, 6035	3.55
26th A. D., Bohemian, list 267,	.50
14th A. D., list 87	10.25
M. W. Bartholomew	1.00
Joe Vogt, list 1679	1.00
Robinsky, list 61	1.00
16th A. D., list 114	1.25
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 70, list 6210	1.00
A. Davis, from Upholsterers' Union, list 1604	2.85
Sirelson	2.50
32d and 33d A. D.'s, list 638,	4.35
Local Yonkers, lists 2246-47, 302, 305, 307	2.40
Quartette Club Fidele, list 1588	1.75
24th A. D., Br. 2, list 654	.25
L. Wilke, list 203	1.15
C. Gnap, list 211	.50
Liedertafel Egalite, lists 6261, 6265	4.15
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 24, Harlem	75.00
J. Besold, list 60	3.75
M. Gruber, list 114	1.25
32d and 33d A. D.'s, list 710	3.00
Uhl, list 163	1.00
10th A. D.	2.00
Fritz Arteman, list 1630	4.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 68	4.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 68, list 2030	2.05
John Quistorf, list 863	1.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 54, lists 2057, 2059	5.25
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 60, lists 2080-84	6.10
18th and 20th A. D.'s, list 293.	2.00
Local Troy, lists 379, 381	4.25
M. Kaub, Jr., list 648	.25
A. H. Levine, list 1579	1.00
D. Schneider, collected at Arb. Maennerchor, list 1660	8.55
John Mueller, Brooklyn	3.00
A. Reinele, lists 541, 542	.50
New Rochelle, S. Uffner, lists 507-9	14.55
Carpenters' and Joiners' 309, lists 2063-11	30.65
34th A. D., lists 161-69	2.00
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 160, lists 1642, 6288, 6240	10.05
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 160	5.00
Schmitt, list 2219	1.00
J. H. L. Von Duffe	1.00
Charles Reichel	7.00
Local Yonkers	13.00
Local Pearl River	3.00
30th A. D., list 197	1.50
30th A. D., lists 191-93, 186, 200, 2043-45	16.00
Fred Seifs, 6th and 10th A. D.'s, list 37	1.00
Local New Rochelle	2.00
Cigarmakers' No. 90, lists 1600, 6110, 6109, 6107	7.40
A. Grafe, list 58	6.50
30th A. D., H. Ortland, list 189	2.00
Owen Fay, list 204	.10
E. Hinckler, lists 6176-80	15.85
30th A. D., A. Krause, list 182	1.75
Cigarmakers' No. 90, lists 6107-10, 1600	7.40
14th A. D., G. Lindner, list 88.	1.25
Inter. Journeymen Barbers, lists 1558, 2025-29	.60
Carpenters' Union No. 513, lists 1537, 1667	12.00
Eccentric Engineers, list 2240.	3.30
28th A. D., lists 250, 253, 257, 259, 260, 262	8.50
Gus. Falkenburg, list 6221	1.10
F. Milbrat, list 6223	.85
Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 25, list 1672	10.00
21st A. D., Schram, list 135	2.10
30th A. D., lists 183, 2049, 2050	3.35
Brotherhood Painters' and Decorators', list 499	10.00
31st A. D.	6.00
Total	$2,601.81

THE EFFECTS OF PROGRESS UNDER CAPITALISM.

It is an absurdity and a crying abuse that the improvements of advancing civilization, the product of human development in its entirety, should only benefit those who, thanks to their pecuniary position, are able to make their own, while on the other hand thousands of industrious workmen and mechanics learn with anxiety and alarm that human intelligence has made a fresh discovery, by which twenty and forty times as much can be accomplished as by hand, and that they consequently have the prospect of being turned out of doors as useless and superfluous.

Thus an event that ought to be a source of satisfaction to all rouses the keenest enmity, and was not unfrequently, in former decades, the cause of factories being stormed and machinery demolished. The same enmity exists to-day between men and women as competitive workers. This is equally unnatural. Consequently we must endeavor to found a society in which all the means of production are the property of the community, a society which recognizes the full equality of all without distinction of sex, which provides for the aplication of every kind of technical and scientific improvement or discovery, which enrolls as workers all those who are at present unproductive or whose activity assumes an injurious shape, the idlers and the drones, and which, while it minimizes the period of labor necessary for its suport, raises the mental and physical condition of all its members, to the highest attainable pitch.—August Bebel, in Woman, Past, Present and Future.

——If all workingmen were as steady and liberal in supporting the labor press as they are in buying "extras" of the capitalist papers that lie about them in time of strike, labor organizations would be better represented and more respected.—The Carpenter.

——One way to work for Socialism is to circulate Socialist literature. Try Lee's "Labor Politics" (ten for 20 cents) and Hanford's "Railroading" (ten for 25 cents). Get your friends to read them.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

Organizer Roth Writes of Past Campaign and Coming Campaign in the Heart of the Pennsylvania Coal Fields.

Reviewing the campaign in the columns of the Erie "People," Organizer Roth of Luzerne County, Pa., writes in part:

"The late campaign was a remarkable and eventful one. It was really the first great effort to elect Socialist candidates in Luzerne County. During the past six months the different localities were kept constantly agitated by speakers of the various languages sent and maintained by the state committee. The Socialist publishing houses throughout the country have flooded the county with literature paid for by comrades outside the anthracite region. Financial aid from the outside was necessary because most of our comrades were on strike or affected by it.

"A number of disagreeable incidents occurred during the campaign. Our active workers were frequently insulted and abused; our literature wasted and announcements destroyed; our meetings were broken up and speakers arrested; and the party discriminated against in every possible manner by the political, industrial, military, judicial, editorial, and ecclesiastical hirelings of capital. But I am proud to say comrades have borne it all nobly, and we are now beginning to reap the fruits of their labor and patience. Comrades, our duty now is to gather, organize, systematize and discipline our scattered forces. While the enemy is feasting and thereafter sleeping over their supposed victory, let us not be idle, but fortify ourselves so as not to lose any of the ground we have gained, but on the contrary be prepared for a further advance and if possible, in the next battle carry the works of the enemy. Remember that 'in time of peace we should prepare for war' and 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' The Socialist campaign does not end until the Co-operative Commonwealth is established.

"Let us have in view an ideal county organization. First place our existing locals upon a solid footing; then let us make it our object to organize Socialist clubs in every voting precinct in the county, beginning with those which polled the largest Socialist vote; then let us organize ward, borough and township and city committees, composed of delegates from the different clubs and whose duty it would be to manage the spring campaigns and look after the interests of the party in their respective political divisions. I would also recommend that the county committee appoint a chairman or organizer to represent the party in every unorganized city, borough and township.

"Next to organization comes education. It is not enough to get men to vote our ticket or join our organization. In order to be able to depend upon them we must thoroughly educate them into class-conscious Socialists. As means of education, lectures should be arranged for as frequently as conditions will permit; as much literature as the comrades can afford should be distributed; Socialist books, buttons, etc., should be sold; and above all, as many subscriptions as possible should be secured for the party papers. * * *

"As we grow stronger, our enemies from without will decrease in number. However, I want to caution you against the enemy from within. The enemy from within will send spies and disruptors into our midst. Be careful who you take into your organization. If you are not sure that an applicant is O. K. refer his case to an investigating committee before you act upon it. We must keep our party clean at any cost.

"Our party strongly urges every Socialist to join the union of his craft or industry, and after he has joined do his duty and take his part in the economical battles of labor against capital for improved conditions. It is in the labor union that the Socialist must get in his work. It is here that educational work and a good example will achieve splendid results. * * *

"Comrades, in closing I want to say that there is plenty for us to do. Let us take hold with a vim and do all that is in our power to bring the day of emancipation nearer. Don't look to see what the other fellow does; do your part. If he neglects his duty don't you neglect yours. From now on let us give every minute we can spare, every cent we can spare, every energy we can spare to the movement toward the Co-operative Commonwealth."

MINNESOTTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 24.—Sixty-four of the eighty-two counties give 2,346 votes for Nash, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, whose name appeared on the ballot without the party name. The Socialist Labor Party candidate, who, of course, got many of our votes under the circumstances, has 2,188 in these counties.

Our other state candidates who appeared on the ballot under the party name have about 9,000 in these counties.

The other counties will add about 2,300 to these figures.

NEW JERSEY.

In reporting the Socialist vote in New Jersey last week we inadvertently omitted that of the Seventh Congressional District, which was 335. The total given for the eight districts in which we had candidates was correct—4,575.

Essex County gives the Socialist Party 1004 for Sheriff, with our other candidates ranging from 1,036 to 1,144. Last year the county gave 709 for Vail for Governor. Newark gives 952 for McIntosh, our candidate for Mayor. Our Congressional candidates in the county polled 1,077, together. The Socialist Labor Party has 786 for Sheriff.

——Socialism would mean prosperity for all who were willing and able to work and for those unable to work whom the others would willingly support. Under capitalism, in the best of times, prosperity is for a few only—and those the ones who do no useful work.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS.

GRAND CONCERT

Under the Auspices of the Social Democratic Party.

Large Cooper Union Hall,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1902, at 8 P. M.

THE VIENNA ARTISTS' QUARTETTE:

LUDWIG SCHOENBERGER, Violin. OTTO KRIST, Cello.
LICCO J. LIGGI, Violin. S. ZUCKER, Piano.

Assisted by

Opera Prima Donna Mme. THERESA CRAFTON.

TICKETS, - - - - 10c. to 25c.

Tickets to be had at:

Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth St.; Club House, 3309 Third Ave.; Westside Labor Lyceum, 342 West 42d St.; Club House, 306 East 86th St.; Club House, Third Ave. and East 50th St.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } . . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." . . . . . }
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. . . . . 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft. . . . . 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

Workingmen . . . . Educate Yourselves.

Here is a List of Well-Recommended Works to Choose From.

Aveling, Edward—"The Students' Marx." Bound $1.00
Bax, Ernest Belfort—"The Religion of Socialism." Bound $1.00
— "Story of the French Revolution." Bound $1.00
Bebel, Aug.—"Woman in the Past, Present and Future." Paper, 25c.; bound . . . . . 50c.
Bellamy, Edward—"Looking Backward." Paper, 50c.; bound. . . . $1.00
—"Equality." Paper, 50c.; bound $1.25
Benham, G. B.—"History of the Paris Commune." paper, 25.; bound . 75c.
Bernstein, Ed.—"F. Lassalle as a Social Reformer." Bound. $1.00
Bersford, Thos.—"Useful Principles of Logic." Paper . . . . . 15c.
Carlyle, Thomas—"Socialism and Unsocialism." Paper . . . . . 25c.
Casson, Herbert—"The Crime of Credulity." Paper, 25c.; cloth. . . . 75c.
Darwin, Chas.—"The Descent of Man." paper, 60c.; bound $1.50
—"The Origin of Species." Paper, 25c.; bound $1.25
Deville, Gabriel—"The People's Marx." Paper, 75c.; bound $1.50
Ely, Richard T.—"French and German Socialism in Modern Times." Cloth . . . . . 75c.
Ferri, Enrico—"Socialism and Modern Science" $1.00
Golare, Paul—"Three Months in a Workshop" $1.00
Gronlund, Laurence—"Ca Ira." Paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
— "Co-operative Commonwealth." paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
— "Our Destiny." Paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
Guyot, Yves—"The Tyranny of Socialism." Cloth. $1.00
Hanford, Benjamin—"Railroading in the United States." Paper . . . . . 5c.
Hagerty, Father Thomas—"Economic Discontent." Paper. . . . . 10c.
— "Why Physicians Should Be Socialists." Paper . . . . . 5c.
Haeckel, Ernst—"The Riddle of the Universe" $1.50
Hobson, John A.—"Evolution of Modern Capitalism." Cloth $1.50
—"Problems of Poverty." Cloth $1.00
Hyndman, H. M.—"Commercial Crisis of the 19th Century". $1.00
Kenworthy, John C.—"The Anatomy of Misery $1.00
—"From Bondage to Brotherhood." Paper, 30c.; bound . . . . . 75c.
Letourneau, Ch.—"Property, Its Origin and Development." Bound $1.00
Lissagaray—"History of the Commune of 1871." Cloth, 70c.; library edition $3.00
Lloyd, Henry Demarest—"Newest England." Cloth. $2.50
Marx, Karl—"The Eastern Question." Cloth $2.00
Mesller's "Superstition in All Ages." Cloth $1.00
Morris, William—"News from Nowhere." Paper . . . . . 25c.
Morris, Wm. and Belfort Bax—"Socialism Its Growth and Outcome." $1.00
Mark, Karl—"Capital." edited by Fred. Engels. Only authorized English edition. Cloth $2.50
Rogers, Jas. E. Thorold—"Six Centuries of Work and Wages." Paper . 25c.
Schopenhauer—"Studies in Pessimism." Cloth . . . . . 90c.
Shepard—"Before an Audience, or Use of the Will in Public Speaking." Cloth. . . . . 75c.
Sotheran, Chas.—"Horace Greely and Other Pioneers of American Socialism." Paper . . . . . 35c.
Sue, Eugene—"The Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Nazereth." Paper, 25c.; cloth . . . . . 50c.
Vail, Chas. H.—"Principles of Scientific Socialism." Paper, 35c.; cloth. $1.00
— "Modern Socialism." Paper, 25c.; cloth . . . . . 75c.
Vandervelde, Emile—"Collectivism and Industrial Evolution." Paper, 25c.; cloth . . . . . 50c.
Zola, Emile—"Labor." Bound. . . . $1.50

Largest assortment of publications on the Labor Question.
Catalogue free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, New York.

SEE OUR WATCH OFFER.

at 9 Days 9 as
"Daily Globe" Fair.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Opens March 23th 1903.

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1902.

FRANK BOWERS,
Executor,
L. D. MAYES,
Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broadway, New York City.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition; text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

R·I·PANS

I had suffered so much from indigestion that at times I thought I had heart disease. I was afraid to be left alone or go out alone. I tried many drugs without good results until I read about Ripans Tabules. They have helped me so much that I feel entirely cured. They are certainly a fine medicine.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory No.

AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP.

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.
Buy them to make your conscience feel right.
Buy them to get the best shoe for your money.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewelled movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 5? in. longnette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 207 to 221 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of New York meets 1st and 3d Sunday every month, 10.30 a .m., at 216 East 41st St., New York. All Scandinavians are welcome.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

INTERN'L SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION — REGISTERED

This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" . . . . . 10c.
"American Farmer," By Simons. Cloth. 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A. Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S. & B. Webb. Cloth . . . . . $2.00.
"Religion of Capital," By Lafargue . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery," By Cotton. 10c
"Tales from Gorky" . . . . . $1.20.
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth; and "What Is a Scab?" By A. M. Simons . . . . . 5c.
"The Westcotes." By A. T. Quiller-Couth . . . . . $1.00.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Berford . . . . . 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady . . . . . 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New york, Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. 558 pages. Cloth . . . . . $2.00.
"Industrial Democracy." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 928 pages . . . . . $4.00.
"Where We Stand." By J. Spargo . . . . 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery. . . 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England

A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.50, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.
CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,

730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.

Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English

Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
116½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD

Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER. Subscription $1 per year, in advance. HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 908. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
180 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Branch: No. 113 East Ninth St.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 242 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter - Kranken - und Sterbe - Kasse iuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $4.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 13 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES:

SOCIALISTS IN MUNICIPALITIES.

Special Committee of the Party Makes a Preliminary Report On Suggested Lines of Activity.

(The following is a preliminary report or report of progress of the Municipal Program Committee, established by vote of the last national convention of the Socialist Party. It will be of especial interest at this time, as a number of Socialists have been elected to municipal office during the last year and many others will undoubtedly be elected during the next few months.)

At the Indianapolis Convention it was decided that the National Executive Committee be authorized to appoint a sub-committee on municipal activity, this committee to have only advisory powers and to have as one of its functions the formulation of a municipal program for Socialist bodies. Almost exactly a year ago the National Committee elected the following comrades to serve upon this committee: Victor L. Berger, Job Harriman, Emil Liess, John C. Chase, with the undersigned as Temporary Secretary. Communication was at once opened between these various comrades and steps taken to carry out the will of the convention. As all the members of the commitee were actively engaged in other work in connection with the Socialist movement progress has been rather slow.

From time to time the assistance of outside comrades was requested and among those who have co-operated in the preparation of the program up to the present time, and who are now acting as members of the committee, are Comrades Corinne Brown, Seymour Steadman and Philip S. Brown. Effort has been made to keep in communication with the people who have been elected to municipal offices by the Socialists in different parts of the country, and it is hoped that if any such who have not been written, see this that they will address the Secretary at once, as their co-operation is much desired.

The "Suggested Lines of Social Municipal Activity" which are given at the close of this article are to be considered simply as a sum total of the various suggestions that have been thought worthy of consideration by one or more members of the committee. They were compiled after careful comparison with a large number of municipal programs in this country as well as those of the European Socialist parties. Whatever may be said of its defects or merits, it is probably the most complete outline of municipal activity yet gathered together and should furnish material for intelligent discussion. It is probably not approved of as a whole, by any single member of the committee, and still less is it to be considered a special recommendation of the committee, and, least of all, does it partake of the character of a proposed platform for Socialist municipal bodies. Such platforms may evolve from it in the future, and it is hoped that it will be of assistance in the formation of such platforms in various cities.

So far as I am personally concerned, I am of the opinion that a municipal platform could be best made up of a plain revolutionary demand for the overthrow of class rule and a statement of the need of the application of collectivist principles in municipal activity. This would constitute the platform proper and would be about the length of those now ordinarily adopted. In addition to this an elaborate program of probable action could be prepared based upon the suggestions given herewith. This should be accompanied by an explanation that would need to be a rather extensive document, discussing and explaining the various provisions adapted to local needs and show how these form a part of a complete revolutionary program. This was the position which I took at the Indianapolis convention with regard to our national platform, and I have, as yet, seen no reason to change my mind. I say this, because there is a persistent misrepresentation of the attitude taken by those who oppose "immediate demands" in the form in which they now appear in the majority of our platforms.

But whatever else may be said there is urgent need of further intelligent discussion of Socialist and municipal affairs in this country. It is certain that a large number of Socialists will be elected to municipal positions within the next few months. At the present time there is no general idea of what the Socialist position is on municipal affairs. There is great diversity of attitude on what are really fundamental principles. I am not one of those who believe that municipal action can be reduced to anything like complete uniformity throughout a country presenting as diverse characteristics as does the United States. But there are certain principles and lines of action which apply everywhere, and these should be worked out. It seems to me that in this connection the Belgians offer us the most valuable example. The Belgian Socialists have organized a League of Municipal Councilors with Comrade Emil Vinck as its Secretary. They hold regular conventions and have evolved considerable literature on the various questions arising. It would seem possible that something of this character might grow out of our present committee. Such a body has absolutely no authority to enforce its decisions save what comes from the better knowledge which it is able to bring to bear on the questions. It affords an opportunity for the exchange of ideas and the accumulation of information on subjects which are of the greatest importance.

Perhaps these suggestions may be taken in connection with those which follow as the basis of a discussion in the Socialist press. Without further discussion the matter which has been evolved by the committee is given herewith.

A. M. SIMONS.

Suggested Lines of Socialist Municipal Activity.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

I.—Changes in Instruction.

1. Sufficient kindergartens for all children of proper age.
2. Manual training in all grades (not trade schools).
3. General introduction of idea of development and freedom in education with close connection with things, according to principles of modern pedagogy.
4. Teaching of economics and history with evolution of industry as base.
5. Establishment of vacation schools.
6. Adequate night schools for adults.
7. Instruction of children as to child labor legislation and rights of children before the law.

II.—Changes Affecting Teaching Force.

1. Adequate teachers (small classes).
2. Pedagogical training required as a qualification for teaching.
3. Right of trial for teachers when dismissed.
4. Pensions for teachers when superannuated or disabled.

III.—Care of Children.

1. Free text books.
2. Free meals and clothing.
3. Free medical service, inspection for eyes, ears, mental faculties (for educational purposes), and contagion.

IV.—Equipment.

1. Adequate buildings, numerous, not too large.
2. Ample play-grounds with physical instructor in charge.
3. Museums, art galleries, libraries, etc., enlarged and accessible to all children through frequent visits accompanied by teachers.
4. Baths and gymnasiums in each school.
5. All school buildings open evenings, Sundays and holidays for public assemblages.

IV.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

1. Inmates of orphan asylums and other public institutions for children required to attend public school.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

I.—Principles of Management.

1. Reduction of hours and increase of wages to correspond with improvements in production.
2. No profits to be used for reduction of taxation.
3. Pensions for all city employes when sick and disabled.
4. Election of supervising officers by employes subject to control of municipality.

II.—Industries Suggested for Ownership.

1. All industries dependent on franchises, street cars, electric and gas lighting, telephones, etc.
2. Public parks, slaughter houses where they are needed.
3. Bakeries, ice-houses, coal and wood yards.

WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT.

1. Police not to be used in interest of employer against strikers.
2. Free legal advice.
3. Abolition of justice courts (trial by jury without extra expense).
4. Abolition of fines as alternative to imprisonment.
5. Establishment of Municipal Labor Bureau.

GENERAL MEASURES FOR PUBLIC RELIEF.

1. Establishment of works to give employment to unemployed.
2. Free medical service.
3. Adequate hospital service with no taint of charity.
4. Homes for aged and invalid.
5. Night lodgings for men out of employment and without homes.
6. Adequate regular aid to widows with no implication of charity.
7. Pensions for all public employes.
8. Free public crematory.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. Inspection of food, punishment of all harmful aduiteration.
2. Public disinfection after contagious diseases.
3. Public owned and administered baths, wash-houses, closets, laboratories, drug stores and other things as care of public health demands.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

1. Special laws for protection of women and children in both mercantile and industrial pursuits.
2. No child under eighteen to be permitted to work at any gainful occupation, including selling papers, blacking shoes, etc.

HOUSING QUESTION.

1. Strict legislation against overcrowding, provision for height and ventilation of all rooms.
2. Building of municipal apartments to rent at cost of buildings and depreciation—no return for ground rent to be demanded.
3. Condemnation and destruction by the city of all tenements not conforming to proper standards of light, ventilation and over-crowding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

1. Direct employment by the city—abolition of contract system.
2. Fixing of minimum wage not lower than standard trade union rate.
3. Only union labor to be employed where unions exist.

TAXATION.

1. Progressive income tax where possible.
2. Taxation of ground rents.
3. Exemption of household furniture and laborers' homes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Erection of "Labor Temple" by municipality as headquarters, meeting place and education center for laborers of the city.
2. Publication of a municipal bulletin, containing complete news of all municipal activity.

——If you will make it a point to get at least one new subscriber for The Worker every month, you will make a dozen new Socialists in a year.

——A state in which classes exist is not one but two. The poor constitute one state and the rich another; and both, living in the closest proximity are constantly on the watch against each other.—Plato, in the Republic.

——The Worker stands for straight Socialism, and against fusion or compromise of any sort. Party locals should see that new comrades subscribe to The Worker, that they may become clear and class-conscious Socialists.

——Send $3 for new yearly or half-yearly subscriptions to The Worker and 14 cents extra for postage and ask for a watch as a premium. Send $5 for new subscriptions and you will get a better watch.

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

There is no large lie in the world without its little heroes, and there is no folly too foolish for a man with an appetite for heroism to swallow. The ranting, roaring, profitable old lie that we have no classes in America; is, to be sure, a strictly professional lie, told with drums and trumpets to the gallery; but told with a wink and laughed at when the lights are out. Yet some men fall victims even to it; aye in the boss liars' own families some believe it. Therefore J. G. Phelps Stokes has taken the veil, as it were, and gone to live in the Eldridge Street Settlement House, New York, to prove that we have no classes by living downstairs. Without a dollar in his pocket Mr. S. would learn more on this subject right there in Eldridge street in one week than he will be able to teach in twenty years.

It is in the nature of things that after a man becomes great, through the newspaper world of America, we are destined to see the labor side of his greatness very soon, and it is usually the side that has the cold shoulder on it. The first is so, because all realities in society must soon take on the labor question, and the second is thus because no one is held up long enough by the newspapers to become great until he has graduated in some of the inner circles as a friend of Capital. Do you remember how Gomez and Palma of Cuba were diligently glorified by the papers. Do you doubt that their pulse had long been in the hands of the Wall street doctors. Both of these fine old patriots are now ready to shoot down their own countrymen as Capital versus Labor.

I am not impressed very much with those contrasts of civilization showing how it is on the Fifth avenue side of the social picture, and how it isn't on First avenue. This is an early stage of social revelation which no longer holds any greater surprises for me than the surprise that Socialists are any more surprised at such things. Who in heaven's name wonders that a man should faint at the sight of Mr. Gould's turkey on Thanksgiving Day. He was terribly starving, and the papers wondered at it. Rather let us wonder at the splendid efficiency of our newspaper machinery which has kept all out of sight but that one; and let us marvel at our splendid corps of charity scavengers which swept all our complaining hunger out of sight and hearing for that one day to let our lords dine and be thankful.

A friend who is a very laborious man, wants to know, before joining the Socialist Party, whether there is not danger of his being imposed upon by lazy comrades under our new order of social democracy. Now it seems to me that the problem would no longer be dealt with from his end of it; the laborious man would no longer be allowed to impose upon the rest of his fellows those slave habits which he has acquired of working ten hours every day in the shop all the year round and five or more in his own home. The lazy man will have no show under Socialism simply because we shall all want a turn at resting, and it will be our common interest to let no one man laze so as to become a monopolizer of the right to rest. The most dangerous habit of the human race has been that of continuous working. Nature never called for it, and it is only esteemed a virtue among slave masters. Men's instinct has always struggled against it. Slaves must learn to rest and masters learn to work under Socialism—the democracy of duty.

This lazy man question is not so frivolous as it sometimes looks; and when it crops up in our meetings it deserves respectful attention, for, I think, there is good Socialist thought at the back of it. There is only one thing resented all the time everywhere and by everybody in human experience; and that is the physical doing, initiated by others, that we do not want to do, and the forced continuance in such a doing. By far the biggest part of human history is included in that imposition, protest and resistance. The one thing always and everywhere required, the one thing every man possesses and over which, by a great racial instinct, we eternally stand on guard is our labor power. This universal necessity and difficulty of society therefore becomes the source of all value. This fine old human gut, is the sine qua non to be persuaded. What must be done to get it? The answer to this is value. The lazy man will therefore, as a person, pay dearer for everything than his fellows, and it is therefore the lazy man's anxious question at our meetings.

The Pennsylvania Strike Commission is getting just where we expected it to get. Entrenched behind dollars and the acquired skill of many years of alternate wheedling, bulldozing, and deceit, the railroad companies have sat down to wear out the patience and probably ruin the men on the Commission. These companies by process of perpetual appeal have so used the judicial benches of the country for years; and this inquiry will be merely turned into a sort of rump criminal court for the trial of labor unions; until the Commission and the public are sickened, and any old settlement will be a public relief.

The "independent" companies are playing the role which capitalism seems to have assigned to independence since the great declaration of that name, that is, to get the best of everybody in your own way or any other fellow's way that gets more. We know that the meanest employer and the most impecunious worker finally set the pace for wage paying and for hard labor. The independent operators set the pace for oppression, while the railroads set the pace for profit. This is how the operators of mining for money have arranged their division of labor between themselves. A group of seedy and desperately aggressive small capitalists living on the spot, making up for deficiency of capital by a mixture of frontier brutality and rude deceit, they play alternately the lion for themselves and the jackal for the larger interests in slave mining.

It would certainly be a grave mistake for the railroad presidents to antagonize the independent mine operators, it would be almost as foolish as if the Republican party were to drop the Democrats and attempt to run capitalist politics alone; for no great public oppression can be run without this bluff of two parties. "No need of better as long as yours goes," says Baer to Markle. The independents always stand for labor's worst, to deliver every blow and to minimize every concession, because out of less capital to get equal profit demands more oppression. Thus the middle class man in commerce and these operators are the same old nuisance turning up in every economic conflict as dirty trumps on the devil's side. Give us more Morgans, therefore, and less Markles, that the conflict of capital and labor may be truer.

If ever Mayor Low of New York City arrives at the grand consummation for which all successful American tradesmen devoutly long, and becomes a recognized member of a distinct and distinguished native grown aristocracy with trimming and things to match according to the models set by good society in other lands, he will be looking for a crest and a motto. For his crest I suggest the industrious and nimble flea vaulting; and for his motto the Scripture phrase, "Lo here and lo there," for Low never stands long enough in any one position on any public question to enable the New York housewife to catch him, but he is always within easy range of his next bite for capitalism.

Suppose President Eliot really cared a fig about the moral aspects of the struggle between the boss-plus-scabbery and labor-plus-unionism would he not promptly see and recognize the fact, that the lighter and more shiftless the man the less likely he is to join a union? Would not any moralist see at a glance that the persons who cannot see their way to spending that spare dollar of theirs on aught but a passing pleasure, do not come into the unions? Who but the degenerate rhetorician would look for his heroes among the scabs engaged in preventing the new emancipation? No real moralists will look for labor heroes among scabs, while the thoughtful, far-seeing, self-denying men of the unions are yet to be found. But all this is part of the class war; we expect no less and we shall get much more.

It is gratifying to observe the fatuous blindness with which the swell mob of the United States in their campaign against labor are driving all sorts of artists into the unions and through them into Socialism. First they educate our children away from us in order to supply fresh brains to their class; then they insult and starve them back to us, with the education and also the class-consciousness so necessary to make leaders of the proletarian movement. Mascagni's orchestra troubles are not important but pregnant little things.

It is re-assuring to those who were becoming apprehensive of the tendency to benevolent weakness, so long manifested by this government in its treatment of the Indians, that the noble red man has at last been egged, cheated, preached and prayed into wage slavery. The last free blanket and the last free ration is in sight. "This has been done solely with a view to his moral elevation," says the official gentleman in the Indian office; for the Philistine is such a deep in-the-grain hypocrite that he could not cut a man's throat without a moral preamble setting forth the advantages of the murder to both parties. After a century, or so, it is hoped that the self-supporting red man may rise in the scale of humanity perhaps as high as New York's wage weaklings, so scornfully denounced by District Attorney Jerome. But whether the Indians rise or fall we have got them where we wanted them, into the labor market, where no pen of any Fenimore Cooper, by the wildest fancy, can ever more write them noble red men; although they may become Socialists, and, who can tell, they may become noble men also in an era of justice and humanity.

From a professional point of view it was perfectly right that Professor Eliot of Harvard should make himself known to the parents of present and future collegians as a friend of the scab. "To whom shall I send my son but to the friend of my friend to be educated," says Papa. The scab has been the builder of the fortunes of most of the papas who have funds to send their sons to college. On the other hand, it is perfectly right for Eliot, having straightened things with pop, not to forget the voting cattle. So he now sails out with the assurance that we also loves the unions. It is wise to be wise.

The fear of hanging the wrong man who has money is now become so great in New York that it will soon be impossible for any but some poverty-stricken murderer to reach the distinction of being electrocuted. But, then, it should be remembered that the cold-blooded, pre-meditated murders take place, for the most part, within good society; and that people who cost their friends so much to educate should not be lightly dispensed with. As no divorce laws can ever stop adultery while property dominates love in marriage; so can capital punishment never prevent murder while property before life is the end of the law.

The gentlemen of France are pathetically complaining that France is committing suicide, because the married folk of that country are not contributing children enough to the home slave market. By France, the "gentlemen" this time mean the common people. But the common people of France, on their side, think that instead of committing suicide they are only preventing murder, for the bourgeois republic of France to-day is as remorseless in the sacrifice of life in the mines and factories and armies, as are the most advanced gentlemen of England or America.

It is not often that a whole army gets a pension in a foreign country and from the very foe that it is supposed to be fighting. Poor old General Booth at first started out on the streets of London to beg for God and to fight the devil; but he winds up in the most bedevilled cities of America by getting municipal grants for his troops, even from the Mayor of New York and worse. It is rarely that the enemy gets such a chance as this of proving that he is not the enemy; but where dollars and cents are to be had Booth has always been a very accommodating man, even to the devil. He is probably the most brassy incarnation of collection-box morality that the middle class of England has yet turned out, and what can we think of the men who appreciate him.

"How America Got Owned," would be a nice title for a new true history of our country, which would show how little, in the way of manhood or morals, there has been in the property evolution that gave the proletarian his master. Some rich old rotteness long slumbering on the Senatorial benches representing Nebraska is just coming to light in this connection. Dietrich and Millard are only two Senators caught dirty-handed in filching public lands through soldiers' widows and orphans. Oh, when and where shall high men cease to give us shame.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

But what I object to is this economic chance-world in which we live and which we men seem to have created. It ought to be a law as inflexible in human affairs as the order of day and night in the physical world, that if a man will work he shall both rest and eat, and shall not be harassed by any question as to how his repose and his provision shall come. Nothing less ideal than this satisfies the reason. But in our state of things no one is secure of this. No one is sure of finding work; no one is sure of not losing it. I may have my work taken away from me at any moment by the caprice, the mood, the indigestion of a man who has not the qualification for knowing whether I do it well or ill. At my time of life—at every time of life—a man ought to feel that if he will keep on doing his duty he shall not suffer in himself nor in those who are dear to him, except through natural causes. But, as things are now, no man can feel this. And so we go on pushing and pulling, climbing and crawling, thrusting aside and trampling under foot; lying, cheating, stealing; and when we get to the end, covered with blood and dirt and sin and shame, and look back over the way we've got to a palace of our own, or to the poorhouse (which is about the only possession we can claim in common with our brother-men) I don't think the retrospect can be pleasing. . . . We can't put it all on conditions; we must put some of the blame on character. But conditions make character; and people are greedy and foolish, and wish to have and to shine, because having and shining are held up to them as the chief good of life. We all know they are not the chief good; perhaps not good at all; but if some one ventures to say so, all the rest of us call him a fraud and crank, and go on moiling and toiling to the palace or the poorhouse. . . . . We don't moil and toil for ourselves alone. The palace or the poorhouse is not merely for ourselves, but for our children whom we've brought up in the superstition that having and shining is the chief good. We dare not teach them otherwise for fear they may falter in the fight . . . and the children of others will crowd them out of the palace into the poorhouse. If we felt sure that honest work shared by all would bring the honest food shared by all, some few of us, who did not wish our children to rise above their fellows—tho' we could not bear to have them fall below—might trust them with the truth.—W. D. Howells, in Hazard of New Fortunes.

THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE.

The history of progress is the record of a gradual diminution of waste. The lower the stage the greater is the waste involved in the attainment of any end. In the lower organisms nature is reckless in her expenditure of life. The higher animals, more able to defend themselves, have the fewest young. When we come to human beings in society, the state is the chief instrument by which waste is prevented. The mere struggle for existence between individuals means waste unchecked. The state, by its actions, can in many cases consciously and deliberately diminish this fearful loss; in many cases by freeing the individual from the necessity for a perpetual strugle for the mere conditions of life, it can set free individuality and so make culture possible. An ideal state would be one in which there was no waste at all of the lives, and intellects, and souls of individual men and women.—D. G. Ritchie, in Principles of State Interference.

——If you wish to give a dollar, or five dollars, or ten dollars to the Socialist Daily Fund, the man who will take it is William Butscher, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York city.

In men, whom men pronounce as ill,
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw the line,
Where God has not.

—Joaquin Miller.

UNDER CAPITALISM AND UNDER SOCIALISM.

The nature of products as wares under the capitalistic system makes consumption dependent on the purchasing power of the population. Now, this purchasing power is limited in the case of the vast majority that is insufficiently paid for its labor, and whose work ceases altogether as long as it no longer represents surplus value in the shape of profits for the employers. Power of purchasing and power of consuming are therefore two very different things. Millions require new clothes, shoes, furniture, linen, meat and drink, but they have no money, and accordingly their requirements—that is, their power of consumption, remain unsatisfied. The market is overstocked and the people hungry. They are willing to work, but they find no one who will buy their work, because the capitalist can earn nothing by the transaction. "Canaille, you can die, go to the dogs, become vagabonds, or criminals; I, the capitalist, cannot help it." And the capitalist is quite right from his point of view.

The new society will do away with this contradiction. The new society will not produce "wares" with the intention of buying and selling, but it will produce requisites, to be used and consumed, this being the only object of their production. The power of consumption will therefore be no longer limited by the purchasing power of the individual, but by the productive power of the community. As long as the means of production and the time of production suffice, every desire can be gratified; satisfaction becomes the only limit of the consuming power of society.

As, therefore, there are no "wares" in the new community, neither will there be any money. Money is the representation of wares, and yet at the same time a ware itself; it is the social equivalent of all other wares. But the new society possesses no wares, only objects of society, of use, whose making requires a certain amount of social working time. The working time which the making of an article requires is therefore the only scale by which its social value can be measured. Ten minutes of social work in one branch are exchangeable for ten minutes' work in another, neither more nor less. For society is not intent on earning; its task consists only in effecting the exchange of articles of equal quality and equal use-value among its members. If society finds for instance that three hours' work a day is necessary for the production of the requisite quantity of goods, it will appoint three hours as the length of the working day. If society increases and the methods of production are so far improved, that all requisites can be made in two hours, then the working day will be fixed at two hours. If, on the other hand, the majority demands the gratification of higher needs than those which, despite the increase in number and the greater productivity of labor, can be provided for in two or three hours, it can lengthen the working day to four. Its will is its paradise.

It will be easy to calculate how much social working time each single product requires. The relation of part of the working time to the whole is fixed accordingly. Any kind of certificate, a printed piece of paper, gold or brass is a receipt for the time spent in work, and enables the possessor to exchange this token for articles of the most various kinds. If he finds that his requirements are less than those covered by that which he receives for his work, he can work a correspondingly shorter time. If he prefers to give away his superfluity, no one can prevent him; if he is foolish enough voluntarily to work for another who spends his time in cultivating the dolce far niente and prefers sharing the earnings of his neighbor to working himself, it is his own concern. But no one can compel him to work for another, and no one can deprive him of a part of his claims for the work done. If a suit of clothes in fine cloth costs twenty hours of social labor, and he prefers to have one for eighteen, he can do so. And so on, and so on. We see every one will be able to satisfy all legimate desires, but not at the expense of others. Every one will receive from society the equivalent of his labor, neither more nor less. —August Bebel, in Woman, Past, Present and Future.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties:
2. The officers to be elected are:
   a. A Chairman at each meeting.
   b. Recording Secretary.
   c. Financial Secretary.
   d. Organizer.
   e. Literature Agent.
2. Order of business—
   a. Reading of the minutes.
   b. Admission of new members.
   c. Communications and bills.
   d. Report of Organizer.
   e. Reports of Committees.
   f. Unfinished business.
   g. New business.
4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.
5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.
6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.
7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.
8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, inclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.
9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

PROPERTY VS. PROPERTY.

Solon opened the series of so-called political revolutions by an infringement on private property. We pass over the means by which this reform was accomplished in the year 594 B. C. or thereabouts. Ever since, all revolutions have been revolutions for the protection of one kind of property against another kind of property. They cannot protect one kind without violating another. In the great French revolution the feudal property was sacrificed for the sake of saving bourgeois property. In Solon's revolution the property of the creditors had to make concessions to the property of the debtors. The debts were simply declared illegal. We are not acquainted with the accurate details, but Solon boasts in his poems that he removed the mortgage columns from the indented lots and enabled all who had fled or been sold abroad for debts to return home. This was only feasible by an open violation of private property. And indeed, all so-called political revolutions were started for the protection of one kind of property by the confiscation, also called theft, of another kind of property. It is absolutely true that for more than 2,500 years private property could only be protected by the violation of private property.—Frederick Engels, in The Origin of The Family, Private Property and the State.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and dimiaishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

PLEDGE.

To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association,
64 E. Fourth Street, New York City:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $.....to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

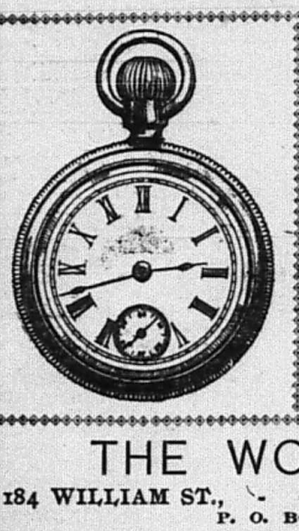
Address.....

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 1512.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory Pocket catalogues." J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.
W. P. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 37. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

REPORT OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE.

IN THE NATION.

The Socialist Party Has Gained at Least 133 Per Cent. in Two Years—Increase All Over the Land—Figures for Twenty-five States.

Although it is not yet possible to give a full and accurate report of the vote polled by the Socialist Party (called in New York the Social Democratic Party) in November, throughout the nation, we can give a general idea of what has been accomplished.

We elected, on Nov. 4, three members of the Massachusetts Legislature, five members of the Montana Legislature, an alderman in Saginaw, Mich., and several minor officers. Last week we elected two mayors, three aldermen, ten councilmen, and some minor officers in Massachusetts cities.

In general, our increase was so widely and evenly distributed over the country that it does not yet show itself in victory at the polls. This is very satisfactory, for it means that our growth is steady and solid and that when, in another two years, we shall make another such forward step as we have this time, we shall carry a large number of places simultaneously and shall be sure of holding them.

The following table gives the vote of the Socialist Party, in 1900 and 1902, for the twenty-five states which we are now able to report.

States.	1900.	1902.
Colorado	684	7,360
Connecticut	1,741	2,857
Idaho	....	1,800
Illinois	9,687	20,167
Indiana	2,374	7,134
Iowa	2,742	6,360
Kansas	1,605	3,236
Kentucky	760	1,605
Maine	878	1,974
Massachusetts	9,716	33,629
*Michigan	2,826	6,000
*Minnesota	3,065	10,000
Missouri	6,128	5,335
*Montana	708	5,000
Nebraska	823	3,157
New Hampshire	790	1,057
New York	12,869	23,400
Ohio	4,847	14,270
Oklahoma	815	1,963
Oregon	1,494	3,532
Pennsylvania	4,831	21,910
*Utah	717	2,927
*Washington	1,609	5,100
Wisconsin	7,095	15,957
Wyoming	...	552
Totals	78,804	208,338

(The star prefixed to the names of five states in the table indicates that the figures given for 1902 are not official, but represent a safe estimate.)

Fourteen other states, in the election of 1900, gave us 18,826 votes. In some of these we had this year only Congressional tickets in a few of the districts, so that no comparison can be made; from others we have no approximately full reports.

To sum up, we may say that the vote of the Socialist Party has risen in two years from 97,640 to at least 227, 164 and probably to about 240,000.

Our gain is at least 133 per cent.

It may be added that in Colorado at least 5,000 of our votes were undoubtedly counted out, as the law there gives no protection to minority parties; in Missouri and some parts of Pennsylvania many of our votes seem to have been stolen; and the same thing has doubtless happened to some extent in other states.

NEW YORK STATE.

Social Democratic Party Gains Over 73 Per Cent and Takes Third Place On the Offical Ballot.

The official figures for the vote in the state of New York were given out by the Secretary of State last Saturday. The vote for Hanford, candidate of the Social Democratic Party (known in other states as the Socialist Party) for Governor is given by counties in the following table, in comparison with the Social Democratic vote for the same office two years ago.

Counties.	1900.	1902.
Albany	65	123
Allegany	12	15
Broome	10	21
Cattaragus	23	17
Cayuga	63	30
Chautauqua	47	99
Chemung	42	26
Chenango	19	41
Clinton	10	5
Columbia	15	19
Cortland	...	5
Delaware	7	2
Dutchess	21	14
Erie	401	506
Essex	44	68
Franklin	13	8
Fulton	111	465
Genessee	27	33
Greene	27	74
Hamilton	1	1
Herkimer	170	234
Jefferson	306	368
Kings	2,575	4,381
Lewis	7	7
Livingston	5	6
Madison	69	56
Monroe	1,019	2,198
Montgomery	18	28
Nassau	25	24
New York	6,388	10,885
Niagara	27	51
Onelda	114	147
Onondaga	352	367
Ontario	10	16
Orange	28	142
Orleans	20	11
Oswego	25	17
Otsego	12	10
Putnam	24	14
Queens	658	1,037
Rensselaer	103	233
Richmond	110	129
Rockland	32	40
St. Lawrence	27	13
Saratoga	15	43
Schenectady	30	136
Schoharie	4	5
Schuyler	2	2
Seneca	3	10
Steuben	47	185
Suffolk	30	45
Sullivan	3	5
Tioga	1	4
Tompkins	23	34
Ulster	6	39
Warren	11	59
Washington	24	117
Wayne	14	20
Westchester	258	700
Wyoming	6	6
Yates	5	4
Totals	13,493	23,400

Third Place on Ballot.

The S. L. P. receives 15,886 votes, as compared with 13,762 in 1900. The Prohibitionists have 20,490 votes. Thus the Social Democratic Party advances from fifth to third place on the official ballot and the "union-smashers" go back from fourth place to fifth.

It will be observed that in the table given above comparison is made with our gubernatorial vote in 1900. In the table of states we use our presidential vote in New York as in all other states for comparison. The presidential vote of the Social Democratic Party in New York two years ago was 12,869, and that of the S. L. P. was 12,662.—

NEW YORK CITY.

Social Democratic Party Gains in Every Borough and Assembly District and Polls a Total of 16,432 Votes in the City.

The increase of the Social Democratic vote in the various boroughs of New York City from 1900 to 1902 is shown in the following table:

Boroughs.	1900.	1902.
Manhattan and Bronx.	6,388	10,885
Brooklyn	2,575	4,381
Queens	668	1,037
Richmond	110	129
Totals	9,741	16,432
Gain		6,691

Manhattan and Bronx.

Assembly Districts.	1900.	1902.
First	11	23
Second	63	85
Third	38	62
Fourth	439	814
Fifth	54	65
Sixth	123	240
Seventh	44	77
Eighth	153	457
Ninth	51	90
Tenth	403	656
Eleventh	89	119
Twelfth	351	534
Thirteenth	149	192
Fourteenth	320	462
Fifteenth	100	168
Sixteenth	226	459
Seventeenth	162	123
Eighteenth	105	177
Nineteenth	57	87
Twentieth	68	128
Twenty-first	112	180
Twenty-second	101	165
Twenty-third	155	346
Twenty-fourth	208	378
Twenty-fifth	33	55
Twenty-sixth	384	581
Twenty-seventh	19	39
Twenty-eighth	438	628
Twenty-ninth	42	59
Thirtieth	515	939
Thirty-first	100	220
Thirty-second	269	459
Thirty-third	106	181
Thirty-fourth	288	485
Thirty-fifth	564	1,052
Annexed	61	136
Totals	6,388	10,885
Gain		4,487

Brooklyn's Vote.

In giving the vote for Brooklyn (identical with Kings County) we use only the total for 1900, because in that year the vote was reported by wards, not by assembly districts. The following table shows this year's vote of the Social Democratic Party in Brooklyn by assembly districts:

First	59
Second	37
Third	64
Fourth	100
Fifth	193
Sixth	261
Seventh	149
Eighth	38
Ninth	92
Tenth	52
Eleventh	71
Twelfth	159
Thirteenth	268
Fourteenth	126
Fifteenth	354
Sixteenth	188
Seventeenth	50
Eighteenth	135
Nineteenth	372
Twentieth	1,025
Twenty-first	559
Total, 1902	4,381
Total, 1900	2,575
Gain	1,806

OKLAHOMA'S VOTE.

NEWKIRK, Okla. — The Socialist Party, according to the complete official count, casts 1,963 votes in the territory, taking third place. We have voters in every county, 20 in Beaver County being the lowest and 308 in Woods County the highest.

Two years ago our vote in the territory was 815, that being the first time the Socialist Party entered the political field here. Our gain is 1,148, or about 141 per cent. Thus Oklahoma does its share in swelling the Socialist vote of the nation.

IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 3.—The official returns for Arapahoe County, Colo., including the city of Denver, give 1,835 votes for the Socialist candidate for Governor, our other candidates ranging from 1,792 to 1,988. This is about 50 per cent. higher than the estimated figures given the week after election, and is nearly three times the vote given the party in the whole state two years ago. The S. L. P. has 276 for Governor, other candidates on that ticket ranging from 248 to 346. Our vote is thus seen to be much more nearly solid than that of the "smashers," indicating that they probably got many split votes from half-way Socialists who knew little or nothing about the two parties.

It is impossible as yet to give the vote for the state. It may be estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. Undoubtedly many more were cast, but the old parties do the counting and we may be glad if half our votes are officially reported.

——A strike at the ballot box cannot be enjoined by a federal judge.—Miners' Magazine.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The official count shows the vote of the Socialist Party as follows, by counties: New Haven, 1,459; Hartford, 561; New London, 79; Windham, 26; Litchfield, 24; Tolland, 254; Fairfield, 443; Middlesex, 11; total, 2,857. The S. L. P. gets 963. In 1900 we had 1,741. W.

ROCKVILLE'S CITY VOTE.

ROCKVILLE, Conn.—In the city election last Monday the Socialist Party had candidates in three of the four wards and polled a total of 158 votes. In the state election on Nov. 4 the town of Vernon, of which Rockville is a part, gave us 166.

The vote of the Socialist Party in the city election is nearly 20 per cent. of the total, the Republicans having 277, the Democrats 343, and the S. L. P. 24.

WYOMING'S VOTE.

LARAMIE, Wyo.—The official count of the vote in the state of Wyoming shows that H. Breitenstein, the candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, received 552 votes. The other candidates on the state ticket ran from 473 to 604, except Comrade Groesbeck, for Justice of the Supreme Court, who got 1,700, owing to the fact that the Democrats had no candidate for the office.

This is the first time the Socialist Party has had a ticket in Wyoming. The organization is young and, of course, no satisfactory campaign could be made. In the next state election we may expect to treble or quadruple the vote.

——If you want to see the Socialist vote in New York doubled again next election, work for the Socialist daily.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE FEDERATION.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 5.—At the first session of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor, held here during the past week, a resolution was introduced recommending to affiliated unions the study of Socialism. The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably, but an amendment was carried on the floor of the convention, substituting the words "social problems" for the word "Socialism."

If the resolution, even as amended, is carried out in good faith, Socialists will have all they ask—an opportunity for fair discussion—and it will then be their own fault if the principles of Socialism are not made clear to the organized workers of the state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DOVER, N. H.—In the city election our candidate for Mayor gets 217 votes. On Nov. 4 our candidate for Governor had 196. A year ago we had 84 for Mayor. This gain is made in spite of the fact that we have the open ballot in the city elections; if we had the secret ballot our vote would have reached 300. The comrades are enthusiastic. D.

FRANKLIN, N. H.—The Socialist candidate for Mayor gets 280 votes, as against 519 for the joint candidate of the old parties. Everyone is surprised at our gain.

——You don't mind paying from ten to twenty-five cents a week for capitalist papers which give you only the other fellow's side of the news. Why not spend one cent a week, 50 cents a year, on a subscription for The Worker, which gives you the workingman's side?

FOR THE DAILY.

Volunteers Are Wanted to Work for the Fair.

Tickets to be Distributed and Sold, Prizes Collected, and Much Other Work—Ladies Are Enlisting—Report of the Fund.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association held its monthly meeting at Labor Lyceum on Monday, Dec. 8, when considerable business was transacted relating to the coming Daily Globe Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace from March 28 to April 5, 1903.

Among other things, the secretary reported that donation books were ready for distribution. Every comrade is urged to get one at once and begin colelcting donations for the fair.

Within a week the Fair Committee will have a regular office establishment in working order, where all business in connection with the fair will receive attention. All comrades who succeed in obtaining prizes are requested to immediately forward them to the fair office, of which we shall give further details next work.

One hundred thousand fair tickets are also ready for sale and distribution and secretaries are requested to obtain a supply at once for their respective districts. Work must be begun now as the Fair Committee intends, with the help of the comrades, to dispose of the entire number of tickets before the fair opens.

We need a large force of active comrades who will stand ready to work for the fair in whatever capacity they can best serve, and all who wish to see the Daily Globe issued in time for the next campaign are requested to volunteer their services and notify Comrade Butscher to that effect.

The Daily Globe Fair is to be the grandest attempt of its kind the workingmen of this section of the country have ever attempted, and in order to insure success in every department a large force of active workers will be required. Enlist now and help in the work to the fullest extent of your abilities.

On account of the Association being unable to secure meeting rooms in the Labor Lyceum on the first Monday in the month, a motion was put that the constitution be amended, changing meeting night to the second Monday. This amendment will be voted on at the next meeting of the Association.

The Ladies at Work.

Many ladies of the Social Democratic Party have decided to work for the fair and have organized a club for that purpose. They will do useful work for the Daily Globe Fair by selling tickets, colelcting donations and prizes, etc., and desire the co-operation of all lady members and sympathizers of the party.

They intend to form other ladies' clubs in different cities in the vicinity of New York and for the purpose of arranging matters properly a conference will be held at the rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, on Monday evening, Dec. 15.

Women's clubs and societies in sympathy with the Socialist movement and organized labor are invited to send two delegates each to this conference. Also all ladies of the party, or those in sympathy with it, are invited to attend and join. Mrs. Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway, is the secretary.

Comrades who have made pledges for the fund are requested not to neglect the regular payment of installments. The Secretary should not be obliged to spend his time in collecting on pledges. He has plenty of other work to do. All payments are to be made to the Secretary, William Butscher, who has an office at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Dec. 8th:

August Fies, Glendale, L. I.	$3.00
Wm. G. Smith, Glendale, L. I.	3.00
Chas. Kirsher, Glendale, L. I.	3.00
Geo. Lochat, Glendale, L. I.	3.00
August Thompson, Glendale, L. I.	3.00
Irving F Roney	10.00
A. Halpern (additional pledge)	10.00
S. Goldabarth	5.00
Serbin	10.00
Glassman	10.00
Anna Rosooski	6.00
Morris Green, Newark	5.00
Harry Baron	5.00
Previously asknowledged	6,988.80
Total pledged	$7,064.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

J. Loopoloff	$ .50
Wilson	.25
Al. Georgian	1.00
Dr. J. M. Rubinoff	4.00
Sarcley	1.00
Cramer, Newark	1.00
H. Henry, Newark	.15
Joshua Epstern	2.00
Peter Rousslange, Danville, Ill	.50
W. G. Smith, Glendale	.25
Chas. Kircher, Glendale	.25
Geo. Lochat, Glendale	.25
Aug. Fiess, Glendale	.25
Aug. Thompson, Glendale	.25
Dr. I. Ortman	9.00
Sam'l Bernstein	5.00
Dr. Pauline Ortman	2.00
S. Zechnowitz	5.00
H. Goldberg	5.00
Richard Bock	1.00
J. Goldstein	2.00
John Newman, Seymour, Conn	1.00
Dr. H. Schwartz	5.00
Max Diamond	1.50
S. Greene	1.00
Dr. Jos. Harvitt	5.00
A. Caspe	3.00
Dr. Himowich	3.00
A. Halpern, Brooklyn	1.00
M. Aroner	.25
Harry Baron	1.00
Carl Schmelder	2.00
Mr. & Mrs. Geo. D. Herron	600.00
H. Schumarker	1.00
Previously acknowledged	1,893.70
Total cash on pledges	$2,559.10

CASH DONATIONS.

Punch Cards 33, 34, 35 (Morris Brown)	$0.00
Arbeiter Liedeitafel, Meriden, Conn.	1.00
Comrades of North Chelmsford, Mass.	9.15
Aug. Fiess, Glendale	1.00
Jos. Reiscenthal, City	5.00
F. Clinton Day, Newark	3.00
Punch Card 190, Local Reading, Pa.	3.00
Previously acknowledged	1,131.43
Total contributions	$1,162.58
Cash on pledges, one week	665.40
Cash donations, one week	31.15
Total for week	$696.55

IN ROCHESTER.

The Year Will Close With a Week of Pleasure — Seven Nights' Bowling Contest, Followed by New Year's Eve Ball — Work of Education Going Steadily On.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The last week of the year will be devoted by the Social Democrats of Rochester to a round of pleasure and social intercourse which will serve the double purpose of recreation for those who participate and of providing funds for the hot campaign which is going to be carried on here.

There will be a seven nights' bowling contest, Dec. 24 to Dec. 31, inclusive, beginning each evening at 8 o'clock, at Kaufman's bowling alleys, 345 St. Paul street north. Ten cents for three balls will be the charge and prizes to the value of $50, including four watches and many other articles, will be awarded. On New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, will follow a good entertainment and ball at the same place.

While pleasure is thus being provided for, the work of education is not being neglected. The Sunday afternoon lectures and discussions of the Labor Lyceum, held in the City Hall, are attracting much attention, and the Social Democrats are doing their share to make the sessions interesting and instructive. The program for the next few weeks is as follows: Dec. 14, "Killing the Trusts," Philip Jackson; Dec. 21, "What is Anarchy?" Salvatore Vella; Dec. 28, "Trade Unions and the Socialist Movement," George Suter; Jan. 5, "John Ruskin, Our Modern Prophet," J. M. Dana; Jan. 12, "Child Labor in the North," S. McAuliffe; Jan. 19, "Sidney Lanier, the Man and His Work," Rev. Clarence A. Barbour; Jan. 26, "The Workingman Afraid of Himself," Prof. George Waldron.

Besides this, a class in social economics has been organized for those who wish to make a careful study of the subject. Comrade Jackson will take charge of the class, which will meet every Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Social Democratic Reading Room, 95 Main street. All who are interested will be heartily welcome.

Everything points to a continuance of the rapid progress which Socialism has been making in Rochester and the comrades are looking to the future with high hope.

HAVERHILL'S VOTE.

Examination of Returns in Detail Shows that the Socialist Vote Was Generally Solid, While that of Old Parties Split on Personalities.

The Haverhill "Gazette" says of last week's city election that "there was a great deal of independent voting all over the city, tickets were split all to pieces, and in many cases the personality of the candidates made big differences." The Socialist vote, it is admitted, however, showed an exception to this rule. Our candidate for Mayor, Parkman B. Flanders, ran somewhat ahead of his ticket, but hardly more than is accounted for by the observed fact in all elections that a considerable number of negligent citizens of every party vote only for the head of the ticket. Flanders' vote was 2,338. The seven aldermanic candidates (who, in Haverhill, although nominated by wards, are voted for throughout the city at large) received from 2,070 to 2,169 votes, so that our highest and lowest vote on the general ballot varied by only 268 votes—much less than the usual range of variations in Massachusetts city elections.

The Republican vote for Mayor was 2,338, the highest Republican vote for Alderman was 2,906 and the lowest was 2,690. The Republican range of variation was thus 328.

The Democratic vote for Mayor was 1,663 and the Democratic vote for Alderman ranged from 823 to 1,162—giving a variation of 846.

It is also a suggestive fact that where the Republican candidates for Aldermen ran especially high, the corresponding Democratic candidates ran low and vice versa. This would indicate that where Republicans or Democrats scratched the ticket they did it each in favor of the other party rather than in favor of the Socialist ticket.

GRAND CONCERT.

Remember next Thursday evening, Dec. 18, the grand concert at Cooper Union, for the benefit of Local New York. Tickets at all party headquarters; 10, 25, 40 and 50 cents and $1. See that the hall is filled.

FRAUD IN HAVERHILL.

The Republicans Illegally Count In Their Candidate

Board of Registrars Counted for Watson Enough Blanks to Overcome Socialist Plurality—Case Goes to Supreme Court.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 6.—The eyes of all Socialists have been turned toward Brockton this week. Haverhill rejoices in the Brockton victory, but has no occasion to apoligize for herself. Of all the strenuous campaigns ever waged here, that just ended was the hotest. But, indeed, it is not ended yet.

As things look now, Parkman B. Flanders, Socialist, will be Mayor of Haverhill in January, but we have to fight for it, to checkmate Republican fraud.

The result of the vote as reported by the precinct officers gave Watson, the Republican candidate, the election by 14 votes. Yesterday a recount was held at our demand. Our representatives found that the Board of Registrars were counting blank votes for Watson, and they continued to do so regardless of our protests. The result was that they counted us out by giving Watson a lead of 12 votes, Flanders gaining three and Watson one.

In order to make it plain how these votes were miscounted, the following copy of the manner in which the names appear upon the ballot is given:

MICHAEL T. BERRY, Socialist Labor.	
PARMAN B. FLANDERS, Socialist.	
CHARLES KELLY, Democratic.	
HENRI R. WATSON, Republican.	X

The voters are supposed to mark an X opposite the name of the candidate they wish to vote for, but in the case of the ballots in question—15 or 20 in number—the X was marked opposite the blank space underneath the name of Watson. This blank space is reserved to voters to write the name of a candidate, if they do not choose to vote for any of those that appear on the ballot. The Board of Registrars decided that these ballots were intended for Watson, and so counted them, in spite of a decision rendered by the Supreme Judicial Court declaring ballots so marked should not be counted for any candidate.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case referred to (O'Connell vs. Mathews, and others, 177 Mass., 518) has been reported as follows:

"The second ground on which the petitioner alleged the said recount to be erroneous and illegal, was that there were 17 ballots which were counted as blank, as to the vote for Mayor, and which should have been counted for the petitioner. The ground for this contention was that the petitioner's name was at the bottom of the list of candidates for Mayor on the official ballot, and that next below it was a blank space, as provided by law, in which the voter might write the name of some person other than the names printed on the official ballot, and that on the said 17 or more ballots a cross was made in the square on the right of and opposite to the blank space and in the square next below the square which was directly at the right and opposite to the petitioner's name, and the petitioner averred that each of said crosses so made by the voters was intended as a mark opposite to his, the petitioner's name; and that it was erroneous and illegal to reject said ballots, or to count them as blanks, and that the same should have been counted for the petitioner.

"As to the 17 ballots with crosses against blanks, the statute clearly intends that the cross shall be against the space for which it counts, sections 194 and 224. The physical arrangement of the ballots bears an unmistakable meaning, and, whatever may be conjectured in cases like this, it is impossible to treat the crosses as if it had been put in a different square.

"Petition dismissed."

It will be seen that the case is exactly parallel and the ruling very clear. We do not see how the court can fail to decide for Flanders.

The State Executive Committee has voted to give all the assistance in its power to the Haverhill comrades to pushing the matter, and it may become necessary to ask for financial assistence from the comrades at large in order to carry the case through the courts. Were it not that we believe Flanders entitled to be declared elected Mayor of Haverhill, we would not incur the trouble and expense in pushing the case. We hope, however, to expose the methods of our opponents when they are in desperate circumstances, even if we do not accomplish anything else.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—In the thirteen cities where elections were held last Tuesday, the Socialist vote was 14 per cent. of the total number of votes cast. In the state election our per cent. of the total was only nine per cent., showing an increase of five per cent.

The Massachusetts comrades find it necessary to appeal for financial aid in carrying the Haverhill election case to the Supreme Court and pushing it to a conclusion. The state and municipal campaigns have left the party with but small funds on hand and money for this purpose must be had at once, or it will be too late. This case is one that should interest every Socialist. We must teach the enemy a lesson. Send contributions, large or small, immediately, to the State Secretary, William Mailly, 907 Winthrop Building, Boston, Mass.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—In consequence of the extremely cold weather the vote cast in to-day's city election was the lightest in years. We cannot yet give definite figures for the Socialist vote, but it is certain that we more than hold our percentage of the total as compared with the state election of Nov. 4.

In Chelsea our candidate for Mayor, Comrade Scully, polls 809. Chase, for Governor, had 633 in November.

W. M.

GIVE US A FEW MORE.

"CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—Judge Ford of the Common Pleas Court to-day granted a perpetual injunction against the Walters' Union and the United Trades Council, restraining its members from picketing or distributing handbills to would-be customers at the restaurant of John Mulholland, on Superior street.

"The injunction is sweeping in nature and practically affects every union man in the city. Mulholland refused to employ union waiters, and the latter began a boycott against him by passing cards to prospective customers, declaring Mulholland to be unfair to union labor."

It was such object lessons as this, supplied so liberally by state and federal judges, that caused the workingmen of Cleveland and the vicinity to increase the Socialist vote last month from 902 to 2,199. Keep on, Your Honors; keep on, by all means, and we shall soon vote you out of office and your capitalist employers out of power.

OUR PRECIOUS INDIVIDUALITY.

The giant corporations of the world are engaged in a system which, if continued, will cause men to lose their identity. The great manufacturing establishments are rapidly displacing names with numbers on their pay rolls. The convict loses his identity in the penitentiary, and the employer proposes to carry out the same system, so that the fellow who tolls will forget his name and be unable to even trace his genealogy. "The dignity of labor," when spoken of by the politician on the rostrum, will soon be met with hisses and derisive laughter.—Miners' Magazine.

"LABOR, DEMOCRACY'S NATURAL ALLY."

Two Years Too Late the Most Radical of Democrats Learns a Now Useless Lesson.

Under the headline, "Labor—Democracy's Natural Ally," within a few days after election, William Randolph Hearst, newly elected to Congress on the Tammany ticket, printed in his various papers a sort of pronunciamento, which may be considered as opening his campaign for the Presidency.

This article is probably familiar, by this time, to all of our readers. We need not, therefore, quote from it in detail.

In this declaration Mr. Hearst makes a bold bid for the leadership of the Democratic party, for the place that Bryan seems to have lost and that Tom L. Johnson failed to qualify for. He does not wait for a convention to draw the platform, but proceeds to lay down the lines upon which, as he thinks, the Democratic party can put him in the White House.

His argument, briefly, is this: The Republican party is in alliance with the trusts. The trusts support the Republican party and the Republican party in power serves the trusts. Therefore, the Democratic party, in order to succeed, must establish a similar alliance with the labor unions.

Two sentences give the key to Mr. Hearst's idea.

His idea of the just demands of labor is this: "The struggle of labor is for A FAIR SHARE OF WHAT IT PRODUCES."

His idea of practical Democratic politics in the present situation is this: "If the Democrats would succeed they must establish with THE LEADERS OF LABOR the relationship which the Republicans have established with the leaders of the trusts."

Let us give Mr. Hearst due credit. He is a bold man and has made a bold bid for victory—only he is a little too late. Mr. Hearst will not be the next president of the United States. Senator Hanna was right when he said that "the fight of the future will not be between Republicanism and Democracy, but between Republicanism and Socialism."

Two years ago, if any Dmeocrat in such position and with such power in his hands could have dared to take the ground that Mr. Hearst has now taken, there would have been serious danger that the Socialist movement might have been temporarily sidetracked and even that the Democrat might have won, with the result of seriously confusing things and putting off the final settlement a few years.

If, two years ago, any Democrat COULD have dared to take such a position, we say. This is the fatality that pursues the Democrats, as it pursues every party that represents a dying class and an outworn system, every party of trimmers and compromisers. They learn the truth. But they never do it until too late. They never pluck up courage to attempt to seize an opportunity till the opportunity has gone by.

We have made history rapidly in these last two or three years. The workers are thinking as they never thought before, more earnestly and more clearly than the most sanguine could have expected. It is no wonder they are thinking. They have good teachers—a Steel Trust and an Ice Trust and a Meat Trust and a Railway Trust and a Coal Trust. Under such masters the workers have been learning much faster than Mr. Hearst thinks.

Even two years ago, it was quite "radical" to say that the workers ough to have "a fair share of their own product." Now, even Mark Hanna will strenuously declare it. The veriest fool or coward can utter such words now and attract no notice.

We have got beyond the "fair share" stage. We have got to the stage where the thinking workers, the independent and aggressive workers, the ones whom it would be worth Mr. Hearst's while to attract are saying, "We want THE WHOLE of our product, and WE ARE GOING TO GET IT."

That is why the Socialist vote grows—because the Socialist Party dared to stand for this idea BEFORE it became popular.

And Mr. Hearst's ideas of politics are quite in keeping with his outworn economics.

He hopes to capture the rank and file of the workers by establishing with their leaders the same relations that the Republicans have established with the leaders of the trusts—i. e., relations of bargain and sale.

That idea is not original with Mr. Hearst. Boss Croker and Corporation Counsel Hill and Copper Kings Clark and Heinze in his own party were ahead of him; but Mark Hanna and the Senator from the New York Central and the Senator from the United States Express know the trick equally well.

It was a good trick—in its time. It is still serviceable, but getting risky.

When the rank and file have begun to think right, you cannot make them go back and think wrong by "establishing relations with their leaders."

The Socialist Party has nothing to fear from Mr. Hearst. It will not seek to "establish relations with labor leaders." And it will not need to "establish relations" with the rank and file. That is already done. In the future, as in the past it will champion the cause of the whole working class; and the working class will understand. It will not prattle empty phrases about "a fair day's pay" nor consent to any "sharing" of the workers' product. It will still insist that the only fair pay for the workers is the full value of their product and will continue to point out to them how they can get that fair pay and put an end to the present system of "dividing up." That is why it will win.

McGRADY RESIGNS.

Will Not Recant His Socialist Views.

Kentucky Priest Who Has Spoken and Written for Socialism Gives Up His Pulpit Rather Than Submit to Dictation in Regard to His Economic and Political Opinions.

"CINCINNATI, Dec. 7. — Father Thomas F. McGrady of St. Anthony's Church, Bellevue, Ky., announced to his congregation this morning that he would retire from the church. This action is taken because of his pronounced Socialistic views. He says that to retract any of his writings would stultify him before the public and would be against his conscience.

"Father McGrady intends to remain in Bellevue, and will continue the advocacy of Socialistic doctrines. Bishop Maes has refused to make any statement, and Vicar General Brossart says he has not heard whether Father McGrady is to be excommunicated or not."

The forgoing dispatch appeared as a "special" in the New York "Times" on Monday. We have as yet no direct information on the subject.

It is to be supposed, if the report be well founded, as we incline to think that it is, that it does not mean that Comrade McGrady has withdrawn from the church, but merely that he has resigned his position as a priest.

Since he began his open advocacy of Socialism, Father McGrady has been subjected to severe attacks from several other clergymen of the same church, and by some high prelates, and it has been surmised, though he has made no public statement on the subject, that great pressure has been brought to bear upon him by the church authorities to induce him to keep quiet on the labor question or confine himself to harmless and meaningless platitudes like those of Bishop Spalding or the Protestant Bishop Potter of New York. Comrade McGrady seems not to be of a "suppressible" temperament, however, and the event announced in the dispatch has been generally expected for some time.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—Father McGrady, who resigned from the priesthood to-day, will speak in Music Hall (the largest in the city, holding five thousand people), on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17. At this meeting he will state his reasons for giving up his position. E. V. P.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	52c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.

Bundle rates:

Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	60c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

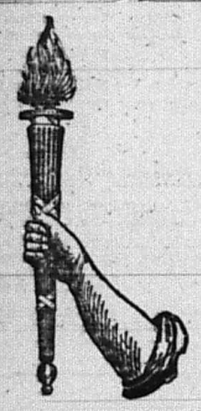
All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.

The Worker heartily seconds the recommendation of the "Volkszeitung," that the city organization of the Social Democratic Party inaugurate a movement to demand of the city government that it take immediate and strenuous measures to relieve the fearful hardships now prevailing among the working people because of the high price of fuel.

Hundreds of thousands of working people in this city are shivering in their wretched homes; thousands of babies and sick or aged workingmen and women are in daily danger of dying for lack of warmth—all to secure the capitalists' profits.

Low and Jerome and their friends in office are not disturbed about this. They and the people of their class have coal. They will not act or think or care unless we compel their attention by arousing their fears.

Let Local New York of the Social Democratic Party call upon all the labor organizations of the city to join it in a tremendous demonstration, to demand that the workers who have made the city have coal to keep them warm, no matter where it comes from, no matter what it costs the capitalists in increased taxes.

We can do this. We alone can do it effectively. Let it not be neglected. Now is the time to act.

We have ceased to wonder at the systematic falsification of facts relating to the Socialist movement perpetrated by the Associated Press. We see "a method in its madness." We are not surprised to see that, the Social Democratic Party having received 23,400 votes in the state of New York, the Associated Press gives us less than 20,000 and that, the "union-smashing" S. L. P. having polled less than 16,000, the Associated Press gives it over 25,000. The Associated Press knows what it is about, perhaps. And perhaps the leader of the S. L. P. knows equally well. However, the truth will come out. Much as the capitalists controlling the Associated Press might like to boom the S. L. P., they can hardly prevent the Social Democratic Party from taking third place on the ballot in this state next year.

A number of the capitalist papers of New York are finding great comfort in saying that, while the Socialist vote as a whole increased in the state, it fell off in some counties. They neglect to say, however, that, wherever there was any considerable falling off, it was the S. L. P. that lost. As to the vote of the Social Democratic Party, we may call attention to some of the figures. We lost votes in fifteen counties, it is true; but the best of these counties (Madison) gave us only 69 votes two years ago; the whole fifteen gave us but 386 out of our 13,493 votes two years ago, and our total loss in these counties was but 135; on the other hand we gained in forty-two counties, and the total of these gains was 10,042. The capitalist papers speak especially of Socialist losses in Erie, Oneida, Onondaga, and Oswego counties; in Erie, as a matter of fact, the Social Democratic Party gained 105 votes, or 26 per cent.; in Oneida we gained 33 votes, or 28 per cent.; in Onondaga we gained slightly; and in Oswego we lost but 8 votes. This will show how much reliance can be placed on the "news" of the Socialist movement printed in the capitalist papers.

THE PRESIDENT ON LABOR.

President Roosevelt has, in form, departed from the traditional way of treating the labor question in presidential messages. In a message of less than the usual length, he has given much more than the usual space to this subject. The number of words he devotes to it is really quite formidable. But, alas! when we have read the passage through, we find that there are words and nothing more.

Considering the extent to which Roosevelt's intervention in the coal strike was used as a campaign argument in the late campaign we might have expected of him, even as a politician, that he would make some sort of definite recommendations—ridiculously inadequate, no, doubt, but at least somewhat tangible.

Nothing of the sort do we find—not one solitary recommendation does he make, unless the reference to the proposed department of commerce be considered as coming under the heading of the labor question.

It will be worth while for workingmen to preserve for future reference the portion of the message supposed to deal with the relations of labor and capital, and we therefore spare the space to reproduce it. It is really worthy of a careful reading, if only as a splendid example of "the use of language to conceal the absence of thought." President Roosevelt says:

"How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and farsighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union, not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such, for some of the most farreaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals. Every employer, every wageworker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employee alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the national government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

"It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the Senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business, and with this end in view the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need."

Not even the sainted McKinley could have said less in so many words. The strenuous Teddy is learning his lesson well.

Think of it: To say nothing of innumerable other strikes, lockouts, and boycotts, with injunctions against unions and arrest of union men, all over the land, we have had this year a strike of one hundred and forty-seven thousand coal miners against a little coterie of mine owners; this strike has lasted almost six months and was hardly ended (or suspended) when the President began to write his message; it has involved terrible hardship for the men engaged in it and for their wives and families, and it has stirred the sympathies and called forth the willing sacrifices of hundreds of thousands of other workingmen of all trades; the President himself has taken an ostentatious part in "settling" the strike, and during the conferences held in his room the Coal Kings have shaken their fists under his nose and demanded in insolent terms that he mind his own business; the questions involved in the strike are still unsettled, although the men are again at work, and there is at least a strong possibility that the conflict may be re-opened next year; meanwhile, at the moment the message was sent to Congress, the sudden coming of winter weather had brought keen suffering to millions of people, because of the high price of coal. In the face of all these facts, the President has nothing more to say than that we ought to have "wisdom and broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed."

Think of it, again: Congress has before it an Eight-Hour Bill, an Anti-Injunction Bill, and many other bills of more or less importance, bearing directly upon the labor question, which have been introduced at the request of and petitioned and begged for by the American Federation of Labor. On not one of these measures does the President dare to make a solitary recommendation.

The only approach to a recommendation is that relating to the proposed department of commerce. Does President Roosevelt think that he will solve the labor problem by creating a cabinet position and a few comfortable jobs to be used as rewards to conservative labor leaders, men who neglect the interest of their organizations in order to cultivate "broad and kindly sympathy" with the workers' enemies?

Doubtless this is what the President thinks, so far as he thinks at all on the subject. The increase of the Socialist vote in November and the vote on the Socialist resolution at the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor might have taught him something. But—we may say fortunately—"Bourbons forget nothing and learn nothing." It is only the people who learn.

WHY HAVE WE NO COAL?

Cold weather has come. Hundreds of thousands of workingmen, all over the country, are enduring great hardships and, in the case of the children, the aged, and invalids of the working class, are in positive danger of their lives, because of the high price of fuel. It is well that the workers should think now, think hard and long, so that they will not forget within a twelvemonth, as to the causes of this fuel famine.

Who is to blame? It is very well for such men as Baer and Eliot and Hillis and Hewitt and Jerome to throw the blame upon the miners who stood idle for six months. But workingmen of the various trades will not join in that verdict. They have had their struggles, too. They know what a strike means. They know that a hundred and fifty thousand men do not stay on strike six months without good reason. But if the miners are not to blame, who then? Obviously the responsibility, if it is to be put on any men, must be put on Morgan and Baer and Markle and all the rest of the owners of the mines, the men who have it in their power to allow or to forbid the miners to work and to dictate the terms at which they may be permitted to produce the fuel that all the people need.

On the Coal Barons, on the capitalist class in general which supported them, and on the capitalist politicians who used the power of government to protect them—on them, and them alone, rests the responsibility for the suffering which the coming of winter now brings to the workers of the country.

But, after all, it is not so important to say WHO is to blame as to say WHAT is to blame.

It does little good, nor is it altogether fair or reasonable, to make this a question of personal condemnation, of imposing blame upon the capitalists and their agents, as men.

Baer and Stone and the rest of them are probably not much more greedy and cruel and faithless than the average of men. Men's conduct depends chiefly on the social system in which they live and the position which they occupy in that system. The conduct of the capitalist, whatever his personal inclinations, cannot, in the nature of things, be otherwise than greedy and cruel and faithless. It is only by such conduct that he can maintain himself as a lord of industry; and if he fails to exercise those evil qualities which contribute to capitalist success, he will not benefit the workers, but will only give place to some competitor less handicapped by ideas of kindliness and honor.

What we have to look to is not the men, good or bad, who are to blame that we have no coal, but to look to the social system which gives those men the power and the motive to interrupt industry, to drive the workers to desperation, and so to deprive all of us of one of the prime necessities of life.

It is the capitalist system that is to blame—the system of private property in means of production socially produced and operated, the system which makes private profit the sole motive power of the industrial world—it is this system that is to blame. And if we would guard against the recurrence of such conflicts, involving such terrible and widespread suffering as now prevails, and which are sure to recur under capitalism, now in one industry, now in another—if we we would guard against this growing danger, we have to think, not of petty reforms or changes in the mere personnel of government, but of the radical change of the industrial system which will remove their cause.

In a word, the cold weather should make workingmen think seriously about Socialism—and it will.

The French parliament is contemplating the abolition of all titles of nobility. This is an outrage, a violation of sacred rights of property, and Mr. Roosevelt should intervene on behalf of the American citizens—or, at least, the American ex-citizenesses—who are interested. Think of poor Anna Gould, who, by the exercise of industry, frugality, and business sagacity, honestly acquired the title of Countess Castellane. And now a wicked government proposes to confiscate the title and make her plain Madame! If this sort of thing is to be allowed, there will be no incentive to effort left to the people of Newport and Fifth Avenue.

WE AGREE AND DISAGREE.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" reports a part of a lecture by Leonard D. Abbott at a meeting of one of the Brooklyn districts last week. Commenting on the President's message, Comrade Abbott said:

"It is remarkable with what a large portion of the President's message Socialists can agree, without holding the same reasons for so doing nor arriving at the same ultimate conclusions. We might, for the sake of being agreeable, consent to his statement that 'never before has material well being been so widely diffused among "our" people,' though the advance of thirty-three per cent. in the cost of living, without a commensurate advance in wages, leaves this open to serious question. The questions, also, of the injurious effect of this well-being of 'our people' upon the well-being of the people of other nations, and how soon their consequent ill-being will react upon us, are worth thinking of. However, whether the statement of His Majesty be true or not, it is certainly true that never in the history of the world has labor produced so abundantly and never has it, with the wages received, been able to buy back such a small percentage of its products. In other words, never has the capitalist class so successfully exploited the wage-earning class, the figures of Labor Commissioner Wright showing that labor is enabled to regain only one-fifth of its product.

"We agree with His Strenuous Excellency that there must be incentive to 'individual energy' and that 'this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the individual acting alone.' Further, that 'our aim is not to do away with corporations (meaning concentrated industries); on the contrary, these big aggregations are the inevitable development of modern industrialism' Mr. Roosevelt must have been reading Karl Marx, else the prophecy of the latter has been so nearly fulfilled that a capitalistic President, even though lacking the ability or the courage to reach the conclusion of the logic of Marx, adopts his fundamental premises.

"We agree again with Mr. Roosevelt, that, 'a fundamental basis of civilization is the inviolability of property,' but we believe also that it is only by investing the collectivity with the ownership of land and capital that this end can be accomplished, for certainly the wage-worker's property in his product is not held inviolable so long as four parts out of five are absorbed by means of private ownership; with its stock watering, tariffs and other forms of genteel robbery. It all comes to the question of what can be properly regarded as private property."

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

It is hard to know whether our magistrates make greater fools of themselves when they have a bad motive or a good one. There is a poor widow woman with a boy to look after and provide for while she is at work in one of the big department stores. The boy takes to thieving and lying (he is the son of a U. S. recruiting sergeant, so the latter habit may have been inherited), the mother whips him with a rope; the Gerry Society man therefore takes away the child from her and has her arrested. The magistrate, good man, is so indignant over the whipping that he refuses bail and throws the woman into prison over Thanksgiving Day, and, of course, loses and she her place. Now, because this poor woman is not wiser than all of our civilization; because she does not know how to do better than the wisdom of all our laws combined; because she follows the same course in penology as the sainted Brockway of Elmira; because she gave the very same thing to the boy that the highly indignant moral magistrate does to her, viz.—punishment; she is branded as wicked. Which of ye judges will tell and show this woman what she should have done. No man among you knows.

The man who represents Colombia at the court of President Theodore, Washington, D. C., may be a good Republican of the old school, but evidently he is a back number for Washington, inasmuch as he has allowed the constitution of his country to stand between the capitalists of his country and a good deal with the capitalists of another country. This constitution forbids the conveyance away of sovereignty over any part of Colombian territory. That phrase was overcome by conveying something else called "perpetual control." Now, because Concha could not see the difference he has obtained the grand bounce. Our commercial statesmen were the first, of course, to make the remarkable "discovery" that Concha's constitution did not specifically forbid the use of this new phrase. What a splendid instrument for perpetual fraud in the hands of a ruling class is a constitution? There is manifestly no end to the art of discovering things it has not specifically forbidden. Fancy our own poor old document meeting its modern self in a lonely place, how they would stare at each other!

The fierce desire of the capitalists, of all minor shades, to have that canal, through lies thick or lies thin, is in itself some reason for the workers to pause and consider that canal. In all probability since capitalism blows so hot about it, we, for the present, may blow cold. No peoples hitherto separated are to be brought in touch by the new ditch; it has nothing like the moral possibilities that partly condones the cutting of that terrible cemetery for Egyptian laborers, the Suez Canal. On the other hand, it is sure to require, as a diplomatic corollary of its existence, the annexation of the territory now the subject of that jocund phrase, "perpetual control." The canal means war with the Latin races, a stirring up of religious and national animosities without meaning, and, therefore, fierce as hell. And the working classes will have to do the fighting and to suffer a long mental misdirection away from the class struggle in addition to the horrors of war.

The ghost of Hamlet's grand-child will be permitted to stalk over the stage in view of an admiring public sometime during the next session of Congress. It may stalk, it may even talk, but the anti-trust bill of Senator Cullom will never do more. To manifest the hopes of good Republicans concerning what Hamlet's grand-child might have been if it hadn't died in a miscarriage will be something. If ever Cullom's bill gets out of committee, the miscarriage is ready for it all right. Still, for political purposes the ghost may walk.

The key of the situation in every capitalistic country is possessed by that man who sees in the Chambers of Commerce and the innumerable other unslumbering combines of sinister dollars an all the year round league of war directed against the right or the ability of labor to strike against, or resist, its own subjugation. France today is like a great game board where the devices of all these money conspirators are converging on the strike of the stokers and firemen at Marseilles. Not being a Protestant country, the leaven of hypocrisy has not yet so generally descended from clergy to people there, as with us; and so they are still able to call a spade a spade though they only see a war between rich and poor. The same crowd who besought our own government on behalf of suffering humanity to knock down the coal miners are trying that same dishonorable trick on the French legislature against the stokers. But so far the Minister of Commerce declares against taking sides with the companies (openly) and for recognizing the right of labor to strike. These words are all right; anyway, they are much clearer than our official words on a similar occasion. Whether cleaner or not, let next week tell. But be assured of this—to reduce labor to slavery is the program of capitalism everywhere; and there is nothing in the French government, or our own, but capital. The best, therefore, that labor can expect will be a truce of expediency.

The billionaire combine known as the Kansas Beef Packers, is the only band of American gentlemen patriots who have forgotten their political catechism and are about to appeal before the Supreme Court with a plea of general hard times as an explanation of their conspiracy prices. This nation is about as clear as mud as to whether high prices mean good or bad times; so it is likely that a muddy decision will follow. President Harrison once declared that "cheap coat meant cheap man," therefore, dear meat means fine men. Hurrah for America and the packers who maintain our dignity in the stockyards.

Bishop Brewer of Montana declares that Christian men should go into politics and get possession of the legislative halls, executive chairs and government offices all over. This seems no more than fair seeing that politicians have taken possession of all the bishoprics, altars and pulpits.

How simply and truly the class struggle theory of society covers all the facts of political life in every country! The whole of bourgeois, clerical and clay-eating Junkers of Germany are willing to cast all constitutional rights to the winds, and to put their necks into parliamentary halter, to call back the Jesuits or any old thing if they can thereby throttle the Socialists. Now what dreaded interest is that for which Socialism stands and against which so many evils are ready to unite to the point of parliamentary extinction. Why labor, of course. If the working class rise they must fall. Away with constitutional government, away with party distinctions and theological squabbles, and welcome anything that will take away from them the menace of labor saving itself from their clutches. Anything to keep their slaves, for without slaves they are only men.

As the head of the property class militant (called the state), the Emperor of Germany is to-day as willing as our old friend Henry VIII. to place himself at the head of a reformation movement; a go back, such as would re-Romanize democracy out of the empire, if it ceases to be a bourgeois democracy, or threatens to become a democracy of labor; and, as far as its heads and their purposes are concerned, there would be as much religion in the one reformation as in the other.

If the modern family were such a blessedly sweet arcadian affair as our property cant cracks it up to be; let it not be forgotten that the people and principles that build up one family on property lines break up, and render impossible, more happy marriages than ever the poor starved heart of human nature will tell—though any clear-headed person may appreciate the vast measure of sordid and desolate love it makes outside the homes of the working people, who alone can marry for love in our times, though poverty afterwards bids them mourn for their love. But they are not the only people who live to be sorry for their marriages: a recent Postoffice order forbidding man and wife to hold office at one time is followed by a general break for the divorce courts up at Washington. Oh, ye gods, how those Socialists break up the family!

Lieutenant Cornelius Vanderbilt has just passed what the newspapers assure us was a strict examination for promotion in the regiment of uniformed office boys known as the N. G.'s of New York. His Highness astonished the examining board with his proficiency (Highnesses always do), especially in telling how he would mass and mobilize troops at and from various points of the state. His acquaintance with the Vanderbilt system of railroads and where the company would require guns to put down strikers was good. It was all a con amore science to Cornelius. I wonder when will the public conscience be ashamed of the incongruity and treason of placing troops under the command of public offenders like the Vanderbilts.

This government has been threatened by the sentimentalists with all sorts of deterioration, including moral deterioration, through its mingling with the semi-barbarous people of the Philippines. Up to date, however, the barbarians have distinctly the credit of raising us morally several notches above the pure ethics of commerce. What, for instance, will the elevated corn cornerors of our native land think of such a descent into paternalism as that of our strictly business administration there, literally going into business to buy rice cheap under cover so as to prevent strict American principles from taking advantage of the recently threatened famine and of starving the people. Whence comes this change of heart, this work of grace? Is it by expansion into savage lands that we are at last destined to be taught humanity, or is this only a gentle hand feeling for the jugular?

Can it be possible that after all her chances the former Miss Gould gave herself away, matrimonially, for nothing. There surely must be a screw loose in the heredity machine if this has happened. What a wail will go up from the daughters of Wall Street if the proposition now mooted in the French parliament to re-abolish titles really comes to law. Fancy the little Count What-you-call-him, now husband to the daughter of Jay Gould, without a title. What would you call him?

In order to dispose of those billions of surplus home products which the wide-awake Yankee is too sleepy to demand and too creepy to run for at the ballot boxes, we have been placed under constraint to convert China's millions to our Christianity and the Chinese silver currency into our own blessed gold currency at a depreciation of a quarter on the dollar and more on the man. To put it mildly, we have paralyzed the heathen Chinaman who finds himself up to his cue in debt to us without ever having dealt with us, at all. A gospel attested by such a miracle as this ought to capture the Chinaman body and soul; and—well, it has captured his body; but his soul, like John Brown's, is still marching on.

A collection of books and pamphlets dealing with labor and social problems has been purchased by a public library in Chicago for its reference department. This the capitalist commentators of the daily papers declare to be quite an innovation in library management; but they say, with a sigh, Labor has assumed such proportions of late that there is a demand for such reading. Labor has not assumed any new importance; it is as kicker and voter that he calls this new attention to himself.

It is amusing to see what "softies" our upper class people are, and what sums of money even hard-headed business people are willing to pay a man for tickling them, when they could tickle themselves to the same purpose for nothing. Here is Jules Huret from France tickling the thick-skinned members of our Alliance Francaise with a yarn concerning his great interviews with Socialist leaders in Europe, and his great discovery that the common Socialists are not Socialists, but only discontented people, and the big Socialists are still all patriotic Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, etc., ready to take up arms against each other like the rest of us. Some tickling is dangerous; as the old author of Valentine Vox shows in the case of Goodman, who was kept crazy by feathering the soles of his feet.

It may seem strange that the Secretary of the Treasury in his financial report deems it germane to the finance business to deal specifically with the secret service of the government and to put in among his growing columns of dollars a recommendation for "the investigation of secret associations which are maintained in all the seats of industry," and which the Secretary says are anarchistic. On dit. If you know they are anarchistic, W. S., why these grants of money for secretly investigating them? If such societies are maintained in all the centres of industry, why is it we have so few assassinations? If the Secretary does not know any more than his "think," is he not seeking to set up a Vidocq regime of spies in the labor unions? If there be anything at all but black reaction in this suggestion, why should it come from the dollars rather than from the brains and patriotism of the nation? It is truly nothing more than a war between the moneykind and the mankind of the world, and Shaw is only in command of the American detachment of moneykind. As to the anarchists, I doubt if there be enough of them anywhere outside of Wall Street with sense enough to associate for anything. Anarchy is but the capitalists' Pecksniffian name for Socialism. Through that door they hope to stab progress in the back.

So tenacious is the capitalistic mind of the doctrine that what they want is: that they not only sell watered stock on the basis of all they expect to get out of it, and charge interest on the imaginary principal in the water, but handle that imagination like real estate. The Pennsylvania Railroad now seeking its big franchise, declares that if the Aldermen don't grant it they will seek "relief" from the legislature. Relief from what? From being opposed, from being hindered. Opposition is a nuisance from which to be relieved!

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

The Comrade.

Independent labor parties have sprung into existence wherever Socialism has become a power. They have flourished or declined just according to our attitude toward them. Where we have tried bargaining and "alliances" they have prospered at our expense, where we have pursued the even tenor of our way, they have declined and the workers have realized Socialism—plain, unadulterated Socialism to be their only hope. Socialism stands for the working class as a whole without "ifs" or "buts." The trade unions embrace only a minority of the working class, Socialism appeals just as much to the workers outside the unions as to those within. If the unions having discovered that the strike and the boycott are inefficient, through our propaganda, decide to take up the political struggle, but, failing to comprehend fully, lose sight of the end, and mistake the means for the end, that is to be deplored. But it is not for us to go with them in their wanderings. Even if they win temporary and superficial successes, we must see to it that our light burns clear and bright and to it, sooner or later, they will turn. When they become Socialists they will join us and suport us and there will be no "fusion" and no "trading." Meantime, short of that, no fusion is possible which does not involve a sacrifice of principle upon our part. While continuing to show the unions, at every opportunity, our entire friendship, and cheerfully aiding them in all their struggles, we must not think of truncating one jot or one tittle of our principles. The Californian comrades have set a dangerous precedent. Fortunately, it has not proven very alluring in its immediate result.

Miners' Magazine.

Clark and Heinze, the two political giants of Montana, spent with prodigal hand untold sums of money to capture the judiciary of the state. Many of the working people who attained prominence in the circles of organized labor were used by both multi-millionaires to hide the cloven foot of their rascality. Men who lead in the councils of unionism were selected by these two moneyed stalwarts to aid in their battle for political supremacy. The man identified with a labor organization who, through mercenary considerations, committed treason against his fellow men by aiding the depraved Clark or the unscrupulous Heinze to seat a representative of the legal profession on the Supreme bench of Montana, would have scabbed the job of Judas Iscariot when he betrayed Christ.

Laramie Times.

"What can be done about it?" asks a writer—a woman—in one of our current weeklies in regard to the awful condition of child labor existing in some of our eastern and southern states. "What can be done about it?" And then she goes on to say that some of these states have prohibitory laws, and it is no use attempting to arouse public sentiment against it, for it is already strong to the point of frenzy. What can you do about it? Nothing, absolutely nothing, so long as children's life blood may be turned into gold; so long as children's shrouds yield the price of rich fabrics; so long as children's lives are the medium for the purchase of wealth and honors. You call for justice, but there is no justice; wrong and cruelty are the price of all your social system prizes. You call for mercy; your social system strangles it in its bearing.

But there is no use in going into hysterics about child labor. There is no use in cursing the men who grind children's lives into gold. There's no use in shedding crocodile tears over the premature graves of innocence. It is not well to put the premium high on these things and then rage at the men who grasp at our prizes. It is far better to abolish the profit that those who deal in children's lives realize from the traffic than to curse them for collecting the wage we, as society, offer.

New York Evening Post (Mugwump).

Burke wrote that he did not "wholly condemn the little arts and devices" of public men, since they "diffuse occasional gaiety over the severe brow of moral freedom." It would be a severe brow indeed which refused to relax at the sight of Mr. Roosevelt hurling chunks of his now somewhat familiar gospel at the head of Congress. With fresh zest he falls upon that old enemy of his, "the weakling"; for the thousandth time he notifies us that the "creed of despair" is not for him. A good thing two or three times, was the Greek rule for repetition, but President Roosevelt will evidently never let up on that "weakling" while breath remains. "We have iron in our blood," he asseverates. Agreed! Agreed! But, pray, don't make the iron enter our soul by haranguing us about it on every occasion. The President is to be praised for cutting down his message below the usual portentous length; but he could easily have substituted for the first column a simple, "See my speeches and books, passim." It is well to be strenuous, but there is such a thing also as being monotonous. * * *

We are bound to believe that Mr. Roosevelt's heart is in his policy of regulating Trusts, yet even here he is singularly vague and inconclusive. He does not specify a single definite evil or name one precise remedy. It is true, he refers Congress to the recommendations of his former message—which were, in a general way, publicity and national supervision—but they are pretty well forgotten by this time. Nor is the memory of them likely to be sharpened by the President's careful balancing now on both sides of the question, and his final recommendation—in language as ridiculously evasive as that which President McKinley used about the Trusts, and which they read and then went off chuckling—that Congress pass "a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations." That will not frighten anybody. This entire part of the message will, in short, be taken as an effort to qualify and minimize the President's previous deliverances on the subject of Trusts. Attorney-General Knox's speech at Pittsburg was worth a dozen of it for directness, lucidity, and vigor.

[And Knox, but lately counsel for the Steel Trust, can safely talk, because the trust magnates well know that he will not act.—Note by The Worker.]

Albany Evening Journal.

A question interesting to political leaders is, Which of the two great parties suffered from the gain in the Socialist vote? The large Democratic vote in Greater New York, some say, indicates that there, at least, the Socialists drew largely from the Republican ranks. The Democrats polled their full vote and more too, while the Republican loss was over 25 per cent. In many up-state counties, regarded as Republican counties, the Socialists gained, but so did the Republicans. In Erie county, where the Republicans showed up in good form, the Socialist increase was slight. It would be a stretch of the imagination to say that the Socialists drew more from one party than from the other, outside of Greater New York, and for that district the problem is somewhat befogged by the fact that there were many stay-at-home Republicans below the Bronx.

Pueblo Courier.

The national law makers farce comedy aggregation is again holding the boards in Washington. In addition to the many old gags which have delighted (?) the dear public for so many years, there are a few dozen new ones in the shape of anti-trust measures which will serve to amuse the newspapers during the greater part of the engagement. These will, of course, keep the public quiet for the time being, and as there is no danger that they will remove any cuticle from the anatomy of the great corporations, they will let the play proceed. And Jones (meaning, in this case, the dear, dear, dear people) he pays the freight.

SOCIALISM AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

The government ownership of public utilities will fail to charm or fascinate any member of the Socialist Party. Government ownership with the powers of government in the hands of the capitalist class would fail to solve the economic problem. The people must first capture the powers of government before capitalism can be dethroned. When the great mass of the producing classes are in full possession of the sovereign power, the means to sustain life will come into their hands as naturally as water runs down hill.—Miners' Magazine.

PARTY NOTES.

Comrade Schunberg, of North Chelmsford, Mass. writes to Secretary Butscher of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association as follows. "Enclosed find money order for $9.15 subscribed by Socialists around here for the Daily Globe. We wish that every comrade in every town would do the same. We need a daily paper to fight the big law-breakers and to establish the Socialist movement. Hope the subscriptions will come from everywhere." There are a thousand little towns in the country that could follow this example. Let us hear from them.

Local Ashtabula, O., at its last meeting voted to establish a "Worker subscription bureau," with centrally located headquarters where a supply of subscription cards will be always on hand. Comrade Calaway was put in charge and started things up at once by ordering a supply of yearly and half-yearly cards, and a bundle of this issue of the paper.

Ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill will lecture on Socialism in the Opera House at Hartford, Conn., Sunday evening, Dec. 14. A rousing big meeting is expected, which will stir up the workingmen of Hartford to think and act for themselves more vigorously than they ever have before.

The International Association of Car Workers is organizing rapidly in the New England states and especially in the shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway system. A strong local has been organized recently in New Haven and has already a majority of the car workers in its ranks. This rapid growth is largely due to the activity of Socialist Party members who will soon have the railroad shops at New Haven completely organized.

At the next regular meeting of the American Branch of Local New Haven, the attitude of the Socialist Party toward "union labor" parties and the recent action of the party in California will be the subject disussion. All members should be present at this meeting, Saturday evening, December 13.

Algernon Lee will lecture at the Socialist Party headquarters in Newark, N. J., at 124 Market street, Sunday evening, Dec. 14, on "Socialist Politics and Old Party Politics." Admission is free and all comers are welcome.

The Philadelphia dailies, especially the "Ledger," are full of discussions on Socialism these days—editorials against the movement and letters in reply to the editorials. In the "Ledger" of Dec. 7 Comrade Swift has a forcible letter exposing some of the editorial fallacies. This sort of work is well worth while.

Comrade Dorne of Rome writes, "Our comrade, Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss caused quite a sensation by reading a paper on 'Socialism and the Church' before an association of clergyman. The paper caused a warm discussion, and one tried to bring him to trial before the bishop for blasphemy or heresy or some thing of the sort. But after reading the paper, the bishop not only repudiated the charge, but gave the paper his hearty approval. The paper, together with some of the correspondence and discussion, will probably be published in 'Wilshhire's Magazine.'"

Terre Haute comrades are hard at work. Headquarters have been established at 311 Ohio street and weekly meetings will be held. Comrades Strickmand and Jones, of Ohio, will spend five days this month, speaking for local Terre Haute.

The Idaho "Socialist," weekly, which has been in existence only about six months, will double its size with the first issue in January. The eighteen hundred Socialist votes cast in Idaho last month—our first campaign in the state—justify the comrades in expecting rapid progress.

Wisconsin will be one of the next states to send Socialists to the Legislature. Two of our Assembly candidates in Milwaukee were defeated by only 100 and 71 votes, respectively.

New York State.

On Monday evening, Dec. 15, Sol Fieldman will speak to the workingmen of Peekskill at Labor Hall. Local Peekskill is in excellent condition and is preparing to carry on a systematic propaganda of Socialist ideas.

In our issue of Nov. 23 we inadvertably gave the Social Democratic vote of Albany County as 123 in 1900 and 75 this year. The figures were just reversed.

Comrade Fieldman's tour of the state, which was to have begun this week, has unavoidably been postponed for a few days. We can assure the locals which he is to visit that any efforts they can make to bring out good audiences for Comrade Fieldman will be well spent.

New York City.

There is to be a debate on Socialism between E. R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy at Columbia University, and Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire on January 16, at Cooper Union. The debate will be held in the large hall under the auspices of the People's Institute.

At the West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, N. W., corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, this Friday evening, Dec. 12, Algernon Lee will deliver a lecture on "The Capitalist System," the second of a series of three lectures in exposition of Socialist philosophy and economics. Lectures on Socialism are held by the club every Friday evening, at 8 p. m., and strangers are cordially welcomed. Lectures in the near future by Comrades Abbott, Spargo, Mrs. Fraser, Krafft, Ufert, and Lemon have been arranged for. At the last meeting of the club it was decided to form an auxiliary literary society for the reading and discussion of Socialist literature.

The new club rooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society, at 241 East Broadway, will be opened Sunday evening, Dec. 14. Comrades and sympathizers of the whole city and vicinity are invited to attend. Good speakers will address the audience and after the speeches there will be a social and package party.

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the Labor Lyceum Saturday evening, Dec. 13.

The Kings County Committee meets at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Saturday evening, Dec. 13.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, will be held a general meeting of the comrades of the borough of Brooklyn. All should be present by 8 o'clock.

John Spargo will lecture in the rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 933 Second avenue, Sunday evening, Dec. 14. "Labor Politics and Socialism" will be his subject. Admission is free. Good music.

At the meeting of the 20th A.D., held on Dec. 4 at 421 First avenue, Comrade Gibbs was chosen as Recording Secretary. Comrades Kendall and Gibbs as delegates to the Daily Globe Conference, and Comrade Cramer as delegate to the General Committee. The district will hold an entertainment on New Year's Eve at the Labor Lyceum; admission will be 10 cents. A committee was chosen to find a hall for lectures. The next business meeting will be held Dec. 17 and all Social Democrats in the district are invited to attend and join the party organization.

Two new members were admitted at the last meeting of Local Richmond. Comrade LeGrand was chosen as Organizer. It was decided to arrange a series of lectures on Socialism to be held at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, Stapleton. A delegate to The Globe Conference was elected and the local pledged $20 for the fund. Plans were also made for the Commune festival in March.

The Bronx Borough Agitation Committee held a special meeting on Nov. 28 and a regular meeting on Dec. 2. The term of the present members expires with the end of this month and the branches are called upon to elect their delegates for the ensuing term. On Jan. 5 occurs the regular general meeting of all comrades in the Bronx and it is hoped that every one of the hundred and ten members will be present, so that the work of the new year may be started with vigor and good spirit. A number of campaign fund lists are still outstanding; they should be turned in at once, so that all old accounts may be settled. On Thursday, Jan. 15, a propaganda meeting will be held in the twenty-second election district of the 35th A. D., of which further notice will be given. The Progressive Workingmen's Societies of the Bronx will hold their regular spring festival for the benefit of the borough campaign fund. The splendid gain made this year in the Bronx only shows how much more can be done next year if every comrade does his duty, instead of leaving all the work to a few members. Solid organization, with good officers and unremitting work by all members will be sure to bring inspiring results next fall.

At the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville a number of young men of the club volunteered to act as ushers at the concert of Local New York in Cooper Union on Dec. 18. The club accepted an invitation to asstst at the "christening" of the new Downtown Young People's Club; the progress of the Yorkville club will be reported there. The discussion of the evening was on the attitude of the Social Democratic Party toward the trade unions.

One of the new features of the Social Democratic movement in the city is the beginning of a series of German "family evenings," at the Labor Lyceum, due, by the way, to the enterprise of Comrade Taenner. The series was begun last Sunday with great success and all German-speaking Socialists and working people are invited to attend every Sunday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. At each gathering there will be a short lecture or informal talk on some topic of intelligent interest, together with musical and other entertainment of a high character, and an opportunity will thus be given for social intercourse among the numerous progressive working people of the downtown districts which will doubtless be both very enjoyable and very advantagous to the movement.

At the last meeting of the 16th A. D. five new members were enrolled. The committee having charge of the sale of The Worker reported the sale on the average of fifty copies a week. After election we started with but twenty-five. Comrade Reich reported that on Thursday, Dec. 25, Comrade Lissauer is billed to lecture before the district organization in German; his subject will be reported next week. Comrades who have not yet voted on the election of a National Committeeman should attend the meeting of the district on Thursday evening, Dec. 11, at 8-10 Avenue D, Lafayette Hall.

Dr. G. Fish Clark and E. D. Knappen will be the speakers at the Brooklyn Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Sunday evening, December 14.

The 1st, 3d and 5th A. D. will meet on Dec. 15, at 150 Spring street, at Comrade Schornberg's restaurant, at 8 P. M. Important business to be attended to and every member is requested to be on hand promptly, as Comrade Schornberg closes early.

SEE OUR WATCH OFFER.

THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

At the general meeting of Local New York last Saturday, called to consider the action of the Socialist Party of San Francisco and Los Angeles in fusing with the U. L. P., after lengthy discussion two resolutions were adopted, one dealing specifically with this affair and the other dealing with the general attitude of the Socialist Party towards trades unions engaged in independent political action.

The first resolution, which was proposed by Comrade Slobodin, is as follows:

"Resolved, That Local New York, in general meeting assembled, unqualifiedly and unreservedly disapproves the tactics of fusion in practice and compromise in principle adopted and pursued by the California Socialist Party during the late elections and still pursued now, and urge the California Socialist Party to revise its methods and place itself in accord with the non-fusion and uncompromising principles and tactics of the Socialist Party of the United States."

The second resolution, moved by Comrade Hillquit:

"In view of the recent occurrences in the state of California, Local New York of the Social Democratic Party hereby makes the following declaration of its attitude towards trade unions engaging in independent political action, and recommends the said declaration for adoption by the National Council of the party at its next annual meeting.

"To accomplish its own emancipation, labor must conduct its struggles against the oppression of capital on the economic and the political field with equal efficiency.

"The economic struggles of the workingmen concern their immediate and separate interests, and are most efficiently conducted by organizations of separate trades, independently or in conjunction with each other. But the political struggles of the workingmen concern the general and ultimate interests of their class, and can only be conducted successfully by a national party of labor, with branch organizations in the various states and municipalities, trained in political battle, and standing for the ultimate abolition of the entire wage system as well as for all measures of temporary relief of labor conditions.

"And while the two kinds of organizations are parts of the same labor movement and require the most cordial support and co-operation of each other for their mutual success, the special mission of each should be limited to its proper sphere of activity.

"The Socialist Party of the United States has shown itself fully capable of waging the political struggles of the working class in this country, and with the co-operation of the trade unions, it has every prospect of bringing about the political supremacy of the working class in this country within a time not far distant. When, therefore, trade unions as such organize for political action in opposition to or independent of the party, adopting different platforms, and at times compromising with the political foes of their class, they impair their own usefulness as an economic factor as well as that of the Socialist Party as a political factor, and injure the interests of the labor movement as a whole.

"We, therefore, call upon the trade unions of this country, in their own enlightened interest, to support the political struggles of the Socialist Party instead of putting obstacles in the way of its progress by forming rival local organizations, and we call upon all subdivisions of the Socialist Party to maintain their positions as the political organizations of the working class in their respective localities, and not to yield that position to any other political parties of labor or otherwise, nor to fuse or compromise with such parties."

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

All New York campaign fund lists still outstanding should be returned at once, with moneys collected, to the Financial Secretary, Jas. N. Wood, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Following is a statement of amounts so far received:

Previously acknowledged	$2,601.81
18-20 A. D. Owen McPartland, list 294	.50
18-20 A. D. James Shiels, list 222	1.00
Charles Markman, list 1,535	7.00
Local Long Island City	2.00
A. F. Simonds, Westchester	2.80
Gasteiger, Port Chester	2.20
C. L. Furman, Brooklyn	5.00
Local Rochester	45.00
18-20 A. D. Wm. Vassler, list 297	2.00
23 A. D., lists 600, 658, 651, 602, 603, 650, 714, 657, 693, 601	13.95
Jacobi, list 1,639	1.75
Cigarmakers 90	1.00
Typographical No. 7 list 6,160	1.50
Typographical No. 7 Morgen Journal	7.75
Typographical No. 7 New York Herold	5.00
Local Stapleton	2.00
15-17 A. D. Hart, lists 102, 4, 107, 108	4.05
13 A. D. Hart, lists 81, 82, 83, 89, 85	12.95
24 A. D. Br. 2, Reichenthal, list 280	1.25
Carpenters' union No. 309, list 2,016, 2,014, 2,002, 2,012	10.65
Brotherhood Painters & Dec. No. 499, lists 2,021, 4	4.45
Total	$2,735.65

STATE COMMITTEE.

Session of the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York, Nov. 25, 1902. Present; Dr. Chas. Furman, James N. Wood, Henry L. Slobodin, I. Phillips, Herman Reich, Emile Neppel; absent: Chris Bub, Leonard D. Abbott and Godfrey Lehner, without excuse; excused, Bowerman. Correspondence received: Rochester, ordering supplies; Schenectady; Wellsville; Pearl River; Johnstown, ordering stamps; Watertown; Ohio State Committee; National Committee; Connecticut State Committee; Herkimer; Denver, Col.; Philadelphia; Wm. T. Brown, financial report and bill; Comrade Alex. Jonas, financial report and bill; financial reports received from Locals New Rochelle, Rochester, Cold Spring, Ft. Edward, Utica, Rome and Peekskill; printers' bills tendered by Comrade Publishing Company and Geo. J. Speyer.

The following comrades have accepted the nomination for National Committeeman from New York: Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, Wm. T. Brown and Theo. F. Schorr. The following comrades have declined the nomination; Leonard D. Abbott, Frank Sieverman and Alexander Jonas. Ordered that the names of candidates be submitted to a general vote to be closed on Dec. 25.

On motion it was ordered that in pursuance of the state constitution of the Social Democratic Party, the Locals of the City of New York be called upon to elect a City Committee: Local New York, to elect seven delegates; Local Kings, five; Local Queens, two; Local, Richmond, one. The delegates to meet as a temporary City Committee at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on January 3, 1903, 8 P. M., and to decide upon the number of delegates from each Local and on the powers and functions of the City Committee.

A committee appeared from the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association stating that the Association desires to share with the State Committee the services and expenses of Comrade Sol. Fieldman as state organizer and agent for the New York "Globe," the coming Socialist daily newspaper. On motion it was ordered that Comrade Sol Fieldman be engaged as state organizer for a short period, his services and expenses to be shared by the Association for the Socialist Daily.

On motion the state secretary was instructed to get estimates for agitation booklets for New York state. Ordered that the Auditing Committee be requested to audit the financial books of the State Committee. On motion the state secretary was instructed to prepare a report of the last campaign.

HAVERHILL COMMENT.

Republican Mayor-elect Henri R. Watson (elected by a plurality of 14 votes over Parkman B. Flanders, Socialist candidate), discussing the result of the city campaign in the Haverhill "Gazette," says:

"I think that the result is disappointing to the Republican friends who fought with me. I expected a larger vote, and can see that I did not get it because of the advent of Mr. Kelly" (the Democratic candidate). "I won because some of the Democrats voted for me, and a good many Republicans were saved by their desire to beat the Socialists. Republicans must see from this result that they cannot experiment with other candidates, even in city elections. I have my friends to thank, both in and out of the party."

Comrade Flanders, being asked to express his view of the result, said:

"I am pleased with the showing made by our party. It has been a splendid campaign, one of the best, and I am satisfied."

It is the general feeling of Socialists that, even though the recount demanded may verify the present report of the vote (which is by no means certain), we may be well satisfied with the result. The Republican and Democratic parties in Haverhill, as in Brockton, are being slowly but surely forced together and the lines drawn between Socialism on the one side and capitalism on the other.

The Republican "Gazette" recognizes that the Socialists have good ground for satisfaction. Editorially the "Gazette" speaks as follows:

"The Republican candidates for Mayor and Aldermen of the city for the coming year have been elected and the attempt to once more place the city in the Socialistic column has been defeated. Naturally enough the victory is a matter of congratulation among the successful candidates and their friends, but to the great majority of the party, and to any one who is concerned in maintaining the reputation of the city as a conservatively governed community, there is something more than the spirit of exultation in the consideration of the election figures. A plurality of 14 votes in a total vote of 6,400 is a small achievement for a party which in a vote of 5,800 at the state election secured a plurality of nearly 1,200, and indicates that something is wrong. Where the fault lies and the means of remedying that fault, it should be the duty of the Republican party in this city to search out.

"The election returns are confirmatory of the position of the 'Gazette' throughout the entire campaign—that the Socialist Party is still to be considered a dangerous factor in municipal politics, and that as the direct opponent of Socialistic principles in city, state or nation, the Republican party must be looked to for the contest, and that men who subscribe to Republican principles owe it as a duty to be loyal to that party and its nominations. Not one word of criticism of the Democratic candidate for Mayor has been uttered and the vote which he received is a handsome tribute to his personality and the respect which his fellow-citizens have for him, and undoubtedly there were in the city hundreds more who would gladly, under other conditions, have marked their ballots for him, but who read the signs of the times so plainly as to understand that such action meant the election of the Socialist candidate, and for that reason refrained and voted the Republican ticket. Hundreds of Republicans failed to read these signs or, regardless of their portent, took the chance, and the narrow margin of Republican plurality to-day indicates the desperate character of the chance they took. Whether it will teach a lesson or not time only will tell."

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of the election laws. Do not confuse this organization with the so-called "Socialist Labor Party," or "union-smashers."

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
100 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Branch: No. 113 East Ninth St.

GRAND CONCERT
Under the Auspices of the Social Democratic Party.
Large Cooper Union Hall,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1902, at 8 P. M.
THE VIENNA ARTISTS' QUARTETTE:
LUDWIG SCHOENBERGER, Violin. OTTO KRIST, Cello.
LICCO J. LIGGI, Violin. S. ZUCKER, Piano.
Assisted by
Opera Prima Donna Mme. THERESA CRAFTON.
TICKETS, - - - - 10c. to 25c.
Tickets to be had at:
Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth St.; Club House, 3309 Third Ave.; Westside Labor Lyceum, 342 West 42d St.; Club House, 306 East 86th St.; Club House, Third Ave. and East 50th St.; "Volkszeitung's" Office, 184 William St.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.
We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:
"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } . . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." . . . . . }
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels . . . . . 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft . . . . . 10c.
On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

Workingmen . . . . Educate Yourselves.
Here is a List of Well-Recommended Works to Choose From.
Aveling, Edward—"The Students' Marx." Bound $1.00
Bax, Ernest Belfort—"The Religion of Socialism." Bound $1.00
— "Story of the French Revolution." Bound $1.00
Bebel, Aug.—"Woman in the Past, Present and Future." Paper, 25c.; bound . . . . . 50c.
Bellamy, Edward—"Looking Backward." Paper, 50c.; bound $1.00
—"Equality." Paper, 50c.; bound $1.25
Benham, G. B.—"History of the Paris Commune." paper, 25.; bound . 75c.
Bernstein, Ed.—"F. Lassalle as a Social Reformer." Bound $1.00
Bersford, Thos.—"Useful Principles of Logic." Paper . . . . . 15c.
Carlyle, Thomas—"Socialism and Unsocialism." Paper . . . . . 25c.
Casson, Herbert—"The Crime of Credulity." Paper. "[illegible]cloth. . . . . 75c.
Darwin, Chas.—"T[illegible]ent of Man." paper, 60c.; bound $1.50
—"The Origin of Species." Paper, 25c.; bound $1.25
Deville, Gabriel—"The People's Marx." Paper, 75c.; bound $1.50
Ely, Richard T.—"French and German Socialism in Modern Times." Cloth . . . . . 75c.
Ferri, Enrico—"Socialism and Modern Science" $1.00
Gohre, Paul—"Three Months in a Workshop" $1.00
Gronlund, Laurence—"Ca Ira." Paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
— "Co-operative Commonwealth." paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
— "Our Destiny." Paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
Guyot, Yves—"The Tyranny of Socialism." Cloth $1.00
Hanford, Benjamin—"Railroading in the United States." Paper . . . . . 5c.
Hagerty, Father Thomas—"Economic Discontent." Paper . . . . . 10c.
— "Why Physicians Should Be Socialists." Paper . . . . . 5c.
Haeckel, Ernst—"The Riddle of the Universe" $1.50
Hobson, John A.—"Evolution of Modern Capitalism." Cloth $1.50
—"Problems of Poverty." Cloth $1.00
Hyndman, H. M.—"Commercial Crisis of the 19th Century" $1.00
Kenworthy, John C.—"The Anatomy of Misery $1.00
—"From Bondage to Brotherhood." Paper, 30c.; bound . . . . . 75c.
Letourneau, Ch.—"Property, Its Origin and Development." Bound $1.00
Lissagaray—"History of the Commune of 1871." Cloth, 70c.; library edition $3.00
Lloyd, Henry Demarest—"Newest England." Cloth $2.50
Marx, Karl—"The Eastern Question." Cloth $2.00
Meslier's "Superstition in All Ages." Cloth $1.00
Morris, William—"News from Nowhere." Paper . . . . . 25c.
Morris, Wm. and Belfort Bax—"Socialism Its Growth and Outcome." $1.00
Mark, Karl—"Capital." edited by Fred. Engels. Only authorized English edition. Cloth $2.50
Rogers, Jas. E. Thorold—"Six Centuries of Work and Wages." Paper . 25c.
Schopenhauer—"Studies in Pessimism." Cloth . . . . . 90c.
Shepard—"Before an Audience, or Use of the Will in Public Speaking." Cloth. . . . . 75c.
Sotheran, Chas.—"Horace Greely and Other Pioneers of American Socialism." Paper . . . . . 35c.
Sue, Eugene—"The Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Nazareth." Paper, 25c.; cloth . . . . . 50c.
Vail, Chas. H.—"Principles of Scientific Socialism." Paper, 35c.; cloth . $1.00
— "Modern Socialism." Paper, 25c.; cloth . . . . . 75c.
Vandervelde, Emile—"Collectivism and Industrial Evolution." Paper, 25c.; cloth . . . . . 50c.
Zola, Emile—"Labor." Bound . . . $1.50
Largest assortment of publications on the Labor Question.
Catalogue free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, New York.
BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

As 9 Days 9 Go
"Daily Globe" Fair.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Opens March 28th 1903.

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1902.

FRANK BOWERS,
Executor.
L. D. MAYES,
Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broadway, New York City.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902. Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

R·I·PANS
I had suffered so much from indigestion that at times I thought I had heart disease. I was afraid to be left alone or go out alone. I tried many drugs without good results until I read about Ripans Tabules. They have helped me so much that I feel entirely cured. They are certainly a fine medicine.
At Druggists.
The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP.
Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.
Buy them to make your conscience feel right.
Buy them to get the best shoe for your money.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 5) in. lorgnette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 307 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of New York meets 1st and 3d Sunday every month, 10.30 a .m., at 216 East 41st St., New York. All Scandinavians are welcome.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS Registered
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in middle ture on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year
Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" . . . . 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth . . . . . 50c.
"American Communities." By W A Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1.00; paper . . . . . 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S & B Webb. Cloth $2.60
"The Religion of Capital," by Paul Lafargue and "Social Effect of Machinery," by Frank Cotton . . . . . 5c.
"Tales from Gorky" $1.20
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth . . . . . 5c.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford . . . . . 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady . . . . . 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New York. Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 558 pages. Cloth $2.60
"Industrial Democracy." Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages $4.00
"Where We Stand." By J Spargo .5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery . . . . . 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:
Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.00, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.
CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
110½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD, 231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2578 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER.
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 912. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street. —District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 3551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 190 local branches with 25,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $8.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1.75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J.; Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch boards see "Vorwaerts." 239

CARL SAHM CLUB MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

INT. JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive Meeting every 1st & 3rd Thursday.

PENNSYLVANIA.
WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.
F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
69 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.
Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER,
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

H. FRAHME, Truss-Maker.
1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.
Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, Ill. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.
ABBOTT BROS.' Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome. No line drawn on smaller animals.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADE UNIONS.

The Duty the Party Owes the Unions and What It Can Rightly Demand of Them.

What relations should subsist between the Socialist Party and the trade unions? What is the duty of the Socialist Party and of individual Socialists toward the unions? What, on the other hand, does the Socialist Party have a right to ask of the unions?

These are questions that must be answered, for the two movements are here to stay; both are growing in strength and developing in spirit and policy; they are made up of members of the same class and, in their different ways, deal with the same problem; they must hold close relations of some sort, either harmonious and mutually helpful or discordant and injurious to both.

In our attempt to answer these questions we address ourselves both to members and sympathizers of the Socialist Party, whether they are trade unionists or not, and to trade unionists of every shade of political opinion. We believe that the answer which we shall present embodies the accepted opinion of the Socialist Party upon this subject, as developed by years of experience.

The Common Ground.

The Socialist Party has its sole reason for existence in the division of society into classes, the exploitation and oppression of the working class, and the necessity for its emancipation. Neither of the old parties openly stand for the interests of any one class; they pretend not to recognize the existence of classes; each of them claims to represent the interests of all the people. But facts are stubborn and do not disappear because men deny their existence. The class struggle is a fact; and the very parties which, in their ante-election professions, refuse to see it, in their post-election practices, give the most striking illustrations of its force; they pretend to represent all the people in order that they may win political power, with which to serve a part of the people at the expense of the rest. The Socialist Party takes no such false position. It claims to represent only a part of the people—the more numerous and the only useful class—as against the small and useless class of exploiters whom the old parties serve.

The Socialist Party, then, is an organization founded on working-class interest and having as its object the advancement of the interests of the workers as against those of the capitalists.

The trade unions in general have, in the past, refused to admit in words the existence of the class struggle between capitalists and workers; some of them still do not clearly recognize it; we often hear labor leaders (even honest ones) talking in the same strain with old-party politicians about the "brotherhood of Capital and Labor" and declaring that the object of the unions is not to fight the capitalists but "to establish harmony between employers and employed." But the acts of the unions fortunately belie their words. Just as the old-party politicians, denying the existence of classes, faithfully serve the capitalist class, so the unions, denying the conflict of class interests, yet put forth every effort and often make heroic sacrifices in fighting for the interests of the working class against their employers. It is not words that count, but acts; and the action of the unions, in demanding reduction of working hours or increase of pay or improvement of the conditions of labor, against the will and the interest of the employers, and in fighting for these objects with such weapons as the strike, the boycott, and the label—such action proves that the only reason for their existence is in the antagonistic interests of the working class and the employing class.

The trade unions, then, like the Socialist Party are organizations founded on working-class interest and having as their object the advancement of the interests of the workers as against those of the capitalists.

Our Duty to the Unions.

This being the common ground—and, as we shall show, the whole of the common ground—of the two movements, what is the duty of Socialists, as a party and as individuals, toward the unions?

It is the duty of Socialists as individuals—as has been declared in our last national convention—to join the unions of their various crafts, where such exist, and to act in good faith as members.

It is the duty of the party to lend its support to the unions in their struggles—its financial support when necessary and feasible (as it has done, most energetically, in the late miners' strike), and at all times its moral support, which is often still more valuable. The national, state, and local platforms of the Socialist Party, its papers and pamphlets and leaflets, and the utterances of its candidates and other spokesmen all help to fulfil this obligation.

This much we owe to the unions simply because they are organizations of our class; this much they have a right to demand of us; and wherever the party organization or any of its members fail to do these things they fail of doing their full duty as Socialists.

Our Separate Tasks.

But while the Socialist Party and the unions have this common ground, they are far from being identical. Both their purposes and their methods are different, though not antagonistic. Each has its work, which the other cannot do, and each must leave the other free to perform its special function.

The specific purpose of the unions is to carry on the battles of the working class in detail under the conditions of the capitalist system. So long as capitalism lasts the workers will be overworked and robbed and oppressed. Trade unions cannot put a stop to this. But they often can and do somewhat lighten the burden of toil and somewhat reduce the degree of profit-robbery and somewhat check the oppressors' insolence; the gain, though small, is worth fighting for. Still oftener they succeed in defending the workers from a lowering of their condition, which would take place were there no union. And, perhaps more important than all, they train the workers in the habit of feeling and thinking and acting together, the invaluable habit of organization.

The means and methods for carrying on this daily struggle are industrial or economic, not political—the strike, the boycott, the label, the working-card, the benefit funds. In order to use these methods with the maximum of success it is desirable that every workman in a trade should belong to the trade organization, and no distinction can be made on account of politics any more than of race or religion. A union which should admit only Republicans or only Democrats or only Socialists or should exclude either of these or discriminate between them would assuredly not succeed as a trade union.

To sum up: The unions fight for immediate and partial improvement of the workers' condition by purely industrial methods which require for their successful operation that all workingmen shall be taken in without distinction of political belief.

The specific function of the Socialist Party is to fight for the complete emancipation of the working class from exploitation and class tyranny. This can be accomplished only by the overthrow of the capitalist system and the building up of a Co-operative Commonwealth. This is a far larger aim than that of the unions. It is a different but not a conflicting aim.

To say that the Socialist Party must act always with this final aim in view is not to say that it can do nothing for the immediate betterment of the workers' condition; on the contrary, as it gains partial control of the powers of government or even before it has gained any victories at the polls (through the fear which its growth inspires), it can and does do very much to advance the immediate interests of the working class; and it does this the more effectively in proportion as it guides itself by the light of its one ultimate purpose.

The methods which the Socialist Party uses for this great battle are distinctly political methods—education in economic and political science, organization of those who accept its principles, and political campaigns for the purpose of putting the powers of government in the hands of men pledged to carry those principles into effect. In order that these methods should be used with success it is necessary that all who believe in the principles of Socialism should be politically united; no distinction can be made on any other ground. If the party should exclude members or divide its forces on other questions—even on questions which may legitimately be considered by trade unions—it would assuredly not succeed as a political party.

To sum up: The Socialist Party seeks the ultimate complete emancipation of the working class, through the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and fights for this end by educational and political methods which require that no qualification but sincere support of Socialist principles be recognized.

The Limit of Our Duty.

In view of this difference in purpose and method between the two movements, what are the limits of our duty to the unions? What have the unions not a right to demand of us?

They have no more right to demand that the Socialist Party shall subordinate its political efforts to their industrial battles than the party has to demand the reverse of them. It is the duty of the Socialist Party to teach Socialism and get votes for the Socialist ticket, and every other consideration must be subordinate to these.

The unions have no right to demand that the Socialist Party take a position on one side or the other in their internal questions. If they ask it, we have no right to yield. It is neither the right nor the duty of the Socialist Party to involve itself in conflicts of jurisdiction and the like among or within the unions. Such interference, as shown by experience in the past, is harmful to both movements. Such questions can be solved only by the unions themselves. The Socialist Party should give its support to unions—and to any workingmen, organized or unorganized—as against the capitalists, but not to one union as against another.

We speak here of the party, as such. With the individual Socialist it is a different matter. It is the duty of each Socialist to join the union of his trade; and he is there in duty bound to take a position on union questions. He should act there, fearlessly and energetically, for the highest good of his class, which will include the highest good of his craft.

Nor are Socialists bound to refrain from public discussion of the policy of the unions. Provided such discussion is based on principle and is carried on in an intelligent manner, provided it is fraternal criticism and advice, not flattery nor abuse nor attempted dictation, it is helpful to both movements.

In a word, the Socialist Party does not seek to dictate to the unions in their affairs nor is it willing to be dictated to by them in its own affairs; it shuns entangling alliances; it desires that the two movements should be carried on independently in order that they may be carried on harmoniously.

What We Demand.

What, on the other hand, does the Socialist Party ask of the unions? Two things, we think, we have a right to demand.

First. The unions on their side must remember the different purposes and methods of the two movements. They would rightly object did the party seek to form rival unions. With equal reason, the Socialist Party objects if the unions seek to form a new party. In the nature of things, as pointed out before, the union must include men of all political beliefs. A party can include only men who agree in political belief. The union which attempts to be also a political party, therefore, must either cease to be a real union or fail to be a real party. The Socialist Party must maintain its right to the political field as strictly as it withholds its hand from the industrial field.

Second, The unions are the great primary school of the working class. Experience shows that it is impossible, as reason shows that it would be unwise, to prevent the discussion of political questions there. There is politics in every union in the land. It is well that it should take the form of open discussion, not of secret intrigue. We have a right to ask, therefore, that the unions give an opportunity in their meetings for free discussion of political questions and that Socialists be given exactly the same chance as the advocates of other parties.

Only Way to Win.

This brings us to the final point—a word of counsel to Socialists in the unions.

Aside from your duty as union members, your one duty there as Socialists is to make more Socialists.

You cannot do this by intrigue nor by tricks of parliamentary law nor by any means except convincing argument and good example.

It is not going to do the party any good to "capture" a union; it is likely to harm both the union and the party.

An "endorsement" is not worth the paper it is written on unless it is the cheerful expression of the honest conviction of a majority of the members.

The Socialist Party does not want anything but what it can get in good faith; nothing gained otherwise will help it in the least; and any temptation to gain apparent victories by other means should be sternly put aside.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, it is obliged to use the name Social Democratic Party. Its emblem in this state is the Arm and Torch.

This party should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor party, which has but two reasons for existence—to foster dissension in the Socialist movement and to attack and slander the trade unions.

Many votes intended for the Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) have been cast by mistake for the "union-smashing" S. L. P., on account of the similarity of names. We call on our readers to bear in mind the difference and to convey the information to others.

MORE LABOR LAWS ARE KNOCKED OUT.

"Whom the gods would make destroy they first make mad." The courts, whose infamous decisions against the workers have done so much in the past to educate the latter, and make Socialists of them, are still at their work. This week brings news of two more "labor laws" declared unconstitutional—one in Ohio, the other in Indiana.

The Chicago "Citizen" tells the story for Ohio. It says:

"The eight-hour law in Ohio was knocked out by the Supreme Court, Tuesday.

"The law was enacted April 16, 1900, and was the result of many years of agitation on the part of the organized workers of the state.

"The test came in the case of the city of Cleveland against the Clement Bros. Construction Co., which concern was building a sewer and employing its men more than the legal eight hours per day. The city sought to enforce the penalty of $10 for each day that the law was violated, an aggregate of $320. The Circuit Court, about a year ago, ruled in favor of the defendants and the case has been hanging fire ever since.

"The Supreme Court on Tuesday held that 'No part of the contract price can be withheld on account of violation of the eight-hour act.'

"We have said before and repeat that the interpretation and enforcement of law depends upon the class interests and instincts of those in power. If workingmen elect capitalists and their agents, they must expect that constitutions and laws will be interpreted by and for capitalism. If workingmen elect persons who stand for their class interests they will win their cases, and not before."

The Indiana case is reported by the Chicago "Socialist" as follows:

"A decision of the Indiana Supreme Court has declared the 'pluck me' store law unconstitutional and invalid. The law against these stores had been passed by the last Indiana legislature, and is now knocked out in the plea that it is 'class legislation.' Its provisions dealt exclusively with coal miners and 'merchants,' as the agents of the coal company that do the plucking are termed, and it was contended that the law placed the 'merchant' at a disadvantage compared with other exploiters to whom an assignment of wages might be made. So the eternal and inalienable right of all classes of exploiters to pluck the proletariat has again been vindicated. The latter is fair game anyhow, and should not complain so long as he votes for the system which has as its basis his continual plucking, and then files an objection against one special brand of plucker."

We learn slowly, indeed, but we do learn. In a couple of years, at the present rate, we shall begin to elect Socialist judges, and then we shall get decisions of a different sort.

—The Worker stands for straight Socialism, and against fusion or compromise of any sort. Party locals should see that new comrades subscribe to The Worker, that they may become clear and class-conscious Socialists.

—We wish to double the circulation of The Worker in the next six months. Will you help us?

THE DYING STATE AND THE STATE TO BE BORN.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

> The election frauds in Philadelphia are an annual occurence, but this year they reached an unusual climax of the picturesque. The Fifth Ward outdid itself, for, having cast only 1,067 votes in 1900 for President McKinley, it gave 5,173 to the noble Pennypacker. As an example of ballot-box stuffing this is held, in Philadelphia, as a record-beater. —[Springfield Republican.

The American people have arrived at that point of moral degeneracy where they look upon indisputable proof of ballot-box stuffing with a smile, and their greatest newspapers dismiss the subject with a satirical or amusing paragraph.

The American people calling themselves Republicans or Democrats and professing to believe in representative government, stand idle and impotent while their ballots are treated as useless paper and their sacred privilege of franchise is dragged in the mire. Their manhood is not of a quality to right wrongs; it is too flaccid and flabby to avenge grossest insult.

It is a sign of death; the American Republic is dying.

Those ingenious persons of the political division called Democrats, who point to the Philadelphia putrescence as Republican, and therefore not of their doing, are invited to turn to Colorado where persons of THEIR label in Democratic districts held back the returns until they found out how Arapahoe county (Denver) voted. They counted on so deftly magnifying Democratic returns as to overcome any Republican plurality shown by Denver. The Democrats wanted to get the offices, and the capitalists' money that goes with them, away from the Republicans, who stand frankly for boodle and plutocracy and hence better deserve them. The only thing which prevented the success of the Democrats in this their highly moral effort was that in certain districts where the Socialist Party vote was big enough to be considered THEY DID NOT DARE TO TAMPER WITH IT.

Democrats stole the ballots of Republican voters in Democratic districts and Republicans stole the ballots of Democratic voters in Republican districts. This is legitimate in capitalist politics, and as both parties do it they have nothing to fear from each other.

BUT BEHIND EVERY VOTE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY THERE IS A MAN, AND THERE IS SOMETHING IN MANHOOD WHICH TERRIFIES THE SCOUNDREL AND KEEPS HIM FROM HIS INSTINCTIVE INDULGENCES.

The present economic system has eaten out the moral fibre of its votaries. Those who uphold it have no longer any determinate stock of either intellectual or spiritual virility. The state of political decay—the dying state—has within itself no dynamic with which to arrest its dissolution.

One hundred years ago so insolent and undisguised a fraud as this of Philadelphia would have aroused the American people to a frenzy, for then their faith had not been emasculated: they were capable of intellectually conceiving that a menace to their ballot in one place menaced it at every other, and they treasured the ballot as something which had been bought with blood.

Now, to-day, when they are traduced and their ballots stolen, they stand as vulgar dupes of still more vulgar political tricksters—tools of their economic masters—and impotently smile at their own debasement. Their chiefest ethical impulse lifts them only to a dull indifference.

AND YET THE DAY IS ALMOST HERE WHEN THEIR INDIFFERENCE TO THE USE OF THE BALLOT IS TO SERVE AS THE EXCUSE FOR THEIR DISFRANCHISEMENT. HERE AND THERE, THERE IS CREEPING INTO THE PRESS AND INTO CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE THE SUGGESTION, COMING FROM PERSONS IN HIGH PLACES, THAT THE BALLOT IS A FAILURE.

Such an opinion may in the face of conditions to-day be an honest one.

In 1879 Henry George, the greatest spiritual nobleman whom America has yet produced, wrote:

"Given a community with republican institutions, in which one class is too rich to be shorn of its luxuries, no matter how public affairs are administered, and another so poor that a few dollars on election day will seem more than any abstract consideration; in which the few roll in wealth and the many seeth with discontent at a condition of things they know not how to remedy, and power must pass into the hands of jobbers who will buy and sell it as the Praetorians sold the Roman purple, or into the hands of demagogues who will seize and wield it for a time, only to be replaced by worse demagogues."

The conditions Henry George pictured in 1879 are to-day partially realized, and it is a feeble vision which cannot see their complete realization in America in the near future.

From such a realization to disfranchisement and arbitrary rule is but a step. Many a well-meaning but unphilosophical person discouraged by public immorality would turn with relief to a dictator who would guarantee "good" government.

Then the past would have to be fought all over again, as those who believe progress is only a circle instead of a spiral, actually think it will.

In the world to-day, however, and increasing in America with leaps and bounds, is the sentiment of Socialism.

So far as we know no such concept has ever figured in any preceeding civilization; it is unique in history. Its influence on human life may therefore be unique.

The political rottenness which never can develop, from within, the vitality to clean itself, and which, in every preceeding republic, has been cleaned from without by military dictatorship: may at this stage be cleaned by Socialism, a higher kind of social organism.

The world may after repeated republican failures, be now ready to take the step progress indicates as imperative.

If it is not, then we will have to try again, another century or cycle.

One thing, however, seems to emerge from the chaos of present political confusion.

This is that the vote for Socialism will get itself counted.

The very feebleness of political expression in the old parties, indicated by indifference in registration and to ballot-box frauds, makes the Socialist vitality appear as a very positive force. And it IS a positive force.

IN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT ALONE RESIDES TO-DAY THE DYNAMIC FORCE WHICH IS TO PRESERVE THE BALLOT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

To the Socialist the ballot is sacred. It is the key with which he is to unlock the future. He will not allow it to be taken from him, and in defending his own right he will defend the right of all.

Out of the heart of the proletariat is blazing the Promethean fire which is to purge away the rottenness of of Philadelphia and all future Philadelphias, and build the city of the pure, glad common life.

THE TWO KINDS OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

At the annual meeting of the Baptist Social Union at the Hotel Savoy, Dec. 4, the two speakers of the evening were Rev. Dr. Johnson, pastor of Mr. Rockefeller's Fifth Avenue Baptist church, and Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy, pastor of the Congregational church in Mount Vernon. The closing paragraph of Comrade Lovejoy's address on "The Coal Strike," as reported by a representative of The Worker, was significant. He said:

"A single word on the future of labor. I may introduce the word by an utterance from the great statesman, Henry Clay, spoken in defence of slavery. 'The true solution of the contest for all time between labor and capital is that capital should own the laborer, whether white or black.' There are three possible conditions of labor: First, slave labor; second, wage labor; third, free labor. Clay tells us that under the first there is perpetual peace. We know that under the second there is perpetual war. The moral intelligence of the race forbids a return to the peace of slave labor. An increasing number of sensible people are dissatisfied with the conflict of wage labor. Having taken the two steps in our industrial development, may we not be justified in attempting the next step, and applying to our industrial life that principle which we have been seeking to apply to our political life—the principle of democracy—thus making labor free?"

BROCKTON COMMENT.

The Republican candidate in Brockton, Mayor David W. Battles, who was overwhelmingly defeated by the Socialist candidate, Charles H. Coulter, is still more blue. He declares: "This election shows that the majority don't want an honest man over them."

Mayor-elect Coulter, naturally, feels highly pleased. In discussing the victory, he says incidentally:

"For the first time in the history of Brockton a considerable number of union men has been elected. Of the candidates-elect, nine of the eleven Socialists carry union cards and the other two would if their occupation were such as to give them opportunity for uniting with any of the crafts. Brockton will demonstrate to the nation in the coming year what union workingmen, through the Socialist Party, can accomplish."

The Brockton "Times" says, in its news columns:

"It was an awful waking up for the Republicans. State election, with its Socialist gain, told the Republicans that the Socialist brethren were up and doing. The Socialists claimed they would make the Republican majorities look small at city election. The Republicans, spurred on by very necessity, waged a vigorous campaign. The most effective party organization that could be assembled was put into working order and the old party cause seemed to gain as the campaign progressed. Toward the last the Republicans declared they had worked up to strength whereby they could look toward victory. A narrow defeat was the worst anticipated on the head of the ticket. The old working majority in the city council was deemed safe."

THE RIGHT TO LABOR IS JOY.

Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men.
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf's hold in his den.
Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone.
It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.
They ask but the leave to labor, to toil in the endless night.
For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses water tight.
They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands—
They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like sea sands.
And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor in joy
Not all your laws can blot that right, nor the gates of Hell destroy.
For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones.
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

THE REAL LABOR PARTY.

The truth which the Socialists have been preaching for many years, that the laborers must act independently and unitedly in the political field has at last been accepted and labor is awakening everywhere to the fact that it must invade the political arena and capture political power if it is to effectively resist exploitation.

But now that the need of united action at the polls by the working class is recognized, there is a tendency to neglect the no less important truth that such action must be based upon certain well established principles if any good is to result to the workers. "Striking at the ballot box" does little good unless the proper things are struck for.

The Socialist Party offers a means of making the political efforts of labor effective. In the first place there can be no disputing the fact that the Socialist Party is from start to finish a "Labor Party". Its membership, platform, principles, organization, officers, literature, everything are determined, controlled and directed by and for the laboring class. At every point it knows no interest save those of labor. Nor is it the organ of any narrow faction of the working class. It lends assistance to every batle waged by organized labor wherever it may be fought. The over $9,000 which it gave from its scanty resources to the striking coal miners, where other political parties with overflowing treasuries gave nothing, is but an example of this fact. In every effort made by labor to better its condition the Socialist Party is always found on the side of the worker and against the exploiter. The Socialist Party stands with the workers during the whole year in their economic strugle and then does not desert them on the crucial day at the ballot box.

But the claim of any party to represent the interest of the laborers does not depend upon its membership or its name so much as upon the principles for which it stands. The principles of the Socialist Party are those which the best minds of the labor movement all over the world long ago decided were essential to the liberation of the wage worker. It recognizes the fact which is stated in the preamble to the constitutions of nearly every trade union in America, that labor is the source of all wealth, and demands that the necessary steps be taken to enable labor to retain all it produces and to control the process of prodcution. The only way this can be secured is through the colective ownership by the laborers, of the land and machinery with which they work in the production of wealth. These facts have now become so thoroughly recognized as true that any party that should truly represent the laboring class would be compelled to simply duplicate the statements and positions already taken by the Socialist Party in its platforms and public statements.

It is thus evident that as to make-up and principles, the basic essentials, the Socialist Party is eminently fitted to be considered as THE party of the working class. But when it is compared with a party which does not yet exist, or in other words, when the question is presented as to whether the workers shall lend their energies to support of the Socialist Party or shall assist in the formation of a new one, very many more and great advantages appear on the side of the Socialist Party.

A new party will find it necessary at the very beginning to spend a large proportion of its energies in perfecting the details of its organization. But the Socialist Party, especially in the city of Chicago, is already thoroughly organized, with one or more branches in every ward, and is even now pushing the work of precinct organization in many of the wards. It has evolved a plan of organization which has been tested by long experience, involving the use of the iniative and referendum in the highest degree, so that every portion of the Party is completely subject to the control of the rank and file.

The recent rapid growth of the Socialist movement has made the Socialist Party an official party, in Chicago. This does away with the laborious and costly work of securing signatures, which must be performed by any new party.

Any labor party which would be organized in this city apart from the Socialist Party would be simply local and would disappear together with the fruits of its work, as soon as political lines were drawn on a wider scale in state or national elections. The Socialist Party on the other hand, has a complete national, and indeed an international organization, reaching into almost every state and with official standing in a large number of states, with three members in the Massachusetts legislature, and minor officers in various other localities, whose actions have always been in strict accord with the interests of the laborers.

The Socialist Party is to-day well equipped with literature, both periodical and otherwise, written by the ablest minds of the labor movement of the world. Its press has been tested by time and has always been upon the side of the workers at every point. It has among its membership hundreds of the best speakers and workers of the labor movement and its national organization enables it to concentrate these upon any local field where the need may be greatest.

From every point of view therefore the Socialist Party fills every posible demand for a labor party. It is controlled by and composed of laborers; it is founded upon the principles that time and wide experience have shown to be those best fitted to secure the interests of the laborers; its organization is democratically controlled in accordance with the principles of the labor movement, and it posesses literature, speakers and press, together with all other elements of permanency and effectiveness, and a wide-spread, cohesive organization such as is absolutely essential to any decisive action in the political field at the present time.—Chicago Socialist.

—If you wish to give a dollar, or five dollars, or ten dollars to the Socialist Daily Fund, the man who will take it is William Butscher, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York city.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

PLEDGE.

To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association,
64 E. Fourth Street, New York City:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $.....to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

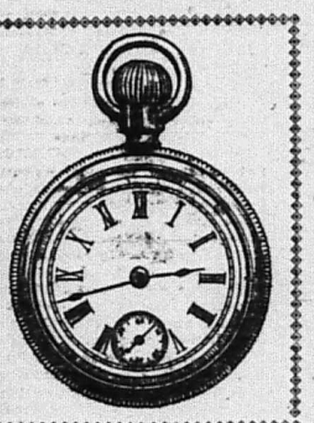
Address.....

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 1512.

—The Socialist Party sent over $9,000 to the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania. The Republican party sent the state militia and the Democratic party sent protests.—Miners' Magazine.

—Send $3 for new yearly or half-yearly subscriptions to The Worker and 14 cents extra for postage and ask for a watch as a premium. Send $5 for new subscriptions and you will get a better watch.

—If you will make it a point to get at least one new subscriber for The Worker every month, you will make a dozen new Socialists in a year.

—If you think Socialism is right, work for it.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

—For information about the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York city.

—One way to work for Socialism is to circulate Socialist literature. Try Lee's "Labor Politics" (ten for 20 cents) and Hanford's "Railroading" (ten for 25 cents). Get your friends to read them.

SEE OUR WATCH OFFER.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues." J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 38. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 21, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LABOR IN THE SENATE.

Slim Chances of Labor Bills at Washington.

Eight-Hour Bill, Whose Passage By House Was Heralded as a Victory by Gompers, Sure to Die in Senate.

When Congress began its present session it was announced on all sides, as a matter of course, that no important legislation would go through. It was a safe prediction, and the lawmakers at Washington show no inclination to throw doubt upon it.

It was especially stated that the various "labor bills" that had come up from the House to the Senate at the last session would follow the usual course—either slumber peacefully in committee pigeon holes and die with the session or else be brought up under pressure, wearisomely discussed, and either defeated or so amended as to make their passage impossible.

That this was to be the program was made still more evident by the President's message, in which Labor received an abundance of fatherly advice about "moderation," "harmony," "law and order," and the like, and not one recommendation was made on any of the labor bills.

The most important of these bills is that establishing the eight-hour day in all government work, direct or by contract. The passage of this bill by the House was heralded by President Gompers as a signal victory for the lobbying policy of the Federation, notwithstanding similar bills had twice passed the House in previous years and been killed in the Senate, and that the same trick has been played with scores of other labor bills in Congress and in state legislatures.

The New York "Times" last Monday printed a Washington "special" as follows, clearly foreshadowing the result:

"What the Senate will do with the Eight-Hour bill is a topic of political conversation here at present. This bill has passed the House three times, but was never brought before the Senate for a vote. One of the counsel for the government contractors remarked the other day that the House passed the bill for two reasons—first, because that body feared the labor vote, and, secondly, BECAUSE IT FELT SURE THE SENATE WOULD NOT ACT AFFIRMATIVELY UPON IT.

"Among conservative members of the Senate the bill is regarded as a dangerous piece of class legislation, and this element will endeavor to prevent action at this session. Senator Proctor of Vermont has been quoted as saying he is determined to defeat the bill if he has to speak against it every day during the remainder of the session."

It is easy to see what will happen in this Congress—and in every Congress until the workingmen quit lobbying and begin to elect Socialist Congressmen, representatives of Labor who cannot be trifled with.

COAL MINING ACCIDENTS.

In his report on the production of coal in 1901, now in press in "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901, United States Geological Survey," Mr. E. W. Parker presents the statistics of fatal and non-fatal accidents which occurred in the process of mining coal in eighteen states and territories during 1901.

In these eighteen states and territories the total number of lives lost in 1901 was 1,467 and the total number of men injured was 3,643. The number of tons of coal mined for each life lost varied from 426,094 in Maryland to 49,424 in Indian Territory. The average number of tons mined for each of the 1,467 lives lost in these eighteen states and territories was 188,668. In Pennsylvania the number of tons of bituminous coal mined per life lost was a little more than double the amount mined per life lost in the anthracite mines in the same state. Maryland had the largest tonnage per life lost, while the Indian Territory has the largest percentage of deaths for the tonnage mined.

Of the eighteen states and territories one makes no report of the number of men injured, and seven, or more than one-third, make no report of the number of wives made widows, and ten, or more than one-half, make no report of the number of children made fatherless. Indiana, Montana, Tennessee, and Virginia, producing in round numbers 15,000,000 tons of coal in 1901, made no reports of coal mining accidents.—Mines and Minerals for—November 1902.

Nearly all the accidents in these mines could have been prevented and these lives saved by the installation of proper safeguards and machinery, but under the capitalist profit system this is seldom or never done. It would not pay to do so; human lives are cheaper than safeguards and machinery. These cost money, but if the lives of a hundred men or so are snuffed out in a mine, there is another hundred at the pit mouth next morning offering themselves to fill the places for a daily wage, which is equal to the cost of subsistence. Beautiful system this, isn't it? It will be totally different when the people themselves own the mines.—The New Times.

——The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of the election laws. Do not confuse this organization with the so-called "Socialist Labor Party," or "union-smashers."

FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

The National Association of Manufacturers, through its president, David M. Parry of Indianapolis, has issued a second circular to the employers of the country, which makes good reading for workingmen, especially in view of the great increase of the Socialist vote all over the country. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Sirs:—I desire to call your attention to the significant growth of the National Association of Manufacturers. During the months of June, July, August and September, the most difficult months of the year for new business, our association has made a gain of 225 new members. This striking increase is the result of the profound belief that is growing in this country that there must be a close union among manufacturing employers, or in a few years we shall be so enmeshed in hostile legislation that our power to advance will be practically destroyed.

"There are now pending before Congress two bills, either one of which is a serious menace to the manufacturing interests of the United States. These bills are the anti-conspiracy and eight-hour measures.

"The first, imported to this country from England, has been favorably reported in the Senate. It means that your establishment may be 'picketed' out of existence in case of labor trouble.

"The second is intended to be an opening wedge for a general eight-hour day throughout the United States. This bill provides that any manufacturer contracting with the government shall not be permitted to work his employees over eight hours without subjecting himself to a fine of $5 for each and every employee for each calendar day. This monstrous measure has passed the House three times without one word of debate. If forced through the Senate this session it will be followed by similar bills in each of the states. This is the labor program.

"What are the manufacturers of the United States to do about this? Are we to sit still and do nothing? Or shall we meet organization with organization? I consider organization our only salvation. What is your opinion? If 500 men in your shop appeal to a Congressman to vote for a certain bill, what is your voice against the 500 unless you have organization? Shall there not be in this country one great, compact organization of diversified manufacturing interests, which shall stand together as a man against the encroachments of organized labor? Is it not time to bury all feelings of clashing commercial policies and get together on a platform upon which we all can stand? Is not our first duty self-preservation? All other questions that press us can in the end be disposed of by the exercise of wisdom, fair play and firmness of purpose.

"I SAY TO YOU THAT THE TIME HAS COME IN THE UNITED STATES WHEN WE HAVE REACHED THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. YOU ARE EITHER TO HAVE THE MASTERY OF YOUR OWN BUSINESS OR YOU MUST TURN PART OF ITS ADMINISTRATION OVER TO YOUR EMPLOYEES. Organized labor claims 1,700,000 members. Each member pays six cents yearly for the maintenance of a powerful lobby at Washington to secure the passage of measures opposed to your interests. The total of this fund measured by the simplest arithmetic is $102,000 per year. What fund have the manufacturers for defense of their interests? None. Shall this continue?

"The National Association of Manufacturers has no ax to grind except that of the protection of employers. No officers of our association receives a dollar in salary except the secretary. The presidency means a personal expense to me of $5,000 a year. When the danger signal is flashed the members of the legislative committee hurry to Washington, paying their own expenses.

"We are fighting your battle. Yet, to carry on the fight successfully, we must grow in strength and power. We must have money for postage stamps, literature, rent, and to pay salaries of some thirty employees of the association, who earn money by the severest work. Do you not feel that you should help us?

"In inclose a subscription blank filled out to myself. It requires your signature. I shall consider it a personal honor if you will sign it and return to me. Whether you come with us or not, please let me hear from you."

In a further communication to an Indianapolis paper President Parry, in discussing the eight-hour bill says:

"THE BILL SIMPLY MEANS THAT MEN ARE TO BE PAID 20 PER CENT. MORE FOR THEIR LABOR THAN THEY EARN."

It is hardly necessary to comment on this interesting document. We print it because it is worth while for workingmen to know what their bosses are thinking and doing.

Of course, Mr. Parry knows as well as Mr. Gompers does that the two labor bills referred to will not pass the Senate, that they were allowed to pass the house on that distinct, though quite understanding. He is only "throwing a scare into his pals" on that point. He knows that the workers get nothing by lobbying. But he uses this bugaboo of "hostile legislation" as a pretext for urging closer organization of employers, actually to fight the workers on other lines.

Mr. Parry says that "we have reached the parting of the ways." Our question to the workingman is: Don't you agree with him on that? And don't you think it is time to leave the tortuous ways of capitalism, that lead through strife to misery, and try the broad and easy path of Socialism, where men may journey together through life in peace and prosperity.

McGRADY'S CASE.

Resigned His Pulpit Rather than Recant Honest Opinions.

Kentucky Priest Maintains, as Does the Socialist Party, that Church Has No Right to Dictate in Politics and Party No Right to Dictate in Religion.

In regard to the resignation of our comrade, Rev. Thomas McGrady, from his position as pastor of St. Anthony's Church (Catholic) at Bellevue, Ky., announced last week, we are not yet able to give full particulars, but may add something to what was then stated.

It is an acknowledged fact that the sole reason for Comrade McGrady's resignation was the attempt of the higher authorities of the church to dictate his opinions or utterances on economic and political matters.

Father McGrady has for some time been very active as a writer and speaker for Socialism. He has taken the ground, the same that is taken by the Socialist Party, that religious and political matters must be kept separate, that the party has no right to interfere with the religious opinions and the church no right to interfere with the political opinions of its members.

He has been repeatedly warned and admonished by his superiors in the church to discontinue his public advocacy of Socialism, but he has steadily refused. At last, in order, apparently, to bring matters to an issue, Bishop Maes of the Covington diocese called on him to submit a statement of Socialist opinions, as held by him, for the Bishop's judgment. In response he submitted eight propositions covering the subject and demanded a reply, which was not given.

In announcing his resignation from his pulpit he said that Bishop Maes ignored his letter, and for the reason that if he condemned the propositions he would thereby condemn the teachings of the church for the first four centuries, and if he approved them he would subscribe to Socialism.

Bishop Maes, in a recent letter, demanded that Father McGrady retract his praise of Zola, Renan and other Socialist or radical writers, and to this Father McGrady replied that he had used the names of those men to show that men of vast intellectual acumen had been Socialists and went on to show that under the ruling of Bishop Maes no Catholic could praise the Declaration of Independence, because it was written by an infidel, and that a Catholic might be excommunicated by going so far as to say that Thomas Jefferson was a great man. He said that to retract any of his writings would stultify him before the public and would be against his conscience. "I desire to protect myself from the charge of idiocy," he said, "and my memory from everlasting ignominy."

STATE COMMITTEE.

Session of the New York State Committee, S. D. P. of New York, Dec. 9, 1902. Present: Comrades Emile Neppel, James N. Wood, I. Phillips, Herman Reich, Chas. Furman, and Henry L. Slobodin. Absent, excused: H. C. Bowerman, Leonard D. Abbott; absent without excuse, Chris. Bub and Godfrey Lehner.

Correspondence: Highland Falls, N. Y., asking for a speaker; Governeur, N. Y., reporting lapse of the local; Rochester, N. Y., asking for supplies; Peekskill, N. Y.; Port Chester, N. Y.; Catskill, N. Y.; Rome, N. Y.; Ohio State Committee. Reports on vote for National Committeeman received from Rome, Highland Falls, Wells, and Peekskill. Financial reports received from Rome, Peekskill, Onondaga, and New Rochelle. A communication received from Comrade Santiago Iglesias, asking that a committee be appointed to investigate charges of conduct unbecoming a Socialist. Secretary instructed to answer that New York State Committee has no jurisdiction.

On motion, it was ordered that Comrade Fieldman's tour be postponed until the Secretary completes his report.

The official returns of the vote show that the Social Democratic Party received 23,400 votes, but reports from various parts of the state indicate that at the last moment of the election day many Socialist votes were stolen and counted for Odell, whose plurality was only 9,000 in a total vote of 1,400,000. Further investigations were ordered.

The financial report was read and it was ordered to be published after it has been audited. It shows that the State Committee has many obligations to meet. The campaign fund of the State Committee was all eaten up by the speakers' expenses, and money had to be loaned to pay the printing bills. The printing of leaflets and pamphlets cost over $1,000. About 1,500,000 pieces of literature were printed and distributed nearly all on credit to the locals. If the locals will all pay their bills for literature taken from the State Committee, we shall have a surplus in the campaign fund. Now we have a deficit and the creditors press us for the payment of the bills. The State Committee appeals to the comrades of the party to meet their obligations.

We also urge comrades and friends for the return of the subscription lists, with whatever was collected.

H. L. SLOBODIN,
Rec. Sec'y, pro tem.

——We wish to double the circulation of The Worker in the next six months. Will you help us?

DEMOCRATS BREAK FAITH.

Child-Labor Bill Is Killed in Georgia Legislature.

Pledges Made Before Election Are Thrown to the Winds—Georgia Politicians Know the Tricks Used at Washington and Albany.

Since the wicked "labor agitators," led by the still wickeder Socialists, have exposed the horrors of child slavery in Southern cotton mills (as well as in various Northern industries) there has been a great deal of talk to the effect that the Democratic party, which has absolute control of all the Southern cotton manufacturing states, would take up the question and do away with the disgraceful conditions existing. That is to say, there was a great deal of such talk before election.

A bill was introduced in the Georgia Legislature to limit child labor. Five weeks ago The Worker reported an interesting scene in that body, in which Mr. Houston, the author of the bill, charged that there was a deliberate scheme to sidetrack and defeat it. On the statement made in the press that a favorable report on the bill would be made by the Committee on Education, to which it was transferred after this scene, The Worker said:

"We shall believe in that favorable report when it is made, not before. We shall believe in its sincerity if the bill passes both houses and is signed and enforced by the Governor. We do not expect to see that until there is a good Socialist vote cast in Georgia.

"It is safe to predict that the Child-Labor Bill now under discussion will pass one house and be quietly killed in the other. That is the way the Republican and Democratic politicians do things in Washington and Albany, and those in Atlanta probably know the trick."

We have not had to wait long to see our prediction sadly verified. Monday's "Post" prints a "special" as follows:

"ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—The Legislature of Georgia has adjourned without taking any final action on the Child-Labor bill. The measure was set for a special order on one day towards the close of the session, having received a practically unanimous report from the Committee on Education. When the bill was called up there was a bare quorum present, MANY OF THE SUPPOSED FRIENDS OF THE MEASURE BEING ABSENT for various causes. Seeing that it would be impossible to pass the bill with such a small house, Mr. Houston of Fulton, its author, moved that it be tabled. This course was taken, and owing to the press of business at the heel of the session, it was impossible to get up again. The next session will be held in June, 1903, when another effort will be made to put the measure through."

And then the same farce will be gone through again. We repeat: We do not expect to see an effective child-labor law enacted and enforced in Georgia until there is a good Socialist vote in the state to scare the old-party politicians.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

We are able to give returns this week for South Dakota and for Washington. In last week's issue of The Worker we gave an estimate for the latter state; the present figures are official.

So far as now reported, twenty-five states and one territory which in 1900 gave us 78,973 votes have this year given us 210,715. Thirteen other states in 1900 gave us 18,657; for these states we have as yet no authentic reports this year.

PIERRE, S. D.—The vote of the Socialist Party in South Dakota in the November election was 2,738. In the election of 1900 we had but 109.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 6.—The official report of the November election shows that this state gives 4,739 votes for the Socialist Party, or barely less than 5 per cent. of the total. Two years ago we had 2,006, or considerably less than 2 per cent. The S. L. P. falls from 806 to 834.

The result indicates that we have rightly forecast the trend of events. The Democratic party has lost heavily, falling from 44,833 to 32,544, and the Republican vote is slightly increased, rising from 57,456 to 59,017. The Democratic party is out of date and is passing away; the Republican party stands as the accredited representative of capitalism, the great enemy we have to overcome; the Socialist Party, small as yet, but with its eyes straight to the front, moves steadily and rapidly on to victory.

GLOBE, Ariz., Dec. 6.—We do not yet know the full vote of the Socialist Party in this territory, but can give partial figures. Gila County gives Dr. Neissl, our candidate for Delegate to Congress, 58 votes; Graham County, 98; Yavapai County, 80; Yuma County, 58; Pinal County, 22; total so far reported, 316. The total will reach about 400.

Two years ago the party had not entered the field in Arizona. Last year we had 27 votes in Gila County.

Later.—The official canvass in California gives the Socialist Party 9,592 votes for Governor. In 1900 our vote was 7,572. We gain official standing. Our increase is 27 per cent.

This brings up our total in twenty-six states and one territory from 86,565 to 220,307.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

Make a Christmas Gift to the Daily Globe.

Thousands of Articles Should Be Donated this Week to Be Sold or Given as Prizes at the Fair to Be Held in March.

Next Thursday is Christmas Day. At this season most people, Socialists included, observe the old custom of making some gifts as tokens of love and remembrance to those whom they hold dear.

There is one coming friend of the Socialist movement and of the working class that should hold a place close to the heart of every progressive workingman. That friend is the "Daily Globe"—the newspaper which is to fight the battles of Labor against the venal capitalist press. A Christmas gift to the "Globe" will be a most appropriate observance of the day.

A grand fair and labor exhibition is to be held at Grand Central Palace in March for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of the new daily. Thousands and tens of thousands of prizes and articles for exhibition and sale at the fair are desired and all should be donated by those who wish to see the "Globe" soon enter the field. The time is not far off. The Fair Committee is at work and has a place ready for storing all such donations. Each reader of The Worker can afford to give some article, not necessarily an expensive one, but something fitted to take a place in the booths at The Globe Fair; and if all do this, a great deal will have been accomplished in a single week toward assuring the success of the undertaking.

Bring or send all donations to the Secretary, William Butscher, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

Comrade Butscher is also ready to issue fair tickets to organizations for sale, to receive payments on pledges or contributions to The Daily Globe Fund, and to give any information that comrades or sympathizers may desire on the subject.

The Secretary has been so busy this week that he finds it necessary to postpone till the next issue of The Worker the usual acknowledgment of receipts for the fund.

RESULT IN BROCKTON.

Fuller Details of the Victory Won By the Socialist Party on December 2—Democrats Hold Balance of Power.

The successful Socialist candidates in Brockton in the recent election were:

For Mayor—Charles H. Coulter, who received 4,367 votes to 3,275 for Republican Mayor Battles (running for re-election) and 533 for Brown, the Democratic candidate—a plurality of 1,092 and a clear majority of 559.

For Aldermen—Frederick B. Studley in the Third Ward, who received 708 votes to 554 for the Republican and 77 for the Democratic—a plurality of 154 and a majority of 77; William H. Clifford in the Fifth Ward, who received 423 votes to 382 for the Democrat and 288 for the Republican—a plurality of 47; and James Cox in the Sixth Ward, who received 589 votes to 397 for the Republican and 205 for the Democrat—a pulrality of 192.

For Councilmen—E. C. Carlson, G. A. Monk, and Patrick Peterson in the Third Ward, who received 655, 690, and 646 votes, respectively; Adelard Ledoux and A. J. Kearns in the Fifth Ward, who received 370 and 399 votes, respectively; A. T. Claney, T. F. Lynch, and S. J. Smith in the Sixth Ward, who received 543, 509, and 473 votes, respectively.

For School Committeemen—J. P. Barlow and Mrs. Annie P. Bosworth, who received 2,979 and 2,956 votes, respectively.

The new Board of Alderman contains three Socialists, three Republicans, and one Democrat. The new Common Council consists of eight Socialists, nine Republicans, and 4 Democrats. In the School Committee there are two Socialists and one Republican. The Democrats thus hold the balance of power in each branch of the City Council and in joint session. In the outgoing city government the Republicans had clear majorities in both branches, besides having the Mayor and School Committee.

As compared with last year, the total vote for Mayor is increased by 545 votes. The Socialists gain about 1,800, the Republicans gain about 250, and the Democrats lose nearly 1,500. The vote throughout was fairly solid and divided on party lines, from Mayor to School Committee. The Democratic party would seem to be entirely out of date in Brockton. A considerable proportion of its former adherents have come to the Socialist Party, the conservative and aristocratic Democrats have gone into the Republican ranks, and a Democratic ticket was still put up by the politicians, not with any hope of success, but simply to hold those voters that could not be swung to the Republican line and prevent them from joining the Socialist column.

——You don't mind paying from ten to twenty-five cents a week for capitalist papers which give you only the other fellow's side of the news. Why not spend one cent a week, 50 cents a year, on a subscription for The Worker, which gives you the workingman's side?

MASSACHUSETTS.

Haverhill Election Case Not Yet Tried.

Facts Undisputed and Court Must Decide on Plain Question of Law—Socialist Gains in City Elections—News of Party Work—Fuel Famine Making People Think.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Haverhill election contest came up in the Supreme Judicial Court last Wednesday, but was deferred until Friday, when it was again postponed until to-day. The death of the brother of Mr. Williams, Flanders' counsel, has again deferred the case, but it should be considered very soon.

The matter has been simplified by the Republicans admitting the facts in the case, as presented by the Socialists, and the only question now to be settled is that of law. The Board of Registrars of Haverhill contend that the courts have no jurisdiction, the decision of the board being final. The court will have to decide whether the board has the right to declare elections as the members may see fit. If they have, then the voters of any city have no legal resort against the decision of any board.

Great interest in the case has been aroused through the aggressive action of the Socialists, and even if the courts shoud decide against us, the object lesson will do good for Socialism.

Gains in City Elections.

The municipal elections of the past two weeks resulted in satisfactory returns for the Socialist Party. Last year we had candidates for mayor in fifteen cities, this year in nineteen. The aggregate vote for the Socialist candidates for mayor in the fifteen cities last year was 7,381; this year, in the same cities, the aggregate vote was 11,729; and the four additional cities—Everett, Lowell, Salem, and Somerville—gave 1,283, making a total of 13,012. In Boston there was no mayoralty election, the head of the ticket being street commissioner.

The following table is given of the municipal elections last year and this to show the growth of the party:

Cities.	1902.	1901.
Beverly	121	229
Boston	6,249	957
Brockton	4,367	2,743
Cambridge	135	106
Chelsea	809	620
Chicopee	129	33
Everett	125	..
Fitchburg	581	182
Haverhill	2,338	2,341
Holyoke	137	97
Lawrence	336	141
Lowell	605	..
Lynn	628	203
Malden	411	176
Newburyport	239	109
Quincy	283	206
Salem	183	..
Somerville	370	..
Springfield	865	481
Worcester	350	161

Propaganda Work.

A tour of Massachusetts during the last three weeks of January is being arranged for Franklin H. and Marion Craig Wentworth, of Chicago, and the principal cities and towns will be visited.

Discussions on Socialism are held every Sunday evening at 724 Washington street, Boston, under the auspices of the Ward Nine Club. Meetings are well attended and interest growing. Next Sunday Patrick Mahoney will lead the discussion upon trusts.

The Stimson-Carey debate will be held in Faneuil Hall on some day between Jan. 7 and Feb. 1, the date not being definitely settled yet.

A speakers' club will be organized during the next two weeks under the direction of the Boston Central Committee.

Comrade Chase will not start upon his Southern tour until Jan. 15, and until that time he is prepared to fill dates for speaking in the New England states. Dates can be arranged through the State Secretary, Wm. Mailly, 907 Winthrop Building, Boston.

Patrick Mahoney, the recent Socialist candidate for street commissioner in Boston, was elected President of Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, on Election Day, by the largest majority ever given any candidate. The contest was a warm one, Mahoney being bitterly opposed on the grounds of his Socialist opinions.

Party members are voting for National Committeemen, Comrades Geo. R. Keene and James F. Carey of Haverhill being the two candidates. The vote closes Jan. 1.

The Fuel Famine.

There has been a great deal of suffering in Boston through the fuel famine and the stories told on all sides are heartrending. The weather has been exceptionally cold and unless relief comes the result is problematical. The people are growing desperate, the relief committees and charity associations are showing their incompetence and indifference as never before. Meanwhile the sentiment for Socialism is growing. W. M.

——The Worker stands for straight Socialism, and against fusion or compromise of any sort. Party locals should see that new comrades subscribe to The Worker, that they may become clear and class-conscious Socialists.

——Keep a few copies of Lee's "Labor Politics" circulating in your shop or your union. You can get ten copies for 20 cents or fifty for 85 cents. Socialist literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

NO MORE ARTIFICIAL FAMINES.

The "respectables" of New York are wondering why there were so many "plain drunks" in police courts Monday morning.

Coal by the bucket costing twelve to eighteen dollars a ton, the mercury twenty degrees below freezing, and thousands of men vainly begging for permission to work—a thought given to these three well known facts might have saved the good people their wonder.

The City Lodging House and Bellevue Hospital are not attractive places. But there were so many applicants at the former institution that the superintendent turned away all who seemed to have been drinking, however little. As a result, many feigned "the horrors" in order to gain admission to Bellevue's alcoholic ward.

It would not be possible to give a more terrible statement of the misery now prevailing than in this simple fact. The sad cries of "No coal" about the charity stations, the stories of working-class families burning their furniture, even the daily news of homeless men, women, and children dying in the street—one before the closed door of a church—only tell the same story.

And why is this so?

Is there any natural reason for a coal famine? No. There is and has been plenty of coal waiting to be mined. But between the coal on the one hand and, on the other, the strong-armed miners and the shivering people, stands THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

Workingmen's babies are dying. Workingmen's wives are suffering. Workingmen are being forced to accept the degrading help of "public charity." Why? Because Baer's class must have profits. Because workingmen, controlling the majority of the votes of the nation, have voted that Baer's idle and useless class shall own the mines and railroads and other means of production that the working class has created, shall make profit on them, shall have power to control the industries by which the people live.

The politicians in public office will, perhaps, vote money to give a few thousand tons of coal to "the poor."

Very well. Let them do it. They would be foolhardy men, indeed, did they dare refuse. But let them not dare to call it charity. Let them not dare to boast of it.

Nothing that they can give now will make up for what they failed to do last summer, when they had the power to secure a speedy victory for the strikers and so to avoid the coal famine.

And nothing that the capitalist class will give now will stop the working people from thinking.

We may accept their aid—rather than freeze. But we do not like to accept as a gift a tithe, a hundredth, an infinitesimal part of that which is ours by right and has been lawfully stolen from us. We shall have another chance next year and the year after, in local and national elections, to issue our edict—the edict of the class that makes all the world's food and fuel and clothes and houses—that we shall never again have an artificial famine for the profit of the drones.

INCORPORATION OF LABOR UNIONS.

In view of the attempt now being made by the capitalists, in this country as well as in England, to force incorporation upon the unions—an attempt which is being quietly pushed with more vigor than it is openly admitted—the following, from the London "Trades and Labor Gazette" will be of interest to our readers:

"A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., for Oldham, and Mr. J. R. Clynes, secretary of the local branch of the Gasworkers' Union. The correspondence is on the subject of legislation to free trade union funds from the liability imposed on them by the judgment in the Taff Vale and other cases, and is therefore of interest to all trade unionists. It arose out of a deputation to Mr. Winston Churchill from the Oldham Trade Union Law Committee.

"In his letter to the deputation Mr. Churchill takes refuge by pointing out that he considers it to be the duty of a member of Parliament to 'have regard to the interests of the constituency as a whole, and the right of men as citizens, rather than to their special interests as employers and employed.' He then goes on to minimize the effect of the recent legal decisions, quoting the Attorney-General, who stated in the House of Commons that the right to use peaceful 'persuasion' was in no way impaired. Mr. Churchill is of opinion that trade unions should be 'liable in their corporate capacity for the actions of their officials within their direct scope and authority.'

"It is astonishing how equality in the letter where it is absent in the spirit may be accepted as the true article. Mr. Churchill seems convinced that, by placing trade unions on a similar footing legally to that of great capitalist and financial companies, the former are really being benefited. He even goes as far as to say that 'in these days of great Trusts, when Capital is stronger than Labor, trade unionists in their own interests will be most unwise to seek to free commercial combinations from the restraints and protection of the law.'

"What trade unionist wants to 'free commercial combinations from the restraints and protection of the law'? As a matter of fact, such commercial companies are well able already to free themselves from obnoxious legal restraints; and, as for protection, they are quite powerful enough to protect themselves. The fallacy lies in imagining that, if the same legal decisions are applied to both capitalist and trade union organizations, there necessarily follows legal equality. Where would fairness on the sports ground be without the handicapper?

"Mr. J. R. Clynes's reply makes clear all the specious fallacies which underlie Mr. Churchill's position. He says: 'As the law now is, employers may lock men out to make them leave a union, or discharge them for joining one, but we cannot strike with the object of forcing men to join. Employers may request each other not to supply employment to certain men, but we cannot ask a person not to supply men or materials to certain employers. Employers may entice and procure persons to assist them during a dispute, but we cannot peacefully persuade persons not to take the employers' side and therefore injure us. Employers may use lists of workmen they object to, but we cannot publish lists of employers who are objectionable to us. Employers may use agents and money to induce men to assist them in disputes, but we cannot watch or quietly picket during a dispute without risk of prosecution.'

"In short, almost anything which trade unionists may do during a dispute is liable to be construed in conspiracy to injure the trade and business of the employers; it is impossible to so construe the actions of the employer, because our class has no trades or businesses in the commercial sense to injure!"

PROGRESS OF THE TRUSTS.

The defenders of capitalism divide their efforts between two mutually contradictory arguments: First, that there are no trusts; second, that Republican or Democratic anti-trust laws are amply sufficient to "restrain" the trusts.

To support the first so obviously false position (which President Roosevelt had the nerve tacitly to sanction in his message), they have, ever since the formation of the Steel Trust, been pointing to the continued existence of independent steel companies. In reply, we have predicted that these "independent companies, if now really independent and if they were big enough to be worth considering, would soon be absorbed by the trust. The Union Steel Company and the Sharon Steel Company were the concerns chiefly set forth as examples of successful independent competition with the United States Steel Corporation. A few weeks ago came the news that the Union Company had absorbed the Sharon. This week comes the news, expected by Socialists, that the consolidated Union-Sharon concern has been merged in the Steel Trust.

On the same day it is announced that the seventeen largest malleable iron companies in the United States have been consolidated.

Meanwhile, the Meat Trust, the Coal Trust, and the Railroad Trust are steadily developing their organization, not caring a rap for anti-trust laws or fake suits against mergers.

Socialists are satisfied. The faster the trusts are developed, the sooner will the people vote for Socialism and the better will industry be organized for a Socialist state to take over.

THE MOSELY COMMISSION.

In regard to the "Mosely Commission" which has been somewhat in evidence at the recent session of the Civic Federation, the "Trades and Labor Gazette" of London says:

"The object of the promoters of the Commission is clear. It is not to enable a number of well-known British trade unionists to enquire closely into the conditions of production in the United States. Mr. Mosely and his friends are far too sensible to believe that any such enquiry can be completed in the short time that the Commission will remain in America. Their object is to impress the members of the Commission with the immensity of things American, with the speed and 'hustle' with which the workers toil, and with the great wages-saving machinery in the manipulation of which America, being the latest economically developed of the capitalist nations, at present takes the premier place; and to induce them to recommend the same speeding, the same 'hustling,' the same 'gearing-up' process to their British fellow workers."

——We cannot trace back modern social relations to their economic antecedents without recognizing at once that capitalistic property is the result of usurpation. — Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society."

——People who hoped by diligence to keep the wolf from the door find that a big coal-black Baer between them and the cook stove is as much to be feared as some other beasts.—Williamsport Statesman.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.
Bundle rates:	
Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.
Weekly Bundles:	
5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	$3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

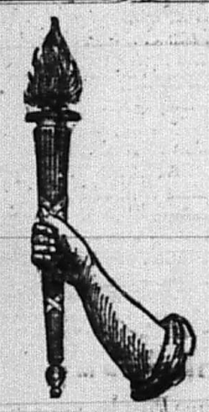
All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

TAMMANY'S TRICK.

Tammany has played its card and played it with accustomed skill. Just enough Tammany aldermen have fallen in line for the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, as presented without the eight-hour and prevailing-rate clauses, to let it go through. Thus the capitalists are satisfied. The rest of the Tammany men have "put themselves on record" against the franchise. Thus the workingmen are supposed to be satisfied.

Whether the workingmen of New York will be satisfied with such an old, old trick, we shall find out next November.

Had there been a delegation of Social Democrats in the Board of Aldermen it would not have been necessary for them even to hold a caucus on the question. Every man would have known that by the very fact of his accepting a nomination from the Social Democratic Party he had pledged himself to vote for the interests of the working class, first, last, and all the time, and that his political head would fall the moment he voted wrong or failed to vote right.

What thirty-eight Democrats have wilfully failed to do, eight Socialists would have forced the majority to concede—because we stand, not only for the mere immediate interests of the working class, but for their complete emancipation, because the capitalists fear Socialism as heartily as they trust the two old parties.

It is only by experience that the working class will learn. This bit of experience will have its effect. "Reform" will play no part in next year's campaign. The only choice before the workers will be between the double-dealing of Tammany and the straightforward policy of the Social Democratic Party. We face the battle with full confidence.

The Russian Tsar is evidently possessed of a sense of humor. He appoints a commission to investigate the complaints of the peasants, who have shown an unaccountable tendency to find fault with the Autocrat's benevolent rule; then, when the commissioners make their report, justifying the peasants' complaints, the Tsar rewards them by degrading them from office, putting them under police surveillance, or, in extreme cases, sending them to prison or to exile. After all, Nicholas is only following a practice common among American capitalists, who frequently invite their grumbling employees to send committees to speak for them, and then recognise their grievances by discharging and blacklisting the members of the committee. There is not so much difference between a political autocrat in Russia and an industrial autocrat in the United States as some innocent people may suppose.

THE SAD PLIGHT OF THE CONSCIENTIOUS CAPITALIST.

We are sincerely sorry for John C. Havemeyer, formerly Sugar Trust magnate and now preacher of the Gospel—not so sorry as we are for the Sugar Trust's wage-slaves, but yet sincerely sorry. He seems to be in earnest in trying to atone for his sins, the sins of his family, the sins of his class—and it is such a hopeless task.

Monday's papers brought this dispatch:

"MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—John C. Havemeyer delivered an address in Westminster Presbyterian Church to-night, and referred to the reason which led him to abandon the sugar industry for the profession of preacher. In the course of his remarks he said:

"'When the sugar manufacturers combined together to form a trust, I could not see that my way was clear to live a Christian life and at the same time to rob the poor by raising the price of their coffee sweetening.'

"Mr. Havemeyer said he had no hope of becoming a pulpit orator. He merely aimed to speak to the laymen as a layman. He said there were great difficulties in the way of one of wealth who wished to serve God."

If the phrase "serving God" is understood to mean serving humanity, we heartily agree that there are great, almost insuperable, difficulties in the way of any modern man of wealth—that is, of any capitalist.

Tolstoy has said that the rich are willing to do anything for the poor except to get off their backs. The tragedy of it is that the capitalist, as an individual, cannot get off the backs of the workers; or, if he does himself dismount, it is only to seat another and probably a more merciless rider in his place.

We are not informed what John C. Havemeyer did with his Sugar Trust stocks and bonds when he decided to "flee the wrath to come." Perhaps he kept them and only gave up active participation in the management of the trust. Perhaps he sold them and put the money in the bank for himself or his heirs. In either case the workers must go on, toiling hard and living poorly, in order to create dividends or interest for him. Perhaps he gave the money to endow churches and libraries and colleges and hospitals. But still the workers must go on, toiling hard and living poorly, to pile up those dividends and interest—too poor to feel comfortable in the churches or to send their children to college, too much exhausted to read books from the library after their day's work, and the most they can hope is, when they are disabled or worn out by excessive labor, to enjoy charity beds in the hospitals.

In any case, the sugar refineries, created and operated by the social labor of the workers, continue to be the private property of capitalists, and the workers can use it only on condition that they create a profit for those capitalists. Whether or not this particular man, John C. Havemeyer, is one of the parasites makes no difference in the lot of the workers. All he can have done is to wash his hands, as he may think, of individual responsibility for the crime of capitalism; he has not stopped or even reduced the magnitude of that crime.

The position of the capitalists, in this respect, is peculiar, as compared with that of the ruling classes of other days. The king or feudal lord could abdicate and give his people a constitution or a charter, if he would. The slaveholder could emancipate his slaves and divide his land among them, if he would. The capitalist cannot free his wage-slaves, even though he should wish to do so. He cannot even ameliorate their servitude to any considerable extent, for the capitalist who, by paying higher wages or granting reduced hours, consents to take a smaller share of his employees' product than is taken by his competitors puts himself at the mercy of those competitors and is likely to be driven out of business. The relation of capitalist and proletarian is not a personal relation but a class relation, and the acts of individuals on either side count only in so far as they influence the action of the class. Hence it was that Karl Marx said: "The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working class itself."

Even by giving his wealth for charitable or public purposes, the capitalist who wishes to undo the harm done by capitalism accomplishes but little good, and that not an unmixed good. So long as capitalism continues, charity can, at the best, only alleviate a part of the suffering that capitalism breeds. On the other hand, it often reacts in such a way as to intensify the causes of the evil results with which it deals. Very often we see charitable institutions used as scab agencies for the breaking of strikes; in the endowed trade schools and technical departments of the colleges the students are systematically trained out of sympathy with the working class and into servility to capitalism; and, in general, if charity in any form reduces the workers' cost of living, the force of competition among the workers tends to bring about a corresponding reduction of wages. Even where charity does not positively lower the material condition of the working class, it weakens their class spirit and reduces their power of organized action.

It is not to the mercy or generosity or sense of justice of the capitalists that we must look for relief, but to our own determination to know the causes of our slavery and to make ourselves free. The only way in which a conscience-stricken capitalist can help the working class is by giving, not his money, but himself, and not by trying merely to withdraw from personal responsibility for capitalist robbery, but by actively aiding the resistance of the working class to the whole system of capitalism. We welcome the few who see this truth and follow it. We have no right to ask such aid or to expect it or to depend upon it, nor should we waste our energy in denunciation of the great body of capitalists who are against us. The emancipation of Labor is our task, not theirs, and it will be our fault if we fail in it.

The day after Mr. Reed's death there appeared in the most "respectable" New York papers an article, at first appearances a news article relating to him, which, on closer reading, turned out to be an advertisement for a certain kidney medicine. During the same week our attention was called to a great three-column advertisement of a certain mining company, headed with McKinley's portrait and a letter written to the promoters by "our martyr president." These things reminded us how, on the day of McKinley's funeral, Holy John Wannamaker turned the incident into a good advertisement for his stores. Combined, they strikingly illustrate the noble and delicate feelings fostered by capitalism and exhibited by capitalists, in glaring contrast to the "vulgarity" of the working people, of which the "upper classes" so strongly complain.

Our hearts bleed on account of the sufferings of poor Reggie Vanderbilt and his fiancée who had to drive four miles through the storm in an open sleigh last Sunday night. At the same time, ye do not forget that the thousands of railroad and street railway workers who make the Vanderbilts' fortunes had some light hardships of the same sort to endure in the performance of their duties; but perhaps they were able to distract their attention from personal discomfort by pondering over the question whether there was fuel at home to keep their wives and babies warm. That is, perhaps, one of the "blessings of poverty" of which we hear so much.

JUST AS WITH US.

Capitalism is essentially the same the world over. With some variations of detail, according to varying circumstances, it everywhere means overwork and poverty for the producers, idle luxury for the owners of the means of production, and, as a result, conflict between the two classes. Wherever capitalism is introduced, old institutions, old customs, and old social divisions gradually disappear and in their place appears, as the dominant factor of social life, the class struggle between capitalists and wage-workers, vague and weak at first, but growing in power and clearness with increased experience, until on the workers' side it takes the form of participation in the world-wide Socialist movement.

From an Indian paper of October 30 to which our attention has been called we take this comment on a recent conflict, and our first thought is, "How like our experience in free America!"

"We are glad to learn that the strike at the Buckingham Mills has come to an end. The authorities seem to have been inflexible throughout, and beyond causing some damages to the company by their behavior, the men have not been a whit better for the unfortunate struggle between them and the managers of the company. The weavers, we are told, have not succeeded in effecting any compromise and have returned to their work unconditionally. In regard to the damages, the company imposed a small fine per head on the weavers to cover damages and intimated that they would stop a week's pay as a punishment for their staying away en masse without leave during the three or four days following the riot. The men were also required to return to work by a certain day on pain of their losing their deposit and arrears of pay. But they were too obstinate to be easily induced to resume their work and the authorities consequently enforced the threat, which resulted in a continuance of the strike. The men have for the time been worsted. But it is a new weapon that they are learning the use of. So many as 7,000 workmen going on strike is no small matter, and at any time they may do so. It behooves the managers of the mills to treat the men with consideration, remembering that their labor is as essential as their own capital in the production of wealth."

But the British capitalists in India will not learn, any more than our patriotic native-born capitalists in the United States have learned. They will go on with their system of exploitation and oppression, and by so doing they will unconsciously teach their workers the way to freedom.

The Socialist movement has taken strong root in Japan. In the Philippines, in China, and in India not a few of the people are eagerly studying its principles; and the day is not far off when the religious and racial prejudices which have so long kept these peoples divided and powerless will disappear before the new world-thought, and the workers of Asia will take their place beside those of Europe and America in the great battle for the emancipation of Labor and the end of class-rule.

Chauncey Depew rightly said, criticizing Coler's "wobbly" position on Hill's coal-mine plank, "No party ever won on an 'if' or a 'but'." We may well bear that in mind, when confronted with "labor parties" or radicalism of the Hearst type. We are right. We know what we stand for. We have nothing to fear, nothing to apologize for, no room for equivocation, and no right to compromise. If we lack confidence in our principles, our party, and ourselves, we shall deserve to lose. If we stand our ground as Socialists against all comers, we shall not only lose nothing, but we shall postively gain by every partial forward movement that is made by others. As Socialists it can never be a question whether we can afford to antagonize half-way socialistic parties; the question is whether we can afford or have the right to desert our post in the advance guard.

In dealing with semi-socialistic political movements we have to remember that our party is more than a labor party and more than a public ownership party. It is both. It is the true party of Labor only because it offers the true solution of the labor problem, the social question, the class conflict—only because it is a Socialist party. A mere public ownership party is right in one of the two essentials; a mere labor party is right in the other; the Socialist Party is right in both. We may cheerfully welcome the rise of either of these movements, while recognizing its shortcomings, if—and only if—we go straight on toward the goal, showing the way and clearing the path for those who learn by experience the futility of other methods. We must take for our motto those words of Dante which Marx quotes in the preface to "Capital"—"Segui il tuo corso, e lascia dir le genti" (Hold to thy course, let men say what they will).

The fact that the election laws of New York make it impossible for us to use the name Socialist Party, as in other states, naturally produces a good deal of confusion and undoubtedly causes many votes intended for our party to be cast wrong. This is unfortunate, but for the present all that we can do is to make every effort to inform the people of the facts in the case. At every public meeting held in this state the chairman or the speaker should make it clear to the audience that the Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states and warn them against confusing it with the disruptionist S. L. P. Much of our literature, being intended for general circulation, bears the name Socialist Party. Where such literature is used in New York, the comrades should see to it that every piece, before being given out, is marked with a rubber stamp showing the official party name and the emblem.

THE WESTERN LABOR MOVEMENT.

Elsewhere in this paper we reprint an article by Comrade Debs, dealing with the American Labor Union, its relations with the American Federation of Labor, and the attitude of the Socialist Party thereto.

In connection with this article we may repeat the commeat we made (see The Worker, June 15) at the time when the Denver convention of the American Labor Union declared for Socialism. After congratulating the Western organization on its fearless declaration of progressive principles, we said:

"So much for the political side of the matter; the trade-union side is equally interesting and demands even more careful consideration.

"It is evident that the American Labor Union is now definitely at war with the American Federation of Labor, and that an aggressive fight will be carried on, at least within the present territory of the American Labor Union, until one side or the other acknowledges defeat.

"We could have wished that the question of the relations of the A. L. U. and the A. F. of L. had come to a different issue at the Denver convention. We regret every division in the trade union movement, as tending to weaken the working class in its battle with the capitalists. We advise every workingman to join the established union of his craft, and we advise all unions to unite in the closest possible relation with the organizations of other crafts. Observing the events from a distance and perhaps with an imperfect knowledge, we had hoped that the Western unions would decide to affiliate with the Federation, not to submit to its reactionary policy, but to join the growing band of progressive bodies in the East in working for a change of that policy.

"Such was our wish and hope. But we must now recognise the accomplished fact. We know that the organizations forming the American Labor Union had good cause of complaint against the Federation, and perhaps we must admit that they were best qualified to judge of the case and decide it. Moreover, we know that the A. L. U. represents a bona fide labor movement—the bona fide labor movement, in fact, of the Rocky Mountain region. As such we recognize it and waste no further time in regretting its separation from the Eastern unions. Its spirit and its principles are also ours, and since it cannot co-operate with us directly in advancing those principles within the A. F. of L., we wish it all power in advancing them in the West, in setting an inspiring example to the less progressive bodies of the East. Here we shall fight on, striving to bring our organizations up to the standard set at Denver, in the hope that not many years will elapse before all obstacles to union will be removed."

We further expressed the hope that the A. L. U. would refrain from taking retaliatory measures against the Federation by invading the East, great as might be the provocation, believing that such action would only complicate the question, give apparent justification to the reactionists of the Federation, and hinder the progress being made in the East toward bringing about such a change in the spirit of the Federation as will, if continued, soon result in the union of the two bodies on the higher ground that the Western one has already taken.

We hold to every word of this, believing it in perfect accord with the principles governing the relation of the party to the unions which we stated in last week's issue of The Worker. And the progress shown at the New Orleans convention of the Federation, within a month after Comrade Debs' article went to press, still further justifies our position. If the division between the A. F. of L. and the A. L. U. depends only upon the difference between the conservative policy of the one and the progressive attitude of the other, if prejudice and factional feeling are kept out of the question, assuredly the time for amicable union is not far off.

Comrade Debs speaks strongly in condemnation of the manifesto issued by the Local Quorum of the Socialist Party, late in July, in which the A. L. U. was censured for maintaining its separate organization and a parallel was drawn between it and ill-judged and ill-fated S. T. & L. A. We must agree with Comrade Debs on this point.

The manifesto in question was, in our opinion, unjust in its criticism of the A. L. U. It ignored at least one essential difference between that body and the S. T. & L. A.—the fact that the S. T. & L. A. was an abortion, while the A. L. U. is a live and apparently vigorous body.

We will go further. Even granting the Local Quorum full authority to speak for the party, it does not seem to us that the party was called upon to take sides in this trade-union conflict. It is our business to recognize the bona fide unions that exist; if they have disputes to settle, that is their business, not the business of the Socialist Party. Our members who are members of the unions are in duty bound to do all in their power to settle such conflicts, whether by conciliation or by vigorous fighting (sometimes peace can be secured only by a fight), but it is neither the duty nor the right of the party organization to interfere.

This mistake of the Local Quorum was quite in line with what we consinder its equally grave mistake in advising that the party should withhold its support from the Pennsylvania comrades during the coal strike, advising, in fact, that no campaign be carried on in the strike field, but all efforts concentrated on the strike alone. Events have abundantly proved the fallacy of that advise and the reasons given for it, and the same mistake will hardly be repeated.

Our purpose in citing these two cases together is to show that both errors arose from the same cause—a tendency to exaggerate the importance of the trade union movement and the subordinate or, at least, to postpone the interests of the Socialist Party to those of the unions. This is, perhaps, a natural enough reaction from the false position on the other extreme known as De Leonism; but the reaction has gone rather too far. It is time we were reminded that we are Socialists, first, last, and all the time; that we have a work to do far larger and more far-reaching than that of the unions; that, while the two movements ought to go on in harmony, yet, if their claims conflict, our duty to our class and to humanity demands that we put the claims of Socialism first.

In accordance with this belief, The Worker, taking Comrade Debs at his word and assuming that he speaks with authority for the A. L. U., rejoices to hear that the Western organization has no intention of invading Eastern fields; it calls upon all comrades concerned in the union movement to use their efforts to bring about the lasting unity that can come only from intelligent agreement on right principles; and it assures our Western brothers that tens of thousands of union men in the East are looking eargerly for the day, probably within another year, when the Federation will take such a stand that no reasonable obstacle to unity will be left.

We welcome the advent of a new Socialist weekly in California—the "California Socialist," published at 1312 Market street, San Francisco—of which the first number has just reached us. The paper is owned by D. E. Bohannon, a member of Local Alamada County, and edited by our well-known comrade, M. W. Wilkins. The subscription price is 50 cents a year. We welcome the paper for a double reason; first, as we welcome every sign of increased Socialist activity; second, because the older party papers in California have committed the grave error of refusing a hearing to those who opposed the fusion policy adopted there and the new paper will fight for strict Socialist Party tactics and, being on the field of battle, will be able to do it more effectively than a paper so far distant as New York, Chicago, or even Seattle.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.

By Horace Traubel.

A writer of our time who was both distinguished and denounced wrote a brilliant play which he called "The Importance of Being Earnest. I always thought the best part of this best play was its title line. It is like a text from some living scripture.

I meet every day with people who do not admit the importance of being earnest. They are anything but earnest. They may be smart. They may be showy. They may dress well. They may talk well. But they are not earnest.

These people are cynics. They lack faith. They do not see that the universe can save itself. They do not believe that man can save himself. Things are bad as they are. And things that are bad cannot be made better. That is their philosophy.

When these people look labor in the face they tell labor that its appeal is hopeless. They declare that all men are selfish. They declare that superstition has ruled man and will rule man forever. They say your morals are all right. But morals are sentiment. And man is not controlled by sentiment. He is controlled by greed. Man is the child and parent of the main chance. God is abolished. But the main chance reads man the law.

These indifferent people are sometimes simply indifferent. They may be personally sweet. They may be cold and heartless. They may be driven to indifference by despair. But however it comes, their indifference is an eclipse.

We like to encounter belief. The belief may be unpleasant. It may traverse our dearest faith. It may use strong words and even call in the police. But we like it. For we know how to meet belief. But we do not know how to meet indifference.

The strong point of the industrial autocrats of to-day is their belief in themselves. Even Baer is more refreshing than a man who says nothing or who trains for the fence or who swears both sides are all right and all wrong. For Baer has plainly stated a theory. It is a theory whose eyes are turned back. But it is a theory. And he staunchly adheres to it. So we know how and where to meet Baer. We need not feel for him in the dark.

But when a fellow says that the problem is too big for him even to think or feel about. When he says he is willing to leave the case to evolution. When he says that human nature is human nature—which means that man is bound to one conclusion forever. When he says it makes no difference what you think or feel, or whether you rob or are honest, or whether some men are overfed or some men starve. When he says such things we find that we are trying to add ciphers or pick up wind.

The worst form of heartlessness is indifference. The man who thinks he is the whole of evolution is a funstoner. The man who thinks he is left out of evolution is chinless.

I would not claim for one instant that I could get up a corner in any historic current. I would not admit for one instant that any historic current could leave me out. I am as necessary to it as it is to me.

So I say to the social topsters: I am going to make such a fuss about your ears that the deafest of you may learn to know what I am about.

That fuss is evolution. That is the part I play in evolution. And if I play on the level you will know I am present.

I am not going to sit with my hands and tongue tied. I am going to talk out loud. I am going to do out loud.

I do not assert that I know everything. I do not ask you to concede that I am a man of power. I am willing not to have power. But I want love. I am going to work in love's name and by love's vehemence. And you will hear me. For love never goes unheard.

More than that. Love is never indifferent. Love believes in all the impossible things. And that is why love can do so much. Love does not believe that man can do nothing. Love believes that man can do anything. Love's miracle shames all the clumsy metaphysics of the castes. Love never says: It's of no use. Love always says: It's every use. Love sits down with its one vote and multiplies it to majorities.

What is it, then, that makes the men we call reformers? It is their capacity for love. And if you are indifferent look to yourself. You will find yourself some night forgetting yourself in your prayers. To you who are indifferent I say: I should think you would avoid crowds. Sometime in a crowd you might detect yourself picking your own pocket.

THE WAYS OF FINANCE.

How Money Gets "Tight" and Why the Treasury Department "Comes to the Relief of Wall Street."

From a recent issue of the "Pilgrim" we take the following popular exposition of the ramifications of the banking system and of the recurrent "money stringencies" of which we hear so much and to relieve which the Secretary of the Treasury, shortly before election, took such unusual and extra-legal measures. The "Pilgrim" says:

"Every little while we hear of some man of business, usually a speculator in a booming town, who owes so much money that the banks cannot afford to let him fail. It seems a paradox that the merchant who by misfortune becomes indebted to his banker for a little more than he can pay should be forced to the wall, while the daring plunger who systematically involves the bank so heavily in his operations that if he fails it must, is protected to the last extremity; but it is a paradox that is often observed. To be sure the banks that don't happen to be involved always virtuously reprobate the practice and describe it as bad banking—until their turn comes. And, after all, if the first false step is taken, the rest is inevitable and even justifiable. So delicate is the adjustment of business relations, so complicated the interdependence of parts in the business world that a serious injury to a bank, if made known, will inflict a vastly more serious injury upon hosts of innocent people. It is admittedly the part of wisdom for the bank to conceal its wound, bind up its hurt, let the guilty individual go unwhipped of justice, but be exceedingly careful not to get caught that way again.

"Now banks are not merely moneylenders, in which capacity they sometimes suffer in the way outlined, but they are borrowers as well. They borrow the money of their depositors and a great share of this money from all over the country finds its way into the coffers of the biggest borrowers of all—the New York banks. The farmer puts his savings into the local bank, which in turn deposits all it has no immediate need for in a bank in the nearest city. This bank, if it be in St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago or wherever, lends heavily of its depositor's money to some New York bank. The New York banks, therefore, become the heaviest debtors of the people as a whole. And they are doubly debtors if they happen to be national banks, because in that event, beside the tens of millions they have borrowed on deposit, they have issued their circulating notes which are in the hands of the people, payable on demand.

"In dealing with their borrowers, banks pursue a very rigid system of judging of their various qualities which go to make up that business asset called credit. They consider whether a man is a steady business man, shrewd, avoiding reckless speculation, and with a reputation for always meeting his obligations to the letter. If he hasn't the latter quality he gets scant consideration at the cashier's window. But under existing considerations the people have no such system of judging the credit of their banks. Of course you know that Banker David Harum, of your town, is level-headed and keen, but he has to keep his reserve in a Chicago bank, and that Chicago bank keeps its reserve in the Billionaires National of New York, and the president of that bank has a passion for underwriting the stocks and bonds of new trusts—a very profitable gamble when it wins. But if about the time you want to get your money from Harum people generally think they need money, and don't care for the stock of a new trust, the president of the Billionaire's National finds that his bank cannot pay its debts. If it were one of his borrowers who could not pay him, the law would be invoked to compel a payment. As the shoe is on the other foot, the officers of the law are called upon to help him evade the law, and the country hears that the Secretary of the Treasury has come to the relief of Wall Street.

"That is about what happened last month. Money suddenly became 'tight' in Wall Street. The bankers there said it was because of the enormous demand for money to move the crops. Some other people think it was because of the enormous sums tied up in Mr. Morgan's ventures for the Morganization of industry. At any rate the New York banks 'laid down' on the government, and adopted the tactics of the bank wrecker who says, 'If you enforce the law on me I'll drag the bank down, too.' Unless the treasury helps us, said they, we will precipitate a financial panic. In response to the appeal, or threat, Secretary Shaw first anticipated the payment of interest on government bonds; second, announced that he would buy bonds in the public market; third, informed the bankers that the section of the national banking law which compelled them to keep a reserve fund equal to 25 per cent. of their deposits, did not have in contemplation the protection of deposits of United States funds in this way; and fourth, agreed that they might deposit any good bonds, instead of United States bonds only, to secure deposits of public funds. The first two expedients employed money taken from the people by taxation to save speculative New York bankers from the legitimate fruit of their own folly; the others were a distinct and definite acquiescence in the violation of the law to accomplish the same end.

"Nevertheless we do not join in the hostile criticism of the Secretary of the Treasury for his action. The banks had 'got in' deep on the people, just as some plunger occasionally 'gets in' deep on a bank and must be carried. A panic in Wall Street would be a frightful disaster to the nation to-day. But we do ask what the government proposes to do in order to avert the regular semi-annual raid on the treasury by the New York banks? We ask how the situation has been improved other than merely temporarily? We recall that in 1893 every New York bank was bankrupt, openly violating the law by issuing clearing house certificates and refusing to pay their depositors. Since that time the Republican administration has steadily been kept in power by the belief that it was best fitted to cope with this grave question of banking and the currency, yet nothing was ever done to punish the national bankers for their violation of law then, nothing to discourage them from inviting a situation which would compel the violation of law again. So far as there has been any legislation enacted or proposed, it has been of a sort that will make it easier for the Wall Street banks to precipitate a crisis and to extort government favors for their extrication."

This exposition of the devious ways of finance, so far as it goes, is a good one. But it does not go far enough. The writer treats the subject as if the financial system were a thing to be considered apart from the general system of industry and trade and as if its instability were merely incidental or accidental and could be remedied by some form of financial legislation.

In fact, finance, is at once the apex and the base of the capitalist system—which has been aptly compared to a pyramid inverted and resting on its apex.

The banking system, the whole fabric of credit, is not the essential part of capitalism; it is only an important part of the machinery by which capitalist exploitation is carried on. As an adjunct to capitalism it partakes of its nature, particularly in its instability. It is not by means of the banks that value is created nor does the appropriation of profits depend upon them alone; to do away with them, if that were possible, would not do away with the exploitation of labor. But, on the other hand, as the banks form a part of the capitalist system which may be partly compared to the governor of an engine, moved by the engine and yet regulating its motion, even a purely financial disturbance may react and produce disorder in the whole industrial world.

The whole system of capitalism is unstable, because it is anarchy organized. Its constant tendency to cut off the purchasing power and so to cut off the profit-motive of industry and bring industry to a standstill merely reflects itself in money stringencies and financial panics, which are, accordingly, a normal feature of modern finance—especially at the crisis of periods of prosperity.

After all, while it is important that we understand the financial system, financial questions are of secondary importance to the working class. A financial panic, partly foreshadowing and partly causing an industrial depression, is a disaster chiefly to the middle class of small capitalists. For the workers, the difference between prosperity and depression is only the difference between being overworked and getting barely enough to eat and being unwillingly idle and getting a little less to eat. For the great capitalists, a financial panic and industrial depression is chiefly a means of absorbing another instalment of the wealth of the middle class and so hastening the concentration of capital.

So long as capitalism lasts—that is, so long as the means of production remain private property to be used for private profit—so long we shall have periodical panics and depressions. We cannot hope to avoid them. We should rather welcome them, as a physician welcomes the appearance of the successive symptoms which show that a fever is running its normal course. Each industrial crash—and we are evidently drawing near to one at present—draws the class lines clearer, helps to eliminate the confused and confusing middle class, helps to organize industry more completely in the trusts and so to prepare it for Socialist public ownership, and helps to arouse the workers from their apathy and compel them to think and act.

Let the Republicans and Democrats continue to tinker with financial reforms. Our work is to profit by their failures and prepare the way for the social revolution.

MAKING A MAN.

Hurry the baby as fast as you can,
Hurry him, worry him, make him a man,
Off with his baby clothes, get him in pants,
Feed him on brain foods and make him advance.
Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk,
Into a grammar school; cram him with talk.
Fill his poor head full of figures and facts,
Keep on a-jamming them in till it cracks.
Once boys grew up at a rational rate,
Now we delevop a man while you wait.
Rush him through college, compel him to grab
Of every known subject a dip or a dab.
Get him in business and after the cash,
All by the time he can grow a mustache.
Let him forget he was ever a boy,
Make gold his god and its jingle his joy.
Keep him a-hustling and clear out of breath,
Until he wins—nervous prostration and death.

—Nixon Waterman.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

The New Year's Greeting of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" is now ready for sale. It is an effective allegorical picture, based on the heroic struggle through which the anthracite coal miners have passed, and pointing the way to the emancipation of the workers and the inauguration of a system under which such struggles will be unknown. This Greeting will be a fitting adornment to the walls of any workingman's home.

Price, single copy, 10 cents, postpaid. In quantities of ten or more, at the rate of 5 cents a copy, postpaid. Send orders with cash to The Worker, 184 William street, New York City.

—Cold weather and dear coal make people think, but it is our business as Socialists to help them to think right. Circulate Socialist literature.

PARTY NOTES.

The national headquarters of the Socialist Party have been removed from the Emilie Building to Room 18, Allen Building, 505 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

A local charter has been granted to Pearl River, Louisianna.

James S. Roche has been elected a member of the Local Quorum of the National Committee to succeed L. E. Hildebrand, resigned.

Waltham is one of the Massachusetts cities which showed a surprising gain in the city election. In November the city gave 91 votes for Chase, our candidate for Governor. In December our aldermanic candidates, Talbot and Irish (there being no mayoralty candidate) received 620 and 643, respectively. Now it is up to the comrades to hustle and see that all these new voters are so thoroughly educated in Socialist principles that they will "stick" at the next election and bring more with them.

The Socialists all over Pennsylvania are preparing to go into the local elections to be held in the spring and go in to win. The Williamsport "Statesman" notes that there will be a full ticket in that city, which showed a fine gain in the state election, and that there will be a lively campaign.

The County Committee of the Socialist Party of Allegheny County, Pa., met at 860 Concord street, Allegheny, on Dec. 14 and perfected an organization, with Turi Delp of Duquesne as Secretary and Fred L. Schwartz of 860 Concord street, Allegheny, as Organizer. The Socialists of Tarentum sent a representative asking that they be organized, which will be done this week. The committee desires that all readers of this paper in Allegheny County who do not belong to the party send their names and addresses to the Secretary, Turi Delp, Box 212, Duquesne, or to the Organizer, as above.

Haverhill readers of The Worker should remember that Comrade Morrill, the Assistant Assessor of Ward 5, is at all times prepared to take renewals or new subscriptions for this or other Socialist papers. He can be seen at 121 Lafayette square.

The 63 per cent. increase in the vote of the Socialist Party in Connecticut has resulted in calling much attention to the principles of Socialism in that state in quarters where it never got a hearing before. The Waterbury "Herald" recently gave a page and a half to an account of the party and articles by well known Socialists, accompanied by portraits.

The Ohio State Secretary's report for November shows receipts of $111.51 and expenditures of $151.56. The agitation is being steadily pushed in the state and greater activity is expected in the near future. A new local was organized at Montpelier and several others are in process of formation. Secretary Critchlow says: "Looking at the general state movement, it can be said that the results of the election has created an unusual activity in the ranks of the Socialists. It is always to be expected that following an election of the character of the last one there will be a reaction, caused by the excessive work of the campaign, and which takes some time to rally from. From this report it will be seen at a glance that such a reaction has not occurred, at least not to the extent that it was expected. The comrades in the state seem to be taking hold of the work with the same display of energy as before the election. Increased activity is noticeable in many instances and as a whole the work undertaken since the election has been very gratifying to the state organization. Several of the cities are holding regular Sunday lyceum meetings with success, many places which have been slack in organization work have bestirred themselves and are getting to gather in good shape and little by little the Ohio movement is assuming a better aspect, both in clearness of the program and as to organization discipline."

On Saturday evening, Jan. 3, Max S. Hayes will lecture in Memorial Hall Annex, Toledo, under the auspices of the Socialist local of that city, his subject being, "Why Socialism Is Coming." Ten cents admission will be charged and it is expected that the hall will be filled to its fullest capacity, as has been the case with several other large meetings arranged by the Toledo comrades in the same place.

New clubs or locals of the Socialist Party have been organized in Westfield, Revere, Medford, and Braintree, Mass.

New York City.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease will be the speaker on Sunday evening, Dec. 21, at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, her subject being, "The Religion of the Twentieth Century." This is one of a series of Sunday evening lectures held by the 21st A. D., S. D. P., at this hall. Admission is free and general discussion is always invited after the lecture. On Dec. 28 W. E. McNabb of Typographical Union No. 6 will speak on "The Duty of Organized Labor."

A well attended meeting of the 30th A. D. was held at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, Comrade Brunhober presiding, at which much party business was discussed and disposed of. It was decided to hold a special meeting on Dec. 17, partly for party business, especially voting for National Committeemen, and partly for discussion of the coal question. The Thirtieth is wide awake.

The work of election district organization in the 30th A. D. is going on well. Last week a meeting was held for the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Election Districts at 1054 Avenue A, Comrade Brunhober's cigar store. In spite of the intense cold, twenty-two Social Democrats were present and plans were made for systematic educational work. Other meetings will be held at the same place and any residents of these districts who wish information about the party are invited to call there at any time. It is intended to enlist in the educational work every man who supports our principles, whether he is now a party member or not.

The comrades of the upper part of the Thirtieth are keeping up the good work they did before election. On Wednesday, Dec. 10, a public meeting was held in Kroetner's Hall, addressed by Comrades Spargo and Lee, and on Monday there was another at Nicas' Hall, at which Comrades Sackin, Wood, and Lee spoke. At each meeting a number of strangers were present and showed deep interest in the subject of discussion. Other meetings of the same sort will be held after the holidays.

There has been formed in the 16th A. D. an organization known as the Progressive Social Democratic Association, whose object is to establish club rooms and a free reading room in the district and to educate the young men in the principles of Socialism, by means of lectures and literature on social, economic, and political subjects. Fifteen young men joined the club at its first meeting last week. On Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, the new organization will hold a mass meeting at 8-10 Avenue A, Lafayette Hall, to be addressed by good speakers in Jewish and English.

The entertainment at the opening of the new rooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society at 241 East Broadway on Wednesday of last week was a great success. Comrades and sympathizers are invited to call any evening or on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and make themselves acquainted at the new quarters. Delegates to the Globe Conference were elected at the last meeting of the society.

August Droste will address the Socialist Club at Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Dec. 21, on "The Development of Socialism."

At the West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eight avenue, second floor, this Friday evening, Dec. 19, Algernon Lee will lecture on "The Tendencies of Capitalism." On the following Friday Leonard D. Abbott will speak on "The Socialist Ideal," and a number of interesting lectures have been arranged for the Friday evenings in January. Admission is free and strangers are especially welcome. All members of the club who live in the 7th, 9th, or 25th assembly districts should attend the meeting of the party organization to be held at the home of Comrade Wecklein, 508 West Twenty-sixth street, Saturday evening, Dec. 20.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn has to get a new meeting place, on account of Comrade Franz, whose hall the club has been using, going out of business. For the present the club meets at Comrade Jergsdorf's house, 357 Linden avenue.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the General Committee of Local New York Comrade Paultisch was chairman and Comrade Penzer vice-chairman. Twenty-five new members were elected. A letter from Comrade Lee from Wilkesbarre, Pa., conveying the thanks of the Luzerne County comrades to Local New York for the assistance rendered them during the campaign was read and ordered placed on file.

The request of the State Committee that Local New York elect seven members to represent it at the new City Executive Committee embracing all the boroughs of the greater city, was acted upon and Comrades Wood, Hillquit, Slobodin, Spargo, Stahl, Lee, Lemon, Ramm, Paultisch, Obrist, Clarke, Neppel, John Franklin Clark, Reich, and Meyers were placed in nomination.

The Organizer reported that he was endeavoring to have the contract for the Grand Central Palace, where the proposed entertainment is to be held, cancelled and was confident that he would be successful.

Comrades Boudin, Mayes, Hillquit, and Slobodin were nominated as a committee to investigate the case in which Comrade Carl Eisenschmidt was arrested for alleged illegal voting upon affidavits sworn out by H. I. Kraemer, a Tammany politician.

The recommendation of the Executive Committee that four meetings be held as a protest against the conditions brought about by the Coal Barons, resulting in the present coal famine, was concurred in. It was decided to hold one on the West Side, two on the lower East Side, and one in the Bronx. The recommendation that 100,000 leaflets on the subject of the coal famine be printed was also concurred in.

A motion was passed, that the agitation districts be immediately organized and the matter of visiting the trades unions be left in their hands.

KINGS COUNTY.

The meeting of the County Committee of Kings County at the Socialist Club on Dec. 13 was well attended, notwithstanding the inclement weather. Nine applicants for party membership were admitted. The Fair Committee reported the sale of $52 worth of literature. On the request of the Organizer, $25 was appropriated for the purchase of literature, $5 of which was to be expended for literature in the German language; the order of business for the borough meeting was decided upon, including the election of the five members from Kings County on the temporary City Committee. The Organizer urged the comrades to co-operate with him in his efforts to have our movement properly presented to the trade unions. He has sent blanks to the comrades asking those who are members of trades unions to give him the necessary particulars which will enable him to carry out the matter thoroughly and properly. The Secretary was ordered to instruct the assembly district branches to nominate candidates for County Organizer and District Organizer during December and to hold the election for such officers in January. A number of bills were received from the State Committee, some of which were ordered paid and others referred to the Financial Secretary for investigation. The Financial Secretary reported a balance on hand of $51.66. The Recording and Financial Secretaries were ordered to revise the by-laws to date and have them printed.

C. W. CAVANAUGH,
Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

All New York campaign fund lists still outstanding should be returned at once, with moneys collected, to the Financial Secretary, Jas. N. Wood, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Following is a statement of amounts so far received:

Previously acknowledged	$2,735.65
S. Benain, coll. on list in Cigar Packers' No. 251	5.45
23d A. D., Bartholomew, List 659	1.00
30th A. D., List 194	1.00
L. B. Boudin	5.00
Total	$2,748.10

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

Report of Counsel for August, September, and October Shows It to Be a Valuable Adjunct to the Trade Union Movement.

The organizations affiliated with the New York Labor Secretariat have before them the report of the counsel for the Secretariat, Hillquit & Hillquit, on the work done during the months of August, September and October. Some portions of the report are of general interest. We quote in part:

"When we assumed the duties of counsel for the Labor Secretariat on August 1, 1902, we found 14 cases of various kinds pending. Of these 7 were actions for damages for personal injuries, 5 were claims for wages, and 2 were matters of different nature. During the three months covered by this report, 43 new cases were added to the list. Of the total number of 57 cases thus coming under our charge, 22 cases were disposed of finally, and 35 are still pending."

Then follows a detailed account of the various cases, which concerned nineteen different unions or members thereof—Bakers' Nos. 1, 25, 50, 93, and 164, Confectioners' and Cake Bakers' No. 7, Beer Drivers' Nos. 23 and 24, Brewers' No. 1, Butchers' Nos. 3 and 175, Cigar Makers' Nos. 90 and 149, Carpenters Nos. 375 and 513, Architectural Iron Workers' No. 50, Bricklayers' Nos. 11 and 35, and Machinists No. 335. Of sixteen wage claims, eleven were collected in full and the others settled for very nearly the full amount claimed. A large proportion of the cases dealt with were complaints of the violation of the factory and tenement-house laws, especially in regard to unsanitary conditions in bakeshops. It requires the unceasing vigilence of the unions to secure the enforcement of these laws, as most employers have no scruple about violating them and the inspectors appointed by Republican and Democratic administrations are not likely to take action except under pressure; the Labor Secretariat can be of great service in protecting the life and health of the working people if the unions will see that all violations of the law were promptly brought to its attention.

The Secretariat successfully defended a member of Bakers' Union No. 25, arrested for distributing boycott circulars.

The Secretariat also took action to prevent the unauthorized use of union labels.

A large proportion of the cases still pending are for damages on account of injuries sustained by employees at their work. These cases generally proceed slowly as, under a recent ruling of the Supreme Court, they no longer take precedence of other actions and, especially in the case of large corporations, every means is used to secure delay and wear out the patience of the plaintiffs.

It is further stated that "to the above cases must be added numerous consultations of which no record is kept. These consultations related to various matters arising from the relations of employer and employee, and also from the relations of landlord and tenant, and as it was not deemed expedient to adhere to the strict letter of the constitution in that respect, advices were also freely given to members of organizations affiliated with the Secretariat, upon any legal matter submitted to counsel. There were also a number of claims which the Labor Secretariat, upon a thorough investigation, refused to prosecute, on the ground that they presented no legal cause of action, and different letters and notices written in behalf of the members; the total number of such letters during the last three months amounted to 163."

The report concludes with some suggestions which members of the affiliated organizations, and workingmen in general, will do well to consider, as follows:

"As will be seen from the foregoing list, the most important cases that have so far come to the Secretariat are those involving claims for damages through personal injuries. Although the existence of the Labor Secretariat is yet of very recent date, and the members of the different unions affiliated with it are not yet quite familiar with its workings, the number of these cases increases rapidly. The actions of this nature now pending in the Secretariat involve no less than the sum of $70,000, and in a measure as the Secretariat is becoming more popular, and is gaining the confidence of its members, these claims are increasing in volume.

"Of these accidents some have resulted in the death of the employees, and others in serious bodily injuries.

"It is, therefore, of the utmost importance, that these cases be properly understood by the members, and a few suggestions in connection with the same will not be out of place.

"The popular conception is, that the employer is liable for all injuries sustained by the employee in the course of employment. As a matter of fact, however, this is by no means the case; under the present state of our law, the employer does not insure the safety of the employee, and is not liable for injuries sustained by the employee, unless the following facts have occurred:

"1. That the employee has not in any way contributed to the injury by his own negligence or carelessness.

"2. That his employer or his foreman or superintendent in charge of the work, has been negligent in failing to provide the employee with a safe place to work, in providing the employee with defective machinery, or in failing to repair machinery after discovering the defects.

"3. That the injuries were not caused through the negligence of a fellow employee in the same line of occupation as the claimant.

"The recent Act of April 15, 1902, adds another requirement, namely: That notice of the accident be given to the employer within 120 days after the accident. It will thus be seen that under the present state of law as to the liability of the employer, it is quite a difficult matter for the employee to obtain compensation for personal injuries. These difficulties are furthermore increased by another factor:

"The majority of the larger employers are insured against claims by employees in accident insurance companies. These companies, as a rule, maintain a staff of agents or examiners, whose duty it is to examine into every accident reported, and incidentally to work up a defense for the employer. A number of cases have come to the notice of the Secretariat where such agents of insurance companies, under the promise of settlement, have obtained statements from the injured and their friends, in many cases in writing, which are prejudicial to the claim of the injured. In some cases the parties in question had not even taken sufficient care to examine what they had signed, and when they were confronted by their own written statements, they disclaimed any knowledge of the contents of the same.

"Members of the Secretariat should be careful not to fall into similar snares.

"Whenever an accident occurs, the injured should not make any statements to representatives of the insurance company, or others, before having consulted counsel. The Secretariat should be notified of all accidents as soon as they occur, so that the notice required by law may be given in time, and the fellow workers of the injured, should in all cases make it their business to investigate into the cause of the accident immediately upon its occurrence, and report the results of their investigations to their respective organizations.

"Another matter which requires the attention of the members is in reference to claims for wages.

"By a recent act of the Legislature of this state, judgments for wages may be enforced by the imprisonment of the employer. This remedy is given, however, only in cases where the action is commenced within thirty days after the wages become due. In order, therefore, not to lose the benefit of the new law, members should be careful not to drag claims for wages too long. As soon as an employer refuses to pay wages, notice should be given to the Secretariat at once, and collection will be enforced in all cases.

"The Secretariat has recovered several judgments which could not be made good for the sole reason that the claimants had commenced their actions after the expiration of thirty days, and had, therefore, no right to enforce payment by imprisonment."

The report shows that, while as yet far from having developed to its full capacity, the Labor Secretariat has proven itself a very useful adjunct to the labor movement in the city. At a very small annual cost to the affiliated organizations, these organizations and their members are assured the free services of good counsel on all legal matters concerning their position as members of the working class, and many just claims (small in themselves, but large in the aggregate and large in proportion to the small resources of the workers interested) can be collected at a minimum cost, which could otherwise never be pressed except by retaining private counsel whose fees would absorb the greater part of what was recovered.

It is to be hoped that during the coming year many more unions will become affiliated with the Labor Secretariat and avail themselves of its services.

—One way to work for Socialism is to circulate Socialist literature. Try Lee's "Labor Politics" (ten for 20 cents) and Hanford's "Railroading" (ten for 25 cents). Get your friends to read them.

—A good Christmas present to make your unconverted friend would be a six-months' subscription to The Worker. It will cost you only a quarter, and it may do him and the cause untold good.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of New York meets 1st and 3d Sunday every month, 10.30 a. m., at 216 East 41st St., New York. All Scandinavians are welcome.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The International Jewelry Workers' Union of America will meet Monday next, Dec. 22, at 67-69 St. Mark's place, room 9, as no meeting will take place on Thursday, Dec. 25, on account of Christmas.

L. W. STERN, Secretary.

BEFORE YOU PLACE
::: YOUR ORDERS :::
GET OUR PRICES
.....FOR.....
....JOB PRINTING....
We Guarantee First-Class Work.
THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS
Worker Building. 184 William St.
TEL. 302 JOHN.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } ..... 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." .....
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. ..... 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft. ..... 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

Workingmen .... Educate Yourselves.

Here is a List of Well-Recommended Works to Choose From.

Aveling, Edward—"The Students' Marx." Bound $1.00
Bax, Ernest Belfort—"The Religion of Socialism." Bound $1.00
—— "Story of the French Revolution." Bound $1.00
Bebel, Aug.—"Woman in the Past, Present and Future." Paper, 25c.; bound ..... 50c.
Bellamy, Edward—"Looking Backward." Paper, 50c.; bound.... $1.00
—"Equality." Paper, 50c.; bound $1.25
Benham, G. B.—"History of the Paris Commune." paper, 25.; bound.. 75c.
Bernstein, Ed.—"F. Lassalle as a Social Reformer." Bound..... $1.00
Bersford, Thos.—"Useful Principles of Logic." Paper ..... 15c.
Carlyle, Thomas—"Socialism and Unsocialism." Paper..... 25c.
Darwin, Chas.—"The Descent of Man." paper, 60c.; bound $1.50
—"The Origin of Species." Paper, 25c.; bound $1.25
Deville, Gabriel—"The People's Marx." Paper, 75c.; bound $1.50
Ely, Richard T.—"French and German Socialism in Modern Times." Cloth ..... 75c.
Ferri, Enrico—"Socialism and Modern Science" $1.00
Gronlund, Laurence—"Ca Ira." Paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
—— "Co-operative Commonwealth." paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
—— "Our Destiny." Paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
Hanford, Benjamin—"Railroading in the United States." Paper ..... 5c.
Hagerty, Father Thomas—"Economic Discontent." Paper..... 10c.
—— "Why Physicians Should Be Socialists." Paper ..... 5c.
Haeckel, Ernst—"The Riddle of the Universe" $1.50
Hobson, John A.—"Evolution of Modern Capitalism." Cloth $1.50
—"Problems of Poverty." Cloth $1.00
Hyndman, H. M.—"Commercial Crisis of the 19th Century"..... $1.00
Kenworthy, John C.—"The Anatomy of Misery $1.00
—"From Bondage to Brotherhood." Paper, 30c.; bound ..... 75c.
Letourneau, Ch.—"Property, Its Origin and Development." Bound $1.00
Lissagaray "History of the Commune of 1871." Cloth, 70c.; library edition $3.00
Lloyd, Henry Demarest—"Newest England." Cloth..... $2.50
Marx, Karl—"The Eastern Question." Cloth $2.00
Meslier's "Superstition in All Ages." Cloth $1.00
Morris, William—"News from Nowhere." Paper ..... 25c.
Morris, Wm. and Belfort Bax—"Socialism Its Growth and Outcome," $1.00
Rogers, Jas. E. Thorold—"Six Centuries of Work and Wages." Paper.. 25c.
Schopenhauer—"Studies in Pessimism." Cloth ..... 90c.
Shepard—"Before an Audience, or Use of the Will in Public Speaking." Cloth. ..... 75c.
Sotheran, Chas.—"Horace Greely and Other Pioneers of American Socialism." Paper ..... 35c.
Sue, Eugene—"The Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Nazereth." Paper, 25c.: cloth ..... 50c.
Vail, Chas. H.—"Principles of Scientific Socialism." Paper, 35c.; cloth. $1.00
—— "Modern Socialism." Paper, 25c.; cloth ..... 75c.
Vandervelde, Emile—"Collectivism and Industrial Evolution." Paper, 25c.; cloth ..... 50c.
Zola, Emile—"Labor." Bound.... $1.50
Largest assortment of publications on the Labor Question.
Catalogue free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, New York.

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1902.

FRANK BOWERS,
Executor.
L. D. MAYES,
Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broadway, New York City.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

R-I-P-A-N-S

I had suffered so much from indigestion that at times I thought I had heart disease. I was afraid to be left alone or go out alone. I tried many drugs without good results until I read about Ripans Tabules. They have helped me so much that I feel entirely cured. They are certainly a fine medicine.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP Factory No.

AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP.

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.
Buy them to make your conscience feel right.
Buy them to get the best shoe for your money.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewelled movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 20 in. longuette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 307 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST. 774 Second Ave.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Branch: No. 113 East Ninth St.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L SHIRT, WAIST & LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION Registered
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year
Address SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue"..... 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth ..... 50c.
"American Communities." By W A Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1.00; paper ..... 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S & B Webb. Cloth $2.60
"The Religion of Capital," by Paul Lafargue and "Social Effect of Machinery," by Frank Cotton ..... 5c.
"Tales from Gorky." $1.20
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth ..... 5c.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford ..... 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady ..... 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New York. Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 558 pages. Cloth $2.60
"Industrial Democracy." Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages $4.00
"Where We Stand." By J Spargo ..5c.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford ..... 15c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery ..... 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England

A large importation of

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.

Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.00, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.
CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
1103½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
320 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
309 Broadway, Room 903. 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 25,000 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,00.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts." 235

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

INT. JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Mark's place. Executive Meeting every 1st & 3rd Thursday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
69 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

H FRAHME, Truss-Maker.
1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.
Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, El. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Where to Lunch and Dine
Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.'
Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals

THE WESTERN LABOR MOVEMENT.

Comrade Debs Gives His Views on the American Labor Union and Its Relations With the Federation.

[The following article by Eugene V. Debs is reprinted entire from the November issue of the "International Socialist Review." Some comment will be found in another column.]

There seems to be considerable misapprehension, especially among Socialists, in regard to the trades-union movement of the Western States, whose delegates, recently assembled in national convention, adopted the platform of the Socialist Party and pledged the support of their organizations to the International Socialist movement. This radical departure from the effete and reactionary non-political policy of the American Federation of Labor, so long and so earnestly striven for by the Western leaders, and so entirely compatible with the Socialist conception of class-conscious and progressive trades-unionism, should have been met with the prompt and hearty approbation of every unionist and every Socialist in the land. That such was not the case, the lukewarm comment and the half-approving, half-condemning tone of the Socialist Party press, with but one or two exceptions, bear convincing testimony, while the uncalled for, unwise and wholly unaccountable official pronunciamento of the St. Louis "Quorum," purporting to speak for the National Committee, capped the climax of unfairness and injustice to the Western movement.

Stripped of unnecessary verbiage and free from subterfuge, the Socialist Party has been placed in the attitude of turning its back upon the young, virile, class-conscious union movement of the West, and fawning at the feet of the "pure and simple" movement of the East, and this anomalous thing has been done by men who are supposed to stand sponsor to the party and whose utterance is credited with being ex cathedra upon party affairs.

They may congratulate themselves that upon this point at least they are in perfect accord with the capitalist press, and also with the "labor lieutenants," the henchmen and heelers, whose duty it is to warn the union against Socialism and guard its members against working-class political action.

The writer takes issue with these comrades upon this vital proposition; and first of all insists that they (including the members of the Quorum) speak for themselves alone, as they undoubtedly have the right to do, and that their declaration in reference to the American Labor Union is in no sense a party expression, nor is it in any matter binding upon the party, nor is the party to be held responsible for the same.

As a matter of fact the rank and file of the Socialist Party, at least so far as I have been able to observe, rejoice in the action of the Denver convention, hail it as a happy augury for the future and welcome with open arms the Western comrades to fellowship in the party.

"Why didn't they stay in the Federation of Labor and carry on their agitation there? Why split the labor movement?" This is made the burden of the opposition to the Western unionists who refused to be assimilated by Mark Hanna's "Civic Federation"—the pretext for the scant, half-hearted recognition of their stalwart working-class organization and their ringing declaration in favor of Socialism and in support of the Socialist Party.

And this objection may be dismissed with a single sentence. Why did not those who urge it remain in the Socialist Labor Party and carry on their agitation there? Why split the Socialist movement?

It is not true that the Western unionists set up a rival organization from geographical or sectional considerations, or to antagonize the Federation; and they who aver the contrary know little or nothing about the Western movement, nor about the causes that brought it into existence. A brief review of these may throw some light upon the subject.

In 1896 the annual convention of the Federation of Labor was held in Cincinnati. The Western Federation of Miners, at that time an affiliated organization, was represented by President Edward Boyce and Patrick Clifford, of Colorado. The strike of the Leadville miners, more than 3,000 in number, one of the bloodiest and costliest labor battles ever fought, was then in progress and had been for several months. The drain and strain on the resources of the Western Federation had been enormous. They needed help and they needed it sorely. They had always poured out their treasure liberally when help was needed by other organizations, East as well as West, and now that they had reached their limit, they naturally expected prompt and substantial aid from affiliated organizations. Boyce and Clifford appealed to the delegates. To use their own language they were "turned down," receiving but vague promises which, little as they meant, were never fulfilled. At the close of the convention they left for home, disappointed and disgusted. They stopped off at Terre Haute to urge me to go to Leadville to lend a helping hand to the striking miners, which I proceeded to do as soon as I could get ready for the journey. It was here that they told me that the convention was a sore surprise to them, that three or four men had votes enough to practically control the whole affair and that the dilatory and reactionary proceedings had destroyed their confidence in the Federation.

Afterward I was told by the officers in charge of the strike that no aid of the least value, or even encouragement, had been rendered by the Federation of Labor and that the financial contributions were scarcely sufficient to cover the expense of the canvass for same.

It was not long after this that the Western miners withdrew from the Federation and a couple of years later, conceiving the necessity of organizing all classes of labor in the Western States, which as yet had received but scant attention, the American Labor Union was organized, the Western Federation of Miners being the first organization in affiliation with the new central body.

But notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Western Miners from the American Federation they continued loyally to support the Eastern boycotts levied by the Federation; and it is a fact not to be gainsaid that while some of those boycotts were so feebly supported in the East, where they had been levied, as to be practically impotent, the union men of the West recognized them as scrupulously as if imposed by their own organization, and in Montana and other States drove the boycotted Eastern products out of the Western markets.

So far as I am able to inform myself there is no instance on record where the American Federation of Labor, or any organization affiliated with it, ever sanctioned or supported a boycott levied by the Western unions.

On the contrary, cases can be cited where the Eastern organizations bluntly refused to recognize boycotts declared by the Western organization.

Not only this, but the Western unions have always contributed promptly and liberally to the financial support of all labor unions, East and West, North and South, affiliated and otherwise, Butte leading with thousands of dollars in support of all kinds of strikes, in all sections of the country, the liberality and loyalty of the Western Federation of Miners in such cases being proverbial—and yet I have never heard of an instance where the Western unions received a dollar from any Eastern organization since the withdrawal of the Miners' Federation.

At this very time, while the miners of the East are making a desperate struggle against starvation, the miners of the far West, affiliated with the fabooed American Labor Union, are contributing from their hard earnings to the support of the Pennsylvania strikers, though they never expect to receive a penny from the East; and President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners is sending messages to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. Still more—notwithstanding the bituminous miners of the Middle States, members of the same organization as the anthracite strikers, decided not to strike in support of their anthracite brethren, President Moyer and Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation wired President Mitchell that in their judgment all the miners in the country should stand by the Pennsylvania strikers and that the coal miners of the Western Union were ready to a man to lay down their tools until the anthracite strike was won.

This is the militant, progressive, liberal spirit of Western unionism—now re-enforced with a class-conscious political program—that could not brook the ultra-conservative policy of the Eastern movement, and seceded from it with motives as loyal to labor as ever prompted men to action.

The opponents of the Western Labor Union may search the annals of organized labor in vain, all the circumstances considered, for as noble an example of fidelity to the principles of union labor, as that of President Moyer and Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation, speaking for the coal miners of the Western States, having no grievance of their own and belonging to another organization, to which the East, if not hostile, was at least not friendly, voluntarily agreeing to lay down their tools, and give up their jobs to help their fellowmen more than two thousand miles distant whom they had never seen and never expect to see.

Had the situation been reversed and the miners of Montana had gone on strike, would the Eastern miners have sent any money out there, or would the Eastern miners have volunteered to strike in sympathy with their Western brethren?

The conventions of the Western Labor Unions, the Western Federation of Miners and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, held simultaneously at Denver in May last, attracted wide attention chiefly because of their declaration in favor of Socialism and their adoption of an independent political program. Prior to this these organizations were rarely mentioned; in fact almost unknown in the Eastern and Middle States and no reference to them was ever made by the capitalist press outside their own immediate jurisdiction. But the very moment they declared in favor of Socialism, the capitalist press, the "pure and simple" union element and, strange to say, some Socialists, "Cry Havoc, and let slip the dogs of war." As for the Socialists who joined in the outcry, or "damned with faint praise," they were perhaps persuaded, after a survey of the East and then the West, that it was wiser policy to curry favor with numbers than to stand by principles.

The impression prevails in some quarters that the American Labor Union was first instituted at the convention in Denver last May. This is erroneous, as the organization has been in existence several years, and at the late convention simply changed its name from the Western Labor Union to the American Labor Union to more properly describe its expanding jurisdiction.

Fault has been found because of the rival disposition shown by the convention to the American Federation and the purpose to invade other sections and organize rival unions, thereby dividing the movement and precipitating a factional labor war.

The delegates to the Denver convention considered this phase of the question in all its bearings: they did not propose to antagonize the American Federation, nor to invade its jurisdiction, nor set up rival unions, they simply proposed to protect their own movement in the Western States and they did not propose to allow attacks to be made upon it without resenting them; and when they finally took action, even in the matter of changing their name, it was in self-defense, for from every quarter, even some of their own disgruntled element who sought to defeat the proposed adoption of Socialism, came the threat that if the Western Union did not return to the American Federation, the latter would send a corps of organizers into the Western States to institute rival unions and "wipe the Western movement off the earth."

The "pure and simple" element in Denver and vicinity, affiliated with the American Federation, and not a few of the local politicians, who saw their doom in the Socialist tendency of the convention, were loud and persistent in the threat of "annihilation" if the delegates refused to vote for affiliation with the American Federation. While there I heard it frequently upon the street and elsewhere and in fact Secretary Morrison, who, with Thomas I. Kidd, of the Executive Council, represented the American Federation at the convention with the purpose of inducing the Western Labor Union to dissolve, and its affiliated organizations to join the American Federation, gave it out that if the delegates declined their overtures, the American Federation would proceed to organize in all the Western States, as it acknowledged no boundary line to its jurisdiction in the United States.

The charge, therefore, of "invasion" and "rival unions" against the Western movement, falls to the ground. It can be proven beyond doubt that the Western movement acted upon the defensive in this matter and that only when the threat to "wipe them out of existence" in their own territory was made, did they conclude to extend their jurisdiction to such sections as desired to embrace their organization.

If it is held that the American Federation had prior jurisdiction, it may be answered that George the Third and Great Britain had prior jurisdiction over the colonies, and that the jurisdiction of the Knights of Labor antedated that of the American Federation, and the National Labor Union that of the Knights of Labor and so on back without end.

Whatever difference may have prompted the separation several years ago—and whether it was wise or otherwise, I shall not now consider, having no share in the praise or blame, as the action was taken by the Western miners upon their own motion and they are entirely willing to accept the responsibility—it is certain that there is to-day a radical fundamental difference between the Eastern and Western wings of the American Labor movement and that in their present state and with their present conflicting policies and tendencies, they can not be united and even if they could be, factional and sectional strife would be at once engendered and disruption would be inevitable.

The Western movement could only have consented to go back and backward to the American Federation by stultifying itself and betraying and humiliating its thousands of progressive members who are far enough advanced to recognize the futility of labor organizations without class-conscious political action and who will never retrace their steps to the fens and bogs of "pure and simple" unionism.

The Western men want unity and they want harmony, but they will not go backward, they will not sacrifice progress to reaction to secure it.

They have declared their class-consciousness and they can not and will not snuff out that beacon light to emancipation.

They have committed their organization to the Socialist Party and they can not unite with an organization that is hostile to independent political action by the working class.

There is one way and one only to unite the American trades-union movement. The American Federation of Labor must go forward to the American Labor Union; the American Labor Union will never go back to the American Federation of Labor. Numbers count for nothing; principle and progress for everything.

When the American Federation of Labor sheds its outgrown "pure and simple" policy, when it declares against the capitalist system and for union, class-conscious action at the ballot box, as the supreme test of union principles, as the American Labor Union has done; when it relegates "leaders" to the rear who secure fat offices for themselves in reward for keeping the rank and file in political ignorance and industrial slavery, when it shall cease to rely upon cringing lobbying committees, begging, like Lazarus at the gate of Dives, for a bone from a capitalist legislature and Congress it helped to elect, and marshals its members in class-array against their exploiters on election day to vote their own class into power, then unity will come and the Western men will hail with joy that day. And it is coming. It is simply bound to come.

In the meantime there need be no quarrel between the East and West and there will be none unless the threatened attempt to "snuff out" the West should materialize, in which case the "snuffers" will be entitled to the credit of having inspired a refreshing exhibition of the "staying" qualities of the class-conscious trades-union movement of the Western State.

The speaking tour of the national officers and executive council of the American Federation, in the mountain States, following the Denver convention, and widely heralded by the capitalist press as an "uprising of the conservative element of organized labor to squelch the Western radicals" can claim anything but a victory if that was the program of President Gompers and his colleagues. Some of their meetings, with all the advertising they received, scarcely amounted to a "corporal's guard," and where they had hundreds, the meetings held under the auspices of the Western Union had thousands in attendance without the aid of capitalist newspapers and in spite of the opposition of capitalist politicians.

As to whether the Western movement is growing or declining since the Denver convention, it is sufficient to say that the reports show that during the month of September the organizations affiliated with the American Labor Union added more than four thousand new names to their rolls of membership.

Passing through Denver recently I noticed by the papers of that city in scare-head articles, that the organizer of the American Federation, who had just been interviewed upon the subject, declared in emphatic terms that he had been instructed from headquarters at Washington to organize rival unions at every available point and where there was even one applicant, to admit him, totally regardless of the American Labor Union. If this is to be the policy of the Eastern Federation it will have to be that of the Western Union and as a result we shall have an era of unprecedented activity in the work of organizing the trades-union movement of the country.

One thing is noticeable in this connection and that is that the American Federation has evinced a greater interest in the Western States, spent more money and worked harder to organize them in the comparatively short time since the Western Union is in the field than in all previous years.

The rise of class-conscious trades-unionism in the West was not the result of mere chance or personal design, but obedient to the rising tide of the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat of the rugged and sparsely settled mountain States, a composite population composed of pioneers, the most adventurous, brave and freedom-loving men from all States of the American continent, and it is impossible that they, with their keen instinct and revolutionary tendency could be long content to creep along in the creaking chariot of conservatism, even though it still bear traces of the union label.

The class-conscious union movement of the West is historic in origin and development and every Socialist should recognize its mission and encourage its growth. It is here that the tide of social revolution will reach its flood and thence roll into other sections, giving impetus where needed and hastening the glorious day of triumph.

I am the friend, not the enemy of the American Federation of Labor. I would conserve, not destroy it. I am opposed, not to the organization or its members, many of whom are personal friends, but to those who are restraining its evolution and preventing it from fulfilling its true mission.

I would not convert it into a political organization, but simply bring it up to date and have it, as it must become if it is to survive, a class-conscious industrial union, its members recognizing the Socialist ballot as the weapon of their class and using it accordingly, thus escaping the incongruities and self-contradictions of the present "pure and simple" union, whose members strike against and boycott the effects of the capitalist system while voting industriously to perpetuate the system.

It is true that there are elements of progress at work within the organization. Let them continue their efforts. Such men as Max S. Hayes, J. W. Slayton, J. Mahlon Barnes and many others who have done and are doing excellent work on the inside have all help and no hinderance to expect from the Western movement.

In time the two progressive forces will meet and the work of redemption will have been accomplished.

Until then, as in the past, I shall support every boycott and every strike of the American Federation of Labor, and every organization affiliated with it, to the best of my ability, and when they lose in any of these struggles, no disheartening word from my lips shall darken their counsels or add to the bitterness of their defeat.

I have been plain and unreserved in my criticism as I have a right to be. For many years I have been an unofficial organizer for the Federation of Labor, and for all the trades unions connected with it, and in my travels, especially the past seven years in which I have been almost continuously traversing the country, I have organized and been the means of organizing hundreds of unions of all kinds. In the Southern States I held the first great labor meetings when there was little or no trace of organization, in many places not even a single member, and I at once set to work organizing each point with the result that when I covered the same territory shortly after, there were unions everywhere and the movement spread rapidly over that section of the country. In view of these facts I think I can consistently assert the right of candid criticism.

The attitude of the Socialist Party toward the trades-union movement, broadly endorsing and commending it, but stopping there, and allowing it to manage its own internal affairs is, without doubt, the correct one, as any intermeddling must result in harm with no possible hope of good. The party, as such, must continue to occupy this friendly yet non-interfering position, but the members may, of course, and in my judgment should join the trades-unions East and West and North and South and put forth their best efforts to bring the American labor movement to its rightful position in the struggle for emancipation.

CAPITALIST MORALITY.

If certain of these public brothels in our large towns could betray their secrets, we should find that their inmates, mostly of low birth, with neither breeding nor education, often scarcely able to write their own names, but possessed of personal charms, stand in a relationship of the greatest intimacy to the leaders of society, men of high intelligence and scholarship. We should there see cabinet ministers, officers of rank, privy councilors, members of Parliament, judges, etc., entering side by side with representatives of the aristocracies of birth, finance, trade and industry. These men appear by day and in society with the grave and dignified air of guardians of morality, order, marriage and the family; they are at the head of Christian charities and of societies for the suppression of prostitution. Our social organization resembles a great carnival festival, in which every one seeks to dupe and deceive every one else, in which every one wears his official disguise with decorum, and indulges his inclinations and passions all the more unrestrainedly in private. And meanwhile public life is running over with propriety, religion and morality.—Bebel, in Woman, Past, Present and Future.

—For information about the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York city.

Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 217 pp., price, fifty cents. Charles H. Kerr and Company, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Like "Capital," the "Communist Manifesto," and "Socialism Utopian and Scientific," this book is one of the great classics of Socialist literature. It had already been translated into every other civilized language, and the translation into English is as necessary and valuable as it is belated.

This work of Engels is based on the discoveries set forth in the "Ancient Society" of the American, Lewis H. Morgan, which was published in 1877. Morgan had, to a certain extent, discovered for himself the materialistic conception of history originated by Marx and Engels. Marx had planned to write such a work as this one which his friend Engels completed after his death.

Up to 1861 the patriarchal form of the family was supposed to be the most ancient. Bachofen then discovered the ancient practice of maternal law and rule based upon the fact that descent could originally be traced only by the female line as the only certain means of determining parentage. Bachofen was unable to get any farther than this great discovery carried him because of his idea that the change in family relations was accomplished through the evolution of religious ideas. After Bachofen, McLennan discovered that in certain groups among primitive peoples intermarrying inside the group was prohibited, and that in other cases marrying outside the group was prohibited. Mistaking these groups for tribes, he called the first exogamous tribes and the second endogamous tribes, and built a shaky superstructure upon this mistaken contrast of exogamous and endogamous "tribes." Morgan showed that a tribe was subdivided into a number of groups or gentes and that while the gens was exogamous, the tribe, comprising a number of gentes, was endogamous.

Morgan spent the greater part of his life among the Iroquois Indians, being adopted into one of their tribes; he also prevailed upon the federal government to collect information on the systems of kinship of other nations by means of question blanks and tables drawn up by himself, and his discoveries as to the origin of the family were the result of forty years study of what Engels so aptly calls "these social fossils, backward savages," and barbarians. He found that the system of kinship in vogue among American Indians, Asiatic tribes and many others, was in direct contradiction to the actual degrees of relation arising from their marriage system; and, moreover, that in Hawaii there existed a family form producing just such relationships as actually existed among the Indians. "But how remarkable. The Hawaiian system of kinship again did not agree with the family forms actually prevailing there * * * While thus the American system of kinship pre-supposes an obsolete primitive form of the family, which is still actually existing in Hawaii, the Hawaiian system on the other hand points to a still more primitive form of the family, the actual existence of which cannot be proved any more, but which must have existed, because otherwise such a system of kinship could not have arisen." In these remarkable comparative studies was found the key to the origin and evolution of the family.

Morgan divided primeval society into two stages, savagery and barbarism, and subdivided each of these into a lower, middle and higher stage according to the progress in the production of the means of sustenance. In the lower stage of savagery, men lived at least part of the time in trees and fed on fruits and nuts; the middle stage commenced with the utilization of fish and mollusks as food and the use of fire, which enabled man to travel by following the course of rivers; the higher stage of savagery came with the invention of bow and arrow and the consequent increase in food supply by hunting. The lower stage of barbarism began with the introduction of the art of pottery; the middle stage was characterized by agriculture and the domestication of animals; and the higher stage of barbarism begins with the melting of iron ore and use of iron tools and merges into civilization by the invention of writing. Engels summarizes Morgan's arrangement as follows: "Savagery—time of predominating appropriation of finished natural products; human ingenuity invents mainly tools useful in assisting this appropriation. Barbarism—time of acquiring the knowledge of cattle raising, of agriculture and of new methods for increasing the productivity of nature by human agency."

The first step out of unrestricted sexual intercourse was the attempt to limit in-breeding by the exclusion of ancestors and descendants and in this early stage, known as the consanguine family, all those of the same generation were mutually married; the evolution of the family proceeded by the proscription of sexual intercourse first between near and then more and more remote relatives until finally, through the punaluan group marriage by the extension of the prohibited degrees of relationship it arrived at the maternal law gens, "a definite circle of consanguineous relatives of female lineage who were not permitted to marry one another." Along with the group marriage and especially in its more restricted stages there developed the pairing family, the mating of one couple for a considerable time. Monogamy did not develop from this until the coming of slavery and the rise of private property. As soon as it became possible for one man to produce more than was needed to sustain himself, and agriculture and cattle-raising developed, captives were made slaves and private property arose. Under maternal law, the tracing of descent only by female lineage, and the gentile organization, property was inherited by the mother's children, and the male desire for children of assured paternity that could be his off-spring alone and thus inherit his wealth gave rise to monogamy. In Engels' work this long evolution which we have barely suggested here is described in detail, as is the way in which the coming of private property led to class divisions and antagonisms and the consequent rise of the state.

The work is one which will be of absorbing interest to all students of social science who have not read it in the original and the depth and keenness of the reasoning of Morgan, Engels and Marx combine to provide an intellectual feast for the student. The chapters on the origin and nature of the state are of especial value to Socialists.

Engels has the following to say as to what may be anticipated about the re-adjustment of sexual relations after the downfall of capitalism:

"We are now approaching a social revolution, in which the old economic foundations of monogamy will disappear just as surely as those of its complement, prostitution. Monogamy arose through the concentration of considerable wealth in one hand—a man's hand—and from the endeavor to bequeath this wealth to the children of this man to the exclusion of all others. This necessitated monogamy on the woman's, but not on the man's part. Hence this monogamy of women in no way hindered open or secret polygamy of men. Now the impending social revolution will reduce this whole care of inheritance to a minimum by changing at least the overwhelming part of permanent and inheritable wealth—the means of production—into social property. Since monogamy was caused by economic conditions, will it disappear when these causes are abolished?

"One might reply, not without reason: not only will it not disappear, but it will rather be perfectly realized. For with the transformation of the means of production into collective property, wage labor will also disappear, and with it the proletariat and the necessity for a certain, statistically ascertainable number of women to surrender for money. Prostitution disappears and monogamy, instead of going out of existence, at last becomes a reality—for men also.

"At all events, the situation will be very much changed for men. But also that of women, and of all women, will be considerably altered. With the transformation of the means of production into collective property the monogamous family ceases to be the economic unit of society. The private household changes to a social industry. The care and education of children becomes a public matter. Society cares equally well for all children, legal or illegal. This removes the care about the 'consequences' which now forms the essential social factor—moral and economic—hindering a girl to surrender unconditionally to the beloved man. Will not this be sufficient cause for a gradual rise of a more unconventional intercourse of the sexes and a more lenient public opinion regarding virgin honor and female shame? And, finally, did we not see that in the modern word monogamy and prostitution, though antitheses, are inseparable and poles of the same social condition? Can prostitution disappear without engulfing at the same time monogamy?

"Here a new element becomes active, an element which at best existed only in the germ at the time when monogamy developed: individual sexlove.

"Before the middle ages we cannot speak of individual sexlove. It goes without saying that personal beauty, intimate intercourse, harmony of inclinations, etc., awakened a longing for sexual intercourse in persons of different sex, and that it was not absolutely immaterial to men and women, with whom they entered into such most intimate intercourse. But from such a relation to our sexlove there is a long way yet. All through antiquity marriages were arranged for the participants by the parents, and the former quietly submitted. What little matrimonial love was known to antiquity was not subjective inclination, but objective duty; not cause, but corollary of marriage. Love affairs in a modern sense occurred in classical times only outside of official society. The shepherds whose happiness and woe is sung by Theocritos and Moschus, such as Daphnis and Chloe of Longos, all these were slaves who had no share in the state and in the daily sphere of the free citizen. Outside of slave circles we find love affairs only as products of disintegration of the sinking old world. Their objects are women who also are standing outside of official society, hetaerae that are either foreigners or liberated slaves: in Athens since the beginning of its decline, in Rome at the time of the emperors. If love affairs really occurred between free male and female citizens, it was only in the form of adultery. And to the classical love poet of antiquity, the old Anakreon, sexlove in our sense was so immaterial, that he did not even care a fig for the sex of the beloved being.

"Our sexlove is essentially different from the simple sexual craving, the Eros, of the ancients. In the first place it presupposes mutual love. In this respect woman is the equal of man, while in the antique Eros her permission is by no means always asked. In the second place our sexlove has such a degree of intensity and duration that in the eyes of both parties lack of possession and separation appear as a great, if not the greatest, calamity. In order to possess one another they play for high stakes, even to the point of risking their lives, a thing heard of only in adultery during the classical age. And finally a new moral standard is introduced for judging sexual intercourse. We not only ask: 'Was it legal or illegal?' but also: 'Was it caused by mutual love or not?' Of course, this new standard meets with no better fate in feudal or bourgeois practice than all other moral standards—it is simply ignored. But neither does it fare worse. It is recognized just as much as the others—in theory, on paper. And that is all we can expect at present. * * *

"Hence the full freedom of marriage can become general only after all minor economic considerations, that still exert such a powerful influence on the choice of a mate for life, have been removed by the abolition of capitalistic production and of the property relations caused by it. Then no other motive will remain but mutual fondness.

"Since sexlove is exclusive by its very nature—although this exclusiveness is at present realized for women alone—marriage founded on sexlove must be monogamous. We have seen that Bachofen was perfectly right in regarding the progress from group marriage to monogamy mainly as the work of women. Only the advance from the pairing family to monogamy must be charged to the account of men. This advance implied, historically, a deterioration in the position of women and a greater opportunity for men to be faithless. Remove the economic considerations that now force women to submit to the customary disloyalty of men, and you will place women on an equal footing with men. All present experiences prove that this will tend much more strongly to make men truly monogamous, than to make women polyandrous.

"However, those peculiarities that were stamped on the face of monogamy by its rise through property relations, will decidedly vanish, namely, the supremacy of men and the indissolubility of marriage. The supremacy of man in marriage is simply the consequence of his economic superiority and will fall with the abolition of the latter.

"The indissolubility of marriage is partly the consequence of economic conditions, under which monogamy arose, partly tradition from the time when the connection between this economic situation and monogamy, not yet clearly understood, was carried to extremes by religion. To-day, it has been perforated a thousand times. If marriage founded on love is alone moral, then it follows that marriage is moral only as long as love lasts. The duration of an attack of individual sexlove varies considerably according to individual disposition, especially in men. A positive cessation of fondness or its replacement by a new passionate love makes a separation a blessing for both parties and for society. But humanity will be spared the useless wading through the mire of a divorce case.

"What we may anticipate about the adjustment of sexual relations after the impending downfall of capitalist production is mainly of a negative nature and mostly confined to elements that will disappear. But what will be added? That will be decided after a new generation has come to maturity; a race of men who never in their lives have had any occasion for buying with money or other economic means of power the surrender of a woman; a race of women who have never had any occasion for surrendering to any man for any other reason but love, or for refusing to surrender to their lover from fear of economic consequences. Once such people are in the world, they will not give a moment's thought to what we to-day believe should be their course. They will follow their own practice and fashion their own public opinion about the individual practice of every person—only this and nothing more."

The following illuminative passages on the origin and nature of the state are particularly valuable, and many Socialists will doubtless be more interested in the part of the book which deals with the rise of the state in consequence of class conflicts following the growth of private property:

"In the Grecian constitution of heroic times, then, we still find the old gentilism fully alive, but we also perceive the beginnings of the elements that undermine it: paternal law and inheritance of property by the father's children, favoring accumulation of wealth in the family and giving to the latter a power apart from the gens; influence of the difference of wealth on the constitution by the formation of the first rudiments of hereditary nobility and monarchy; slavery, first limited to prisoners of war, but already paving the way to the enslavement of tribal and gentile associates; degeneration of the old feuds between tribes, a regular mode of existing by systematic plundering on land and sea for the purpose of acquiring cattle, slaves and treasures. In short, wealth is praised and respected as the highest treasure, and the old gentile institutions are abused in order to justify the forcible robbery of wealth. Only one thing was missing: an institution that not only secured the newly acquired property of private individuals against the communistic traditions of the gens; that not only declared as sacred the formerly so despised private property and represented the protection of this sacred property as the highest purpose of human society, but that also stamped the gradually developing new forms of acquiring property, of constantly increasing wealth, with the universal sanction of society. An institution that lent the character of perpetuity, not only to the newly rising division into classes, but also to the right of the possessing classes to exploit and rule the non-possessing classes. And this institution was found. The state arose. * * *

"The state, then, is by no means a power forced on society from outside; neither is it the 'realization of the ethical idea,' 'the image and realization of reason' as Hegel maintains. It is simply a product of society at a certain stage of evolution. It is the confession that this society has become hopelessly divided against itself, has entangled itself in irreconcilable contradictions which it is powerless to banish. In order that these contradictions, these classes with conflicting economic interests, may not annihilate themselves and society in a useless struggle, a power becomes necessary that stands apparently above society and has the functions of keeping down the conflicts and maintaining 'order.' And this power, the outgrowth of society, but assuming supremacy over it and becoming more and more divorced from it, is the state. * * *

The state is the result of the desire to keep down class conflicts. But having arisen amid these conflicts, it is as a rule the state of the most powerful economic class that by force of its economic supremacy becomes also the ruling political class and thus acquires new means of subduing and exploiting the oppressed masses. The antique state was, therefore, the state of the slave owners for the purpose of holding the slaves in check. The feudal state was the organ of the nobility for the oppression of the serfs and dependent farmers. The modern representative state is the tool of the capitalist exploiters of wage labor. At certain periods it occurs exceptionally that the struggling classes balance each other so nearly that the public power gains a certain degree of independence by posing as the mediator between them. The absolute monarchy of the seventeenth and eighteenth century was in such a position, balancing the nobles and the burghers against one another. So was the Bonapartism of the first, and still more of the second, Empire, playing the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and vice versa. The latest performance of this kind, in which ruler and ruled appear equally ridiculous, is the new German Empire of Bismarckian make, in which capitalists and laborers are balanced against one another and equally cheated for the benefit of the degenerate Prussian cabbage junkers.

"In most of the historical states, the rights of the citizens are differentiated according to their wealth. This is a direct confirmation of the fact that the state is organized for the protection of the possessing against the non-possessing classes. The Athenian and Roman classification by incomes shows this. It is also seen in the mediaeval state of feudalism in which the political power depended on the quantity of real estate. It is again seen in the electoral qualifications of the modern representative state. The political recognition of the differences in wealth is by no means essential. On the contrary, it marks a low stage of state development. The highest form of the state, the democratic republic, knows officially nothing of property distinctions. It is that form of the state which under modern conditions of society becomes more and more an unavoidable necessity. The last decisive struggle between proletariat and bourgeoisie can only be fought out under this state form. In such a state, wealth exerts its power indirectly, but all the more safely. This is done partly in the form of direct corruption of officials, after the classical type of the United States, or in the form of an alliance between government and bankers which is established all the more easily when the public debt increases and when corporations concentrate in their hands not only the means of transportation, but also production itself, using the stock exchange as a centre. The United States and the latest French republic are striking examples, and good old Switzerland has contributed its share to illustrate this point. That a democratic republic is not necessary for this fraternal bond between stock exchange and government is proved by England and last, not least, Germany, where it is doubtful whether Bismarck or Bleichroeder was more favored by the introduction of universal suffrage. The possessing class rules directly through universal suffrage. For as long as the oppressed class, in this case the proletariat, is not ripe for its economic emancipation, just so long will its majority regard the existing order of society as the only one possible, and form the tail, the extreme left wing, of the capitalist class. But the more the proletariat matures toward its self-emancipation, the more does it constitute itself as a separate class and elect its own representatives in place of the capitalists. Universal suffrage is the gauge of the maturity of the working class. It can and will never be anything else but that in the modern state. But that is sufficient. On the day when the thermometer of universal suffrage reaches its boiling point among the laborers, they as well as the capitalists will know what to do.

"The state, then, did not exist from all eternity. There have been societies without it, that had no idea of any state or public power. At a certain stage of economic development, which was of necessity accompanied by a division of society into classes, the state became the inevitable result of this division. We are now rapidly approaching a stage of evolution in production, in which the existence of classes has not only ceased to be a necessity, but becomes a positive fetter on production. Hence these classes must fall, as inevitably as they once arose. The state must irrevocably fall with them. The society that is to reorganize production on the basis of a free and equal association of the producers will transfer the machinery of state where it will then belong; into the Museum of Antiquities by the side of the spinning wheel and the bronze ax."

Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago will soon bring out a translation, by A. M. Simons and May Wood Simons, of Karl Kautsky's valuable work, "The Social Revolution." This is an addition to our translated Socialist literature as welcome as was Engels' "Origin of the Family," which the same enterprising house has recently issued in Untermann's translation.

"Zola the Socialist," by Jean Longuet, is the leading article in the December issue of "The Comrade." It is illustrated with two portraits of the great novelist. R. A. Jedrzejowski writes on the Polish Socialist movement and Ernest Untermann tells how he became a Socialist. Extended notice is given to Hutchins Hapgood's "Spirit of the Ghetto," and a number of Jacob Epstein's illustrations are reproduced. Other features are a sketch of Belfort Bax and a tribute to Elizabeth Cady Stanton; poems by Ernest Crosby, Paul Shivell, Edwin Brenholtz and Lucien V. Rule; portraits, cartoons, etc., besides the editorial comment on the vote and the California affair, and reviews of current literature.

—Don't be afraid to let people know you are a Socialist. They will find it out anyhow, sooner or later, and most people respect a man who shows that he has the courage of his convictions.

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues."

J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us.

W. E. DULL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.—NO. 39. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS.

AS THE CAPITALISTS SEE US.

At the time when the coal strike was suspended and the questions involved were submitted to arbitration, the New York "Times" published an extended statement, alleged to have been given by the president of one of the Coal Trust railroads. The statement was given out, said the "Times," on condition that the author's name be withheld.

There is no reason to doubt the genuineness of the statement and it so excellently expresses the capitalists' view of the labor movement that we give it in full. It is worthy of careful reading by all workingmen—both for the truth and for the error it contains. The statement is as follows:

"The operators, in consenting to submit to a commission the questions growing out of the present miners' strike, were influenced to do this, not alone by the scarcity and high prices of all kinds of fuel, coupled with the great alarm of the public over the gravity of the situation—they were not in doubt either as to the final outcome of the present struggle if prosecuted to a conclusion; but they, in common with all large employers of other classes of workmen, are deeply interested and concerned over the evident spirit of agitation and unrest which pervades the labor element of our people. They are impressed particularly with some features of the present movement as being more serious and menacing than any previous one in the history of our country.

"A labor union propaganda has been inaugurated and is being actively promoted which embraces every class of labor in every field of industrial activity throughout the country. The cardinal principle on which this movement is founded is that none but union workingmen shall be allowed to work in this country, and a workman who is not a union man with his family shall not be allowed to live here.

"A significant feature of this movement is that each class of labor is organized within itself, and each organization is federated with many, if not all, the others, with the same well defined purposes in view. These ostensibly are to increase wages, decrease the hours of work, and improve the general condition of the worker.

"In reality the following objects are sought for and being accomplished, the entire power and influence of unionism being exerted to this end: To reduce the output and impair the efficiency of the good workman; to stifle his ambition and destroy his individuality and independence; to raise the wages of the poor, indifferent, slothful workman to the same basis as that of the good one, regardless of whether his skill and ability entitle him thereto or not; the results being that the energy and efficiency of both classes are reduced to a lower level and wages advanced to a higher one.

"The apostles of this movement, following the example of those of the Church some centuries ago, have apparently adopted as their motto 'The union can do no wrong,' or 'Anything done in the name of labor is right.'

"The well-known occurrences in the anthracite region since the present strike began prove conclusively the foregoing to be the creed of this modern faith, and the practice and preaching of its leaders and of all those who actively sympathize or who are federated with it are in exact accord therewith.

"Some men in high position and of great influence, others of unquestioned intelligence and undoubted integrity, and still others of marked shrewdness, but politically ambitious, have been from one motive or another, and still are, giving the leaders of this movement great encouragement and a standing generally before our people that has seriously misled some of our best and wisest men.

"Realizing the grave and threatening features of this movement and its evident tendency and with the earnest desire and hope that not only should a settlement of the pending coal strike be accomplished thereby, but of infinitely greater and wider importance, that some rulings be made and principles evolved and established that shall govern the organization and administration of trades unions throughout our country, the representatives of the anthracite coal companies, after much careful thought, prepared the address that was submitted to President Roosevelt, embodied in which were certain suggestions as to the type and calibre of men who, in their opinion, should constitute the commission to pass upon the merits of the present controversy, and also the much more momentous questions referred to above, the proper solution of which is of the supremest importance to the future best interests of this entire country.

"That they, or any of them, in framing this address, or that Mr. Morgan, acting for them in presenting it to the President, sought to take advantage of the poor miners by trying to pack the commission or dictate who the members of it should be, as has been intimated by certain parties and newspapers, is too utterly absurd to be dignified by a denial.

"Their sole desire and purpose was and is to have this whole controversy and everything leading up to and growing out of it submitted to and passed upon by a body of the ablest, brainiest, best-informed men that could be selected from our people by the President of the United States, to the end and with the express object of having it raised above politics, personal ambition, or greed, prejudice, or malice of any kind, and placed on the highest possible plane.

"The gentlemen representing the anthracite coal mining interests earnestly hope that the commission appointed will handle the whole subject and all the questions collateral to it on the broad, patriotic lines indicated above, and in doing so will reaffirm the great enduring principle of our laws and institutions as respects the rights of persons and property and the duties of citizenship as being those which shall in future govern the trades union organizations of our country in the administration of their affairs, as they must and will govern the action of all good citizens of these United States."

When the substance of this statement was communicated to one of the bankers who had been active in settling the strike, says the "Times," he said:

"HOWEVER ONE MAY AGREE WITH THESE SENTIMENTS, I CONSIDER A STATEMENT OF THEM FROM SUCH A SOURCE UNWISE AT THE PRESENT TIME."

The last paragraph is certainly good. The workers are fortunate in that it is historically impossible for the capitalists (or for any other ruling class) to avoid being "unwise" at times—either too arrogant or too timid or too ready to talk, as in this instance.

This operator's declaration that the real object of the labor movement is to impair the efficiency of the workman and to stifle his individuality and ambition is, of course, too ridiculous to need comment. But two points in the statement are worthy of attention and emphasis.

First, it is good to see it clearly recognized by the capitalists that a general "spirit of agitation and unrest" pervades the whole working class, that this movement is now "more serious and menacing" (to the capitalist class) than ever before, and that it is aggressively working toward a well defined end.

The other point worthy of especial notice is the frank avowal that the nine owners consented to arbitration only in order that they might enlist the authority of the President of the United States in support of "some rulings and principles that shall govern the organization and administration of the trade unions"—to the satisfaction of the employers.

It was evident to thoughtful and experienced men from the first and is becoming daily more evident that the miners will gain little in the matter of their immediate demands by this arbitration, unless—and the "unless" is important—unless it can be made a stepping stone to imposing such conditions upon the labor movement as shall, in the opinion of the great capitalists, render it harmless to them and useless to the workers.

In a word, it is evident that there are stormy times before the trade unions, and that they will stand in greater need than ever before of an aggressive spirit and a clearness of vision that will enable them to defy, rather than to seek to conciliate, the possessing class.

It is the Socialist tendency in the unions that the capitalists fear and hate. It is the growing Socialist spirit in these organizations that gives them what strength they have and will render them still more powerful in the future.

"We must dare, and again dare, and always dare, and we are saved."

WHO MAY DEAL WITH THE LABOR QUESTION?

Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, ex-Treasurer of the Insular Government of Porto Rico, and now Professor of Economics in Johns Hopkins University, recently delivered the first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Typographical Union of Baltimore. The tenor of his remarks can be judged from this extract: "I hope you will believe that I speak in all respect and candor when I say the workingman himself is often least qualified to give wise counsel with respect to those matters that concern him closest. The mere fact that he is performing those very things, that he is actually working, is no endowment of knowledge. Even more, when things are out of joint and an industrial conflict is threatened or has occurred, the workingman is by no means the most competent to suggest the remedy, any more than a person who is sick or has suffered injury or is merely seeking physical betterment can prescribe his own best treatment." The lecturer said that such questions could be wisely treated only by political economists (like himself)—that is, by the well paid proteges of the great college-endowing trust magnates. We suggest that the Baltimore Typographical Union invite a Socialist to speak on the other side, to urge self-respect and self-reliance for the workers.

—J. P. Morgan's steam yacht is named the Corsair. Corsair is French for pirate. Appropriate, eh?—Advance.

"VICTORY FOR FREE LABOR."

Far-Reaching Decision in the Taff Vale Case.

British Courts Decide that Union's Funds Can Be Levied on for Damages Inflicted on Employers Through Strike or Boycott—Precedent Likely Soon to Be Followed Here.

Under the headline, "Victory for Free Labor," the New York "Sun" announces the final decision in the famous Taff Vale case, involving the question of the responsibility of a trade union for damages inflicted on an employer through a strike or boycott. The decision makes it possible, where such damages are awarded, to levy on the union funds, and establishes the rule that the union is responsible for damage inflicted even by peaceful actions if committed in pursuance of the orders of the union or by violent acts of individuals, even though such violence is not countenanced by the organization. There is reason to believe that American courts will soon follow the precedent thus established in Great Britain.

We quote in part from the "Sun" special, which is characteristically savage in its tone of rejoicing:

"London, Dec. 20.—Yesterday's verdict against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for conspiracy in ordering a strike against the Taff Vale Railway Company in August, 1900, is welcomed by everybody except trade union demagogues as the most important victory for free labor and industrial progress in many years. It has changed the whole industrial situation of Great Britain. The defendant society, with its war chest of $1,250,000 invested in bonds, is deprived of its power of inducing workmen to break their contracts and coercing non-union men by its iniquitous ticket system.

Heavy Damages Awarded.

"The Taff Vale railway strike began suddenly at midnight on Aug. 19, 1900, when more than 1,200 men quit work. More than 800 had not received notice to end their contracts. The company asserted that the railway men's union maintained the strike by intimidation and picketing, and that the union officials induced the workmen to break their contracts. The jury yesterday, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, who will collect $140,000 from the railway men's union.

"In the earlier stages of this important labor litigation the argument centred on the question whether a union could sue or be sued. The legal members of the House of Lords, sitting as a final court of appeal, decided: 'A labor union can sue for wrongs committed, for or against it,' as if it were a corporate body.

"The railway company then proceeded to try the facts of their case against the officials of the union in an action in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice before a jury. * * *

"The facts which the jury found to be proved as to the conspiracy to molest and injure the plaintiffs in their business included picketing and arrangements for paying money to induce men who had been hired by the company to withdraw without performing their contracts. There were several cases of assault on non-strikers. * * *

"The union officials contended that they were not liable for acts of violence which they had not ordered. The jury refused to take that view of the case, and, keeping in mind the natural consequences of the conduct of the officials, held that they had assisted in carrying out the strike by unlawful means."

A Precedent for Us?

Our statement that the precedent thus set in England will probably soon be followed in the United States is not a mere random guess. A beginning in this direction was made in Connecticut, in connection with the machinists' strike of 1901; but the matter was not pressed, it being the apparent intention to wait for the British decision.

The New York "Evening Post," which is as distinctly a capitalist organ as the "Sun," though generally less violent in its expressions against the labor movement, comments on the present decision as follows:

"A British jury's award of damages to the Taff Vale Railway Company for injuries inflicted by a strike and boycott had been foreshadowed by a previous judicial decision asserting the liability of labor unions; but it is a great advantage to have so substantial a verdict as to show that the ordinary sense of Englishmen finds the use of the boycott, or other violent methods in a strike, to be criminal conspiracy. Hereafter there can be no doubt that the English unions are in the fullest sense responsible for their action. * * * The moral of the Taff Vale award plainly is that fearless judges and clear-headed juries can MAKE OLD LAW MEET NEW EMERGENCIES. The English are far better off under this extension of the law of conspiracy than they would be with elaborate anti-strike or anti-boycott legislation. Our own relief from the present irresponsibility of labor unions may well come about in this manner. The simple requirement of incorporation would make the unions answerable financially. Probably no further legislation would be necessary."

The New York "Times" also, though more guardedly, expresses its satisfaction at the outcome of the case.

LABOR IN THE SENATE.

Eight Hour Bill Effectively Disposed Of.

Senate Committee Amends It Past Recognition and Then Goes Through the Farce of Recommending Its Passage.

The prediction made by The Worker last week that the Senate would effectually dispose of the Eight-Hour Bill, whose passage by the House was so loudly heralded as a victory for the lobbying policy by conservative trade unionists, has, so far, been strikingly fulfilled.

On Saturday the Senate Committee on Labor reported the bill favorably, but with so many amendments that it is almost unrecognizable to its authors. Little more than the name remains of the original measure.

Loopholes in New Bill.

One of the amendments entirely exempts from the provisions of the bill manufacturers from whom the government or the contractors on government work get "articles, supplies, or materials." Thus, for a large part of the work let by contract, a contracting company, in order completely to evade the law, will merely have to organize under two different names—as many such companies already are—one as a contracting company, the other as a manufacturing company selling "articles, supplies, and materials" to the contractors.

The Senate Committee also, being very scrupulous about "interfering with the personal liberty" of employees, modifies the provision which would prevent any man employed on government contract work from working more than eight hours in a day, by inserting the words, "upon such work." This is an old trick, and allows contractors to require their men to work nine, ten, or more hours a day, simply transferring them to other work for a part of each day.

Other amendments exempt contractors and subcontractors from responsibility for violations of the law by their agents.

May Not Pass Even So.

It is by no means certain that the bill, even in this form, will pass the Senate. If it does so, it must go back to the House and will stand but little chance of coming up for action, as there remain but a few weeks before the expiration of this Congress. And even if finally enacted into law in its amended form, the measure will be worth as much for the protection of employees as so much waste-paper.

It would seem that the trade unions and the American Federation of Labor should, by this time, have had enough experience to convince them that it is idle to expect to get any labor legislation worth mentioning by begging for it from politicians chosen for nomination by the capitalists and elected through their efforts. Indeed, they are fast learning, and experience is the great teacher. At the present rate, we may expect to see in the Fifty-ninth Congress at least a few spokesmen of the working class, nominated and elected by workingmen on the working-class platform of the Socialist Party. Half a dozen such members, by their aggressive attitude, would accomplish more in a session than all the lobbyists in a decade.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 16.—The official returns of the election in North Dakota shows that Comrade Grant, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, received 1,245 votes in the state. Two years ago, the first time that we were in the field in this state, we had 518. So far as we now know, we have votes in every county and most of them are straight. We had no organizer in the field, and the good showing made is due to the individual efforts of the comrades. A. B.

This brings up our total in twenty-seven states and one territory from 87,063 in the election of 1900 to 221,552 in that of 1902.

ANOTHER ALDERMAN.

It will be remembered that at the city election in Battle Creek, Mich., last spring, the Socialist Party elected two members of the Board of Aldermen—F. A. Kulp and Charles A. Jackson. A third Socialist member has been gained under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

A vacancy recently occurred, which had to be filled by vote of the remaining members. The two Socialists, of course, cast their votes for a member of the Socialist Party—Victor C. Bailey. The six Republicans divided their votes evenly between two factional candidates—Hall and Evans by name, the latter a colored man. The vote continued through eleven ballots without change—three for Hall, three for Evans, and two for Bailey. The Evans men finally decided to vote for Bailey, electing him by five votes out of eight.

It is now up to the Battle Creek comrades to see that this accidental gain is held and, if possible, a fourth man added, at the next election.

—Comrade W. C. Green of Orlando, Fla., writes: "I regard The Worker as essential to keep one posted as to news of the movement."

TRULY "IMPARTIAL."

Capitalists Organize League to Fight Socialism by "Educational" Methods.

Quite as significant as the National Manufacturers' Association, mentioned elsewhere in this paper, and other bodies of the same sort, is the newly formed National Economic League, with offices at 13 Astor Place, New York City. This body has sent out a circular stating its purpose, which is "to render its services in an impartial educational movement to oppose Socialism and class hatred; to instruct the people that if we are to continue to lead the world's industries and keep American labor and capital remuneratively employed, it must be through the organization of industry into large units, directed by the best talent; also to investigate, study and discuss the fundamental issues which divide capital and labor, so as to be helpful in establishing rightful relations between employers and workmen."

Among the names of members of the Executive Committee and of "contributors and endorsers" attached to the circular we find those of such capitalists and capitalist politicians as Ex-Mayor Schieren, who is also Treasurer of the National Manufacturers' Association (a very impartial sort of a man); Lyman J. Gage, banker and former Secretary of the Treasury; Bishop Potter, who has exercised his impartial judgment on Mr. Morgan's wine at $23 a bottle; Henry Clews and O. H. Kuhn, Wall Street bankers; John D. Long, lately Secretary of the Navy; Levi P. Morton, financial trust magnate and politician; J. L. Greatsinger, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which impartially fleeces all its employees and freezes all its passengers; and many others of the same sort. Not one workingman is there in the whole impartial list.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

Though Long Delayed, It Is Now Rapidly Becoming Aggressive—Militiamen Refuse to Shoot Strikers.

Until within recent years, the South has been regarded as a sort of paradise by the capitalists, because of its freedom from labor agitation, strikes, and boycotts. Of course, this meant that wages and conditions of labor were wretchedly low and the workers compelled to submit to all sorts of outrages. And the explanation of the condition is not far to seek—the undeveloped condition of manufacturing industry, the tradition of slavery, and the lack of education among the poorer people. These conditions are steadily changing. The servile tradition dies slowly, but it is dying; education is gradually becoming more general; within recent years great manufacturing and transportation industries have started up; and under these changing conditions the workers are awakening to a sense of their wrongs, their common interests, and the need of united action.

Two dispatches from New Orleans this week illustrate this awakening.

One relates that the First Regiment of the Louisiana National Guard has been disbanded because, in the recent street-railway strike, many of the men refused to serve against the strikers, one whole company resigning in a body.

The other dispatch shows that the capitalist authorities of New Orleans are, like class rulers in all times and places, only adding fuel to the flame by their drastic measures of suppression. It is announced that, as a result of the recent telephone strike, nine members of trade unions have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for contempt of court and three others are to be tried on a charge of perjury; the conviction of the latter is, of course, a forgone conclusion, as the "better elements" are all against them.

It may be noted that during the session of the Federation convention at New Orleans last month, large public meetings were addressed by Socialist delegates—Hayes, Barnes, Slayton, and others—and a lively local of the Socialist Party was organized. John C. Chase of Massachusetts will soon make a speaking tour of the South for the party, and New Orleans will be one of the places visited.

PERSECUTION IN BLOOMFIELD.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Ever since the Socialists in the Northwestern part of Essex County established headquarters in Bloomfield last July they have been subjected to all manners of persecution by the corrupt politicians and officials of the old parties.

The agitation of the Socialist Party among the working class of Bloomfield resulted in the doubling of our vote at the last election and this success brought the culmination of persecution in the arrest of Comrade Neben and other comrades through the agency of spies who joined the organization in order to aid in the arrest of Comrade Neben on the charge of selling liquor without a license. When the club was organized our comrades were informed by the Town Clerk that no liquor license was needed, but nevertheless a fine of $20 was imposed and paid.

There will be a city election in Bloomfield in February. The Socialist Party will have a full ticket in the field and the workingmen of Bloomfield will have an opportunity to answer the persecution of capitalist hirelings at the ballot box.

COST OF COAL.

Not in Money, but in Miners' Lives.

Facts and Testimony Showing Dangers to Life and Health Involved in Labor in Coal Mines—What Would Socialism Do?

At a recent meeting in the Thirtieth Assembly District, Henry Stahl, General Financial Secretary of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, cited figures from the books of that organization to show at what a danger of the coal miners' health and lives the mine owners' profits are made.

The Society, he said, has and for some years has had eleven branches in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. During the five months of May, June, July, August, and September of 1901, when the miners were at work, the Society paid out in sick benefits through these branches the sum of $2,350.

During the corresponding months of the present year, the period of the strike, the same branches called for only $968 to cover all benefit claims for sickness and accidents.

The men being on strike and "hard up," they would naturally be more inclined to claim benefits this year than last. The difference was solely due to the fact that they were not exposed to the danger of injury in mine accidents and that they were spending their days in the open air and sunshine, instead of in the bowels of the earth. The ratio of 968 to 2,350, the speaker claimed, represented the difference between the health of men enjoying leisure, fresh air, and sunshine, even with insufficient food, and their health when compelled to work in the mines.

The sick benefits normally paid out through these branches, he added, were chiefly for injuries by explosions or falls of rock and for asthma and rheumatism resulting from the dampness of the mines, the impregnation of the air with dust and poisonous gases, and the lack of sunlight.

Miners' Lives Shortened.

The case could hardly be more strongly stated, but we add a part of the report of one day's hearing of the Arbitration Commission:

"Three physicians who have practiced in Scranton or Wilkes Barre took the stand for the miners and in substance testified that the occupation of a mine worker was 'very unhealthful' and shortened his life. One physician, Dr. Frank P. Lennahan of Wilkes Barre, who says he has had a long experience among mine workers, testified that fully 99 per cent. of the men who work in the mines are anaemic. Their blood is impoverished and their general condition is below par. The principal illnesses suffered by the miners, the physicians said, were miners' asthma, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica. The miners' asthma comes from coal dust, powder smoke, and vitiated air. Dr. John O'Malley of Scranton said that at post-mortems he had seen miners' lungs as black as anthracite itself, and Dr. Lennahan testified that he had personal knowledge of a man coughing up coal dust nine years after he had left the mines. He said he had information that a man had coughed up coal dust fifteen years after he had left the mines. It was also asserted that 90 per cent. of miners who reach the age of fifty years are afflicted with some form of rheumatism. * * *

"On Mr. Wolverton (counsel for the Reading Company) attempting to show that carelessness of the miner contributes to the danger of his occupation, Chairman Gray interposed with the remark that a margin of carelessness incident to human nature must be taken into account when estimating the dangerousness of any hazardous occupation.

"Dr. Roberts said that a comparison of fatalities on all railroads in the United States with those in the anthracite fields show that 2.5 per 1,000 railroad employees are killed annually, while 3.5 per 1,000 employees were killed in the anthracite industry. The fatalities—switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen—in 1900, he said, were 5.3 per 1,000 as against 5.5 per 1,000 among miners and their laborers working inside the mines."

What Would Socialism Do?

It may be said: But we must have coal. Someone must dig it. It is sad, indeed, that men's lives should be sacrificed in this fashion, but it is inevitable. What could Socialism do to remove this evil?

The question is a natural one and deserves a reply.

In the first place, so-called "accidents" could be almost wholly eliminated by proper ventilation.

Andrew Roy, the first mine inspector of Ohio, has said: "Explosions in mines are never caused by the fault of the miners; for if the laws of the several states" (regarding ventilation) "were enforced, THERE COULD NOT BE AN EXPLOSION."

Lionel Brough, the great British mine inspector, said in one of his reports: "After great explosions sudden outbursts of gas are too often suggested as the cause of the calamity; again, doors left open, tobacco-smoking, lamps tampered with—anything, in fact, except the true cause, INSUFFICIENT VENTILATION. It matters but little which may be the prevailing danger—firedamp or blackdamp—thorough, searching ventilation will sweep both or either thoroughly and speedily away."

J. K. Blackwell, another inspector, has pointed out that thorough ventilation would not only prevent explosions, but would remove the chief cause of the worst diseases peculiar to miners—bronchial and lung troubles—and adds: "THE ULTIMATE LOSS OF LIFE IS GREATER FROM THIS CAUSE THAN EVEN FROM EXPLOSIONS."

Life Versus Profits.

The only reason why there is not adequate ventilation in the mines now—machinery for the purpose having been devised and power being available—is that the mines are held as private property and run for profit, and it is cheaper for the owners to take the chances of some occasional money loss to themselves and frequent loss of life and constant injury to health among the miners than to incur the expense of thorough ventilation.

Under Socialism, with the mines held as public property and operated for the public good, with no profit for anyone, the motive to this murderous negligence would be done away with and thus the dangers of the miners' life would be greatly reduced. In a word, capitalist profits now count for more than workmen's lives; under Socialism, there would be no profits and the workers' welfare would be the sole consideration.

But this is not all. It has been shown (see The Worker of Oct. 12) that the miners, even according to figures given by capitalist authorities, do not get back in wages more than about one-third of the value their labor creates (to say nothing of the waste of labor involved in the capitalist system). It follows that, under Socialism, with profits eliminated and the workers getting the full value of their product, the remuneration of the miners could be raised 50 per cent. and their hours of labor reduced to exactly half the present hours, without increasing the cost of coal to the rest of the people.

That would mean that every miner would have more and better food and clothing and, more important still, would have from four to five hours a day more leisure, to spend in the fresh air and sunshine above ground, than he has now.

Thus the cause of the universal ill-health and the shortening of the average life of the coal miners is traced directly to the necessity, under the capitalist system, of his making profits for the owner, and it is shown that Socialism, by removing this burden, would enable us to sit by our fires without having to reflect that we are burning up miners' lives.

TRUST STILL GROWS.

While the bi-partizan politicians at Washington and the various state capitols are busily preparing fake anti-trust bills and the national and state administrations are languidly carrying out their bluff of prosecuting trusts, the trusts are "doing business at the old stand"—very good business—and steadily extending and solidifying their organization.

Last week it was announced that the Steel Trust had absorbed the Union Steel Company(which, a short time before, had absorbed the Sharon Company), thus gaining, not only valuable furnaces and mills, but also large tracts of coal and iron lands.

Now comes the rumor—denied, of course, but almost certain to be confirmed in a short time—that the Steel Trust will take in the Jones & McLaughlin Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company of Pittsburg.

It is explained that the railway merger—which the Administration pretends to be attacking through the courts, but which shows no concern as to the outcome—gives the Morgan interests power to force these "independent" concerns into the Trust whenever they are wanted.

The Steel Trust has also absorbed the Troy Steel Company, and as a result the repair work on the Brooker Island plant has been stopped and that plant will be kept idle.

THE "WAR" ON THE TOBACCO TRUST.

The attempt of the small retail cigar and tobacco dealers to meet the aggressions of the Tobacco Trust and its affiliated companies is hardly likely to accomplish anything more than to confirm by renewed experience the Socialist theory that concentration of capital is an inevitable outcome of the competitive system and that resistance to it is futile. The retail dealers are obviously afraid to take drastic measures. They will agree not to push the trust products; but they dare not positively boycott those goods. They want the aid of the trade unions; but they will not pledge themselves to handle union-made goods exclusively. As usual with middle-class organizations, they are principally concerned in avoiding manifest and overwhelming dangers, and are unable to follow any consistent line of aggressive action.

CLERKS' PAY REDUCED.

Several Western railway companies, among them the Santa Fe, have advanced the wages of employees in the mechanical departments and then reimbursed themselves by reducing the pay of clerks and office employees. The latter are unorganized. Maybe this will help the office workers to realize that there is no difference between "wages" and "salary," that they are members of the working class and ought to join in its efforts, instead of considering themselves as "gentlemen engaged in business" and embryo capitalists.

—If you think Socialism is right, work for it.

PARRY IS SCARED.

New Circular of Manufacturers' Association.

Calls Attention of Employing Class to Rapid Growth of Socialist Tendencies and Increasing Aggressiveness of the Trade Unions.

The National Manufacturers' Association, one of whose circulars was reprinted in part in The Worker last week, is evidently alarmed at the strong tendency toward Socialism shown by the trade unions.

The latest circular sent out by Mr. Parry, the President of the Association, calls attention to the resolutions of the American Federation of Labor against government by injunction, child labor, and Asiatic immigration, and in favor of the eight-hour law. He calls upon manufacturers to unite in opposition to "a program which means the turning over of the United States to trade-union domination."

The "Red Spectre."

Mr. Parry is still more deeply alarmed, however, at the fact that at the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor Max Hayes' resolution to pledge the Federation to the overthrow of the wage system and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth received 45 per cent. of the total vote cast. He explains that Hayes is a very dangerous sort of fellow and continues:

"John Mitchell's United Mine Workers' organization cast 1,804 votes solidly for this resolution. This is the organization that evoked so much maudlin sentiment and brought the whole country to its knees in the anthracite strike. It is confidently prophesied that the Socialists will be in full control of the trade union movement in the United States by the time of the next A. F. of L. convention."

The circular goes on to explain that the Socialists want to "divide up" the wealth of the country and very naively adds:

"Greed and Envy."

"It has been estimated that if all the productive wealth of this country were to be distributed up equally among the inhabitants of the United States, there would be $200 for each person. Yet Hayes and his followers are determined to seize this $200 if they can get the backing. The basis of this movement is human greed and envy. Unless this movement is checked it will lead to enormous industrial damages to the United States, for nothing but chaos and anarchy can come from a proposition to seize the private property of individuals."

(Of course, such base motives as "human greed and envy" have no place in the hearts of the men who control the industries of the land and make increased profits by simultaneously reducing wages and raising prices.)

"These are the people who are demanding that the political and commercial destinies of the United States be intrusted to their hands. You may be at peace with your workmen now, but the organizer is like a thief in the night. You may go to bed in fancied security; you may say boastingly, 'I never had any trouble in getting along with my men. Please let me run my own business. I have been doing it for twenty-five years and I guess I am able to continue.'

"This kind of talk makes the union labor organizer laugh. You wake up out of your dream and you have a strike on your hands. The organizer has been at work while you are at sleep.

"Your Turn Is Sure to Come."

"Your turn is sure to come, for resolution after resolution was passed at the recent meeting, that the work of organization is never to cease until every worker in the land, including day laborers, has been organized in order that the political industrial destinies of the United States are to be in the control of organized labor."

A part of the report of the special committee that considered President Gompers' advocacy of the passage of an anti-injunction bill is quoted with the following comment:

"Thus it will be seen that organized labor never intends to stop until it can secure class legislation by which the boycott and the picket are to be legalized and every employer in this country be placed at the mercy of the agitators who hold for the employing class nothing but envy and hatred. This program of terrorization and despoliation can only be met with an organization which will embrace every manufacturer in the United States."

ASSIMILATING MEXICO.

The American Smelter and Refining Company, commonly referred to as the Smelter Trust, is rapidly absorbing the most valuable mining properties of Mexico. It is reported that during the last three months the trust has acquired Mexican silver mines valued at $30,000,000. If this continues, we shall probably soon find that "manifest destiny" calls for another Mexican war.

RAILWAY MEN'S DEMAND.

Over a hundred thousand railway men on Western roads—engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, and others—have joined in a demand for increased wages. The answer of the companies will not be given for about a fortnight. The work of railway men has become much heavier in recent years and, although the profits of the companies have been enormously increased, wages have not been generally advanced.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	50c.
Six months	25c.
Single copies	2c.
Bundle rates:	
Less than 100 copies, per copy	1c.
100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.
Weekly Bundles:	
5 per week, one year	$1.75
10 per week, one year	3.50
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

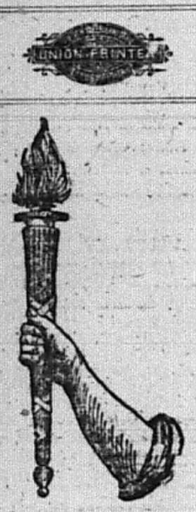
Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

In another column we quote part of the latest circular of the National Manufacturers' Association against the trade unions and particularly against their Socialist tendencies. We are not sure just what this association amounts to. Mr. Parry may be only a vulgar "fakir," trying, as the Bowery boys would put it, to "throw a scare into" the manufacturers and so touch their pockets. But however it be with this particular body, it is a well known fact that the capitalists are rapidly organizing to fight the labor movement, and it must be admitted—or, rather, it may be proudly claimed—that, aside from Mr. Parry's repetition of the time-worn humbug about "dividing up" and the like, his appeal to the manufacturers is well grounded. Their profits are in danger and they have good reason to be scared. Their deep alarm is one of the most pleasing signs of the times, from our point of view.

The National Economic League is another good sign of the times. The idea of an "IMPARTIAL educational movement to OPPOSE" certain ideas and to propogate certain other ideas could only have occurred to an intellect twisted awry by the educational processes of our subsidized universities. The League will unquestionably prove "helpful in establishing right relations," not between employers and workmen—between them there can be no right relations—but among the workers, by exhibiting the intellectual poverty and moral obliquity of the capitalist class, and so hastening on the triumph of Socialism.

"The Chicago business men have formed a union," say the daily papers. Frederick W. Job has resigned his office as chairman of the State Board of Arbitration to become secretary of the Employers' Association of Chicago. This body was recently organized by the leading employers of the city. Secretary Job is quoted as saying: "The association will deal as a unit with labor troubles affecting its members. Chicago's greatest captains of industry are members." We may welcome every such piece of news as this. The more thorough and solid the fighting organization on both sides, the sooner will the conflict between Labor and Capital be fought to a finish—and we know on which side the victory will be.

"FIGHT OR FUSION?"

The Worker has no liking for the principle of individual authority in the Socialist movement. It would be as unwilling to assume a dictatorship in the party, were that possible, as to bow to the dictation of others. We believe that the rank and file of the party are amply competent to decide matters of party policy and our sole desire is to serve as the faithful exponent of party opinion and, in open questions, as an organ for eliciting and formulating opinion. On the other hand—or, rather, in emphasis of this position—The Worker is distinctly partisan. We believe that the party is something more than a mere accidental aggregation of individuals. To the decision of the party we cheerfully give our allegiance; and we expect others to do the same; for those who refuse such allegiance we see no room in the party, however great their personal sincerity or ability may be. It is because we have such supreme faith in the party and so little in party leaders that we welcome free discussion of party matters and often give space in the columns of The Worker to the statement of opinions that seem to us utterly false and utterly at variance with the fundamental principles accepted by the party. So long as these discussions are kept to questions of principle, not of personality, the cause of truth may well be served by giving latitude to the expression of error; and if it should turn out that we are in error and our critics right—well, we have learned in the past and not been ashamed to acknowledge it, and we hope to do as well in the future.

These remarks are, of course, a propos of the discussion of the California question and particularly of the publication in this issue of The Worker of Comrade Putnam's article, "Fight or Fusion?" in defense of the course pursued in the late campaign by some of the California comrades. We believe that Comrade Putnam is entirely in the wrong; and we are glad to have such a clear and concise statement (even though it adds nothing to Comrade Harriman's statement in our issue of Nov. 9) of the wrong position to put before our readers and to take as a basis for discussion.

It may be said here that the phrase, "the California question," will probably soon be an anachronism, that we should speak rather of "the independent labor party question." There is abundant evidence that a large part of the California comrades never approved of the policy of fusion with the Union Labor party (which, be it remembered, was carried into effect only in some localities), that they were partly overborne by the impetuosity of leaders and partly taken by surprise and hurried into temporary acquiescence in a policy upon which they had not sufficiently deliberated; further, there is abundant evidence that many of those who actively approved of the policy for a time are now changing their minds, that even so brief an experience has been enough for them, and that this year's experiment will not soon be repeated in their state. The conditions which raised the question in California this year are still at work and either have already raised it in other states or may do so in the near future. It is well, therefore, for us to consider carefully the principles involved, that we may be the surer of acting wisely when brought face to face with the problem.

It is a characteristic sign of weakness in the fusionist argument, as presented by Comrade Putnam, that he cannot refrain from an attempt (unconscious, no doubt) to becloud the issue at the very outset by raising a bogey to alarm the timid. He calmly assumes that all party members who disapprove of fusion are actuated solely by reverence for tradition, that they are paralyzed by the habit of party discipline, that they are entirely blind to the signs of the times, that they are incapable of free thought and fair discussion, and that they are accordingly trying to stifle the expression of any new thought. He says that we raise the cry of "Treason!" against the fusionists as a substitute for argument. This is unfortunate for Comrade Putnam's cause, for the readers of The Worker know that we have done nothing of the sort. When we think there is treason in the party—that is, a covert and malign attack upon the party from within, we shall not hesitate to use the word; we shall save the word for that occasion; and we have not yet used it. It will be well if the advocates of fusion will meet us with argument, not with vague and hysterical appeals against a non-existent dictatorship. Bogeys serve to scare children; among men they are dangerous only to those who try to use them.

So much for the unjustifiable (even if unconscious) attempt to forestall the decision or bias the discussion. Now for the real matter at issue.

We might take up Comrade Putnam's article in detail and urge many objections; we might deny that "an avowedly working-class party" is necessarily a genuine one—an assertion which marks the extreme of naïve innocence; we might deny that an "independent labor party," if given a clear field, will necessarily develop into a Socialist party—an assertion which experience does not confirm; we might ask what Comrade Putnam means by his vague references to "the middle-class members of our party"—and point out, incidentally, that the trade unionists in our party generally oppose fusion; we might object to his citation of a single sentence from the "Manifesto," written fifty-five years ago, as if it were the whole of the law and the gospel, and his utter disregard of the conduct of its authors for forty or fifty years afterward; but it is perhaps hardly worth while to take up these matters at such length.

Yet we have a few things to say in reply to the article as a whole.

Comrade Putnam speaks of the Socialists as the teachers of the working class. He warns them not to "absent themselves from the mass of the proletariat." The phrase is an important one, for those Socialists who most vigorously oppose fusion are certainly not closet theorists, but men from the ranks of the proletariat, daily engaged in helping to fight its battles. What Comrade Putnam means by the phrase is to be learned from the alternative he offers. The way for the "teachers" to avoid "absenting themselves" is for them to refrain from fighting error or confusion, to acquiesce in an undeveloped policy and an inadequate statement of principles—in a word, to abandon their function of teaching and become mere expediency politicians.

We know of no way in which Socialists can better teach their fellow workingmen than by advocating on all occasions and defending against all comers the whole of the truth as they see it—not only the part of the truth that may to-day be acceptable to the majority—and by giving an example of straightforward, aggressive, and fearless political action.

This the Socialist Party has been doing; and the results attest the wisdom of the plan.

The advocates of fusion, in general, are in the position of being afraid of something—afraid that, if we fail to fuse with labor parties as they arise, we shall somehow be left out of the current of the labor movement, with nothing to do but sit and admire our past.

This would, indeed, be a sad fate, but we have no reason to fear it. We have no business to be afraid of anything. There is plenty of work for us to do. We do not any longer have to seek opportunities to teach Socialism; the opportunities are seeking us, crying for us. We do not any longer have to try to conciliate any other element; our work in the past has won us a position of respect and others are seeking rather to conciliate us. Our one concern is to do our work and do it rightly and thoroughly; if we do that, the result is assured.

Fear is no part of the equipment of a man or a party that is to succeed. We have been told since time immemorial that if we did this or failed to do that, our party would be "wiped out" or "put back ten years." We were not alarmed. We went about our business and we were not wiped out nor put back. We shall continue on that line.

As for those numerous workers who are as yet only half Socialists, we shall not fuse with them. We shall encourage them where they are right and criticize them where they are wrong and fight them when, with whatever good intentions, they play into the hands of the enemies of the working class. And we are sure they will learn by experience.

Whatever may be the attitude of "the middle-class members of our party," of whom Comrade Putnam speaks, this, The Worker is confident, is the attitude of our proletarian rank and file. Until something better than negative arguments and counsels of timidity are advanced on the other side The Worker is content to march with that rank and file.

From the columns of San Francisco "Advance" we take the following:

"The 'Examiner'" [Hearst's San Francisco paper] "of December 5, in commenting on a Delaware appointment of Roosevelt, says that it is not to be wondered at that Roosevelt associates with the notorious and infamous Addicks and grants him political favors, since he does the same with the equally corrupt Platt of New York and Quay of Pennsylvania. We have no desire to exculpate Mr. Roosevelt, but certainly Hearst should be the last to cast aspersions on our strenuous President. Hearst, the supporter of Croker, and who during the campaign just closed accepted a nomination for Congress from the rottenest of corrupt Tammany politicians, ex-Chief Devery, whose methods of wholesale corruption of voters were so impossible of concealment and so thoroughly disgraceful that even the New York Democratic convention was obliged to refuse him a seat. Hearst and Devery is a combination that has no right to criticize the public morals or political alliances of Roosevelt."

Our California comrades should bear in mind, further, that Hearst claims the credit for the existence of the so-called Union Labor party in California and that "Labor" Mayor Schmitz came all the way to New York to help Devery elect him.

The Cincinnati "Commercial Tribune" is mightily disturbed about the wicked Socialists. The editorial columns of a recent issue which has come to our desk contain two violent paragraphs to explain why the "C. T." throws all communications from Socialists into the wastebasket—because, as it alleges, the Socialists have nothing to say in their letters. On the same page is an editorial more than a column in length in which the editor painfully tries to answer the "nothings" which the Socialists utter. The Cincinnati comrades, by increasing their vote from 1,100 two years ago to 4,500 this fall, have caused the dear old "C. T." much sorrow. Doubtless they enjoy the sport and will have still more cause of mirth in 1904.

The spectacle of a Republican Ex-Governor of the State of New York and a Democratic Ex-Justice of its Supreme Court acting as counsel for a ring of notorious aristocratic gamblers is one which should not be overlooked. To borrow Mark Twain's phrase, the two old parties are "Kin in sin."

The news that the Cudahy Packing Company—one of the "Big Four" that dominate the meat industry—has acquired a large tract of oil and natural-gas land in the Indian Territory only illustrates the interlinking of capitalist interests that makes it necessary for us to regard the capitalist class as a united and inseparable body, however nominally organized in separate corporations. The meat lords are also oil kings; oil kings are also mine barons; mine barons are also steel magnates; and all alike are interested in, and their powers linked together by, the railroads, the banks, and the great capitalist press. When you strike Baer or Armour, you strike also Carnegie and Havemeyer; and to attack Morgan and Rockefeller is to attack also Vanderbilt and Gould, Clark and Hearst and Whitney, Hanna and Addicks and Quay. It is not a question between certain workingmen and certain capitalists, but between the working class and the capitalist class.

Mr. Moseley says "his" delegates are greatly impressed with the superiority of American over British workmen and are going to advise the Britishers to work harder and faster and make more profit for their bosses. We imagine the British workmen will know what to say to such advice. Unfortunately, however, there are too many American workmen who can be caught with just such "taffy" as this.

It is noted, as one of the pathetic incidents of the coal famine, that in some places at the retail agencies "well-to-do persons touch elbows with the most abject poor in the quest of fuel." This is hopeful news. It reminds one of Carlyle's account of how the poor old beggar woman proved her human sisterhood to the learned judge and counsel and gentlemen of the jury who tried her—by unconsciously infecting all with the malignant fever she had contracted in their jail. Sometimes capitalism itself brings into close and unwilling contact the hostile classes it creates. The result—whatever it may be—can hardly be otherwise than good.

Some weeks ago we took occasion to criticize the "Undercurrent" of San Bernardino for printing in its advertising columns, the cards of certain old-party candidates. It should be stated, in justice to Comrades York and Underwood, formerly editor and manager of the paper, that they refused these advertisements, which were inserted only after these comrades had resigned their positions.

FRAGMENTS FROM WALT WHITMAN.

Not till the sun excludes you do I exclude you,
Not till the waters refuse to glisten for you and the leaves to rustle for you, do my words refuse to glisten and rustle for you.

* * *

Whoever degrades another degrades me,
And whatever is done or said returns at last to me.

* * *

Of equality, as if it harmed me, giving others the same chances and rights as myself—as if it were not indispensable to my own rights that others possess the same.

* * *

Each of us is inevitable,
Each of us limitless—each of us with his or her right upon the earth,
Each of us allow'd the eternal purports of the earth,
Each of us here as divinely as any is here.

* * *

Many sweating, ploughing, thrashing, and then the chaff for payment receiving,
A few idly owning, and they the wheat continually claiming.

BEAUTIFUL HARMONY.

Capital and Labor are just as harmonious as roast beef and an empty stomach. There is the most beautiful harmony, the most natural partnership between the two—when they are possessed by the same person. But when one man has the beef and the other has the appetite, the beef proprietor may consider it "natural, wise and useful," to take advantage of the hungry man's extremity to extort as much labor from him as the beef will enable him to perform. Under these conditions discords are apt to arise.—The Toiler.

——The Socialist Daily is coming. If you have not done so already, send your contribution for the fund to the Secretary, William Butscher, 64 East Fourth street, New York City. You can probably spare at least one or two dollars a month for the next year; send in your pledge with cash for the first instalment, and it will encourage others to do the same.

FIGHT OR FUSION?

Comrade Putnam of St. Louis Argues in Defense of the Policy of Fusion with Union Labor Parties as Against Position Supported by The Worker.

It is my humble opinion that the situation resulting from the attitude of our California comrades toward the Union Labor party is a grave one—not because their action was wrong, but because strict adherence to the party ritual has been so drilled into our members that many of them will fail to see that the California comrades are right.

Our party machinery, tactics, etc., are but means to the end. We have developed the disposition (through a conviction that the means are infallible and eternal), to place the MEANS above the END, and to cry "treason" at the infidel who has the temerity to suggest a flaw in the methods we were wont to consider inspired. However, even this obstinate disposition, prevalent in human nature (and so strong as to manifest itself even in Socialists), of looking upon THAT WHICH IS as right, is compelled to yield to the pressure of changing circumstances.

It is not a question of what we desire; not a question of whether we want a new labor party or not. The Labor party is here; it must be met. Friend or foe? There is no middle ground; it is either unite to fight the common enemy or fight one another. Fight or fusion, which shall it be?

If there be one so dead to signs of the times as to believe the heralded approach of Labor parties in all industrial centres is a false alarm, let him sleep on until he awakes too late for anything but the soothing reflection that "hindsight is better than foresight." Meanwhile those of us who have felt the pulse of the proletarian mass and learned that they have (quite naturally) understood and adopted our suggestion of independent political action on class lines before arriving at the point where they can assimilate our theory of surplus value, will do well to put our heads together and shape our course as Socialists intelligently with regard to the class movements of the wage workers.

An understanding of what we mean by "Labor party" being necessary to this discussion, I will say that I would consider any party a genuine labor party which has for its working and voting strength the organized wage workers and which is an avowedly working class party. The character of its leaders and the particular wording of its platform would have little more weight with me in determining our attitude towards it than the character of the officers of a union or the preamble to its constitution would have in determining whether I should join that union. The only test would be: "Have the working class, or any considerable number of them, moved politically on class lines?"

Now let us consider for a moment the part the working class is to play in establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth.

We Socialists claim it is the historic mission of the working class to emancipate itself—to bring about Socialism. Why?

Because every class of men is moved, as a class, by its material interests. The material interests of the wage workers include the abolition of capitalism. Therefore, inevitably, the wage workers will, when the class line becomes drawn with sufficient sharpness, and consequent pain to the workers, seize the political power and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is merely a matter of evolution, the logical culmination of a great class struggle. We do not profess to believe that the working class will take the road to Socialism because a few men rise in their midst and tell them it is a good thing; but rather that the same conditions which move the working class toward Socialism produce the men who point the way.

The leaders (those who teach Socialism) are the result of the class struggle—not the class struggle the result of the leaders' efforts. Brush away the leaders, or let them in fancied intellectual superiority absent themselves from the mass of the proletariat (without whom the class struggle cannot be fought, any more than a battle without an army), and that proletarian mass will select, or develop, other leaders who will teach Socialism.

A question then arising: "Shall the teachers go to the mass or shall the mass go to the teachers?" we come to the irresistible conclusion that the teachers must condescend to go to the mass, otherwise their services will be dispensed with and the mass will suffer only the inconvenience and loss of time necessary to develop new teachers. That they WILL develop them is not to be gainsaid without a reconstruction of standard works on scientific Socialism.

This is the situation with which we are confronted to-day. The organized portion of the working class are beginning to move politically. Why they do not accept our organization, name and party machinery is a question that can only be answered by reviewing the history of our movement in this country and by a careful consideration of the economic conditions peculiar to America. Perhaps not a little of the blame can be traced to mistakes of Socialists themselves in their past attitude toward the trade unions. But whatever the causes, the condition is here; the working class have seen fit to move politically without accepting our party as the medium.

Shall we then move with them, or attempt to hold them back until such time as they are willing to accept our party as the medium?

As well might we attempt to dam up the Mississippi until its muddy waters become clear.

A notion prevails among fallacious reasoners within our ranks that the working class cannot move on to the Co-operative Commonwealth unless it knows (each and every member of it) its exact destination before it starts and has its baggage properly checked, and its ticket signed and sealed by the Socialist Party. With equally good logic it might be asserted that a man cannot follow a road and reach the end of it unless before he takes the first step he deliberately fixes his mind upon the end of the road as his destination.

When the working class moves politically as a class it moves towards the Co-operative Commonwealth under the operation of a law as certain as the law of gravity. It will get there, with or without our aid—the giving or withholding of the latter only serving to hasten or postpone the happy day.

If the Socialist Party refuses to meet the new party on friendly ground the new party will develop within itself the Socialist statesmen of the future.

It is an absurdity born of conceit that inclines us to believe that a labor party cannot exist for any great length of time because it lacks the honesty, sincerity of purpose, knowledge of economics, and other virtues of which we claim to have a monopoly.

Trade union leaders do not sell out their unions, do they? If they do, how comes it there are so many unions still unsold?

Have not more men died for their unions than for Socialism? Is not that sincerity?

Are class movements directed by a knowledge of economics or by the operation of the law (under the force of changing conditions) that classes of men follow their material interests?

I am tired of our own cant. Give me a class movement. To see the working class move, to see it exhibit a feeling of class-consciousness is worth more than any number of middle-class votes. Think you Socialism is to come by the "foolishness of preaching"?

The Socialist movement is not a movement founded upon an IDEA but one founded upon a CLASS. Consequently, when another party arises founded upon the same class we find common ground with it. It is those who join the Socialist movement because they love the IDEA of Socialism rather than its class nature, who object most bitterly to fusion with the Labor party. Note, the ground of their objection is that fusion will weaken its class character. This is especially true of the middle-class members of our party. Well has Comrade Harriman said that fusion with the Labor party is the only hope of preventing the control of our party by the middle class. Strange, too, is it not, that the very safeguards that were framed, all for the express purpose of keeping our party from becoming middle class, are now used by that very class to prevent the party becoming proletarian.

I find the following quotations from the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels very interesting just now:

"The Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other working class parties."

"They have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole."

"They do not set up any sectarian principles of their own by which to shape and mould the proletarian movement."

There is not much doubt as to where Marx and Engels would stand on this question were they alive to-day. With them the Socialist movement was a class movement, not a cult.

I am heartily in favor of the Socialist Party reaching a friendly understanding with a genuine Labor Party whenever it may arise in any locality, the local comrades to determine the genuineness of the labor party.

I favor this course, not because I am impatient and want to see a big vote, but because the situation is here and must be met and the above is the only course consistent with the teachings of scientific Socialism. Let those who have rushed into print to denounce the action of the California comrades think again. I have not yet read of their arguments that went to the root of the question.

Is Socialism an IDEA or a CLASS MOVEMENT? Upon your answer to that depends your position in this controversy.

E. VAL. PUTNAM.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.

CALIFORNIA'S VOTE.

Election Figures Indicate that Nothing Was Gained by Fusion with Union Labor Party.

The official canvass for the state of California shows that George S. Brower, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, polled 9,592 votes, the other candidates on our state ticket ranging from 10,541 to 11,439—with the exception of one of the candidates for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who polled only 8,193; the exceptionally low vote for this candidate being explained by a misleading arrangement on the official ballot, which gave many voters the idea that only one man, instead of two, was to be voted for; the corresponding candidates of other parties ran even more heavily behind their tickets. Our average vote on the state ticket is 10,720—that is, 1,485 more than was needed to give the party official standing.

In 1900 California gave 7,572 votes for our national ticket. Our gain for the head of the ticket is 27 per cent.; the average vote shows a gain of 43 per cent.

It is to be noted that in San Francisco County, where the policy of fusion with the Union Labor party on local offices was adopted, the vote for the state ticket was slightly less than that cast for our national ticket two years ago. In Alameda County, on the contrary, where we had a local ticket in opposition to the Union Labor party, which there fused with the Democrats, we made a good gain.

The figures indicate that, even judged from the standpoint of immediate expediency, the policy of fusion is a mistake. No other state in which we had a considerable movement, has made so small a gain as California. Of the states in the Far West, Oregon gained 350 per cent.; Washington, 300 per cent.; Montana, over 500 per cent.; Colorado, 900 per cent.; Utah, 200 per cent. The Montana comrades had the same difficulty of a "labor party" to contend with. And if we come across the continent to Connecticut we find that the Socialist Party there had the same problem before them, that they solved it on the line of "no compromise," and that our vote in that state was increased by over 60 per cent.

These facts only bear out the contention of The Worker that there is no short cut to success for Socialists; that we cannot get votes without making the voters Socialists, even if we should wish to do so; and that we cannot make the voters Socialists by trading endorsements with them.

LOS ANGELES CITY ELECTION.

The result of the city election in Los Angeles, Cal., on Dec. 1, is characterized by the "Advance" of San Francisco, heretofore an advocate of the fusion policy, as being "a decided setback to the movement for a state or national Union Labor party."

The Socialist Party in Los Angeles put no city ticket in the field, but endorsed and actively supported the local candidates of the Union Labor party. Los Angeles was described by "Advance" as the one point in the state where this course was entirely justifiable, on the ground that, in Los Angeles, the Union Labor party made no deals whatever with the capitalist parties and declared for the abolition of the wage system. In qualification of this statement it must be noted that some well-known Democratic politicians were called on to aid in the campaign there and that this campaign was made chiefly on the "immediate demands," and not on the issue of the abolition of the wage system.

Although it had been confidently predicted that the Union Labor ticket, with Socialist support, would sweep the city, yet, when the votes were counted, it was found that this ticket had received only 3,120 out of a total of over 18,000, and that the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by a plurality of over 2,000.

Commenting on this result, "Advance" says:

"It is an indication that the working people of Los Angeles are not yet ready to break away from the old parties. The necessity for it was not clubbed into their heads, as was done in San Francisco in 1901. It is good proof that the Union Labor movement will not absorb the Socialist movement in California. On the contrary, the activity of our Los Angeles comrades has welded together the two parties in that city and since immediate victory, the sole excuse for a merely Union Labor party, is shown to be impossible of attainment, those workingmen who have decided on independence of the old parties will now decide to work with the Socialist Party, which, though it grows more slowly, yet builds more solidly and is sure of what strength it may at any time attain."

And again, in the following issue:

"The Union Labor Party movement has received a set-back and its impotency to install the working class in political power immediately leaves us free to proceed with our slower, but completer and more thorough-going propaganda. We have two years ahead of us and every comrade should work toward the end of establishing new locals and building up the old locals."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATION'S WEALTH.

Mr. Charles B. Spahr, of Columbia University, has recently examined the records of the Surrogates of thirty-five counties in this state and has published the results in the "Outlook." The examination covered the last three months of 1898 and included the counties of New York and Kings, the richest in the state. The results are remarkable as showing, first, how few people, comparatively speaking, leave any estates at all; and second, the low average value of estates. The following is a summary of the facts shown:

1. Out of 10,000 persons over twenty-five years of age, dying during the quarter, only 3,351, or just about one-third, left any estates whatever. Even of those who were heads of families only one-half left any estate, even a savings bank account.

2. Of the 3,351 estates administered on, only 884—about twenty-seven per cent. of all estates, and nine per cent. of all those dying—were worth over $5,000.

3. Sixty-six per cent. of all left no estates; twenty-five per cent. of all left estates valued at under $5,000, the average value of those below this amount being $1,202. Less than nine per cent. of all left estates valued at over $5,000.

The Census Bureau tells us that the wealth of the United States amounts to an average of $1,200 per capita or about $6,000 per family. When it is considered, in connection with this fact, that two-thirds of all who live to maturity die virtually propertiless, that another quarter leave an average of less than $1,300 per family, and that only nine out of a hundred accumulate as much as $5,000, the boasted "equality" of the American people appears rather mythical.

WHO STANDS FOR FREEDOM?

The Greeks, it is said, were the only ancients that encouraged free inquiry. Who among the moderns are encouraging it? Not the United States. None of the colleges under capitalistic control dare institute free inquiry into economic science. The churches are jealous and prescriptive. So are the doctors. The lawyers will thwart justice and make a lie appear as a truth for pay. The judges lean to the rich, as the issuance of injunctions will prove. Social life is dwarfed and hypocritical. The only absolutely free propaganda to-day is that of the Socialists, who challenge investigation at every turn.—L. T. Fisher.

——If you do not know of any Socialist Party organization in your vicinity or in your state, write for information to the National Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 18, Allen Building, 505 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

Williamsport Statesmen.

The coal strike arbitration commission is beginning to prove a farce. The miners are doomed to get the little end of the string. The result will be ten hours labor, ten per cent. increase in wages, recognition of their union if it incorporates with restrictions that will enslave rather than elevate, and its findings held back till after next presidential election in order to help the capitalist Republican party.

Advance.

Are you reading the account of the proceedings of the Coal Strike Arbitration Commission? It shows up the terrible conditions of the miners in a powerful and convincing way. One boy works and the more he works the deeper in debt he goes to the company. Another man is killed. From the collection his fellow workers take up for his widow and children the company extracts their rent and for thirteen years widow and boys slave to pay off back rent. Men evicted from their houses because they have gone on strike, though the eviction threatens the life of dearly-loved members of their families. A blacklist in full operation and unscrupulous overcharging and cheating added to brutal tyranny, these are some of the unrefuted charges divulged by the investigation thus far. Keep your eyes on it, workingmen! The harmony of labor and capital, identity of interests, etc., is getting some hard knocks. The divine right of Baer, the blasphemer, seems to be a commission from the Devil to turn Pennsylvania into an annex to Hell.

California Socialist.

Someone has said that it is the duty of the Democratic party in the next Congress "to convince the American people that it is fit to be trusted with the lawmaking power." That reminds us of the plank in the Illinois Populist platform, which said: "The Republican party raises hell and does something and the Democratic party raises hell and does nothing." The Democrats will doubtless make a record consistent with their reputation.

San Francisco Call.

If it be proven that the Socialist gains in New England have been made mainly from Republican ranks there would be nothing surprising in the fact, for there is such an overwhelming majority of Republicans over Democrats in most parts of that section of the Union that almost any new movement would draw more Republicans than Democrats to its standards. A more significant feature of the vote is that where Populism was strongest in the past Socialism was weakest this year. It thus appears that the Populists are not turning to Socialism, but have united themselves with either the Republican or the Democratic party. It is therefore evident that Socialism is working its way to power at the polls on its own merits, and is not in any way a dying effort on the part of the old free silver or Populistic agitations.

Milwaukee Journal.

The discussion of Democratic effort during the late campaign throughout the country is bringing to light some expressions of opinion as to what the Democratic party must do to succeed which would have been startling a few years ago. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, once a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland, says that his recent utterances are inadequate to the needs of the party. It cites the disintegration of the Whig party and the rise of the Republican party on a more pronounced and radical platform as a possible suggestion of the fate awaiting Democracy. The Republican says that the Democratic party must step into the place that radical public sentiment is making for a socialistic political development or it will go out of existence, as the Whig party did. There is no doubt of this danger. It is one that conservative Democrats and corporation Republicans are both inviting. There will be ere long two parties that recognize existing sociological, economical, and political facts. There is none to-day. Whether the Democratic party shall represent the conservative or the radical element of this coming contest rests, apparently, with such Democratic leaders as Bryan and with such Republican leaders as La Follette. Whichever of these leaders, or whenever the thought they represent first controls a national party, the opportunity will be made for the other party to be conservative. Up to within ten years, when Bryanism became rampant, the Democratic party was the party of traditional conservatism. Since that time it has lost its bearings and it never better illustrated its lack of purpose than in the campaign this fall. The one encouraging sign seemed to be the weakening of Mr. Bryan's influence. On the other hand, the tide of Socialism seems to be rising in the Republican party. It is there that it has been nurtured, on paternal doctrine. It would benefit the ends of an inexorable justice if the Republican party should perish thus, by its own hand. In any event, Socialism is a very present peril to it. The political cauldron is seething and it is a time when the mass may be precipitated at any moment in the most unexpected manner and with results that may confound the wisest forecasts. The overwhelming Republican majorities are in themselves a signal of political danger. No party can long maintain such power. In the nature of things it represents public protest, rather than unity of political purpose among the masses.

Its greatest hope of perpetuity lies in the dangers of Socialistic radicalism that beset the Democracy.

——Socialism has the same effect upon the character of a man or woman that sunshine and air and moisture and rich soil have upon a plant. The result is healthy growth and good fruit.—L. T. Fisher.

PARTY NOTES.

Comrade George D. Herron and his wife arrived in New York last Wednesday, returning from a year's stay in Europe.

Charters have been granted to new locals at Huntington and Burma, Arkansas. The Arkansas comrades expect to effect state organization soon.

The National Committee will meet in St. Louis on January 29, 1903.

The first meeting of the Speakers' Club started under the auspices of the Boston Central Committee is called for Sunday next, Dec. 28, 3 p. m., at 724 Washington street. Party members are requested to attend.

A new Socialist Party Club with twenty-nine members has been chartered at Northampton, Mass.

The seventh annual session of the Boston School of Political Economy (Karl Marx Class) opens on Friday evening, Jan. 2, at Blatchford Hall, Wells Memorial Building, 987 Washington street, Boston, with Martha Moore Avery as director. Meetings will be held every Friday evening at the same place. Admission is free to all.

A debate will be held in New Castle, Pa., in the latter part of January, between W. P. F. Ferguson, Prohibitionist, and some prominent representative of the Socialist Party.

The Socialists of Wilkes Barre will hold their city convention in C. L. U. Hall, 16 S. Main street, on Jan. 1, at 2.30 p. m. Candidates for the following offices are to be nominated: One Assessor, two School Directors, and two School Auditors. Every member of Local Wilkes Barre is expected to be present. The next regular meeting of the County Committee of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County will be held at Headquarters, Room 78, Simon Long Building, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 7.30 p. m. A large attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted. The Socialists of Luzerne County have decided to take upon themselves the publication of a weekly paper, to be known as "The Socialist," to be published in the interests of the Socialist Party of the anthracite region and Northeastern Pennsylvania. J. G. Roth has been elected Manager, and C. F. Quinn will be the Editor, while F. Schade, Sr., as Treasurer, will handle the financial side of the proposed enterprise. As soon as one thousand paid subscribers are secured at fifty cents per year, the first number will be issued. Subscriptions to this fund are solicited.

The Clarion Club of Cincinnati has arranged an excellent series of lectures for this season, to be held on Sundays, at 2.45 p. m., in the Auditorium. The admission charge is 25 cents for each lecture or $2 for the course of ten. Speakers and subjects are as follows: Jan., 11, Eugene V. Debs on "Socialism and Civilization"; Jan. 18, Wm. Thurston Brown, "The Fate of Democracy"; Jan. 25, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "Mother, Home, and Child"; Feb. 1, Franklin H. Wentworth, "The Leisure Class—a Study"; Feb. 8, Ernest H. Crosby, "Tolstoy, the Typical Modern Democrat"; Feb. 15, Bolton Hall, "Children, their Education and Rights"; Feb. 22, Edwin Markham, "The Social Conscience"; March 1, Richard LeGallienne, "Man's Right to Leisure—Even Luxury"; March 8, Marion Craig Wentworth, "The Democratic Spirit in Art and Literature"; March 15, George D. Herron, "The Ethics of the Class Struggle."

Comrade Mills is holding very large and successful meetings every Sunday afternoon at the Academy of Music, 1221 McGee street, Kansas City.

Comrades Latimer and Fowler of Washington will start a paper in Portland, Oregon.

"The field in Washington is ripe for Socialism," writes Comrade Curtis of Seattle. "Our agents and organizers are now greeted as friends where, a short time ago, they would be shown the door. A most encouraging feature is the energy with which the next campaign is already begun." Indeed, that is the tenor of reports from nearly every state.

New York City.

A series of lectures on literature and the drama, to be given on Friday evenings, has been arranged by the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, in addition to the lectures which are held every Sunday on economic and political questions. The first of the series will be given on Friday evening, Dec. 26, when J. Enteen will lecture on "Maxim Gorky and His Influence on Present-day Literature." On Jan. 2, M. Winchevsky will lecture on "Emile Zola and Socialism," and on Jan. 9 L. Boudin will lecture on "Gerhart Hauptmann and 'The Weavers'."

Comrade P. J. Cooney, formerly of Montana, will speak at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunda, evening, Dec. 28.

Comrade Fred. Schlueter will lecture on "The Principles of Scientific Socialism" on Sunday evening, Dec. 28, at the Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn.

The General Committee of Local New York meets Saturday evening, Dec. 27, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

The Socialist Literary Society will give a course of lectures and organize a class in social economy at its headquarters, 241 East Broadway. On Sunday evening, Dec. 28, Mrs. Mary E. Lease will lecture on "The Religion of the Twentieth Century."

W. E. McNabb, of Typographical Union No. 6, will speak on "The Duty of Organized Labor" at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, on Sunday evening, Dec. 28. The attendance at Mrs. Lease's lecture last Sunday, which was held in the large hall, numbered over 500.

At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. Otto Sattler and Anton Eberle were elected delegates to the "Volkszeitung" Conference. A literary program or debate will be arranged for each meeting to begin at 8.30 p. m., after having disposed of all district business during the half-hour preceding. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday evenings of every month at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, and all Socialists living in the 6th or 10th Assembly districts should attend these meetings and join the party organization. Comrade Julius Valteich addressed the last meeting on the subject of "Party Fusion." At the next meeting on Friday, Dec. 26, a debate and discussion will be held, the subject bein: "Resolved, That we should enlist the immigrant in the Social Democratic Party through a system of international Social Democratic Information Bureaus." Comrade Sattler will open the debate for the affirmative along the lines of his articles in the "Volkszeitung" and the committee invites any member of the party to take the negative side of the debate, which will be followed by open discussion. Every member is urgently requested to attend this meeting promptly at 8 p. m., as the election of officers and delegates to various committees is on the order of business.

The comrades of the 18th and 20th A. D. are displaying considerable activity. They are making a special effort to secure a suitable clubroom, believing that their propaganda can be greatly aided by this move. At the meeting held Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, the committee reported that they had as yet been unable to secure suitable rooms, but will continue their search. If hard work and enthusiasm count for anything, the festival the comrades will give Dec. 31 at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, will be worth a great deal more than the ten cents charged for admission. Refreshments will be served and a considerable sum has been expended for musical and other talent. All are welcome.

Last week's special meeting of the 30th A. D. was fairly well attended. After the business had been disposed of, Comrade Lee spoke on the coal question and a most interesting general discussion followed. The next meeting of the district, for business only, will be on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7. The next discussion meeting will be on Jan. 14, the subject being "Individual Rights and Social Rights," and Comrade Lichtschein leading the discussion.

The Bronx Borough Agitation Committee is arranging for a series of propaganda meetings in its territory, as well as to supply speakers to trade unions meeting in the Bronx, and has other plans under way. It is desired that a larger number of comrades should actively interest themselves in the work, as the burden now falls on comparatively few members. A number of subscription lists are still outstanding and should be returned at once, so that a complete report can be made to the general meeting on Jan. 5. Returns on lists and other official communications should be sent to S. Elges, Secretary, at the Clubhouse, 3209 Third avenue.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 2, 35th A. D., it was decided to hold a special meeting on Dec. 30 for the purpose of electing officers, and all comrades are requested to be present. It was also decided to hold a course of lectures during the winter, a committee being elected to find a suitable place, and to start a class of the Mills School.

WEST SIDE SOCIALIST CLUB.

The West Side Socialist Club is in a flourishing condition. The hall is filled at every meeting and much interest is manifested. The club meets every Friday evening, at 8 p. m., in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. The lecture of the evening is always followed by the answering of questions and discussion in which all are invited to participate. Strangers are cordially welcomed. The schedule of lectures for the next month is as follows:

Dec. 26.—Leonard D. Abbott: "The Socialist Ideal."

Jan. 2.—John Spargo, Editor of The Comrade: "The Meaning and Message of Socialism."

Jan. 9.—Mrs. Alex. Fraser: "The Joy of Work."

Jan. 16.—Frederick Krafft: "Is Our Country a Republic."

Jan. 23.—Courtenay Lemon, Associate Editor of The Worker: "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference, and State Capitalism."

Jan. 30.—Geo. D. Herron: "Socialism and Patriotism."

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

The borough meeting which was held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum last week was very successful, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Dr. Furman occupied the chair.

The first matter to receive attention was the "Daily Globe." Comrade Butscher was given the floor and reviewed in detail the work accomplished in laying plans for carrying the paper to a successful issue and what share in the work the Brooklyn comrades were expected to take. The Organizer was instructed to call upon the party subdivisions of Brooklyn to each elect two delegates to a Daily Globe Conference to be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. He was also instructed to send a circular to the labor organizations requesting them to send delegates to this conference. The conference is intended to do the work for Brooklyn which is being done by the present Globe Conference in New York and will obviate the necessity of sending the Brooklyn party and trade union delegates to New York. Those of the comrades who were not present at the meeting are now called upon to recognize their responsibility in connection with the "Daily Globe" and to do their share in the work of carrying the undertaking safely beyond the point where there will be any doubt as to its stability.

Comrade Atkinson submitted his report on the work done in the matter of indoor and outdoor meetings and in the effort to get our speakers before the trade unions since Kings County became a separate local.

Comrades Atkinson, Furman, Fraser, Cavanaugh, and Gerber were elected as delegates to represent Kings County on the City Committee.

It was decided to leave the May Day demonstration in the hands of the County Committee and that they be instructed to arrange accordingly.

The following resolution was adopted without dissent:

"That Local Kings County emphatically disapproves of the action of the Socialist Party of California in fusing with the Union Labor party. We believe that the Socialist Party of the United States must proceed along strictly revolutionary lines, without compromise of principles or fusion with other parties."

The Kings County Committee was instructed to hold indignation meetings in Brooklyn in connection with the coal question whenever deemed advisable and the Organizer was empowered to call such public meetings, get out pamphlets, etc.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Party Work Is Going On Well and Preparations Making for Spring Elections.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The State Committee of the Socialist Party held a regular meeting to-night. Since the last report charters have been granted to locals at Rush Valley and Pottsville in Schuylkill County, Lenni in Delaware County, and Cork Lane, Warrior Run, Rhone, and Georgetown in Luzerne County. There is a general satisfactory condition of Socialist activity in the state.

The Philadelphia comrades have moved their headquarters to Logan Building, 1305 Arch street, which will also be the future address of the State Committee.

A city convention was held by the Philadelphia comrades on Dec. 17. H. H. Caldwell and M. Gill were nominated for Mayor and Magistrate, respectively. Philadelphia intends to make a vigorous campaign. It has been decided to employ an organizer and Comrade Simon Knebel has been chosen for the position.

At a special meeting to be held on Jan. 7 a new State Committee will be elected.

The Allegheny County locals formed a County Committee on Dec. 14. Turl Delp of Duquesne is Secretary-Treasurer. A few new locals are in process of formation, and Comrade Collins will visit that county about Jan. 15, to help in the work.

Lancaster Local has employed an organizer and ward branches and a city committee are being established.

Wilkes Barre comrades will hold a city convention on Jan. 1 in the C. L. U. Hall and nominate a full ticket. A great effort is being made to establish a Socialist weekly paper at this place, to circulate particularly in the mining region, where 12,000 Socialist votes were cast in November. In Luzerne County, Socialist tickets for the spring election are thus far named in Duryea, Luzerne, Edwardsdale, Nanticoke, Hazleton, and Georgetown.

Local Reading is publishing a weekly paper, the "Union Sentinel." The comrades are making a systematic canvass of the city to locate the 1,200 Socialist voters and get them into the party organization.

Shamokin comrades have nominated a full ticket and are very active, and thinking of starting a local paper.

A boy sells fifty copies of The Worker each week on the streets of York. Spring Forge, in York County, has a full ticket in the field.

The Democratic politicians in Shenandoah have prosecuted several of our comrades on false charges of interfering with the election, and they were adjudged guilty in spite of all the evidence showing that they were interested in having a fair count and they were right in anticipating and taking precautions against fraud. The comrades in Shenandoah expect to answer these persecutions by electing a number of members of the election boards. A vote equal to that cast in November will accomplish this purpose.

In answer to numerous inquiries from our comrades as to their right to make nominations for city, borough, or township offices by convention and certificate, basing the same upon the fact of their having polled 2 per cent. or more of the vote cast for Governor at the last election, the State Committee would state that the ballot law specifically provides that the party thus making nominations shall have polled at least 2 per cent. of the largest entire vote cast in the electoral district or division (city, borough, ward, township, etc.) for which such nominations are made, at the last preceding election. Consequently the right (or requirement) to make nominations by certificate cannot be acquired by or based upon the vote, however large, cast in any political division or district (city, town, etc.) when that district or division was simply part of a larger district or division. The vote for Governor gives us no certificate privileges, rights, or duties except as to the state as a political division—that is, to make nominations for state officers. Therefore nomination papers must be used unless at the last election local candidates polled 2 per cent. of the entire vote cast for the office for which they ran. In some counties and assembly districts this occurred, but we know of no city or borough or lesser division in which this could have happened. The percentage must be computed on the vote of an entire political division, however large or small it may be.

Comrades should also remember that only the blanks supplied by the Secretary of State fulfill the requirements of the law. They can usually be procured from the County Commissioners.

The only result of the vote of the Socialist Party at the November election is that at the election in November, 1903, it can file nominations by certificates and will not be required to obtain signatures to nomination papers. The vote of November, 1902, cannot be taken as a basis of computation for the election of February, 1903; but in each county, borough, or city where the party did not at the election of February, 1902, cast 2 per cent. of the largest entire vote cast for offices at that election the party must make nominations by filing nomination papers signed by the requisite number of voters.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The attention of party members in Massachusetts is called to the following notices and acknowledgments:

STATE COMMITTEE.

To Those Whom It May Concern:—Notice is hereby given to all persons elected from Senatorial districts to the State Committee of the Socialist Party for the year 1903, to meet in Unity Hall, 724 Washington street, Boston, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of organization by the election of a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer and such other officers as may seem advisable and to transact all necessary business.

SQUIRE E. PUTNEY,
Secretary State Committee.
Boston, Dec. 22.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of the Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts is hereby called to meet on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 724 Washington street, Boston.

The General Committee of Clubs is composed of the members of the State Committee of the Socialist Party who are members in good standing of the clubs. The General Committee will meet immediately following upon the meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Party called for the same date, at 3 p. m.

Members should come prepared to stay over night if necessary, although it is hoped that all business may be transacted so that out-of-town members may leave Saturday night.

Fraternally,
WILLIAM MAILLY,
Secretary Temporary Executive Committee, Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts.
Boston, Dec. 22.

ELECTION CONTEST FUND.

The following sums have been received by the undersigned to Dec. 22 toward defraying the expense of the Haverhill election contest in the courts:

Gustave C. Kiesling, Clinton	$1.00
G. F. Alcott, Bridgewater	5.00
William Bergman cigar shop, New York City	1.20
T. H.	.50
John P. Sullivan, Westerly, R. I.	.50
Chelsea Club	5.00
R. T. Haworth, Newton Upper Falls Club	1.60
G. B. Holt, Exeter, N. H., Club	1.00
Natick Club, per R. J. Fox	2.00
Cash, Newton, Mass.	4.00
Beverly Club, per W. H. Goodline	1.00
Turitz, Liss & Tropp, Brooklyn	2.00
Fitchburg Club, per H. C. Bartlett	2.15
West End Branch, Boston	3.00
The Coming Nation, Rich Hill, Mo.	5.00
6th & 7th Ward Club, New Haven, Conn.	2.00
Total	$36.35

WILLIAM MAILLY, Sec'y.

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following contributions to the Haverhill and Brockton municipal campaign fund were received by the undersigned:

Dedham Club	$6.50
Levi Parker	5.00
North Adams Club	1.50
M. J. Ibach, Biddeford, Me.	1.00
John Bear, New Bedford	1.25
Paul E. Vogt, Taunton	5.00
Leonard D. Abbott, New York	5.00
Frank L. Ernst, Adams	2.00
M. Winchevsky, New York City	47.47
Holyoke Club	10.00
Cigarmakers' Parliamentary Club, New Haven, per F. Vogemitz	25.00
Total	$109.72

WILLIAM MAILLY, Sec'y.

HOW TO HELP YOUR LOCAL.

TO OFFICERS:

Always be ten minutes late at business meetings—nine might answer the purpose just as well.

Sometimes leave your reports and books at home. They will be safe there.

Wait for the State Secretary to write for reports and dues. That's all he has to do and he is paid a big salary to do so.

Don't plan any line of action for your local. You're only ornaments.

Let every officer look after the work of the other officers. You will get your own work well done. The other fellow always can do it better than you can.

And there are other things for officers to do and not to do. Look them up yourself.

TO MEMBERS:

When your first officers are elected, that ends all your obligation to the local. Turn it over to them.

On meeting nights wait for a carriage. The officers will send one. It's constitutional.

Never pay your dues unless the Secretary or Treasurer asks you. He might have heart failure if you did.

Be sure to criticize an officer, however he does his work. It isn't really necessary, but then if you didn't he might get his head swelled and imagine he is the whole thing.—U. G. Moore, in the Seattle "Socialist."

BEFORE YOU PLACE
::: YOUR ORDERS :::
GET OUR PRICES
..... FOR .....
JOB PRINTING
We Guarantee First-Class Work.
THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS
Worker Building. 184 William St.
TEL. 302 JOHN.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c.
"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. } . . . . . 10c.
"Social Effect of Machinery." . . . . . }
A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.
"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. . . . . 10c.
"Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft. . . . . 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.
CATALOGUE FREE.

Workingmen .... Educate Yourselves.

Here is a List of Well-Recommended Works to Choose From.

Aveling, Edward—"The Students' Marx." Bound $1.00
Bax, Ernest Belfort—"The Religion of Socialism." Bound $1.00
—"Story of the French Revolution." Bound $1.00
Bebel, Aug.—"Woman in the Past, Present and Future." Paper, 25c.; bound . . . . . 50c.
Bellamy, Edward—"Looking Backward." Paper, 50c.; bound $1.00
—"Equality." Paper, 50c.; bound $1.25
Benham, G. B.—"History of the Paris Commune." paper, 25.; bound . . 75c.
Bernstein, Ed.—"F. Lassalle as a Social Reformer." Bound $1.00
Bersford, Thos.—"Useful Principles of Logic." Paper . . . . . 15c.
Carlyle, Thomas—"Socialism and Unsocialism." Paper . . . . . 25c.
Darwin, Chas.—"The Descent of Man." paper, 60c.; bound $1.50
—"The Origin of Species." Paper, 60c.; bound $1.25
Deville, Gabriel—"The People's Marx." Paper, 75c.; bound $1.50
Ely, Richard T.—"French and German Socialism in Modern Times." Cloth . . . . . 75c.
Ferri, Enrico—"Socialism and Modern Science" $1.00
Groulund, Laurence—"Ca ira." Paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
— "Co-operative Commonwealth." paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
— "Our Destiny." Paper, 50c.; cloth $1.00
Hanford, Benjamin—"Railroading in the United States." Paper . . . . . 5c.
Hagerty, Father Thomas—"Economic Discontent." Paper . . . . . 10c.
— "Why Physicians Should Be Socialists." Paper . . . . . 5c.
Haeckel, Ernst—"The Riddle of the Universe" $1.50
Hobson, John A.—"Evolution of Modern Capitalism." Cloth $1.50
—"Problems of Poverty." Cloth $1.00
Hyndman, H. M.—"Commercial Crisis of the 19th Century" $1.00
Kenworthy, John C.—"The Anatomy of Misery $1.00
—"From Bondage to Brotherhood." Paper, 30c.; bound . . . . . 75c.
Letourneau, Ch.—"Property, Its Origin and Development." Bound $1.00
Lissagaray "History of the Commune of 1871." Cloth, 70c.; library edition $3.00
Lloyd, Henry Demarest—"Newest England." Cloth $2.50
Marx, Karl—"The Eastern Question." Cloth $2.00
Meslier's "Superstition in All Ages." Cloth $1.00
Morris, William—"News from Nowhere." Paper . . . . . 25c.
Morris, Wm. and Belfort Bax—"Socialism Its Growth and Outcome." $1.00
Rogers, Jas. E. Thorold—"Six Centuries of Work and Wages." Paper . 25c.
Schopenhauer—"Studies in Pessimism." Cloth . . . . . 90c.
Shepard—"Before an Audience, or Use of the Will in Public Speaking." Cloth. . . . . 75c.
Sotheran, Chas.—"Horace Greely and Other Pioneers of American Socialism." Paper . . . . . 35c.
Sue, Eugene—"The Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Nazereth." Paper, 25c.; cloth . . . . . 50c.
Vail, Chas. H.—"Principles of Scientific Socialism." Paper, 35c.; cloth . $1.00
— "Modern Socialism." Paper, 25c.; cloth . . . . . 75c.
Vanderveide, Emile—"Collectivism and Industrial Evolution." Paper, 25c.; cloth . . . . . 50c.
Zola, Emile—"Labor." Bound $1.50

Largest assortment of publications on the Labor Question.
Catalogue free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, New York.

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1902.

FRANK BOWERS,
Executor.
L. D. MAYES,
Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broadway, New York City.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks' term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902, Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.
Send stamp for particulars.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

R-I-P-A-N-S

I had suffered so much from indigestion that at times I thought I had heart disease. I was afraid to be left alone or go out alone. I tried many drugs without good results until I read about Ripans Tabules. They have helped me so much that I feel entirely cured. They are certainly a fine medicine.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory No.

AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP.

Are the equal of others in quality of Material and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.
Buy them to make your conscience feel right.
Buy them to get the best shoe for your money.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH before seeing our 17 Jewel movement, patent regulator, is quick train, stamped 17 jewels, adjusted. Beautifully engraved gold filled model case, the "Imperial," with certificate for 25 years. Sent by Express with privilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent. Absolutely guaranteed by one of the oldest and most reliable jewelers in America. If found best value ever given, pay Exp. agt. our Special Price, 5.95 and exp. charges. Jeweled Elgin or Waltham same price if preferred. Free, rolled gold, 20 in. longuette chain for ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 5 yrs. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state plainly whether ladies or gent's size. Offer can't be continued long. Write to-day.
Allen & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Dept. 118, 307 to 321 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?
L. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,
Manufacturer of UNION-MADE
HAVANA CIGARS
189 WILLIAM STREET,
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Branch: No. 113 East Ninth St.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!
Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs
BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.
INTERN'L UNION SHIRT WAIST LAUNDRY WORKERS REGISTERED
This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs
No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

"Adventures of John McCue" . . . . 10c.
"American Farmer." By Simons. Cloth . . . . . 50c.
"American Communities." By W. A Hinds. Cloth $1.00
"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems. By Edwin Markham. Cloth, $1.00; paper . . . . . 50c.
"History of Trade Unionism." By S & B Webb. Cloth $2.00
"The Religion of Capital," by Paul Lafargue and "Social Effect of Machinery," by Frank Cotton . . . . . 5c.
"Tales from Gorky" $1.20
"The Pride of Intellect." By F. H. Wentworth . . . . . 5c.
"Useful Principles of Logic." By T. Bersford . . . . . 15c.
"Voice from England." By Father McGrady . . . . . 10c.
"The History of Trade Unionism." By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New edition. New York. Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 558 pages. Cloth $2.00
"Industrial Democracy." Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 929 pages $4.00
"Where We Stand." By J Spargo . 5c.
"Woman." By Martha Moore Avery . . . . . 10c.

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

Just Received from England
A large importation of
"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx.
Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS:

Prefaces by the author and editor.
Part I.—Commodities and Money.
II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital.
III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.
IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value.
V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value.
VI.—Wages.
VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Library Edition, cloth, $2.00, postpaid.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW,
Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request.
CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS,
730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker.
Send for sample copies.
Subscription, $1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST.
Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English
Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.
116½ Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM
a Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.
Address.
INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD
Decatur, Ill.
AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER.
Subscription $1 per year, in advance.
HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.
Advertising rates quoted on application. Address:
THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD,
231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law,
220 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,
245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
320 Broadway, Room 933. 30 Union Square.

Simon Sultan,
Counsellor at Law.
203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 711.
Residence 110 West 120th st., New York.

Dr. G. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 50 E. First street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 60th Street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 522 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42 Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 190 local branches with 23,000 male and 4,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 14,00.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 6 o'clock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elisabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Rahway, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lu-zerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts."

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

INT. JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive Meeting every 1st & 3rd Thursday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Socialist Party, meets in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.
F. W. HEISS
Union Printer
69 GOLD ST.,
STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.

Attention, Workingmen!
If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER,
GUSTAVE BARTH,
22 E. 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth ave. 257 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

H. FRAHME, Truss-Maker.
1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St.
Trusses, Braces, Elastic Stocking, Elec. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS.' Lunch Room,
110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

DETAILS OF McGRADY CASE.

Interesting Story of Attempted Suppression.

Bishop Tried to Forbid Priest to Advocate Socialism, but Dared Not Directly Condemn His Statement of Its Principles.

We are able this week to present somewhat fuller details of the events which led up to the resignation of our comrade, Rev. Thomas McGrady, from his parish in Bellevue, Ky.

As has been stated, some of the higher authorities of the church had, for a long time, been bringing some pressure to bear upon Father McGrady in the effort to compel him to abandon his advocacy of Socialism. The matter was at last brought to a crisis by a letter which Bishop Maes wrote to the priest on Nov. 8. The date is, perhaps, significant—four days after election, when the news had just come of the enormous increase of the Socialist vote, even in strongly Catholic quarters, in spite of the opposition of such prelates as Archbishop Corrigan and Bishops Quigley, Hoban, Maes, and Messmer.

Bishop's Original Demands.

Bishop Maes' letter contained four demands. The first demand was that Father McGrady make the Bishop a certain "free gift" of money—which the former declined to do. The other three bore more directly on the real question at issue and were in the following words:

"Second—To bring unto us a letter recalling such praises of Darwin, Zola, and Renan, and some other writers whose names are mentioned in your letter published in 'Wilshire's Magazine,' July number, which shall be given the same public notice that your fulsome praises, to the detriment of the church and the scandal of the faithful, gave. That scandal must be repaired and an earnest promise given by you that you will obey the directions and conform to the teachings set forth in the encyclicals of our Holy Father, the Pope.

"Third—We admonish you not to allow the sale of any books written by you for which the imprimatur" (that is a license to publish, granted by higher church authorities) "has been refused for cause, or for which the imprimatur should be in accordance with the rules of the Holy See.

"Fourth—We admonish you not to be absent from your parish so frequently without permission, and to refrain from emitting views on Socialism, either by speech or by letter, which are at variance with the teachings of our Supreme Pontiff or of the church."

McGrady States His Position.

On Nov. 12 Father McGrady replied by a letter defining his Socialist opinions in eight propositions and asking the Bishop to inform him whether any or all and, if any, which of them were condemned, on the receipt of which information he would be able to understand the Bishop's demands and would promptly reply to them.

The Bishop ignored this letter and replied only by reiterating, in new phrases, the first and second of his demands of Nov. 8.

Father McGrady's statement of his position as a Socialist was in these words:

"1. Labor produces all values.

"2. Every man has a right to the wealth he produces.

"3. In expending his labor power, every man has the right to adopt the methods that will produce the best results.

"4. Every man has the right to produce for himself, instead of selling his labor power at the cost of production, or at a price less than its value.

"5. If one man enjoys the right of producing for himself, the nation collectively possesses the right to produce for itself, for the nation is an aggregation of the units.

"6. The dominant law of biology is the co-operation of the units for the preservation of the organism, and this law, applied to sociology, is the co-operation of the individuals for the preservation of the species.

"7. Whenever any institution becomes detrimental to social progress, it will perish in obedience to the dominant law of biology, which casts aside organs that fail to promote the growth of the organism.

"8. This law is emphasized in social evolution, as we readily discover when we follow the progress of the race, from the earliest times to the age of stone, which gave way to the age of bronze, which was succeeded by the age of iron, and on to the age of steam and steel; and we observe in modern industry the individual giving place to the partnership, which is absorbed by the corporation, and the corporation eventuates in the trust. The trust will culminate in the combination of all trusts, and the formation of a national trust, owned and controlled by society."

Father McGrady declares that the Bishop's failure to answer his letter submitting these propositions was due to the fact that he could not condemn them without condemning essential teachings of the church during the first four centuries and could not accept them without condemning his own previous action.

Would Not Retract the Truth.

The retraction of his published praise of Darwin, Zola, and Renan, he says, would have been a violation of his conscience to which he could not consent. "If it be a crime to say that an infidel can be a genius," he says, "it is also a crime to say that a Protestant can be a genius, for both statements rest on the same principle—that no man can be an intellectual light if his opinions are not in conformity with the teachings of the Holy See. Therefore I presume the Bishop intends to maintain that learning has gone into a trust and that the Catholic Church holds an exclusive monopoly in this line."

Father McGrady decided that it would be idle to waste his time in interminable church trials and appeals. He resigned his parish, to the great regret, it is reported, of his people, who are much attached to him. He is still a member and a priest of the Catholic Church, and it remains to be seen whether the would-be suppressors will pursue him farther. Bishop Maes and other high authorities refuse to make any statement on the matter.

McGRADY SPEAKS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—The meeting at Music Hall Wednesday night, addressed by Father McGrady, was most successful. The audience numbered nearly three thousand, and the enthusiastic demonstration of approval for the speaker's position was even more significant than the number of the hearers. E. H. V.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The New Jersey State Committee met at headquarters in Newark, Dec. 14, with Comrade Cole, representing Camden County, in the chair. Bergen, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Passaic, and Union counties were represented. Bills aggregating $60 were ordered paid. Differences existing between branches in Passaic and Union counties could not be acted upon because of non-conformity with the rule requiring grievances to be submitted in writing with all the facts set forth. It was the judgment of the Committee that the trouble could and doubtless would be amicably adjusted if presented in proper form to the constituted county authorities. The Committee suggested that Union call a county convention and invite the State Organization Committee to be present to set forth the need of organization and the duty of the membership loyally to support its branch, county and state organization. The Secretary was directed to answer the twelve questions submitted by the National Committee relative to membership, expenses, propaganda, and comparative growth of party. Reports showed general activity throughout the organized counties. The Organization Committee gave a report on Organizer Smith's work in Morris and Sussex counties. The Secretary reported the submission of thirty-one candidates on referendum for state party officers, twenty-seven branches participating in nominations. Blank ballots for election of party officers and referendum on time and place of state convention are being sent out. A resolution offered by Comrade Cole was adopted repealing any and all rules and resolutions heretofore adopted tending to discriminate against Socialists who may not have the allied label; the only condition to be imposed hereafter is that the comrade doing the work is to belong to the union of his craft if a union exists where he resides or performs the work; the resolution has for its object the elimination of jobs to capitalistic concerns in preference to Socialists because of the former having the allied label. The Secretary was instructed to have five thousand application cards printed and to secure from the National Secretary a supply of local and branch charters, to meet existing demand. The question of ways and means with a view to securing the service of a permanent organizer came up at so late an hour that it was voted that the matter be laid over until next meeting, when it will be taken up as a special order and the session be devoted to its settlement.

TO LABOR.

[This poem by Charlotte Perkins Stetson, now Mrs. Gilman, has already been published in The Worker; but we have gained many new subscribers since that time, several readers have asked that it be reprinted, and we believe that so good a thing will bear a great deal of repetition.]

Shall you complain who feed the world,
Who clothe the world,
Who house the world—
Shall you complain who are the world,
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You use your power,
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand,
Your strong right hand.
Your skilled right hand,
You hold the whole world in your hand;
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world was made for you!

Then rise as you ne'er rose before,
Nor hoped before,
Nor dared before,
And show as ne'er was shown before,
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one
Till right is done!
Believe and dare and do!

GREENBAUM'S REPORT.

The financial report of the National Secretary for November shows receipts and expenditures as follows:

PARTY FUNDS.

Balance on hand, Nov. 1	$455.95
Dues received	343.00
Received for supplies	53.83
Propaganda fund	1.50
Miscellaneous	.18
Total	$854.46
Expenditures	335.74
Balance on hand, Nov. 1	$518.72

STRIKE FUND.

Balance on hand, Nov. 1	$120.40
Received	392.95
Total	$513.35
Forwarded to Secretary Wilson of United Mine Workers	508.25
Balance on hand, Dec. 1	$5.10

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

FOR THE DAILY.

Plenty of Work for All Who Are Willing.

Arrangements for the Fair Are Now Well Under Way and Many Volunteers Are Needed—The Fund Is Growing.

The fund for the "Daily Globe" is gradually rising toward the amount needed for establishing it, as can be seen by the list of contributions and new pledges given below.

The time has come when every Socialist who wishes to see a daily paper representing the cause should make his pledge or contribution and send it to Secretary Wm. Butscher, at 64 East Fourth street. Do not delay any longer, but make up your minds as to how much you can spare for the publication of a Socialist daily and inform Comrade Butscher accordingly.

There is nothing so important for the growth of Socialism as the advocating of its principles through a daily, and it will have a wonderful effect upon the workingmen and be the means of strengthening the party organizations in all the Eastern states.

For the Fair.

The plans for the fair at Grand Central Palace are now complete and all that is needed is the active co-operation of all comrades and sympathizers. The Fair Committee needs at once at least fifty comrades who will visit the trade unions with tickets. This fair will be the best entertainment ever produced by the workingmen of this city and therefore every workingman should be induced to buy a ticket and attend. There will be all sorts of performances and every patron of the fair will get his money's worth several times over.

Comrades who have not yet received tickets should call on the secretaries of their respective districts and get a supply at once.

Delegates to the Daily Globe Conference who have not yet secured tickets for their organizations are requested to call on the Secretary.

Almost twenty thousand tickets are in the hands of the different organizations and as we have eighty thousand more, we need the help of every Socialist in this work. Any comrade who can help is requested to call on Secretary Butscher and get instructions.

One comrade sold one hundred tickets in the shop where he is employed in one afternoon. Go thou and do likewise.

Comrades and friends of the Socialist movement are also again reminded that the Fair Committee is now ready to receive presents, which may be sent or delivered at 64 East Fourth street. Do not delay, comrades, for the sooner we can get these presents, the quicker will that part of the work be accomplished, which will allow the committee more time to carry out its many other plans without being too much overworked the last few weeks prior to the opening of the fair.

Cooper Union Meeting.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association held on Monday, Dec. 22, it was decided to hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union on Thursday, Jan. 15, for the benefit of the "Daily Globe," at which Comrades Geo. D. Herron, Ben Hanford, and James F. Carey are expected to speak. Comrades all over Greater New York and vicinity are urged to advertise this meeting. Let the meeting be the greatest on record. Every party member or sympathizer should be present.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Dec. 22:

Theo. Birk, city	$10.00
J. C. Holzer, B'klyn, $1 per month.	
John Gibbons, Brooklyn	10.00
Martin C. Johnson, Ozette, Wash.	5.00
Local Richmond, S. I.	20.00
S. D. Frauen Verein, Br. 12, S. I.	5.00
M. Bobrow, city	2.00
Bein Klein, city	3.50
David Cahn, city	2.00
B. Jann, city	5.00
D. Fatt, city	1.00
A. Mirsky, city	3.00
M. Caspe, city	25.00
Mrs. Alice Hall, city	10.00
Edw. Cassidy, city	5.00
O. Bodenstein, city	4.00
Max Sand, city	5.00
A. N. Kaplan, city	3.00
Otto Lehninger, city	5.00
Jos. Miller, city	1.00
M. Aronson, city	25.00
Henry Miller, city	10.00
Frank Stone, city	1.00
Sam'l G. Friedman, city	1.00
E. J. McIver, city	6.00
J. Mullen, city	2.00
A. Schultheis, city	2.00
Anna Davis, city	5.00
Martin Weil, city	2.00
J. Fisher, city	5.00
Henry Zuberer, Paterson, N.J.	3.00
E. Neutrig, Paterson, N. J.	3.00
Arthur Berthold, Paterson, N. J.	10.00
Robt. Streller, Paterson, N. J.	5.00
Erwin Weyse, Paterson, N. J.	3.00
Alfred Petzold, Paterson, N.J.	3.00
Jacob Rudin, Paterson, N. J.	3.00
Peter Grund, Paterson, N. J.	12.00
Jos. Rutkan, Passaic, N. J.	3.00
J. Huriman, Halidon, N. J.	3.00
Paul Jurgens, Halidon, N. J.	3.00
31st A. D., S. D. P.	10.00
	$244.00
Previously acknowledged	$7,064.80
Total pledged	$7,308.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.

E. M. Brunn, city	$2.00
Theo. Birk, city	1.00
Local Hudson County, N. J.	20.00
Fred. Gerold, Jersey City	3.00
Ferd. Ufert, Jersey City	1.00
Dr. A. Margolis, city	1.00
S. Benain, city	3.00
A. Lee, city	5.00
Wm. Glanz, Paterson, N. J.	2.00
B. Feigenbaum, city	3.00
H. L. von Duffe, city	2.00
C. Jackman, city	1.00
Aib. J. Keppel, city	1.00
Chas. Schaefer, city	1.00
S. Raines, city	1.00
Graf, city	1.00
John Gibbons, Brooklyn	1.00
R. Wyssman, city	1.00
A. Reinleib, city	1.00
Martin C. Johnson, Ozette, Wash.	.50
Turi Delp, Duquesne, Pa.	1.00
J. J. Flick, city	1.00
H. F. Meyer, city	2.00
Wm. Meyer, city	.60
Christian Bruenn, city	1.00
E. M. Meitzer, city	1.00
Dr. I. Levin, city	5.00
Dr. I. M. Rubinow, city	2.00
J. Mullen, city	.25
A. Schultheis, city	.50
Anna Davis, city	1.00
Martin Weil, city	.25
J. Fisher, city	1.00
C. A. Goll, city	1.00
H. Zuberer, Paterson, N. J.	.25
J. Rudin, Paterson, N. J.	.25
A. Petzold, Paterson, N. J.	.25
E. Weyse, Paterson, N. J.	.50
R. Streller, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
A. Berthold, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
E. Neutrig, Paterson, N. J.	.25
J. Rutkan, Passaic, N. J.	1.00
J. Hurlman, Halidon, N. J.	.25
P. Jurgens, Halidon, N. J.	.25
E. Dobin, city	2.00
Cella Freman, city	1.50
Nathan Friedman, city	3.00
J. H., city	12.00
31st A. D., city	5.00
	$97.60
Previously acknowledged	2,559.10
Total paid on pledges	$2,656.70

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Frank Ohnemus, L. I. City	$0.60
M. Turitz	.75
S. Troop, Brooklyn	.25
J. C. Hoograf	2.00
R. Sheftel	3.00
D. Greenfield	.50
Punch Card 101, York, Pa.	1.30
Arbeiter Saengerbund, Utica, N. Y.	5.00
Gustav Sorenson (raffle)	5.00
Collected in Bing's cigar shop,	1.00
John Hirth	.50
S. Joseloff	10.00
E. Knoell	2.00
H. Bassel	.25
Albert Freggary	.25
Stoer	.25
Nicholas Aleinikoff	50.00
Cash	.15
Punch Card 134	3.00
F. M. Dennis, Highland Falls,	5.00
John Steiger, Highland Falls,	1.00
David Craig, Glenwood, N. J.	1.00
Geo. Laubenstein, Mariboro, Mass.	.50
A. L. Benser, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
	$94.20
Previously acknowledged	1,162.58
Total cash contributions	$1,256.88

FISHERS FOR SEATS.

Three workmen ran breathless to catch a street car—
To catch a street car as the sun went down.
Each thought of the woman who waited afar
And the Beef Trust steak that was cooking brown.
For men must eat and women must cook,
And there's little to balance the grocery book,
Though the motor car be moaning.

Three women got in at a down-town street,
At a down-town street when the car was ajam;
They had bundles and boxes and wanted a seat—
And the workmen together said:
"My seat, Ma'am!"
For men must stand and women must sit,
Though the labor be hard and the body unfit,
And the motor car be moaning.
—Indianapolis Journal.

—Hanford's "Railroading in the United States" is one of the best pamphlets we have to start men to thinking. It costs 5 cents a copy, but for $1 you can get forty copies to lend or give away. You cannot find a better investment for a dollar. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York City.

—Was Mitchell Mitchell alone? Mitchell was only Mitchell because the miners back of him were miners. For if we look we see Mitchell escape Mitchell. We see the roots of Mitchell in the hearts and souls and hopes of the men who commissioned him to state their case to the world.—Horace Traubel.

PLEDGE.

To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association,
64 E. Fourth Street, New York City:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of $..... to be paid in monthly installments of $.....

Name .....

Address .....

WASTE UNDER CAPITALISM.

Wilful Destruction of Food for Sake of Profit.

While the Workers in the Cities Suffer for Lack of Fruit and Vegetables, Workers in the Fields Are Robbed of Their Year's Labor.

In a recent number of "Advance" Scott Anderson has an interesting article on one of the most remarkable minor features of capitalism—a feature which, revolting as it is to common sense and to humane feeling, is a perfectly normal outgrowth of the profit system. We quote Comrade Anderson's article entire:

"In 'Answers' of November 22 there is an account of the wicked and wanton destruction of food in England that is positively appalling and shows to what lengths Capital will go to get gain. Common sense would say that these miscreants should be in a felon's cell. But no, they will be found as deacons in the church, city councilors or members of parliament, making laws to protect themselves in their hellish work of plunder. 'Answers' says: 'There is often enough fresh fish purposely burned or chemically destroyed in Britain in a day to feed twenty or thirty thousand people, and that is the chief reason why you never get really cheap fish. London, Liverpool, and the big fish markets often get such a glut of fish through a number of big vessels arriving together that if it were put on the market whiting would be sold at fifteen for five cents and plaice and soles at two cents a pound, whereas they are kept at five and ten times that price.'

"This is what happens. When a surplus arrives that would lower prices, the big dealers get together, form a ring and decide to destroy as much fish as will raise the price of what is left to the exact figure they require. The mass to be destroyed is then sent (in London) down the river to some big works on the left bank of the Thames, where it is unloaded and chemically destroyed or turned into fish manure, which sells for a dollar or two a ton.

Burn Food to Save Profit.

"'Answers' says: 'Sometimes when passing through the great vegetable growing districts of Kent and the Thames valley, you will find the land for a quarter of a mile enveloped in a thick smoke, which you can trace to a mighty heap of apparent rubbish smouldering slowly. The reason of this is to prevent a drop in the price of greens and vegetables, for when it is known that very large consignments are going to the towns, the big growers combine to save such a calamity as cabbages selling for five a penny and sprouts at twopence a basket, for that would mean very little profit, in the pockets of the producers and merchants—a fall of twenty-five per cent. in green stuffs and roots causes as much anguish in the mind of a big merchant as it brings joy to the thrifty housekeeper.

"'The crops have to be cut when they are ready, and the land freed from them, so when the evil is done and six times as much as usual is ready for market, the 'operators' combine, and cartload after cartload of good vegetables is dumped in a fallow-field to dry, and after a couple of days set light to.'

"In a week this mass of good food, worth thousands of dollars, is reduced to a burnt mass and used for manure.

"Then the silly fools of workmen and their wives wonder why vegetables are dear.

"The price of oranges is kept at three and four cents per orange, when they could be sold at a cent apiece. Sometimes there are over one thousand cases too many (?). An agreement is quickly made among the chief buyers to destroy all the surplus. This is done by thrusting copper or steel rods through all parts of the cases. This damages the fruit and causes it to rot. It is then removed by the scavenging authorities, or sometimes sold to the makers of cheap essences. This costs something, and so ships coming into port with oranges are signalled to throw overboard the greater part of their cargo.

"The price of eggs is kept up by a systematic destruction amounting to over half a million a week—and so on for nearly every article of food.

"When will the people awake and demand that these crimes cease?

"To-day if a poor man or woman steals an egg or a cabbage or a fish, they are sent to jail for months, while these monsters wear fine linen and fare sumptuously every day. Nay, the very people they are robbing are expected to doff their hats to them as they pass by."

It may be added that this practice is by no means confined to England. The same thing is systematically done in New York and all the great centres of population in the United States.

The Indirect Method.

On a still larger scale, in this country, the same purpose is effected indirectly. Here a considerable proportion of the fruit and vegetables are still raised by small "independent" farmers—we put the adjective in quotation marks because the boasted independence of the farmer is only a matter of words. Although this produce is raised by small farmers, the marketing of it is controlled by a few great commercial houses in each large city, these houses being generally in close combination with each other and with the railway and steamboat companies. It follows from this that a large crop is often a positive calamity for the producers who have spent a season's labor on it and is of little or no benefit to the would-be consumers. A large crop, if brought into the market, would mean low prices; but the wholesale or commission houses join in refusing to purchase more than a small part of the crop—and that at the lowest prices; the transportation agencies, in league with them, charge exorbitant rates to producers who seek to ship their crop direct to the market, or, if they dare not do this, they declare that they have not enough cars and engines to meet the demand; fruit and vegetables shipped by the producers direct are held in the freight stations or the trains carrying them are sidetracked until the produce is spoiled, and the small producer who sought to get ahead of the great capitalists finds his insubordination punished by a net loss on his crop.

Everyone who has traveled through the orchard and garden regions of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Michigan, and the Pacific Coast at the crop-gathering season has seen the evidence of this shameful practice in the shape of millions of bushels of fruit and vegetables left rotting on the ground. The unsophisticated observer may attribute the waste to the farmers' supposed carelessness and lack of enterprise. This is the explanation the subsidized press always gives. But the men who do the work in the fields know better and it is time that the workers who dwell in the cities and whose wives and babies suffer for the lack of this wasted food should also understand the situation.

How to Put an End to It.

It is evident that so long as the means of transportation and distribution remain in the hands of capitalists to be operated for their profit, this, along with other infamies of the capitalist system will continue. Laws regulating freight rates, while leaving the railroads to be held as private property, have been tried for years and have proven absolutely ineffective. It would be most ridiculous to propose laws compelling produce merchants to buy crops they do not choose to buy. The one solution is in striking at the root—as the Socialist or Social Democratic Party proposes—in removing the incentive to such crime (private profit) and the opportunity (private control), by establishing public ownership of the means of production and transportation and making the satisfaction of the people's needs the sole motive of industry.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties:
2. The officers to be elected are:
   a. A Chairman at each meeting.
   b. Recording Secretary.
   c. Financial Secretary.
   d. Organizer.
   e. Literature Agent.
2. Order of business—
   a. Reading of the minutes.
   b. Admission of new members.
   c. Communications and bills.
   d. Report of Organizer.
   e. Reports of Committees.
   f. Unfinished business.
   g. New business.
4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.
5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.
6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.
7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.
8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, inclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.
9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

—Now is the time when men are open to reason in political matters. Even a small meeting now, with good speakers, may do more for the education of the workers than a large meeting in the heat of the campaign; and where it is not possible to hold meetings, Socialist literature and party papers should be thoroughly distributed.

—On March 28 begins the great nine-days fair at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, to raise funds for starting a Socialist daily newspaper. Many thousands of articles should be donated to be sold or given as prizes at the fair. Each reader of The Worker, whether in New York or elsewhere, should at least contribute something for this purpose—a book, a picture, an attractive souvenir or curio, a vase, a piece of glassware or embroidery or lace, anything useful or ornamental. Send all such articles, prepaid, to the Secretary, William Butschler, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

—If you wish to give a dollar, or five dollars, or ten dollars to the Socialist Daily Fund, the man who will take it is William Butscher, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York city.

—Send $3 for new yearly or half-yearly subscriptions to The Worker and 14 cents extra for postage and ask for a watch as a premium. Send $5 for new subscriptions and you will get a better watch.

—If you will make it a point to get at least one new subscriber for The Worker every month, you will make a dozen new Socialists in a year.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Every Reader of The Worker should decorate his home with the

New Years Greeting

of The Worker.

It is an effective allegorical picture, based on the heroic struggle through which the anthracite coal miners have passed, and pointing the way to the emancipation of the workers and the inauguration of a system under which such struggles will be unknown.

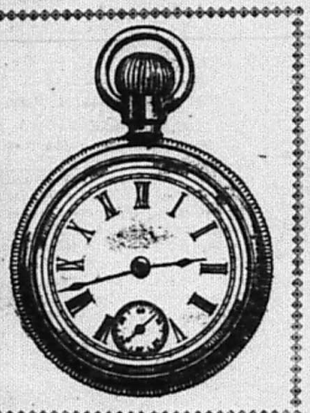
Price, single copy, 10 cents, postpaid. In quantities of ten or more, at the rate of 5 cents a copy. Send orders to The Worker, 184 William street, New York City.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 1512.

—The workingman who will not strike a blow for his own freedom deserves nothing but slavery.—John C. Chase.

—The Worker is gaining new subscriptions rapidly, these days; but our desires in that line grow in proportion to their fulfilment. How many new ones have YOU sent in this month?

MONEY MADE EASY.

"I made $21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues." J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of New York meets 1st and 3d Sunday every month, 10.30 a .m., at 216 East 41st St., New York. All Scandinavians are welcome.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

Grand Reception and Family-Gathering

arranged by the

18. and 20. A.-D., S. D. P.,

on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1902,

NEW YEAR'S EVE,
TO BE HELD AT THE

Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4. St.

Tickets 10 cents each. Hat Check 5 cents
Music by the Carl Sahm Club.
Beginning at 8 P. M. sharp.
THE COMMITTEE.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS.